



Configuring Server-Related Pools

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Server Pool Configuration

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 multi-tenancy 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.

Creating a Server Pool

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> .

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # create server-pool <i>server-pool-name</i>	Creates a server pool with the specified name, and enters organization server pool mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-pool # create server <i>chassis-num/slot-num</i>	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 4	UCS-A /org/server-pool # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server pool named ServPool2, creates two servers for the server pool, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create server-pool ServPool2
UCS-A /org/server-pool* # create server 1/1
UCS-A /org/server-pool* # create server 1/4
UCS-A /org/server-pool* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-pool #
```

Deleting a Server Pool

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-pool <i>server-pool-name</i>	Deletes the specified server pool.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server pool named ServPool2 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # delete server-pool ServPool2
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

UUID Suffix Pool Configuration

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. 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.

Creating a UUID Suffix Pool

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 uuid-suffix-pool <i>pool-name</i>	Creates a UUID suffix pool with the specified pool name and enters organization UUID suffix pool mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # set descr <i>description</i>	(Optional) 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 4	UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool # create block <i>first-uuid last-uuid</i>	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-nnnnnnnnnnnn</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 blocks, you must enter multiple create block commands from organization UUID suffix pool mode.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a UUID suffix pool named pool4, provides a description for the pool, specifies a block of UUID suffixes to be used for the pool, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # create uuid-suffix-pool pool4
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # set descr "This is UUID suffix pool 4"
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool* # create block 1000-000000000001 1000-000000000010
UCS-A /org/uuid-suffix-pool/block* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /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, Cisco UCS Manager does not reallocate any addresses from that pool that have been 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	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 uuid-suffix-pool <i>pool-name</i>	Deletes the specified UUID suffix pool.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # commit-buffer	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the UUID suffix pool named pool4 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # delete uuid-suffix-pool pool4
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```