



## Configuring System-Related Policies

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## Configuring the Chassis Discovery Policy

### Chassis Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new chassis. If you create a chassis discovery policy, Cisco UCS Manager configures the chassis for the number of links between the chassis and the fabric interconnect specified in the policy.

### Configuring the Chassis Discovery Policy

#### Procedure

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- Step 1** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **Equipment** tab.
- Step 2** Click the **Equipment** node.
- Step 3** In the **Work** pane, click the **Policies** tab.
- Step 4** Click the **Global Policies** subtab.
- Step 5** In the **Chassis Discovery Policy** area, choose the number of links to be used by the chassis from the **Action** drop-down list.
- Step 6** In the **Power Policy** area, click one of the following radio buttons in the **Redundancy** field:
  - **non-redundant**—All installed power supplies are turned on and the load is evenly balanced. Only smaller configurations (requiring less than 2500W) can be powered by a single power supply.

- **n+1**—The total number of power supplies to satisfy non-redundancy, plus one additional power supply for redundancy, are turned on and equally share the power load for the chassis. If any additional power supplies are installed, Cisco UCS Manager sets them to a "turned-off" state.
- **grid**—Two power sources are turned on, or the chassis requires greater than N+1 redundancy. If one source fails (which causes a loss of power to one or two power supplies), the surviving power supplies on the other power circuit continue to provide power to the chassis.

**Step 7** Click **Save Changes**.

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## Configuring the Power Policy

### Power Policy

The power policy is a global policy that specifies the redundancy for power supplies in all chassis in the Cisco UCS instance. This policy is also known as the PSU policy.

For more information about power supply redundancy, see *Cisco UCS 5108 Server Chassis Hardware Installation Guide*.

## Configuring the Power Policy

### Procedure

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**Step 1** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **Equipment** tab.

**Step 2** Click the **Equipment** node.

**Step 3** In the **Work** pane, click the **Policies** tab.

**Step 4** Click the **Global Policies** subtab.

**Step 5** In the **Power Policy** area, click one of the following radio buttons in the **Redundancy** field:

- **non-redundant**—All installed power supplies are turned on and the load is evenly balanced. Only smaller configurations (requiring less than 2500W) can be powered by a single power supply.
- **n+1**—The total number of power supplies to satisfy non-redundancy, plus one additional power supply for redundancy, are turned on and equally share the power load for the chassis. If any additional power supplies are installed, Cisco UCS Manager sets them to a "turned-off" state.
- **grid**—Two power sources are turned on, or the chassis requires greater than N+1 redundancy. If one source fails (which causes a loss of power to one or two power supplies), the surviving power supplies on the other power circuit continue to provide power to the chassis.

For more information about power supply redundancy, see *Cisco UCS 5108 Server Chassis Hardware Installation Guide*.

**Step 6** Click **Save Changes**.

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# Configuring the Aging Time for the MAC Address Table

## Aging Time for the MAC Address Table

To efficiently switch packets between ports, the fabric interconnect maintains a MAC address table. It dynamically builds the MAC address table by using the MAC source address from the packets received and the associated port on which the packets were learned. The fabric interconnect uses an aging mechanism, defined by a configurable aging timer, to determine how long an entry remains in the MAC address table. If an address remains inactive for a specified number of seconds, it is removed from the MAC address table.

You can configure the amount of time (age) that a MAC address entry (MAC address and associated port) remains in the MAC address table.

## Configuring the Aging Time for the MAC Address Table

### Procedure

- Step 1** In the **Navigation** pane, click the **Equipment** tab.
- Step 2** Click the **Equipment** node.
- Step 3** In the **Work** pane, click the **Policies** tab.
- Step 4** Click the **Global Policies** subtab.
- Step 5** In the **MAC Address Table Aging** area, complete the following fields:

Name	Description
<b>Aging Time</b> field	<p>The length of time an idle MAC address remains in the MAC address table before it is removed by Cisco UCS. This can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>never</b>—MAC addresses are never removed from the table regardless of how long they have been idle.</li> <li>• <b>mode-default</b>—The system uses the default value. If the fabric interconnect is set to end-host mode, the default is 7,200 seconds. If it is set to switching mode, the default is 300 seconds.</li> <li>• <b>other</b>—Cisco UCS Manager GUI displays the <b>Seconds</b> field which allows you to enter a custom value.</li> </ul>
<b>Seconds</b> field	<p>The number of seconds a MAC address must remain idle before Cisco UCS removes it from the MAC address table. This field is only visible if you choose <b>other</b> for the aging time.</p> <p>Enter an integer between 1 and 1,000,001.</p>

- Step 6** Click **Save Changes**.

