



Server Pools

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Server Pools

A server pool contains a set of servers. These servers typically share the same characteristics. Those characteristics can be their location in the chassis, or an attribute such as server type, amount of memory, local storage, type of CPU, or local drive configuration. You can manually assign a server to a server pool, or use server pool policies and server pool policy qualifications to automate the assignment.

If your system implements multitenancy through organizations, you can designate one or more server pools to be used by a specific organization. For example, a pool that includes all servers with two CPUs could be assigned to the Marketing organization, while all servers with 64 GB memory could be assigned to the Finance organization.

A server pool can include servers from any chassis in the system. A given server can belong to multiple server pools.

When you select a specific server pool, you can view the individual details for that pool, including the number of servers included in the pool, and the associated qualification policies.

Creating a Server Pool

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(resource-mgr)# 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> .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # create server-pool <i>server-pool-name</i>	Creates a server pool with the specified name, and enters organization server pool mode.
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool # create server {[1-255 Rack ID n/n (<chassis-id>/<blade-id>) n/n/n <chassis-id>/<cartridge-id>/<server-unit-id>] ucs-domain hostname }	Creates a server for the server pool. Note A server pool can contain more than one server. To create multiple servers for the pool, you must enter multiple create server commands from organization server pool mode.
Step 5	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to create the server pool named ServPool2 which includes two servers:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # create server-pool ServPool2
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool* # create server 1/1 ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool* # create server 1/4/6 ucs-domain 1008
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org/server-pool #
```

Deleting a Server Pool

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect resource-mgr	Enters resource manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(resource-mgr)# 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 3	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # delete server-pool <i>server-pool-name</i>	Deletes the specified server pool.
Step 4	UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to delete the server pool named ServPool2:

```
UCSC# connect resource-mgr
UCSC(resource-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org # delete server-pool ServPool2
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org* # commit-buffer
UCSC(resource-mgr) /org #
```

Server Pool Qualification Policy

The server pool qualification policy qualifies servers based on the server inventory conducted during the discovery process. You can configure these qualifications or individual rules 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 or server type
- Owner
- Site
- Address
- Domain group
- Domain name
- Product family

Creating a Server Pool Qualification Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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> .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /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 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to create a server pool qualification named ServPoolQual22:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # create server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual #
```

Creating a Domain Qualification for a Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # scope server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Enters server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # create domain-qual <i>domain-qual-name</i>	Creates the specified domain qualification and enters domain qualification mode.
Step 5	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/domain-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to add a domain qualification to a server pool policy qualification:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # create domain-qual TestDomain
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/domain-qual* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/domain-qual #
```

Creating an Adapter Qualification for a Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # scope server-qual server-qual-name	Enters server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # create adapter	Creates the specified adapter qualification and enters adapter qualification mode.
Step 5	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter # create cap-qual adapter-type	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fcoe—Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) • non-virtualized-eth-if—Ethernet • non-virtualized-fc-if—Fiber Channel (FC) • path-encap-consolidated—Consolidated Path Encapsulation • path-encap-virtual—Virtual Path Encapsulation • protected-eth-if—Protected Ethernet • protected-fc-if—Protected Fibre Channel (FC) • protected-fcoe—Protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) • uplink-aggregation—Uplink Aggregation • virtualized-eth-if—Virtual Ethernet • virtualized-eth-sriov—Virtual Ethernet SRIOV • virtualized-fc-if—Virtual Fibre Channel (FC) • virtualized-fc-sriov—Virtual FC SRIOV

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• virtualized-scsi-if —Virtual iSCSI
Step 6	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set maximum { <i>max-cap</i> unspecified }	Specifies the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.
Step 7	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # set pid-regex <i>regex</i>	Specifies the regular expression that the PID must match.
Step 8	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example shows how to add a domain qualification to a server pool policy qualification:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr)# scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # create adapter TestAdapter
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter* # create cap-qual non-virtualized-eth-if
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual* # set maximum unspecified
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Deleting a Server Pool Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr)# 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete server-qual <i>server-qual-name</i>	Deletes the specified server pool qualification.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/server-qual # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

Example

The following example deletes the server pool qualification named ServPoolQual22:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr)# scope org /
```

```
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # delete server-qual ServPoolQual122
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org #
```

IP Pools

IP pools are a collection of IP IPv4 or IPv6 addresses. You can use IP pools in Cisco UCS Central in one of the following ways:

- For external management of Cisco UCS Managerservers.
- For iSCSI boot initiators.
- For both external management and iSCSI boot initiators in Cisco UCS Manager.



Note The IP pool must not contain any IP addresses that were assigned as static IP addresses for a server or service profile.

A fault is raised if the same IP address is assigned to two different Cisco UCS domains. If you want to use the same IP address, you can use the **scope** property to specify whether the IP addresses in the block are public or private:

- **public**—The IP addresses in the block can be assigned to multiple Cisco UCS domains.
- **private**—You can assign the IP addresses in the block to one and only one registered Cisco UCS domain.

Cisco UCS Central creates public IP pools by default.

Global IP pools should be used for similar geographic locations. If the IP addressing schemes are different, the same IP pool cannot be used for those sites.

Cisco UCS Central supports creating and deleting IPv4 and IPv6 blocks in IP pools. However, iSCSI boot initiators support only IPv4 blocks.

Creating an IP Pool

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create ip-pool pool-name	Creates an IP pool with the specified name, and enters organization IP pool mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	(Optional) UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool # set descr <i>description</i>	Provides a description for the IP pool. Note If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.
Step 5	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool # create block <i>first-ip-addr last-ip-addr gateway-ip-addr</i> <i>subnet-mask</i>	Creates a block (range) of IP addresses, and enters organization IP pool block mode. You must specify the first and last IP addresses in the address range, the gateway IP address, and subnet mask. Note An IP pool can contain more than one IP block. To create multiple blocks, enter multiple create block commands from organization IP pool mode.
Step 6	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block # set primary-dns <i>ip-address</i> secondary-dns <i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the primary DNS and secondary DNS IP addresses.
Step 7	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block # set scope { private public }	Specifies whether the IP addresses is private or public.
Step 8	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to create another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to create an IP pool named GPool1, provide a description for the pool, specify a block of IP addresses and a primary and secondary IP address to be used for the pool, set the pool to private, and commit the transaction:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create ip-pool GPool1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool* # set descr "This is IP pool GPool1"
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool* # create block 192.168.100.1 192.168.100.200 192.168.100.10
255.255.255.0
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block* # set primary-dns 192.168.100.1 secondary-dns
192.168.100.20
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block* # set scope private
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/block #
```


What to do next

Include the IP pool in a service profile and template.

Creating an IP Pool with IPv6 Blocks

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create ip-pool <i>global-ip-pool</i>	Creates a global IP pool with the specified name, and enters the global IP pool mode.
Step 4	(Optional) UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool # set descr <i>description</i>	Provides a description for the IP pool. Note If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.
Step 5	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool # create ipv6-block <i>first-ip-addr last-ip-addr default-gateway ip address prefix</i>	Creates a block (range) of IP addresses, and enters organization IP pool block mode. You must specify the first and last IP addresses in the address range, the default gateway IP address, and the prefix. Note To create multiple blocks, enter multiple create ipv6-block commands.
Step 6	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block # set primdns <i>ip-address secdns ip-address</i>	Specifies the primary DNS and secondary DNS IP addresses.
Step 7	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block # set qualifier <i>word</i>	Sets the IPv6 block to an existing ID range qualifier name.
Step 8	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to create another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to create an IP pool with an IPv6 block:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr)# scope org org-name
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create ip-pool global-ip-pool
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool* # set descr "This is global-ip-pool gpool1"
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool* # create ipv6-block 2001:db8:111::a1 2001:db8:111::af
2001:db8:111::1 64
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block* # set primdns 2001:db8:111::FF secdns
2001:db8:111::FE
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block* # set qualifier Q1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/ip-pool/ipv6-block #
```

Deleting an IP Pool

If you delete a pool, does not reallocate any addresses from that pool that were assigned to vNICs or vHBAs. All assigned addresses from a deleted pool remain with the vNIC or vHBA to which they are assigned until one of the following occurs:

- The associated service profiles are deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA to which the address is assigned is deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA is assigned to a different pool.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete ip-pool pool-name	Deletes the specified IP pool.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to delete another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to delete the IP pool named GPool1:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr)# scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete ip-pool GPool1
```

```
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org #
```

IQN Pools

An IQN pool is a collection of iSCSI Qualified Names (IQNs) for use as initiator identifiers by iSCSI vNICs in a Cisco UCS domain. IQN pools created in Cisco UCS Central can be shared between Cisco UCS domains.

IQN pool members are of the form *prefix:suffix:number*, where you can specify the prefix, suffix, and a block (range) of numbers.

An IQN pool can contain more than one IQN block, with different number ranges and different suffixes, but share the same prefix.

Creating an IQN Pool



Note In most cases, the maximum IQN size (prefix + suffix + additional characters) is 223 characters. When using the Cisco UCS NIC M51KR-B adapter, you must limit the IQN size to 128 characters.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create iqn-pool <i>pool-name</i>	Creates an IQN pool with the specified name, and enters organization IQN pool mode. This name can be between 1 and 32 alphanumeric characters. You cannot use spaces or any special characters other than - (hyphen), _ (underscore), : (colon), and . (period), and you cannot change this name after the object has been saved.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool # set iqn-prefix <i>prefix</i>	Specifies the prefix for the IQN block members. Unless limited by the adapter card, the prefix can contain up to 150 characters.
Step 5	(Optional) UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool # set descr <i>description</i>	Provides a description for the IQN pool. Enter up to 256 characters. You can use any characters or spaces except ` (accent mark), \ (backslash), ^ (carat), " (double quote), = (equal

	Command or Action	Purpose
		<p>sign), > (greater than), < (less than), and ' (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 6	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool # create block <i>suffix from to</i>	<p>Creates a block (range) of IQNs, and enters organization IQN pool block mode. You must specify the base suffix, the starting suffix number, and the ending suffix number. The resulting IQN pool members are of the form <i>prefix:suffix:number</i>. The suffix can be up to 64 characters.</p> <p>Note An IQN pool can contain more than one IQN block. To create multiple blocks, enter multiple create block commands from organization IQN pool mode.</p>
Step 7	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool/block # commit-buffer	<p>Commits the transaction to the system configuration.</p> <p>Note If you plan to create another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.</p>

Example

The following example shows how to:

- Create an IQN pool named GPool1
- Provide a description for the pool
- Specify a prefix and a block of suffixes for the pool
- Commit the transaction

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create iqn-pool GPool1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool* # set iqn-prefix iqn.alpha.com
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool* # set descr "This is IQN pool GPool1"
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool* # create block beta 3 5
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool/block* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/iqn-pool/block #
```

What to do next

Include the IQN suffix pool in a service profile and template.

Deleting an IQN Pool

If you delete a pool, does not reallocate any addresses from that pool that were assigned to vNICs or vHBAs. All assigned addresses from a deleted pool remain with the vNIC or vHBA to which they are assigned until one of the following occurs:

- The associated service profiles are deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA to which the address is assigned is deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA is assigned to a different pool.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete iqn-pool pool-name	Deletes the specified IQN pool.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to delete another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to delete the IQN pool named GPool1:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete iqn-pool GPool1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org #
```

UUID Suffix Pools

A UUID suffix pool is a collection of SMBIOS UUIDs that are available to be assigned to servers. The first number of digits that constitute the prefix of the UUID are fixed. The remaining digits, the UUID suffix, are variable values. A UUID suffix pool ensures that these variable values are unique for each server associated with a service profile which uses that particular pool to avoid conflicts.

If you use UUID suffix pools in service profiles, you do not have to manually configure the UUID of the server associated with the service profile. Assigning global UUID suffix pools from Cisco UCS Central to service profiles in Cisco UCS Central or Cisco UCS Manager allows them to be shared across Cisco UCS domains.

Creating a UUID Suffix Pool

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create uuid-suffix-pool pool-name	Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified name, and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.
Step 4	(Optional) UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool # set descr description	Provides a description for the UUID suffix pool. Note If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any show command output.
Step 5	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool # create block first-uuid last-uuid	Creates a block (range) of UUID suffixes, and enters organization UUID suffix pool block mode. You must specify the first and last UUID suffixes in the block using the form <i>nnnn-nnnnnnnnnnnnn</i> , with the UUID suffixes separated by a space. Note A UUID suffix pool can contain more than one UUID suffix block. To create multiple UUID suffix blocks, you must enter multiple create block commands from organization UUID suffix pool mode.
Step 6	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to create another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to:

- Create a UUID suffix pool named GPool1
- Provide a description for the pool
- Specify a block of UUID suffixes for the pool

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # create uuid-suffix-pool GPool1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # set descr "This is UUID suffix pool GPool1"
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # create block 1000-000000000001 1000-000000000010
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block #
```

What to do next

Include the UUID suffix pool in a service profile and/or template.

Deleting a UUID Suffix Pool

If you delete a pool, does not reallocate any addresses from that pool that were assigned to vNICs or vHBAs. All assigned addresses from a deleted pool remain with the vNIC or vHBA to which they are assigned until one of the following occurs:

- The associated service profiles are deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA to which the address is assigned is deleted.
- The vNIC or vHBA is assigned to a different pool.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCSC# connect policy-mgr	Enters policy manager mode.
Step 2	UCSC(policy-mgr) # 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 3	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool <i>pool-name</i>	Deletes the specified UUID suffix pool.
Step 4	UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration. Note If you plan to delete another pool, wait at least 5 seconds.

Example

The following example shows how to delete the UUID suffix pool named GPool1:

```
UCSC# connect policy-mgr
UCSC(policy-mgr) # scope org /
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool GPool1
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org* # commit-buffer
UCSC(policy-mgr) /org #
```