



Configuring Server-Related Policies

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Configuring BIOS Settings

Server BIOS Settings

Cisco UCS provides two methods for making global modifications to the BIOS settings on servers in an Cisco UCS domain. You can create one or more BIOS policies that include a specific grouping of BIOS settings that match the needs of a server or set of servers, or you can use the default BIOS settings for a specific server platform.

Both the BIOS policy and the default BIOS settings for a server platform enable you to fine tune the BIOS settings for a server managed by Cisco UCS Manager.

Depending upon the needs of the data center, you can configure BIOS policies for some service profiles and use the BIOS defaults in other service profiles in the same Cisco UCS domain, or you can use only one of them. You can also use Cisco UCS Manager to view the actual BIOS settings on a server and determine whether they are meeting current needs.

**Note**

Cisco UCS Manager pushes BIOS configuration changes through a BIOS policy or default BIOS settings to the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) buffer. These changes remain in the buffer and do not take effect until the server is rebooted.

We recommend that you verify the support for BIOS settings in the server that you want to configure. Some settings, such as Mirroring Mode for RAS Memory, are not supported by all Cisco UCS servers.

Main BIOS Settings

The following table lists the main server BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Reboot on BIOS Settings Change set reboot-on-update	<p>When the server is rebooted after you change one or more BIOS settings.</p> <p>yes—If you enable this setting, the server is rebooted according to the maintenance policy in the server's service profile. For example, if the maintenance policy requires user acknowledgment, the server is not rebooted and the BIOS changes are not applied until a user acknowledges the pending activity.</p> <p>no—If you do not enable this setting, the BIOS changes are not applied until the next time the server is rebooted, whether as a result of another server configuration change or a manual reboot.</p>
Quiet Boot set quiet-boot-config quiet-boot	<p>What the BIOS displays during Power On Self-Test (POST). This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The BIOS displays all messages and Option ROM information during boot. • enabled—The BIOS displays the logo screen, but does not display any messages or Option ROM information during boot. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
Post Error Pause set post-error-pause-config post-error-pause	What happens when the server encounters a critical error during POST. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The BIOS continues to attempt to boot the server. • enabled—The BIOS pauses the attempt to boot the server and opens the Error Manager when a critical error occurs during POST. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Resume Ac On Power Loss set resume-ac-on-power-loss-config resume-action	How the server behaves when power is restored after an unexpected power loss. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stay-off—The server remains off until manually powered on. • last-state—The server is powered on and the system attempts to restore its last state. • reset—The server is powered on and automatically reset. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Front Panel Lockout set front-panel-lockout-config front-panel-lockout	Whether the power and reset buttons on the front panel are ignored by the server. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The power and reset buttons on the front panel are active and can be used to affect the server. • enabled—The power and reset buttons are locked out. The server can only be reset or powered on or off from the CIMC GUI. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Processor BIOS Settings

The following table lists the processor BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Turbo Boost set intel-turbo-boost-config turbo-boost	<p>Whether the processor uses Intel Turbo Boost Technology, which allows the processor to automatically increase its frequency if it is running below power, temperature, or voltage specifications. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not increase its frequency automatically. • enabled—The processor utilizes Turbo Boost Technology if required. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Enhanced Intel Speedstep set enhanced-intel-speedstep-config speed-step	<p>Whether the processor uses Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology, which allows the system to dynamically adjust processor voltage and core frequency. This technology can result in decreased average power consumption and decreased average heat production. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor never dynamically adjusts its voltage or frequency. • enabled—The processor utilizes Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology and enables all supported processor sleep states to further conserve power. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>We recommend that you contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.</p>
Hyper Threading set hyper-threading-config hyper-threading	<p>Whether the processor uses Intel Hyper-Threading Technology, which allows multithreaded software applications to execute threads in parallel within each processor. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not permit hyperthreading. • enabled—The processor allows for the parallel execution of multiple threads. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>We recommend that you contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.</p>

Name	Description
<p>Core Multi Processing set core-multi-processing-config multi-processing</p>	<p>Sets the state of logical processor cores in a package. If you disable this setting, Hyper Threading is also disabled. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all—Enables multi processing on all logical processor cores. • 1 through 10—Specifies the number of logical processor cores that can run on the server. To disable multi processing and have only one logical processor core running on the server, select 1. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>We recommend that you contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.</p>
<p>Execute Disabled Bit set execute-disable bit</p>	<p>Classifies memory areas on the server to specify where where application code can execute. As a result of this classification, the processor disables code execution if a malicious worm attempts to insert code in the buffer. This setting helps to prevent damage, worm propagation, and certain classes of malicious buffer overflow attacks. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not classify memory areas. • enabled—The processor classifies memory areas. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>We recommend that you contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.</p>
<p>Virtualization Technology (VT) set intel-vt-config vt</p>	<p>Whether the processor uses Intel Virtualization Technology, which allows a platform to run multiple operating systems and applications in independent partitions. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not permit virtualization. • enabled—The processor allows multiple operating systems in independent partitions. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note If you change this option, you must power cycle the server before the setting takes effect.</p>

Name	Description
<p>Direct Cache Access set direct-cache-access-config access</p>	<p>Allows processors to increase I/O performance by placing data from I/O devices directly into the processor cache. This setting helps to reduce cache misses. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—Data from I/O devices is not placed directly into the processor cache. • enabled—Data from I/O devices is placed directly into the processor cache. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
<p>Processor C State set processor-c-state-config c-state</p>	<p>Whether the system can enter a power savings mode during idle periods. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The system remains in high performance state even when idle. • enabled—The system can reduce power to system components such as the DIMMs and CPUs. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>We recommend that you contact your operating system vendor to make sure the operating system supports this feature.</p>
<p>Processor C1E set processor-c1e-config c1e</p>	<p>Allows the processor to transition to its minimum frequency upon entering C1. This setting does not take effect until after you have rebooted the server. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The CPU continues to run at its maximum frequency in C1 state. • enabled—The CPU transitions to its minimum frequency. This option saves the maximum amount of power in C1 state. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
<p>Processor C3 Report set processor-c3-report-config processor-c3-report</p>	<p>Whether the processor sends the C3 report to the operating system. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not send the C3 report. • acpi-c2—The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C2 format. • acpi-c3—The processor sends the C3 report using the ACPI C3 format. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>On the B440 server, the BIOS Setup menu uses enabled and disabled for these options. If you specify acpi-c2 or acpi-c2, the server sets the BIOS value for that option to enabled.</p>
<p>Processor C6 Report set processor-c6-report-config processor-c6-report</p>	<p>Whether the processor sends the C6 report to the operating system. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not send the C6 report. • enabled—The processor sends the C6 report. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
<p>Processor C7 Report set processor-c7-report-config processor-c7-report</p>	<p>Whether the processor sends the C7 report to the operating system. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not send the C7 report. • enabled—The processor sends the C7 report. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
CPU Performance set cpu-performance-config cpu-performance	Sets the CPU performance profile for the server. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enterprise—For M3 servers, all prefetchers and data reuse are enabled. For M1 and M2 servers, data reuse and the DCU IP prefetcher are enabled, and all other prefetchers are disabled. • high-throughput—Data reuse and the DCU IP prefetcher are enabled, and all other prefetchers are disabled. • hpc—All prefetchers are enabled and data reuse is disabled. This setting is also known as high performance computing.
Max Variable MTRR Setting set max-variable-mtrr-setting-config processor-mtrr	Allows you to select the number of MTRR variables. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • auto-max—The BIOS uses the default value for the processor. • 8—The BIOS uses the number specified for the variable MTRR. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Local X2 APIC set local-x2-apic-config	Allows you to set the type of APIC architecture. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xapic—Uses the standard xAPIC architecture. • x2apic—Uses the enhanced x2APIC architecture to support 32 bit addressability of processors. • auto—Automatically uses the xAPIC architecture that is detected. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Intel Directed I/O BIOS Settings

The following table lists the Intel Directed I/O BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
VT for Directed IO set intel-vt-directed-io-config vtd	Whether the processor uses Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O (VT-d). This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not use virtualization technology. • enabled—The processor uses virtualization technology. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note This option must be enabled if you want to change any of the other Intel Directed I/O BIOS settings.</p>
Interrupt Remap set intel-vt-directed-io-config interrupt-remapping	Whether the processor supports Intel VT-d Interrupt Remapping. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not support remapping. • enabled—The processor uses VT-d Interrupt Remapping as required. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Coherency Support set intel-vt-directed-io-config coherency-support	Whether the processor supports Intel VT-d Coherency. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not support coherency. • enabled—The processor uses VT-d Coherency as required. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
ATS Support set intel-vt-directed-io-config ats-support	Whether the processor supports Intel VT-d Address Translation Services (ATS). This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not support ATS. • enabled—The processor uses VT-d ATS as required. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
Pass Through DMA Support set intel-vt-directed-io-config passthrough-dma	Whether the processor supports Intel VT-d Pass-through DMA. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The processor does not support pass-through DMA. • enabled—The processor uses VT-d Pass-through DMA as required. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

RAS Memory BIOS Settings

The following table lists the RAS memory BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Memory RAS Config set memory-ras-config ras-config	How the memory reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) is configured for the server. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximum performance—System performance is optimized. • mirroring—System reliability is optimized by using half the system memory as backup. • lockstep—If the DIMM pairs in the server have an identical type, size, and organization and are populated across the SMI channels, you can enable lockstep mode to minimize memory access latency and provide better performance. Lockstep is enabled by default for B440 servers. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
NUMA set numa-config numa-optimization	<p>Whether the BIOS supports NUMA. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The BIOS does not support NUMA. • enabled—The BIOS includes the ACPI tables that are required for NUMA-aware operating systems. If you enable this option, the system must disable Inter-Socket Memory interleaving on some platforms. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Mirroring Mode set memory-mirroring-mode mirroring-mode	<p>Memory mirroring enhances system reliability by keeping two identical data images in memory.</p> <p>This option is only available if you choose the mirroring option for Memory RAS Config. It can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inter-socket—Memory is mirrored between two Integrated Memory Controllers (IMCs) across CPU sockets. • intra-socket—One IMC is mirrored with another IMC in the same socket. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Sparing Mode set memory-sparing-mode sparing-mode	<p>Sparing optimizes reliability by holding memory in reserve so that it can be used in case other DIMMs fail. This option provides some memory redundancy, but does not provide as much redundancy as mirroring. The available sparing modes depend on the current memory population.</p> <p>This option is only available if you choose sparing option for Memory RAS Config. It can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dimmm-sparing—One DIMM is held in reserve. If a DIMM fails, the contents of a failing DIMM are transferred to the spare DIMM. • rank-sparing—A spare rank of DIMMs is held in reserve. If a rank of DIMMs fails, the contents of the failing rank are transferred to the spare rank. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
LV DDR Mode set lv-dimm-support-config lv-ddr-mode	Whether the system prioritizes low voltage or high frequency memory operations. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power-saving-mode—The system prioritizes low voltage memory operations over high frequency memory operations. This mode may lower memory frequency in order to keep the voltage low. • performance-mode—The system prioritizes high frequency operations over low voltage operations. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
DRAM Refresh Rate	This option controls the refresh interval rate for internal memory.

Serial Port BIOS Settings

The following table lists the serial port BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Serial Port A set serial-port-a-config serial-port-a	Whether serial port A is enabled or disabled. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The serial port is disabled. • enabled—The serial port is enabled. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

USB BIOS Settings

The following table lists the USB BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Make Device Non Bootable set usb-boot-config make-device-non-bootable	Whether the server can boot from a USB device. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The server can boot from a USB device. • enabled—The server cannot boot from a USB device. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
USB System Idle Power Optimizing Setting set usb-system-idle-power-optimizing-setting-config usb-idle-power-optimizing	Whether the USB System Idle Power Optimizing setting is used to reduce USB EHCI idle power consumption. Depending upon the value you choose, this setting can have an impact on performance. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-performance—The USB System Idle Power Optimizing setting is disabled, because optimal performance is preferred over power savings. Selecting this option can significantly improve performance. We recommend you select this option unless your site has server power restrictions. • lower-idle-power—The USB System Idle Power Optimizing setting is enabled, because power savings are preferred over optimal performance. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
USB Front Panel Access Lock set usb-front-panel-access-lock-config usb-front-panel-lock	USB front panel lock is configured to enable or disable the front panel access to USB ports. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled • enabled • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

PCI Configuration BIOS Settings

The following table lists the PCI configuration BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Max Memory Below 4G set max-memory-below-4gb-config max-memory	Whether the BIOS maximizes memory usage below 4GB for an operating system without PAE support, depending on the system configuration. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—Does not maximize memory usage. Choose this option for all operating systems with PAE support. • enabled—Maximizes memory usage below 4GB for an operating system without PAE support. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Memory Mapped IO Above 4Gb Config set memory-mapped-io-above-4gb-config memory-mapped-io	Whether to enable or disable memory mapped I/O of 64-bit PCI devices to 4GB or greater address space. Legacy option ROMs are not able to access addresses above 4GB. PCI devices that are 64-bit compliant but use a legacy option ROM may not function correctly with this setting enabled. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—Does not map I/O of 64-bit PCI devices to 4GB or greater address space. • enabled—Maps I/O of 64-bit PCI devices to 4GB or greater address space. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Boot Options BIOS Settings

The following table lists the boot options BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

Name	Description
Boot Option Retry set boot-option-retry-config retry	Whether the BIOS retries NON-EFI based boot options without waiting for user input. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—Waits for user input before retrying NON-EFI based boot options. • enabled—Continually retries NON-EFI based boot options without waiting for user input. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Name	Description
Intel Entry SAS RAID set intel-entry-sas-raid-config sas-raid	Whether the Intel SAS Entry RAID Module is enabled. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The Intel SAS Entry RAID Module is disabled. • enabled—The Intel SAS Entry RAID Module is enabled. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Intel Entry SAS RAID Module set intel-entry-sas-raid-config sas-raid-module	How the Intel SAS Entry RAID Module is configured. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it-ir-raid—Configures the RAID module to use Intel IT/IR RAID. • intel-esrtii—Configures the RAID module to use Intel Embedded Server RAID Technology II. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Onboard SCU Storage Support set onboard-sas-storage-config onboard-sas-ctrl	Whether the onboard software RAID controller is available to the server. This can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The software RAID controller is not available. • enabled—The software RAID controller is available. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

Server Management BIOS Settings

The following tables list the server management BIOS settings that you can configure through a BIOS policy or the default BIOS settings:

General Settings

Name	Description
Assert Nmi on Serr set assert-nmi-on-serr-config assertion	<p>Whether the BIOS generates a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) and logs an error when a system error (SERR) occurs. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The BIOS does not generate an NMI or log an error when a SERR occurs. • enabled—The BIOS generates an NMI and logs an error when a SERR occurs. You must enable this setting if you want to enable Assert Nmi on Perr. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
Assert Nmi on Perr set assert-nmi-on-perr-config assertion	<p>Whether the BIOS generates a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) and logs an error when a processor bus parity error (PERR) occurs. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The BIOS does not generate an NMI or log an error when a PERR occurs. • enabled—The BIOS generates an NMI and logs an error when a PERR occurs. You must enable Assert Nmi on Serr to use this setting. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.
OS Boot Watchdog Timer set os-boot-watchdog-timer-config os-boot-watchdog-timer	<p>Whether the BIOS programs the watchdog timer with a predefined timeout value. If the operating system does not complete booting before the timer expires, the CIMC resets the system and an error is logged. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The watchdog timer is not used to track how long the server takes to boot. • enabled—The watchdog timer tracks how long the server takes to boot. If the server does not boot within the predefined length of time, the CIMC resets the system and logs an error. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>This feature requires either operating system support or Intel Management software.</p>

Name	Description
<p>OS Boot Watchdog Timer Timeout Policy</p> <p><code>set os-boot-watchdog-timer-policy-config os-boot-watchdog-timer-policy</code></p>	<p>What action the system takes if the watchdog timer expires. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • power-off—The server is powered off if the watchdog timer expires during OS boot. • reset—The server is reset if the watchdog timer expires during OS boot. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>This option is only available if you enable the OS Boot Watchdog Timer.</p>
<p>OS Boot Watchdog Timer Timeout</p> <p><code>set os-boot-watchdog-timer-timeout-config os-boot-watchdog-timer-timeout</code></p>	<p>What timeout value the BIOS uses to configure the watchdog timer. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5-minutes—The watchdog timer expires 5 minutes after the OS begins to boot. • 10-minutes—The watchdog timer expires 10 minutes after the OS begins to boot. • 15-minutes—The watchdog timer expires 15 minutes after the OS begins to boot. • 20-minutes—The watchdog timer expires 20 minutes after the OS begins to boot. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>This option is only available if you enable the OS Boot Watchdog Timer.</p>

Console Redirection Settings

Name	Description
<p>Console Redirection set console-redir-config console-redir</p>	<p>Allows a serial port to be used for console redirection during POST and BIOS booting. After the BIOS has booted and the operating system is responsible for the server, console redirection is irrelevant and has no effect. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—No console redirection occurs during POST. • serial-port-a—Enables serial port A for console redirection during POST. This option is valid for blade servers and rack-mount servers. • serial-port-b—Enables serial port B for console redirection and allows it to perform server management tasks. This option is only valid for rack-mount servers. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note If you enable this option, you also disable the display of the Quiet Boot logo screen during POST.</p>
<p>Flow Control set console-redir-config flow-control</p>	<p>Whether a handshake protocol is used for flow control. Request to Send / Clear to Send (RTS/CTS) helps to reduce frame collisions that can be introduced by a hidden terminal problem. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • none—No flow control is used. • rts-cts—RTS/CTS is used for flow control. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note This setting must match the setting on the remote terminal application.</p>

Name	Description
<p>BAUD Rate set console-redir-config baud-rate</p>	<p>What BAUD rate is used for the serial port transmission speed. If you disable Console Redirection, this option is not available. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9600—A 9600 BAUD rate is used. • 19200—A 19200 BAUD rate is used. • 38400—A 38400 BAUD rate is used. • 57600—A 57600 BAUD rate is used. • 115200—A 115200 BAUD rate is used. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note This setting must match the setting on the remote terminal application.</p>
<p>Terminal Type set console-redir-config terminal-type</p>	<p>What type of character formatting is used for console redirection. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pc-ansi—The PC-ANSI terminal font is used. • vt100—A supported vt100 video terminal and its character set are used. • vt100-plus—A supported vt100-plus video terminal and its character set are used. • vt-utf8—A video terminal with the UTF-8 character set is used. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor. <p>Note This setting must match the setting on the remote terminal application.</p>
<p>Legacy OS Redirect set console-redir-config legacy-os-redir</p>	<p>Whether redirection from a legacy operating system, such as DOS, is enabled on the serial port. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disabled—The serial port enabled for console redirection is hidden from the legacy operating system. • enabled—The serial port enabled for console redirection is visible to the legacy operating system. • platform-default—The BIOS uses the value for this attribute contained in the BIOS defaults for the server type and vendor.

BIOS Policy

The BIOS policy is a policy that automates the configuration of BIOS settings for a server or group of servers. You can create global BIOS policies available to all servers in the root organization, or you can create BIOS policies in sub-organizations that are only available to that hierarchy.

To use a BIOS policy, do the following:

- 1 Create the BIOS policy in Cisco UCS Manager.
- 2 Assign the BIOS policy to one or more service profiles.
- 3 Associate the service profile with a server.

During service profile association, Cisco UCS Manager modifies the BIOS settings on the server to match the configuration in the BIOS policy. If you do not create and assign a BIOS policy to a service profile, the server uses the default BIOS settings for that server platform.

Default BIOS Settings

Cisco UCS Manager includes a set of default BIOS settings for each type of server supported by Cisco UCS. The default BIOS settings are available only in the root organization and are global. Only one set of default BIOS settings can exist for each server platform supported by Cisco UCS. You can modify the default BIOS settings, but you cannot create an additional set of default BIOS settings.

Each set of default BIOS settings are designed for a particular type of supported server and are applied to all servers of that specific type which do not have a BIOS policy included in their service profiles.

Unless a Cisco UCS implementation has specific needs that are not met by the server-specific settings, we recommend that you use the default BIOS settings that are designed for each type of server in the Cisco UCS domain.

Cisco UCS Manager applies these server platform-specific BIOS settings as follows:

- The service profile associated with a server does not include a BIOS policy.
- The BIOS policy is configured with the platform-default option for a specific setting.

You can modify the default BIOS settings provided by Cisco UCS Manager. However, any changes to the default BIOS settings apply to all servers of that particular type or platform. If you want to modify the BIOS settings for only certain servers, we recommend that you use a BIOS policy.

Creating a BIOS Policy



Note

Cisco UCS Manager pushes BIOS configuration changes through a BIOS policy or default BIOS settings to the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) buffer. These changes remain in the buffer and do not take effect until the server is rebooted.

We recommend that you verify the support for BIOS settings in the server that you want to configure. Some settings, such as Mirroring Mode for RAS Memory, are not supported by all Cisco UCS servers.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters org mode for the specified organization. To enter the default org mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create bios-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a BIOS policy with the specified policy name, and enters org BIOS policy mode.
Step 3	Configure the BIOS settings.	For the CLI commands, descriptions and information about the options for each BIOS setting, see the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main page: Main BIOS Settings, on page 2 • Processor page: Processor BIOS Settings, on page 3 • Intel Directed IO page: Intel Directed I/O BIOS Settings, on page 8 • RAS Memory page: RAS Memory BIOS Settings, on page 10 • Serial Port page: Serial Port BIOS Settings, on page 12 • USB page: USB BIOS Settings, on page 12 • PCI Configuration page: PCI Configuration BIOS Settings, on page 13 • Boot Options page: Boot Options BIOS Settings, on page 14 • Server Management page: Server Management BIOS Settings, on page 15
Step 4	UCS-A /org/bios-policy # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a BIOS policy under the root organization and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create bios-policy biosPolicy3
UCS-A /org/bios-policy* # set numa-config numa-optimization enabled
```

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

Modifying BIOS Defaults

We recommend that you verify the support for BIOS settings in the server that you want to configure. Some settings, such as Mirroring Mode for RAS Memory, are not supported by all Cisco UCS servers.

Unless a Cisco UCS implementation has specific needs that are not met by the server-specific settings, we recommend that you use the default BIOS settings that are designed for each type of server in the Cisco UCS domain.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope system	Enters system mode.
Step 2	UCS-A /system # scope server-defaults	Enters server defaults mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /system/server-defaults # show platform	(Optional) Displays platform descriptions for all servers.
Step 4	UCS-A /system/server-defaults # scope platform platform-description	Enters server defaults mode for the server specified. For the <i>platform-description</i> argument, enter the server description displayed by the show platform command using the following format: " <i>vendor</i> " <i>model revision</i> . Tip You must enter the vendor exactly as shown in the show platform command, including all punctuation marks.
Step 5	UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform # scope bios-settings	Enters server defaults BIOS settings mode for the server.
Step 6	Reconfigure the BIOS settings.	For the CLI commands, descriptions and information about the options for each BIOS setting, see the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main page: Main BIOS Settings, on page 2 • Processor page: Processor BIOS Settings, on page 3 • Intel Directed IO page: Intel Directed I/O BIOS Settings, on page 8 • RAS Memory page: RAS Memory BIOS Settings, on page 10 • Serial Port page: Serial Port BIOS Settings, on page 12 • USB page: USB BIOS Settings, on page 12

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCI Configuration page: PCI Configuration BIOS Settings, on page 13 • Boot Options page: Boot Options BIOS Settings, on page 14 • Server Management page: Server Management BIOS Settings, on page 15
Step 7	UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example shows how to change the NUMA default BIOS setting for a platform and commit the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope system
UCS-A /system # scope server-defaults
UCS-A /system/server-defaults # show platform

Platform:
  Product Name  Vendor      Model      Revision
  -----
  Cisco B200-M1 Cisco Systems, Inc.
                    N20-B6620-1
                    0

UCS-A /system/server-defaults # scope platform "Cisco Systems, Inc." N20-B6620-1 0
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform # scope bios-settings
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings # set numa-config numa-optimization disabled
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /system/server-defaults/platform/bios-settings #
```

Viewing the Actual BIOS Settings for a Server

Follow this procedure to see the actual BIOS settings on a server.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope server chassis-id / server-id	Enters chassis server mode for the specified server.
Step 2	UCS-A /chassis/server # scope bios	Enters BIOS mode for the specified server.
Step 3	UCS-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings	Enters BIOS settings mode for the specified server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	UCS-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings # show setting	Displays the BIOS setting. Enter show ? to display a list of allowed values for <i>setting</i> .

The following example displays a BIOS setting for blade 3 in chassis 1:

```
UCS-A# scope server 1/3
UCS-A /chassis/server # scope bios
UCS-A /chassis/server/bios # scope bios-settings
UCS-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings # show intel-vt-config

Intel Vt Config:
  Vt
  --
  Enabled

UCS-A /chassis/server/bios/bios-settings #
```

Configuring IPMI Access Profiles

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 CIMC. 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

Obtain the following:

- 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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create ipmi-access-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Creates the specified IPMI access profile and enters organization IPMI access profile mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create ipmi-user <i>ipmi-user-name</i>	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/ipmi-user # 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/ipmi-user # set privilege {admin readonly}	Specifies whether the endpoint user has administrative or read-only privileges.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # 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 ipmi-user bob
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # set privilege readonly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete ipmi-access-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Deletes the specified IPMI access profile.
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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope ipmi-access-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters organization IPMI access profile mode for the specified IPMI access profile.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # create ipmi-user <i>ipmi-user-name</i>	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/ipmi-user # 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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # set privilege {admin readonly}	Specifies whether the endpoint user has administrative or read-only privileges.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user # 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 ipmi-user alice
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # set privilege readonly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/ipmi-user #
```

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 <i>org-name</i> .
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 ipmi-user 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 ipmi-user alice
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Configuring Local Disk Configuration Policies

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:

- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless server 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.
- **RAID 0 Striped**—Data is striped across all disks in the array, providing fast throughput. There is no data redundancy, and all data is lost if any disk fails.
- **RAID 1 Mirrored**—Data is written to two disks, providing complete data redundancy if one disk fails. The maximum array size is equal to the available space on the smaller of the two drives.
- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.
- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.

If you choose **No RAID** and you apply this policy to a server that already has an operating system with RAID storage configured, the system does not remove the disk contents. Therefore, there may be no visible differences on the server after you apply the **No RAID** mode. This can lead to a mismatch between the RAID configuration in the policy and the actual disk configuration shown in the **Inventory > Storage** tab for the server.

To make sure that any previous RAID configuration information is removed from a disk, apply a scrub policy that removes all disk information after you apply the **No RAID** configuration mode.

- **RAID 5 Striped Parity**—Data is striped across all disks in the array. Part of the capacity of each disk stores parity information that can be used to reconstruct data if a disk fails. RAID 5 provides good data throughput for applications with high read request rates.
- **RAID 6 Striped Dual Parity**—Data is striped across all disks in the array and two parity disks are used to provide protection against the failure of up to two physical disks. In each row of data blocks, two sets of parity data are stored.
- **RAID10 Mirrored and Striped**— RAID 10 uses mirrored pairs of disks to provide complete data redundancy and high throughput rates.

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

Guidelines for all Local Disk Configuration Policies

Before you create a local disk configuration policy, consider the following guidelines:

No Mixed HDDs and SSDs

Do not include HDDs and SSDs in a single server or RAID configuration.

Do Not Assign a Service Profile with the Default Local Disk Configuration Policy from a B200 M1 or M2 to a B200 M3

Due to the differences in the RAID/JBOD support provided by the storage controllers of B200 M1 and M2 servers and those of the B200 M3 server, you cannot assign or re-assign a service profile that includes the default local disk configuration policy from a B200M1 or M2 server to a B200 M3 server. The default local disk configuration policy includes those with Any Configuration or JBOD configuration.

JBOD Mode Support



Note

Only B200 M1, B200 M2, B200 M3, B250 M1, B250 M2 and B22 M3 blade servers support the JBOD mode for local disks.

Guidelines for Local Disk Configuration Policies Configured for RAID

Do Not Use the Any Configuration Mode on Servers with MegaRAID Storage Controllers

If a blade server or rack-mount server in a Cisco UCS domain includes a MegaRAID storage controller, do not configure the local disk configuration policy in the service profile for that server with the **Any Configuration** mode. If you use this mode for servers with a MegaRAID storage controller, the installer for the operating system cannot detect any local storage on the server.

If you want to install an operating system on local storage on a server with a MegaRAID storage controller, you must configure the local disk configuration policy with a mode that creates a RAID LUN (RAID volume) on the server.

Server May Not Boot After RAID1 Cluster Migration if Any Configuration Mode Specified in Service Profile

After RAID1 clusters are migrated, you need to associate a service profile with the server. If the local disk configuration policy in the service profile is configured with **Any Configuration** mode rather than **RAID1**, the RAID LUN remains in "inactive" state during and after association. As a result, the server cannot boot.

To avoid this issue, ensure that the service profile you associate with the server contains the identical local disk configuration policy as the original service profile before the migration and does not include the **Any Configuration** mode.

Configure RAID Settings in Local Disk Configuration Policy for Servers with MegaRAID Storage Controllers

If a blade server or integrated rack-mount server has a MegaRAID controller, you must configure RAID settings for the drives in the Local Disk Configuration policy included in the service profile for that server.

If you do not configure your RAID LUNs before installing the OS, disk discovery failures might occur during the installation and you might see error messages such as "No Device Found."

Do Not Use JBOD Mode on Servers with MegaRAID Storage Controllers

Do not configure or use JBOD mode or JBOD operations on any blade server or integrated rack-mount server with a MegaRAID storage controllers. JBOD mode and operations are not intended for nor are they fully functional on these servers.

Maximum of One RAID Volume and One RAID Controller in Integrated Rack-Mount Servers

A rack-mount server that has been integrated with Cisco UCS Manager can have a maximum of one RAID volume irrespective of how many hard drives are present on the server.

All the local hard drives in an integrated rack-mount server must be connected to only one RAID Controller. Integration with Cisco UCS Manager does not support the connection of local hard drives to multiple RAID Controllers in a single rack-mount server. We therefore recommend that you request a single RAID Controller configuration when you order rack-mount servers to be integrated with Cisco UCS Manager.

In addition, do not use third party tools to create multiple RAID LUNs on rack-mount servers. Cisco UCS Manager does not support that configuration.

Maximum of One RAID Volume and One RAID Controller in Blade Servers

A blade server can have a maximum of one RAID volume irrespective of how many drives are present in the server. All the local hard drives must be connected to only one RAID controller. For example, a B200 M3 server has an LSI controller and an Intel Patsburg controller, but only the LSI controller can be used as a RAID controller.

In addition, do not use third party tools to create multiple RAID LUNs on blade servers. Cisco UCS Manager does not support that configuration.

Number of Disks Selected in Mirrored RAID Should Not Exceed Two

If the number of disks selected in the Mirrored RAID exceed two, RAID 1 is created as a RAID 10 LUN. This issue can occur with the Cisco UCS B440 M1 and B440 M2 servers.

License Required for Certain RAID Configuration Options on Some Servers

Some Cisco UCS servers require a license for certain RAID configuration options. When Cisco UCS Manager associates a service profile containing this local disk policy with a server, Cisco UCS Manager verifies that the selected RAID option is properly licensed. If there are issues, Cisco UCS Manager displays a configuration error during the service profile association.

For RAID license information for a specific Cisco UCS server, see the *Hardware Installation Guide* for that server.

B420 M3 Server Does Not Support All Configuration Modes

The B420 M3 server does not support the following configuration modes in a local disk configuration policy:

- No RAID
- RAID 6 Striped Dual Parity

In addition, the B420 M3 does not support JBOD modes or operations.

Single-Disk RAID 0 Configurations Not Supported on Some Blade Servers

A single-disk RAID 0 configuration is not supported in the following blade servers:

- Cisco UCS B200 M1
- Cisco UCS B200 M2
- Cisco UCS B250 M1
- Cisco UCS B250 M2

Creating a Local Disk Configuration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create local-disk-config-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a local disk configuration policy and enters local disk configuration policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # set descr <i>description</i>	(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-0-striped raid-1-mirrored raid-5-striped-parity raid-6-striped-dual-parity raid-10-mirrored-and-striped }	Specifies the mode for the local disk configuration policy.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # set protect { yes no }	Specifies whether the server retains the configuration in the local disk configuration policy even if the server is disassociated from the service profile. Caution Protect Configuration becomes non-functional if one or more disks in the server are defective or faulty. When a service profile is disassociated from a server and a new service profile associated, the setting for the Protect Configuration property in the new service profile takes precedence and overwrites the setting in the previous service profile. Note If you disassociate the server from a service profile with this option enabled and then associate it with a new service profile that includes a local disk configuration policy with different properties, the server returns a configuration mismatch error and the association fails.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	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 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set mode raid-1-mirrored
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set protect yes
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Viewing a Local Disk Configuration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # show local-disk-config-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Displays the local disk policy. If you have not configured a local disk policy, the local disk configuration (created by the create local-disk-config command) displays. Displays the local disk definition (set by the create local-disk-config command). If the serial over LAN definition is not set, and if a policy is set (using the set local-disk-config-policy command), then the policy will be displayed.

The following example shows how to display local disk policy information for a local disk configuration policy called DiskPolicy7:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # show local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7

Local Disk Config Policy:
Name: DiskPolicy7
Mode: Raid 1 Mirrored
Description:
Protect Configuration: Yes
```

Deleting a Local Disk Configuration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete local-disk-config-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 #
```

Configuring Scrub Policies

Scrub Policy

This policy determines what happens to local data and to the BIOS settings on a server during the discovery process and when the server is disassociated from a service profile.



Note

Local disk scrub policies only apply to hard drives that are managed by Cisco UCS Manager and do not apply to other devices such as USB drives.

Depending upon how you configure a scrub policy, the following can occur at those times:

Disk Scrub

One of the following occurs to the data on any local drives on disassociation:

- If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives
- If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration

BIOS Settings Scrub

One of the following occurs to the BIOS settings when a service profile containing the scrub policy is disassociated from a server:

- If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor
- If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server

Creating a Scrub Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create scrub-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a scrub policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization scrub policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/scrub-policy # set descr <i>description</i>	(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 as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If enabled, destroys all data on any local drives • If disabled, preserves all data on any local drives, including local storage configuration
Step 5	UCS-A /org/scrub-policy # set bios-settings-scrub {no yes}	Disables or enables BIOS settings scrubbing on servers using this scrub policy as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If enabled, erases all BIOS settings for the server and resets them to the BIOS defaults for that server type and vendor • If disabled, preserves the existing BIOS settings on the server
Step 6	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 disk but not BIOS."
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # set disk-scrub yes
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # set bios-settings-scrub no
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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete scrub-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 #
```

Configuring Serial over LAN Policies

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 Serial over LAN Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create sol-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a serial over LAN policy and enters organization serial over LAN policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/sol-policy # set descr <i>description</i>	(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 serial over LAN policy. By default, the serial over LAN 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 serial over LAN 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 serial over LAN 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 #
```

Viewing a Serial over LAN Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # show sol-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Displays the serial over LAN definition (set by the create sol-config command). If the serial over LAN definition is not set, and if a policy is set (using the set sol-policy command), then the policy will be displayed.

The following example shows how to display serial over LAN information for a serial over LAN policy called Sol9600:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # show sol-policy Sol9600

SOL Policy:
Full Name: Sol9600
SOL State: Enable
Speed: 9600
Description:
```

Deleting a Serial over LAN Policy

Procedure

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

The following example deletes the serial over LAN 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 #
```

Configuring Server Autoconfiguration Policies

Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Cisco UCS Manager uses this policy to determine how to configure a new server. If you create a server autoconfiguration policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

- 1 The qualification in the server autoconfiguration policy is executed against the server.
- 2 If the server meets the required qualifications, the server is associated with a service profile created from the service profile template configured in the server autoconfiguration policy. The name of that service profile is based on the name given to the server by Cisco UCS Manager.
- 3 The service profile is assigned to the organization configured in the server autoconfiguration policy.

Configuring a Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create server-autoconfig-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 <i>description</i>	(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 <i>org-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the organization for which the server is to be used.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # set qualifier <i>server-qual-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies server pool policy qualification to use for qualifying the server.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # set template <i>profile-name</i>	(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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete server-autoconfig-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 #
```

Configuring Server Discovery Policies

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.

If you create a server discovery policy, the following occurs when a new server starts:

- 1 The qualification in the server discovery policy is executed against the server.
- 2 If the server meets the required qualifications, Cisco UCS Manager applies the following to the server:
 - Depending upon the option selected for the action, either discovers the new server immediately or waits for a user to acknowledge the new server
 - Applies the scrub policy to the server

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.
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.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # set qualifier <i>qualifier</i>	(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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # Delete server-disc-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 and commits the transaction:

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

Configuring Server Inheritance Policies

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

A blade server or rack-mount server with a VIC adapter, such as the Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card, does not have server identity values burned into the server hardware at manufacture. As a result, the identity of the adapter must be derived from default pools. If the default pools do not include sufficient entries for one to be assigned to the server, service profile association fails with a configuration error.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <code>/</code> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create server-inherit-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 <i>description</i>	(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-inherit-policy # set destination org <i>org-name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the organization for which the server is to be used.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy # set qualifier <i>server-qual-name</i>	(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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete server-inherit-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 #
```

Configuring Server Pool Policies

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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create pooling-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates a server pool policy with the specified name, and enters organization pooling policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # set descr <i>description</i>	(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 <i>pool-distinguished-name</i>	Specifies the server pool to use with the server pool policy. You must specify the full distinguished name for the pool.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # set qualifier <i>qualifier-name</i>	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 ServerPoolPolicy4 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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete pooling-policy <i>policy-name</i>	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 ServerPoolPolicy4 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 #
```

Configuring Server Pool Policy Qualifications

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.

You can use the server pool policy qualifications to qualify servers according to the following criteria:

- Adapter type
- Chassis location
- Memory type and configuration
- Power group
- CPU cores, type, and configuration
- Storage configuration and capacity
- Server model

Depending upon the implementation, you might need to configure several policies with server pool policy qualifications including the following:

- 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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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
- Power group qualification
- Processor qualification
- Storage qualification

Deleting a Server Pool Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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 #
```

Creating an Adapter Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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 <i>adapter-type</i>	Creates an adapter capacity qualification for the specified adapter type and enters organization server qualification adapter capacity qualification mode. The <i>adapter-type</i> argument can be any of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fcoe —Fibre Channel over Ethernet

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-virtualized-eth-if —Non-virtualized Ethernet interface • non-virtualized-fc-if —Non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface • 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 { <i>max-cap</i> 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 creates and configures an adapter qualification for a non-virtualized Ethernet interface and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual12
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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # create chassis <i>min-chassis-num max-chassis-num</i>	Creates a chassis qualification for the specified chassis range and enters organization server qualification chassis mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
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 <i>org-name</i> .
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 #
```

Creating a CPU Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # create cpu	Creates a CPU qualification and enters organization server qualification processor mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # 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/cpu # set maxcores { <i>max-core-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the maximum number of processor cores.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set mincores { <i>min-core-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the minimum number of processor cores.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set maxprocs { <i>max-proc-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the maximum number of processors.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set minprocs { <i>min-proc-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the minimum number of processors.
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set maxthreads { <i>max-thread-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the maximum number of threads.
Step 10	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set minthreads { <i>min-thread-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the minimum number of threads.
Step 11	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set stepping { <i>step-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the processor stepping number.
Step 12	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # set model-regex <i>regex</i>	Specifies a regular expression that the processor name must match.
Step 13	UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates and configures a CPU 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/cpu* # set arch xeon
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set maxcores 8
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set mincores 4
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set maxprocs 2
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set minprocs 1
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set maxthreads 16
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set minthreads 8
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # set stepping 5
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/cpu #
```

Deleting a CPU Qualification

Procedure

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

Creating a Power Group Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # create power-group <i>power-group-name</i>	Creates a power group qualification for the specified power group name.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a power group qualification for a power group called powergroup1 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual # create power-group powergroup1
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Deleting a Power Group Qualification

Procedure

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

The following example deletes a power group qualification for a power group called powergroup1 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual # delete power-group powergroup1
```

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

Creating a Memory Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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 { <i>clock-num</i> unspec }	Specifies the memory clock speed.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # set maxcap { <i>max-cap-num</i> unspec }	Specifies the maximum capacity of the memory array.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # set mincap { <i>min-cap-num</i> unspec }	Specifies the minimum capacity of the memory array.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # set speed { <i>speed-num</i> unspec }	Specifies the memory data rate.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # set units { <i>unit-num</i> unspec }	Specifies the number of memory units (DRAM chips mounted to the memory board).
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # set width { <i>width-num</i> 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 creates and 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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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 #
```

Creating a Physical Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # create physical-qual	Creates a physical qualification and enters organization server qualification physical mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual # set model-regex <i>regex</i>	Specifies a regular expression that the model name must match.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates and configures a physical qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual # create physical-qual
UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual* # set model-regex
UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/physical-qual #
```

Deleting a Physical Qualification

Procedure

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

The following example deletes a physical qualification and commits the transaction:

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

Creating a Storage Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
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 { <i>block-size-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the storage block size.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # set maxcap { <i>max-cap-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the maximum capacity of the storage array.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # set mincap { <i>min-cap-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the minimum capacity of the storage array.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # set numberofblocks { <i>block-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the number of blocks.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # set perdiskcap { <i>disk-cap-num</i> unspecified }	Specifies the per-disk capacity.
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # set units { <i>unit-num</i> 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 creates and 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 <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	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.
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 #
```

Configuring vNIC/vHBA Placement Policies

vNIC/vHBA Placement Policies

vNIC/vHBA placement policies are used to determine the following:

- How the virtual network interface connections (vCons) are mapped to the physical adapters on a server.
- What types of vNICs or vHBAs can be assigned to each vCon.

Each vNIC/vHBA placement policy contains four vCons that are virtual representations of the physical adapters. When a vNIC/vHBA placement policy is assigned to a service profile, and the service profile is associated with a server, the vCons in the vNIC/vHBA placement policy are assigned to the physical adapters and the vNICs and vHBAs are assigned to those vCons.

For blade or rack servers that contain one adapter, Cisco UCS assigns all vCons to that adapter. For servers that contain four adapters, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 to Adapter1, vCon2 to Adapter2, vCon3 to Adapter3, and vCon4 to Adapter4.

For blade or rack servers that contain two or three adapters, Cisco UCS assigns the vCons based on the type of server and the selected virtual slot mapping scheme, which can be **Round Robin** or **Linear Ordered**. For details about the available mapping schemes, see [vCon to Adapter Placement](#), on page 59.

After Cisco UCS assigns the vCons, it assigns the vNICs and vHBAs based on the **Selection Preference** for each vCon. This can be one of the following:

- **all**—All configured vNICs and vHBAs can be assigned to the vCon, whether they are explicitly assigned to it, unassigned, or dynamic. This is the default.
- **assigned-only**—vNICs and vHBAs must be explicitly assigned to the vCon. You can assign them explicitly through the service profile or the properties of the vNIC or vHBA.
- **exclude-dynamic**—Dynamic vNICs and vHBAs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for all static vNICs and vHBAs, whether they are unassigned or explicitly assigned to it.
- **exclude-unassigned**—Unassigned vNICs and vHBAs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for dynamic vNICs and vHBAs and for static vNICs and vHBAs that are explicitly assigned to it.
- **exclude-usnic**—Cisco usNICs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for all other configured vNICs and vHBAs, whether they are explicitly assigned to it, unassigned, or dynamic.



Note An SRIOV usNIC that is explicitly assigned to a vCon set to **exclude-usnic** will remain assigned to that vCon.

If you do not include a vNIC/vHBA placement policy in the service profile, Cisco UCS Manager defaults to the **Round Robin** vCon mapping scheme and the **All** vNIC/vHBA selection preference, distributing the vNICs and vHBAs between the adapters based on the capabilities and relative capacities of each adapter.

vCon to Adapter Placement

Cisco UCS maps every vCon in a service profile to a physical adapter on the server. How that mapping occurs and how the vCons are assigned to a specific adapter in a server depends on the following:

- The type of server. N20-B6620-2 and N20-B6625-2 blade servers with two adapter cards use a different mapping scheme than other supported rack or blade servers.
- The number of adapters in the server.
- The setting of the virtual slot mapping scheme in the vNIC/vHBA placement policy, if applicable.

You must consider this placement when you configure the vNIC/vHBA selection preference to assign vNICs and vHBAs to vCons.



Note vCon to adapter placement is not dependent upon the PCIE slot number of the adapter. The adapter numbers used for the purpose of vCon placement are not the PCIE slot numbers of the adapters, but the ID assigned to them during server discovery.

vCon to Adapter Placement for N20-B6620-2 and N20-B6625-2 Blade Servers

In N20-B6620-2 and N20-B6625-2 blade servers, the two adapters are numbered left to right while vCons are numbered right to left. If one of these blade servers has a single adapter, Cisco UCS assigns all vCons to that adapter. If the server has two adapters, the vCon assignment depends upon the virtual slot mapping scheme:

- **round-robin**—Cisco UCS assigns vCon2 and vCon4 to Adapter1 and vCon1 and vCon3 to Adapter2. This is the default.
- **linear-ordered**—Cisco UCS assigns vCon3 and vCon4 to Adapter1 and vCon1 and vCon2 to Adapter2.

vCon to Adapter Placement for All Other Supported Servers

For all other servers supported by Cisco UCS besides the N20-B6620-2 and N20-B6625-2 blade servers, the vCon assignment depends on the number of adapters in the server and the virtual slot mapping scheme.

For blade or rack servers that contain one adapter, Cisco UCS assigns all vCons to that adapter. For servers that contain four adapters, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 to Adapter1, vCon2 to Adapter2, vCon3 to Adapter3, and vCon4 to Adapter4.

For blade or rack servers that contain two or three adapters, Cisco UCS assigns the vCons based on the selected virtual slot mapping scheme: **Round Robin** or **Linear Ordered**.

Table 1: vCon to Adapter Placement Using the Round Robin Mapping Scheme

Number of Adapters	vCon1 Assignment	vCon2 Assignment	vCon3 Assignment	vCon4 Assignment
1	Adapter1	Adapter1	Adapter1	Adapter1
2	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter1	Adapter2
3	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter3	Adapter2
4	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter3	Adapter4

Round Robin is the default mapping scheme.

Table 2: vCon to Adapter Placement Using the Linear Ordered Mapping Scheme

Number of Adapters	vCon1 Assignment	vCon2 Assignment	vCon3 Assignment	vCon4 Assignment
1	Adapter1	Adapter1	Adapter1	Adapter1
2	Adapter1	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter2
3	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter3	Adapter3
4	Adapter1	Adapter2	Adapter3	Adapter4

**Note**

If you are using a vCon policy with two adapters in the B440, please be aware of the following mapping.

- vCon 2 to adapter 1 maps first
- vCon 1 to adapter 2 maps second

vNIC/vHBA to vCon Assignment

Cisco UCS Manager provides two options for assigning vNICs and vHBAs to vCons through the vNIC/vHBA placement policy: explicit assignment and implicit assignment.

Explicit Assignment of vNICs and vHBAs

With explicit assignment, you specify the vCon and, therefore, the adapter to which a vNIC or vHBA is assigned. Use this assignment option when you need to determine how the vNICs and vHBAs are distributed between the adapters on a server.

To configure a vCon and the associated vNICs and vHBAs for explicit assignment, do the following:

- Set the vCon configuration to any of the available options. You can configure the vCons through a vNIC/vHBA placement policy or in the service profile associated with the server. If a vCon is configured for **All**, you can still explicitly assign a vNIC or vHBA to that vCon.
- Assign the vNICs and vHBAs to a vCon. You can make this assignment through the virtual host interface placement properties of the vNIC or vHBA or in the service profile associated with the server.

If you attempt to assign a vNIC or vHBA to a vCon that is not configured for that type of vNIC or vHBA, Cisco UCS Manager displays a message advising you of the configuration error.

During service profile association, Cisco UCS Manager validates the configured placement of the vNICs and vHBAs against the number and capabilities of the physical adapters in the server before assigning the vNICs and vHBAs according to the configuration in the policy. Load distribution is based upon the explicit assignments to the vCons and adapters configured in this policy.

If the adapters do not support the assignment of one or more vNICs or vHBAs, Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault against the service profile.

Implicit Assignment of vNICs and vHBAs

With implicit assignment, Cisco UCS Manager determines the vCon and, therefore, the adapter to which a vNIC or vHBA is assigned according to the capability of the adapters and their relative capacity. Use this assignment option if the adapter to which a vNIC or vHBA is assigned is not important to your system configuration.

To configure a vCon for implicit assignment, do the following:

- Set the vCon configuration to **All**, **Exclude Dynamic**, or **Exclude Unassigned**. You can configure the vCons through a vNIC/vHBA placement policy or in the service profile associated with the server.
- Do not set the vCon configuration to **Assigned Only**. Implicit assignment cannot be performed with this setting.
- Do not assign any vNICs or vHBAs to a vCon.

During service profile association, Cisco UCS Manager verifies the number and capabilities of the physical adapters in the server and assigns the vNICs and vHBAs accordingly. Load distribution is based upon the capabilities of the adapters, and placement of the vNICs and vHBAs is performed according to the actual order determined by the system. For example, if one adapter can accommodate more vNICs than another, that adapter is assigned more vNICs.

If the adapters cannot support the number of vNICs and vHBAs configured for that server, Cisco UCS Manager raises a fault against the service profile.

Implicit Assignment of vNICs in a Dual Adapter Environment

When you use implicit vNIC assignment for a dual slot server with an adapter card in each slot, Cisco UCS Manager typically assigns the vNICs/vHBAs as follows:

- If the server has the same adapter in both slots, Cisco UCS Manager assigns half the vNICs and half the vHBAs to each adapter.
- If the server has one non-VIC adapter and one VIC adapter, Cisco UCS Manager assigns two vNICs and two vHBAs to the non-VIC adapter and the remaining vNICs and vHBAs to the VIC adapter.
- If the server has two different VIC adapters, Cisco UCS Manager assigns the vNICs and vHBAs proportionally, based on the relative capabilities of the two adapters.

The following examples show how Cisco UCS Manager would typically assign the vNICs and vHBAs with different combinations of supported adapter cards:

- If you want to configure four vNICs and the server contains two Cisco UCS M51KR-B Broadcom BCM57711 adapters (with two vNICs each), Cisco UCS Manager assigns two vNICs to each adapter.
- If you want to configure 50 vNICs and the server contains a Cisco UCS CNA M72KR-E adapter (2 vNICs) and a Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapter (128 vNICs), Cisco UCS Manager assigns two vNICs to the Cisco UCS CNA M72KR-E adapter and 48 vNICs to the Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapter.
- If you want to configure 150 vNICs and the server contains a Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapter (128 vNICs) and a Cisco UCS VIC-1240 Virtual Interface Card adapter (256 vNICs), Cisco UCS Manager assigns 50 vNICs to the Cisco UCS M81KR Virtual Interface Card adapter and 100 vNICs to the Cisco UCS VIC-1240 Virtual Interface Card adapter.



Note

Exceptions to this implicit assignment occur if you configure the vNICs for fabric failover and if you configure dynamic vNICs for the server.

For a configuration that includes vNIC fabric failover where one adapter does not support vNIC failover, Cisco UCS Manager implicitly assigns all vNICs that have fabric failover enabled to the adapter that supports them. If the configuration includes only vNICs that are configured for fabric failover, no vNICs are implicitly assigned to the adapter that does not support them. If some vNICs are configured for fabric failover and some are not, Cisco UCS Manager assigns all failover vNICs to the adapter that supports them and a minimum of one nonfailover vNIC to the adapter that does not support them, according to the ratio above.

For a configuration that includes dynamic vNICs, the same implicit assignment would occur. Cisco UCS Manager assigns all dynamic vNICs to the adapter that supports them. However, with a combination of dynamic vNICs and static vNICs, at least one static vNIC is assigned to the adapter that does not support dynamic vNICs.

Configuring a vNIC/vHBA Placement Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create vcon-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Creates the specified vNIC/vHBA placement profile and enters organization vcon policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/vcon-policy # set descr <i>description</i>	<p>(Optional) Provides a description for the vNIC/vHBA Placement Profile.</p> <p>Enter up to 256 characters. You can use any characters or spaces except ` (accent mark), \ (backslash), ^ (carat), " (double quote), = (equal sign), > (greater than), < (less than), or ' (single quote).</p> <p>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.</p>
Step 4	UCS-A /org/vcon-policy # set mapping-scheme { round-robin linear-ordered }	<p>(Optional)</p> <p>For blade or rack servers that contain one adapter, Cisco UCS assigns all vCons to that adapter. For servers that contain four adapters, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 to Adapter1, vCon2 to Adapter2, vCon3 to Adapter3, and vCon4 to Adapter4.</p> <p>For blade or rack servers that contain two or three adapters, Cisco UCS assigns the vCons based on the selected virtual slot mapping scheme. This can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • round-robin— In a server with two adapter cards, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 and vCon3 to Adapter1, then assigns vCon2 and vCon4 to Adapter2. In a server with three adapter cards, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 to Adapter1, vCon2 and vCon4 to Adapter2, and vCon3 to Adapter3. This is the default scheme. • linear-ordered— In a server with two adapter cards, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 and vCon2 to Adapter1, then assigns vCon3 and vCon4 to Adapter2. In a server with three adapter cards, Cisco UCS assigns vCon1 to Adapter1 and vCon2 to Adapter2, then assigns vCon3 and vCon4 to Adapter3. <p>In N20-B6620-2 and N20-B6625-2 blade servers, the two adapters are numbered left to right while vCons are numbered right to left. If one of these blade servers has a single adapter, Cisco UCS assigns all vCons to</p>

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>that adapter. If the server has two adapters, the vCon assignment depends upon the virtual slot mapping scheme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • round-robin—Cisco UCS assigns vCon2 and vCon4 to Adapter1 and vCon1 and vCon3 to Adapter2. This is the default. • linear-ordered—Cisco UCS assigns vCon3 and vCon4 to Adapter1 and vCon1 and vCon2 to Adapter2.
Step 5	<pre>UCS-A /org/vcon-policy # set vcon {1 2 3 4} selection {all assigned-only exclude-dynamic exclude-unassigned}</pre>	<p>Specifies the selection preference for the specified vCon. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all—All configured vNICs and vHBAs can be assigned to the vCon, whether they are explicitly assigned to it, unassigned, or dynamic. This is the default. • assigned-only—vNICs and vHBAs must be explicitly assigned to the vCon. You can assign them explicitly through the service profile or the properties of the vNIC or vHBA. • exclude-dynamic—Dynamic vNICs and vHBAs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for all static vNICs and vHBAs, whether they are unassigned or explicitly assigned to it. • exclude-unassigned—Unassigned vNICs and vHBAs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for dynamic vNICs and vHBAs and for static vNICs and vHBAs that are explicitly assigned to it. • exclude-usnic—Cisco usNICs cannot be assigned to the vCon. The vCon can be used for all other configured vNICs and vHBAs, whether they are explicitly assigned to it, unassigned, or dynamic. <p>Note An SRIOV usNIC that is explicitly assigned to a vCon set to exclude-usnic will remain assigned to that vCon.</p>
Step 6	<pre>UCS-A /org/vcon-policy # commit-buffer</pre>	Commits the transaction.

The following example creates a vNIC/vHBA placement policy named Adapter1All, sets the vCon mapping scheme to Linear Ordered, specifies that only assigned vNICs and vHBAs can be placed on adapter 1, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create vcon-policy Adapter1
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set descr "This profile places all vNICs and vHBAs on adapter 1."
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set mapping-scheme linear-ordered
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # set vcon 1 selection assigned-only
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/vcon-policy* #
UCS-A /org #
```

Deleting a vNIC/vHBA Placement Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # delete vcon-policy <i>policy-name</i>	Deletes the specified vNIC/vHBA placement profile.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction.

The following example deletes the vNIC/vHBA placement profile named Adapter1All and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # delete vcon-policy Adapter1All
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Explicitly Assigning a vNIC to a vCon

Before You Begin

Configure the vCons through a vNIC/vHBA placement policy or in the service profile with one of the following values:

- **Assigned Only**
- **Exclude Dynamic**
- **Exclude Unassigned**

If a vCon is configured for **All**, you can still explicitly assign a vNIC or vHBA to that vCon. However, you have less control with this configuration.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the organization which contains the service profile whose vNICs you want to explicitly assign to a vCon. To enter the root organization mode, type <i>/</i> as the <i>org-name</i> .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters organization service profile mode for the specified service.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic <i>vnic-name</i>	Enters organization service profile mode for the specified vnic.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set vcon {1 2 3 4 any}	Sets the virtual network interface connection (vCon) placement for the specified vNIC. Entering a value of any allows Cisco UCS Manager to determine the vCon to which the vNIC is assigned.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set order { <i>order-num</i> unspecified}	Specifies the desired PCI order for the vNIC. Valid values include 0-128 and unspecified.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example sets the vCon placement for a vNIC called vnic3 to 2, sets the desired order to 10, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vnic vnic3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic # set vcon 2
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # set order 10
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vnic #
```

Explicitly Assigning a vHBA to a vCon

Before You Begin

Configure the vCons through a vNIC/vHBA placement policy or in the service profile with one of the following values:

- **Assigned Only**
- **Exclude Dynamic**
- **Exclude Unassigned**

If a vCon is configured for **All**, you can still explicitly assign a vNIC or vHBA to that vCon. However, you have less control with this configuration.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org <i>org-name</i>	Enters organization mode for the organization which contains the service profile whose vHBAs you want to

	Command or Action	Purpose
		explicitly assign to a vCon. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the <i>org-name</i> .
Step 2	UCS-A /org # scope service-profile <i>profile-name</i>	Enters organization service profile mode for the specified service.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhma <i>vhba-name</i>	Enters organization service profile mode for the specified vHBA.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma # set vcon {1 2 3 4 any}	Sets the virtual network interface connection (vCon) placement for the specified vHBA. Entering a value of any allows Cisco UCS Manager to determine the vCon to which the vHBA is assigned.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma # set order { <i>order-num</i> unspecified}	Specifies the desired PCI order for the vHBA. Valid desired order number values include 0-128 and unspecified.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example sets the vCon placement for a vHBA called vhma3 to 2, sets the desired order to 10, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope service-profile accounting
UCS-A /org/service-profile # scope vhma vhma3
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma # set vcon 2
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma* # set order 10
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/service-profile/vhma #
```

Placing Static vNICs Before Dynamic vNICs

For optimal performance, static vNICs and vHBAs should be placed before dynamic vNICs on the PCIe bus. Static vNICs refer to both static vNICs and vHBAs. Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1 provides the following functionality regarding the order of static and dynamic vNICs:

- After upgrading to Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1, if no change is made to existing service profiles (profiles that are defined in releases prior to Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1), the vNIC order does not change.
- After an upgrade to Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1, any vNIC-related change would reorder the vNIC map. As a result, all dynamic vNICs would be placed after the static vNICs.
- For newly created service profiles in Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1, static vNICs are always ordered before dynamic vNICs.
- The above behavior is independent of the sequence of creating or deleting static or dynamic vNICs.

- For SRIOV-enabled service profiles, UCSM places the vNIC Physical Function(PF) before the corresponding Virtual Functions (VFs). This scheme guarantees that the VFs are placed close to the parent PF vNIC on the PCIe bus and BDFs are in successive incremental order for the VFs.

Example

Beginning Device Order in Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.0:

```
dyn-vNIC-1 1
dyn-vNIC-2 2
```

New Device Order in Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.0 (Add 2 static vNICs):

```
dyn-vNIC-1 1
dyn-vNIC-2 2
eth-vNIC-1 3
eth-vNIC-2 4
```

After upgrading to Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1, (Before any vNIC-related change is made to the service profile.)

```
dyn-vNIC-1 1
dyn-vNIC-2 2
eth-vNIC-1 3
eth-vNIC-2 4
```

New Device Order in Cisco UCS Manager Release 2.1 (Add 2 dynamic vNICs by changing the policy count from 2 to 4.)

```
dyn-vNIC-1 3
dyn-vNIC-2 4
eth-vNIC-1 1
eth-vNIC-2 2
dyn-vNIC-3 5
dyn-vNIC-4 6
```

Dynamic vNICs as Multifunction PCIe Devices

Cisco UCS Manager Version 2.1 provisions static vNICs as 0-function devices (new BUS for every static vNIC). Multifunction dynamic vNICs are placed from the new Bus-slot after the last static vNIC/vHBA.



Note

Cisco UCS Manager Version 2.1 supports the new StaticZero mode.

Table 3: Version Compatibility

Cisco UCS Manager		
Version 1.4 Scheme: ZeroFunction	Version 2.0 Scheme: ZeroFunction / MultiFunction	Version 2.1 Scheme: ZeroFunction / MultiFunction / StaticZero
Static and Dynamic vNICs are all on Bus [0-57], Function [0] < ZeroFunction Mode >	Static vNICs and Dynamic vNICs are on Bus [0-57], Function [0-7]. Bus 0, Function 0 Bus 0, Function 7 Bus 1, Function 0 < MultiFunction Mode >	Static vNICs or PFs will be on Bus [0-57], Function [0]. SRIOV: Corresponding VFs will be on the same Bus and Functions [1-255] No-SRIOV: Dynamic vNICs are on Bus [0-57], Function [0-7] < StaticZero Mode >

Cisco UCS Manager		
Version 1.4 Scheme: ZeroFunction	Version 2.0 Scheme: ZeroFunction / MultiFunction	Version 2.1 Scheme: ZeroFunction / MultiFunction / StaticZero
	Upgrade from Balboa will not renumber BDFs (remain in ZeroFunction mode) until Bus <= 57. Once devices exceed 58, switch to MultiFunction mode.	Upgrade from Balboa will not renumber BDFs (remain in ZeroFunction mode) until Bus <=57. Once devices exceed 58 or Platform specific maximum PCIe Bus number or change to SRIOV configuration, switch to StaticZero mode.
		Upgrade from Cisco UCS Manager Version 2.0 will not renumber BDFs (remain in ZeroFunction / MultiFunction mode). Once devices exceed 58 or Platfor specific maximum PCIe Bus number OR Change to SRIOV configuration, switch to StaticZero mode.

