

MS2900 – Getting Started | Common Network for Management and Payload Traffic

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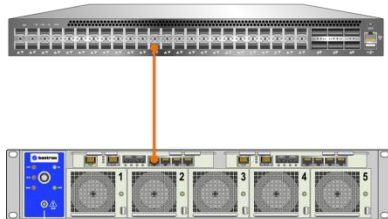
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1/ Introduction

The factory default network configuration of the MS2900 platform assigns the Management traffic to VLAN4093 and the Payload data traffic to VLAN1. Both traffic flows are received and sent untagged (without 802.1Q VLAN tags) on the corresponding external ports (the management ports and the uplink ports of each hub).

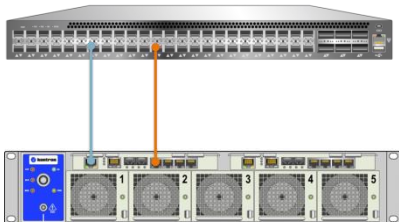
- ▶ This use case describes the network integration steps to get started with the MS2900 platform when the factory default network settings need to be changed to have all traffic (Management and Payload data) passing over the same network uplink on a given VLAN. This network uplink is configured as 802.1Q trunk interface.



The steps described in this use case assume that the MS2900 has default configurations loaded in all its elements (factory default).

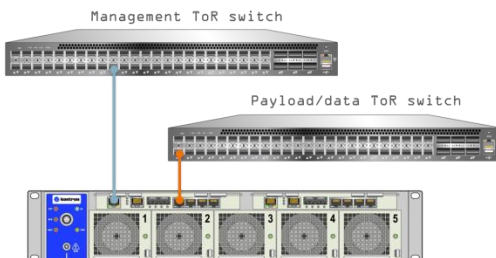
Kontron created other use cases related to the MS2900 network configuration. You may refer to them if you want to:

- ▶ Create VLAN-segregated management and payload networks (MS2900)



That use case describes the network integration steps to get started with the MS2900 platform where the traffic (management and payload data) passes over two different network links that are segregated either by VLAN from a single switch or from two different switches that are physically interconnected. The target configuration is rather similar to the default configuration but is different in that it requires mandatory spanning-tree configurations in order to guarantee a loop-free topology. Additionally, in order to be closer to real cases, the Payload data traffic is changed to a different VLAN. The ports corresponding to the management link and the Payload data uplink are both configured as 802.1Q trunk interfaces.

- ▶ Create physically isolated management and payload networks (MS2900)

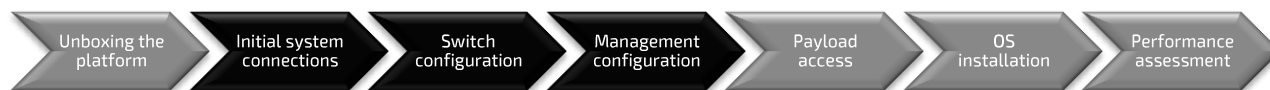


That use case describes the network integration steps to get started with the MS2900 platform where the traffic (management and payload data) passes over two network links from two different switches that are physically isolated. This is similar to the default configuration of the MS2900 when the Payload data traffic is kept on VLAN 1. For this use case, in order to be closer to real cases, the Payload data traffic is changed to a different VLAN and the corresponding uplink is configured as 802.1Q trunk interface. The traffic on the management link is kept untagged.

Note that each MS2900 platform—like most rack-mounted deployments—contains redundant switches.

It is recommended that you identify the appropriate upstream topology with the help of the IT/network personnel managing the upstream network hardware and configuration. This will facilitate the process down the road.

Each section in this application note contains an introduction with general information, followed by steps to perform platform configuration. The sections covered are as shown in black on the flow diagram below.



1.1. Platform Architecture

The architecture and components of an MS2900 platform are similar to those of a rack in a data center. The platform contains the equivalent of 2 top-of-rack (ToR) switches and up to 18 servers internally interconnected within the platform, all in a 2U chassis.

Figure 1: Platform architecture

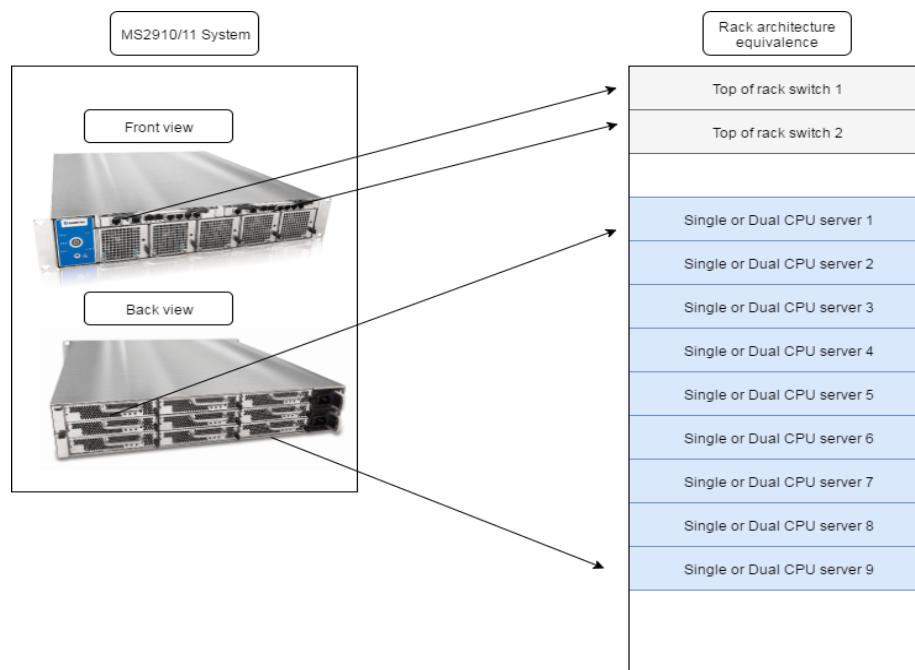


Figure 2: Faceplate connectors and LEDs

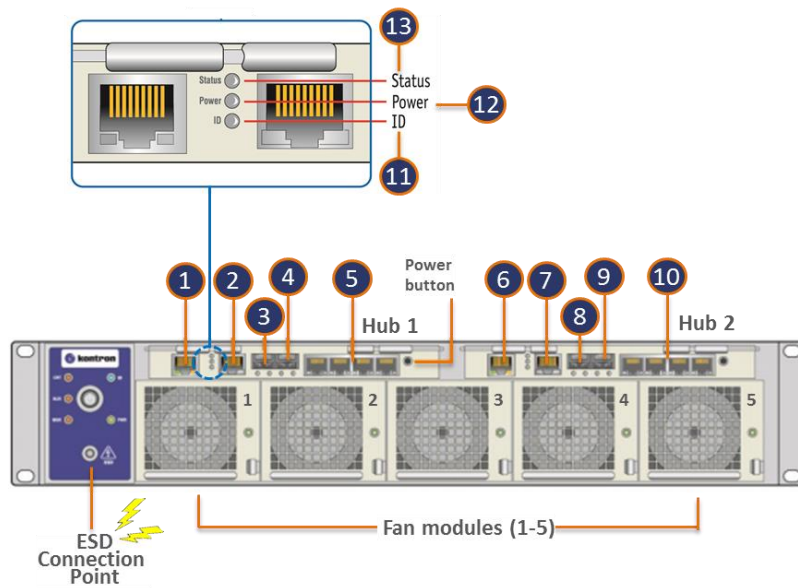
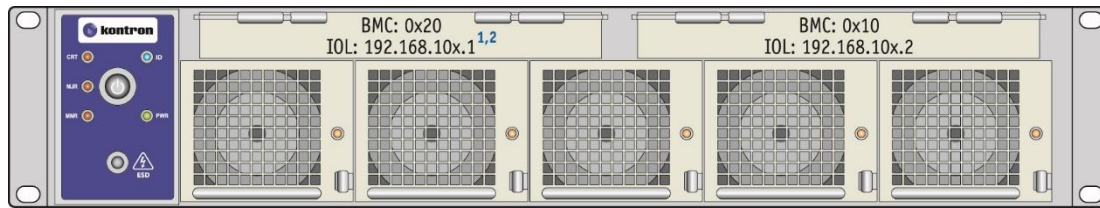
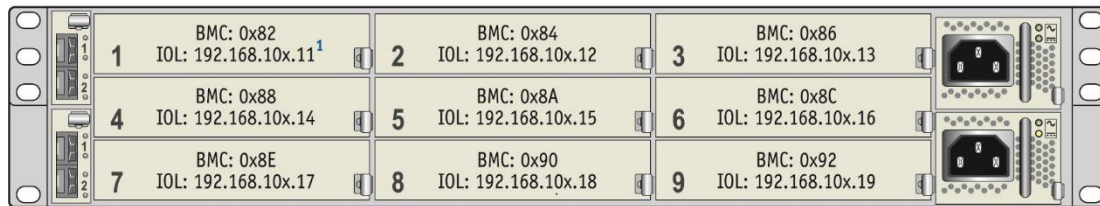


Table 1: Faceplate connectors and LEDs

| Label | Description | Faceplate marking |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| 1 & 6 | Management 1GbE RJ-45 port (Switch/ShMC 1&2) | MNGT |
| 2 & 7 | Serial Console RJ-45 port (Switch/ShMC 1&2) | 1010 |
| 3 & 8 | SFP+ stacking port (Switch/ShMC 1&2) | 1 |
| 4 & 9 | 10GbE SFP+ uplink port (Switch/ShMC 1&2) | 2 |
| 5 & 10 | Quad GbE RJ-45 uplink ports (Switch/ShMC 1&2) | 3,4,5,6 |
| 11 | ID LED (Blue): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Payload power removed = On ▶ Identify command in progress = Blinking ▶ Payload power is on = Off | None |
| 12 | Power LED (Green): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Payload power is on = On ▶ Hub hosts the active ShMC = On ▶ Hub hosts the standby ShMC = Blinking ▶ Payload power removed = Off | None |
| 13 | Status LED (Amber): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hub "not healthy", needs attention = On ▶ Hub transitioning when power button pressed (clean shutdown request) = Blinking ▶ Hub operating under normal conditions = Off | None |

The switch with shelf management controller (ShMC) are referred to as hubs in this document.

Figure 3: Factory default IP addresses

**Front View****Back View**

¹ 'x' in IOL addresses can be replaced by the chassis ID (1-6). Default is '1'.

² Master Switch IP: 192.168.10x.10

CP0011

2/ Initial Platform Connections



2.1. Introduction

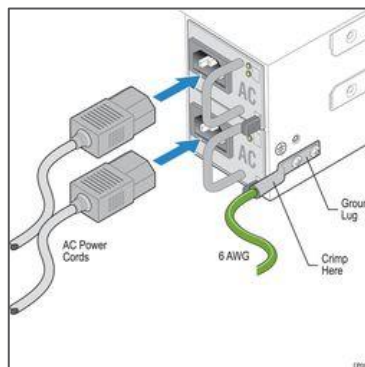
By completing the steps described in this section, you will have access to:

- ▶ The platform serial console used to access and configure management and payload components.

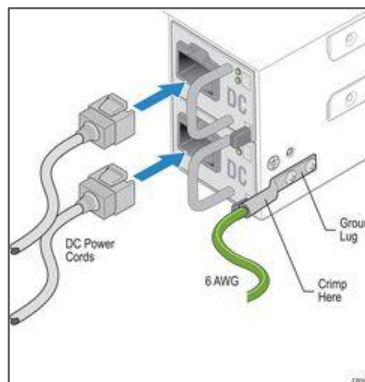
2.2. Power Supply Connection

Connect appropriately rated cables from an external power source to each power supply on the rear of the unit. The unit will power on as soon as external power is applied.

AC Power Supply



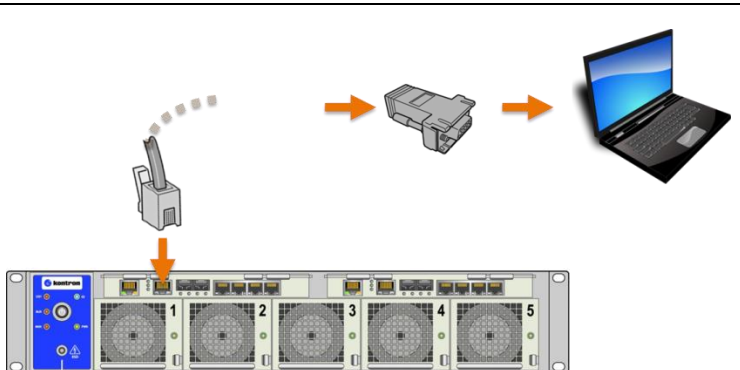
DC Power Supply



2.3. Serial Console Connection and Configuration

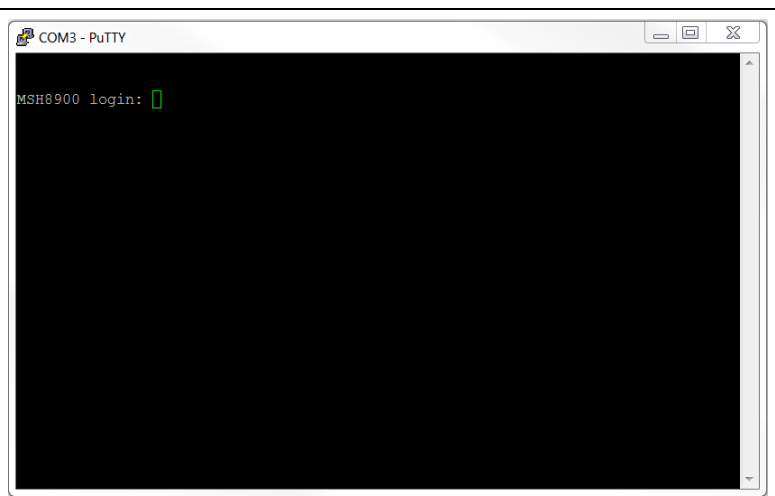
Use the RJ45 to DB9 adapter provided with the platform to connect a (non-crossover) Ethernet cable to establish a serial connection between the technician's PC and the RJ45 console port of the **hub with the active ShMC** (faceplate marking "1010"; see label 2 in Figure 2) of the MS2900.

The **hub with the active ShMC** is the one with the solid green Power LED (see label 12 in Figure 2). The hub with the standby ShMC has the blinking green Power LED.



Configure a serial console tool (e.g.: **PuTTY**) with the correct COM-port for your system using the following parameters:

| Parameters | Value |
|--------------|--------|
| Speed (Baud) | 115200 |
| Data bits | 8 |
| Stop bits | 1 |
| Parity | none |
| Flow Control | none |



You have now completed section Initial Platform Connections.

You should now have access to:

- ▶ The platform serial console used to access and configure management and payload components.

You can now proceed to section Switch Configuration.



3/ Switch Configuration



3.1. Introduction

By completing the steps described in this section, you will configure your switch in order to be ready to connect the MS2900 platform to your network infrastructure. Once the network cable is connected to the platform, you will have the ability to access the switch management interface.

NOTICE

Kontron strongly recommends working with facility IT/Network personnel because this platform contains redundant switches.

As with any switching appliance, undesired behaviors may occur within the network as a result of incomplete or inadequate configurations.

NOTICE

Note about Spanning Tree:

The Spanning Tree Protocol is a network protocol that builds loop-free logical topologies for Ethernet networks. While not mandatory in some simple topologies where logical (VLAN) or physical (Ethernet segments) do not introduce loops (i.e. point-to-point connections), it is often essential to scale up networks with complete multi-link redundant architecture.

The MS2900 platform does not support PVST (Per-VLAN Spanning Tree). If the network infrastructure you are connecting the MS2900 to is running PVST, a proper interoperability between PVST and MSTP (or STP/RSTP) will require the building of a common Spanning Tree. On Cisco, or other vendors that have implemented PVST, this common Spanning Tree will be built from the untagged VLAN1. It is therefore mandatory to configure VLAN1 as the native VLAN for the PVST switches on the interfaces that will interconnect to the MS2900.

Prior to performing the steps described in Section 3/, speak with the IT/network personnel responsible for the hardware and configuration of the network into which the MS2900 platform will be deployed and share the following details:

1. This platform contains redundant switches.
2. Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol (MSTP) is enabled.
3. STP and RSTP (Spanning Tree and Rapid Spanning Tree Protocols) are also available.
4. Management and payload networks are passing over the same network link on the same VLAN.

Even though a single network link between the MS2900 and your network infrastructure will not introduce network loops, this use case will still implement Spanning Tree best practices on both side of the interconnection.

Here is an example of a configuration that might be required on your ToR switch prior to connecting the MS2900 platform. The example is for a Cisco C3560X-24T-S switch.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| <pre> switch# switch#configure terminal switch(config)#spanning-tree mode pvst switch(config)#spanning-tree extend system-id switch(config)#interface vlan 10 switch(config-if)# ip address 192.168.101.254 255.255.255.0 switch(config-if)#exit switch(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/1 switch(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switch(config-if)#switchport mode trunk switch(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1 switch(config-if)#switchport trunk allowed vlan add 1,10 switch(config-if)#speed 1000 switch(config-if)#duplex full switch(config-if)#end switch# </pre> | <p>From privileged EXEC mode, enter global configuration mode.</p> <p>Configure spanning-tree mode to PVST. Enable extend system-id.</p> <p>Enter interface VLAN configuration mode. Define VLAN 10 IP address and subnet.</p> <p>Exit interface configuration mode.</p> <p>Enter interface 0/1 configuration mode.</p> <p>Configure dot1q encapsulation (IEEE 802.1Q is a standard protocol for interconnecting multiple switches and routers and for defining VLAN topologies).</p> <p>Configure interface mode to trunking layer 2 VLAN port.</p> <p>Define the native VLAN 1 for a trunk interface.</p> <p>Add VLAN 1 and 10 to the allowed VLAN list.</p> <p>Configure the speed of a given Ethernet interface to 1Gbps.</p> <p>Force full-duplex operation.</p> <p>Return to Privileged EXEC mode.</p> |

The components used in the sample setup described in this application note are:

- ▶ Cisco C3560X-24T-S
- ▶ Kontron MS2900 platform (including MSH8900 hubs and modular server processing nodes running factory default configurations)

NOTICE

The instructions included above are provided as a reference for demonstration purposes only. Instructions may need to be adapted based on the network configuration and/or the hardware used.

3.2. Step-by-Step MSH8900 Switch Configuration

NOTICE

Once you have fully understood the steps described in Section 3/, you could paste multiple configuration commands all at once into the CLI to perform them all in one step.

3.2.1. Log In the Switch CLI

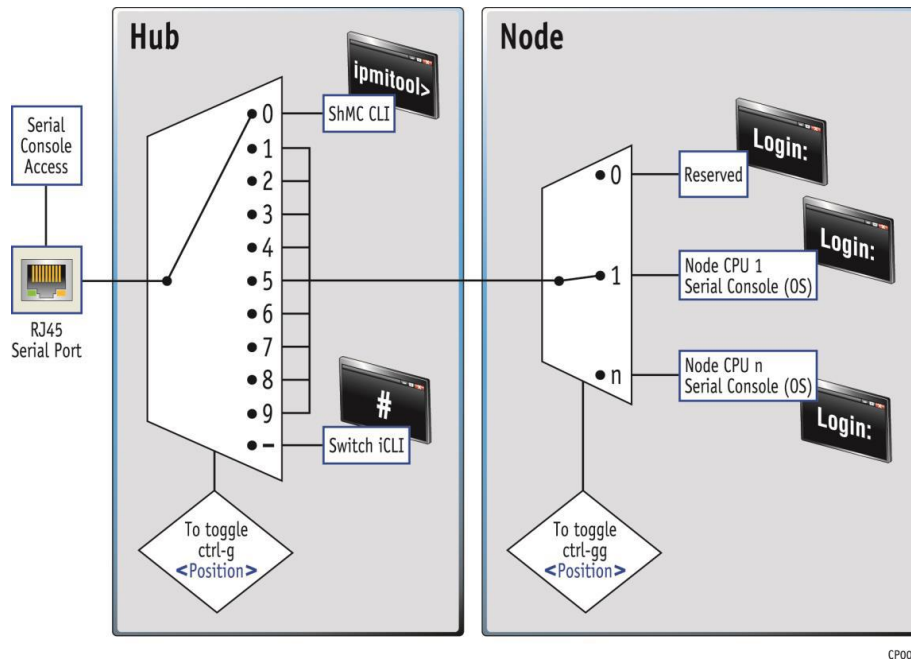
Log in using the default credentials—user: admin and password: admin.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| MSH8900 Login: Ctrl+g - Username: admin Password: admin # | Use HOTKEY to redirect serial console multiplexer to the switch CLI. |

The "Ctrl+g -" command is performed by pressing the Ctrl and g keys simultaneously, then pressing on the Minus key followed by the Enter key.

The serial interface of the hubs (MSH8900) includes a multiplexing functionality that can establish a serial console link with each component of the platform through a series of hotkeys (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Interface paths with a serial console connection



The ASCII control code for "Ctrl-g" is 7. To type "Ctrl-gg", use the "Ctrl-g" ASCII control code twice in a row.

3.2.2. Configure Switch Management and Payload/Traffic IP Source (DHCP or Static), Address and VLAN

Configure a new VLAN for the payload Data and Management traffic. The example here is VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| # configure terminal (config)# vlan 4093 (config-vlan)# no name (config-vlan)# exit (config)# vlan 10 (config-vlan)# name managementanddata (config-vlan)# end # | Enter configuration mode Enter VLAN 4093 (default management) database entry Remove the name Exit VLAN 4093 database entry Create VLAN 10 in the VLAN database Enter a name for VLAN 10 Exit configuration mode |

Configure the switch management IP source and address. Choose Option 1 for a static IP and Option 2 for a DHCP IP.

Option1 – Static IP

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| # configure terminal (config)# interface vlan 4093 (config-if-vlan)# no ip address (config-if-vlan)# exit (config)# interface vlan 10 (config-if-vlan)# ip address 192.168.101.10 255.255.255.0 (config-if-vlan)# end # | Enter configuration mode Enter default management VLAN interface configuration mode Remove default IP address Exit default management interface configuration mode Enter VLAN 10 interface configuration mode Configure VLAN 10 IP address and subnet Exit Interface configuration mode |

Option 2 – DHCP IP

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| # configure terminal (config)# interface vlan 4093 (config-if-vlan)# no ip address (config-if-vlan)# exit (config)# interface vlan 10 (config-if-vlan)# ip address dhcp (config-if-vlan)# end # | Enter configuration mode Enter default management VLAN interface configuration mode Remove default IP address Exit default management interface configuration mode Enter VLAN 10 interface configuration mode Configure VLAN 10 IP to use DHCP Exit Interface configuration mode |

3.2.3. Assign the payload Data/Management traffic VLAN to the interfaces

The payload Data/Management traffic VLAN needs to be added to the chosen uplink towards your network infrastructure and to all interfaces towards the MS2900 modular server processing nodes. The chosen uplink interface for this example is 1/3. Note that the MSP nodes OS's will also need to be configured to send traffic on their interfaces tagged with VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| # configure terminal (config)# interface Ethernet 1/3 (config-if)# switchport hybrid allowed vlan add 10 (config-if)# exit (config)# interface Ethernet 1-2/7-24 (config-if)# switchport hybrid allowed vlan add 10 (config-if)# exit | Enter configuration mode Enter 1/3 uplink interface configuration mode. Add VLAN 10 to the allowed hybrid mode VLAN list Exit the interface configuration mode Enter 1/7-24 and 2/7-24 interfaces (MSP nodes) configuration mode. Add VLAN 10 to the allowed hybrid mode VLAN list Exit the interface configuration mode |

| | |
|---|---|
| <pre>(config)# interface Ethernet 1-2/26 (config-if)# switchport hybrid allowed vlan add 10 (config-if)# end #</pre> | <pre>Enter 1/26 and 2/26 ShMC interfaces configuration mode. Add VLAN 10 to the allowed hybrid mode VLAN list Exit configuration mode</pre> |
|---|---|

3.2.4. Configure MSTP

Even though a single network link between the MS2900 and your network infrastructure will not introduce network loops, this use case will still implement Spanning Tree best practices on both side of the interconnection.

MSTP is activated by default on the MS2900 platform. Configure the name and revision of the MS2900 MSTP region and create a separate instance for the newly created VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| <pre># configure terminal (config)# spanning-tree mst name SYMKLOUD revision 0 (config)# spanning-tree mst 1 vlan 10 (config)# end #</pre> | <pre>Enter configuration mode Enter the region name and revision Create MSTP instance 1 and assign VLAN10 to it Exit configuration mode</pre> |

3.2.5. Save Running-Config to Startup-Config

NOTICE

If this step is skipped or forgotten, the configuration will be lost at the next switch reboot and/or power cycle! Make sure you perform this step each time you change the configuration.

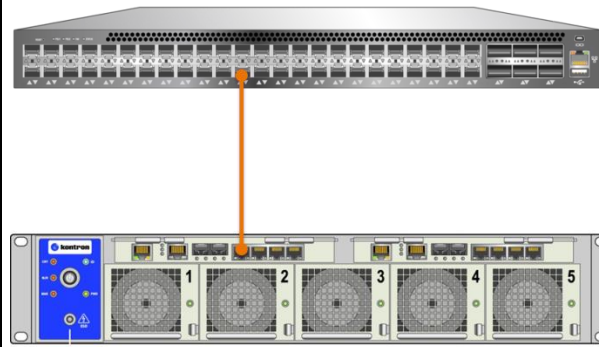
| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <pre># copy running-config startup-config Building configuration... % Saving 3930 bytes to flash:startup-config #</pre> | <pre>Save the running-config to startup-config.</pre> |

3.2.6. Connect the MS2900 Platform to the Network

NOTICE

The ShMCs and BMCs are preconfigured with addresses within the 192.168.101.xxx range. If your network uses that specific range, plugging in the system could cause some IP address conflicts with undesired side effects. If this is the case, complete the steps in Section 4/ Management Configuration before plugging in the cable as described in Section 3.2.66 and performing the verification steps (Sections 3.2.77 and 3.2.8) of Section 3/ Switch Configuration.

Connect your network to port 3 (see item 5 on Figure 2).



3.2.7. Verify Management IP Details and VLANs

Verify various management IP details. Note that it may take several seconds to obtain an IP from your DHCP server.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <pre>#show interface vlan 10 VLAN1 LINK: 00-a0-a5-a6-8c-fa Mtu:1500 <UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST> IPv6: fe80::2a0:a5ff:fea6:8cfa/64 <ANYCAST TENTATIVE AUTOCONF> IPv4: 192.168.101.10/24 192.168.101.255</pre> | <p>Display configuration settings associated with the switch's network interface.</p> |

3.2.8. Confirm Proper Networking Configuration

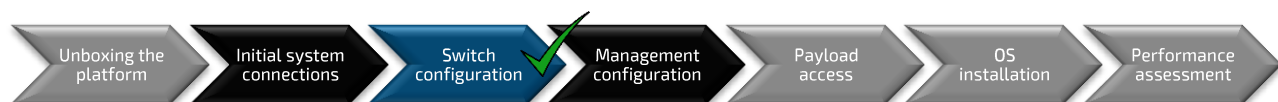
Confirm the validity of the networking configuration by testing network connectivity to the external network via the management IP of the ToR switch.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| <pre># ping ip 192.168.101.254 PING server 192.168.101.254, 56 bytes of data. 64 bytes from 192.168.101.254: icmp_seq=0, time=0ms 64 bytes from 192.168.101.254: icmp_seq=1, time=0ms 64 bytes from 192.168.101.254: icmp_seq=2, time=0ms 64 bytes from 192.168.101.254: icmp_seq=3, time=0ms 64 bytes from 192.168.101.254: icmp_seq=4, time=0ms Sent 5 packets, received 5 OK, 0 bad</pre> | <p>Ping external network using the management IP of the ToR switch.</p> |

You have now completed section Switch Configuration.

You should now have configured your switch and should have access to the switch management web interface of the MS2900 platform switches using the IP provided in Section 3.2.77.

You can now proceed to section Management Configuration.



4/ Management Configuration



4.1. Introduction

By completing the steps described in this section, you will set up the management IP addresses, i.e. the addresses required to access the platform management features.

After completing this stage, you will be able to access the following interfaces:

1. System Manager RESTFUL API interface
2. System Manager web interface
3. ShMCs and BMCs IPMI Over LAN interface (IOL) and Serial Over LAN (SOL) interface

These interfaces (or any combination thereof) can be used to manage the MS2900 platform, perform firmware upgrades, monitor system health and configure the platform more in depth.

4.1.1. Management Architecture Overview

Each individual modular server processing node (MSP node) has a network connection to each switch. Both switches are stacked together (acting as a single switch) for redundancy purposes.

Figure 5: MS2900 management interconnections

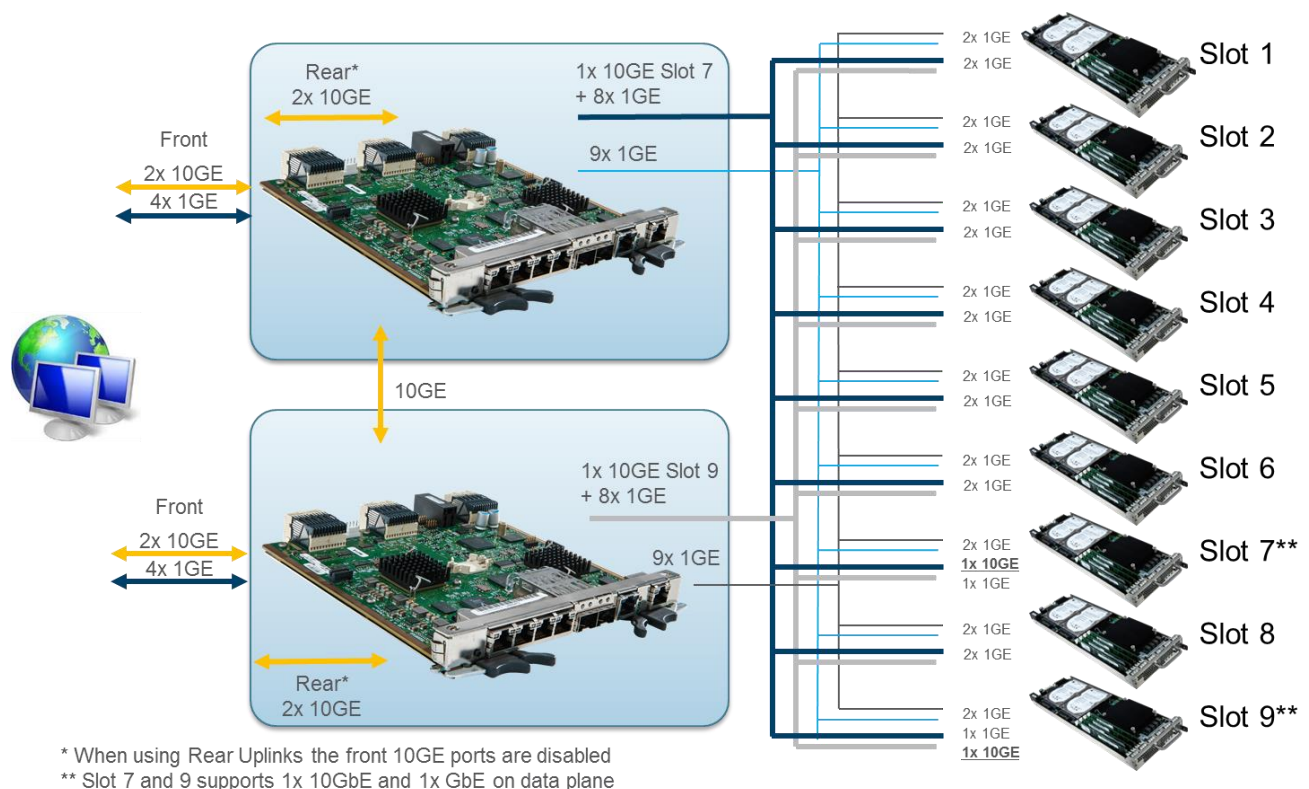
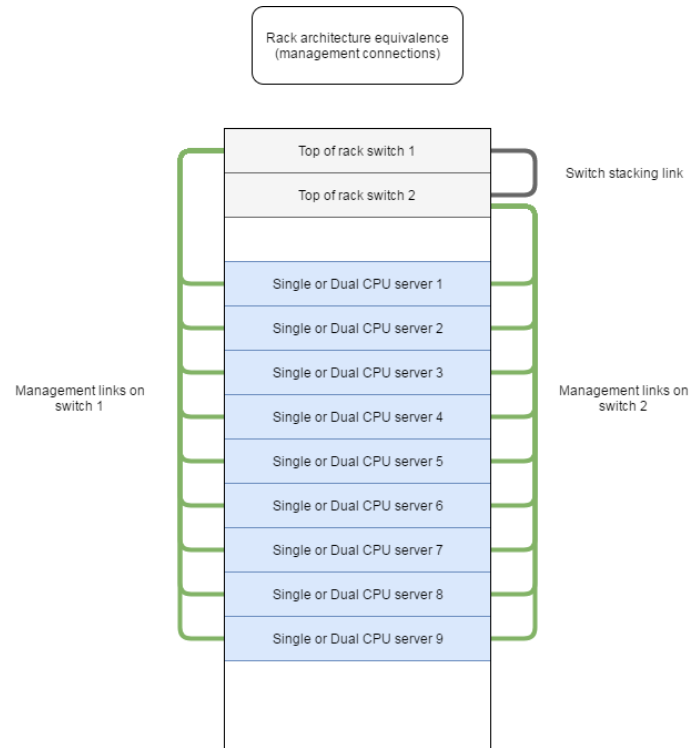


Figure 6: Rack architecture equivalence



4.2. Configure the IP Address and VLAN ID of the Active ShMC

4.2.1. Set Up the Access to the Active ShMC

Access the active ShMC CLI via the muxed serial connection.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| Ctrl+g 0 MSH8900 Login: admin Password: admin ipmitool> | Use HOTKEY to redirect serial console multiplexer to the ShMC CLI. |

The "Ctrl+g 0" command is performed by pressing the Ctrl and g keys simultaneously, then pressing on the 0 key followed by the Enter key.

4.2.2. Configure the new VLAN ID

Remove the default VLAN ID of the management interface (4093) and assign VLAN 10 to it in order to create a single network path for the management and payload network on VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan set 1 vlan id 10 ipmitool> mc reset cold</pre> | Assign VLAN 10 on the ShMC. Reboot the ShMC |

4.2.3. Configure and Set the IP Address (Static or DHCP)

Wait to regain connectivity to the ShMC after the reboot.

If needed, configure and set the IP address, the netmask and the gateway (optional for a static IP). Choose Option 1 for a static IP or Option 2 for a DHCP IP.

Option 1 – Static IP

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc static ipmitool> lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.1 ipmitool> lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 ipmitool> lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254</pre> | Configure IP source to static. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. |

Option 2 – DHCP IP

| Command | Purpose |
|--|------------------------------|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp</pre> | Configure IP source to DHCP. |

Note that it may take several seconds to gather an IP from the DHCP server.

4.2.4. Verify Active ShMC Network Configuration

Check the following configurations: IP address source (Static or DHCP), IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP and 802.1q VLAN ID. It may take several seconds to gather an IP from the DHCP server. The results shown in the table below are for a static IP with VLAN ID 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan print Access Mode : Enable IP Address Source : Static IP Address : 192.168.101.1 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 MAC Address : 00:a0:a5:96:e9:ea IP Header : TTL=0x40 Flags=0x40 Precedence=0x00 TOS=0x10 Default Gateway IP : 192.168.101.254 Default Gateway MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00 802.1q VLAN ID : 10 802.1q VLAN Priority : 0 HPM.2 Draft Capabilities: Supported Hostname (OEM) :</pre> | Display the current network configuration. |

4.3. Configure the IP Address of the Standby ShMC

4.3.1. Set Up the Access to the Standby ShMC

There are 2 access methods available, based on preference. Once you have chosen a method and accessed the component, the commands to type are identical, regardless of your choice.

Option 1: Connect the serial cable to the Standby ShMC serial port (see label 7 in Figure 2).

Option 2: Stay in the serial console of the active ShMC, but change the target address of the commands (IPMI bridging).

Option 1: Set up the access by directly connecting the serial cable to the standby ShMC

After connecting the serial cable: log in using the default credentials—user: admin and password: admin.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| MSH8900 Login: admin Password: admin ipmitool> | Enter the default credential to access the standby ShMC. |

Option 2: Set up the access by using IPMI bridging

| Command | Purpose |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ipmitool> set targetaddr 0x10 | Set remote target address of the standby ShMC. The following command will be redirected to the targeted address. |

This redirects all ipmitool shell commands to the standby ShMC until the end of the session (type Exit or press Ctrl+c) or a manual change to another component using their respective target address.

4.3.2. Configure the new VLAN ID

Remove the default VLAN ID of the management interface (4093) and assign VLAN 10 to it in order to create a single network path for the management and payload network on VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| ipmitool> lan set 1 vlan id 10 ipmitool> mc reset cold | Assign VLAN 10 on the ShMC. Reboot the ShMC |

4.3.3. Configure and Set the IP Address (DHCP or Static)

Wait to regain connectivity to the ShMC after the reboot.

If needed, configure and set the IP address, the netmask and the gateway (optional for a static IP). Choose Option 1 for a static IP or Option 2 for a DHCP IP.

Option 1 – Static IP

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc static ipmitool> lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.2 ipmitool> lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 ipmitool> lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 | Configure IP source to static. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. |

Option 2 – DHCP IP

| Command | Purpose |
|--|------------------------------|
| <code>ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp</code> | Configure IP source to DHCP. |

Note that it may take several seconds to gather an IP from the DHCP server.

4.3.4. Verify Standby ShMC Network Configuration

Check the following configurations: IP address source (Static or DHCP), IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP and 802.1q VLAN ID (disabled in the example below). The results shown in the table below are for a static IP with VLAN ID 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|--|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan print Access Mode : Enable IP Address Source : Static IP Address : 192.168.101.2 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 MAC Address : 00:a0:a5:96:e9:ea IP Header : TTL=0x40 Flags=0x40 Precedence=0x00 TOS=0x10 Default Gateway IP : 192.168.101.254 Default Gateway MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00 802.1q VLAN ID : 10 802.1q VLAN Priority : 0 HPM.2 Draft Capabilities: Supported Hostname (OEM) :</pre> | Display the current network configuration. |

4.4. Configure the IP Address of the BMC on Each Modular Server Processing Node

All the steps in this section have to be done for each available MSP node in your platform (up to 9). It is advisable to note when an MSP node configuration is completed. If at any point while cycling through the list of MSP nodes in your system you are not sure to which component you are connected, just go back to the Set-Up step (Section 4.4.1) and redo it for the targeted MSP node.

NOTICE

Once you have fully understood the steps described in Sections 4.4, you could paste multiple configuration commands all at once into the CLI to perform them all in one step. If you wish to proceed this way, refer to the instructions provided in Section 4.5 and adapt the command list examples provided based on your network requirements.

4.4.1. Set Up the Access to the BMC on a Specific Modular Server Processing Node

If you have used option 1 in 4.3.1, reconnect the serial cable to the serial port of the active ShMC (see label 2 in Figure 2) and log-in again.

There are 2 access methods available, based on preference. Once you have chosen a method and accessed the component, the commands to type are identical, regardless of your choice.

Option 1: Toggle the serial console connection to the desired BMC (see Figure 4).

Option 2: Stay in the serial console of the active ShMC, but change the target address of the commands (IPMI bridging).

Option 1 – Set up the access by directing the serial connection to the BMC (example provided for MSP node 1)

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <pre>ipmitool> Ctrl+g 1 CentOS Linux 7 (Core) Kernel 3.10.0-229.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64 sk9013075860 login: Ctrl+gg 0 MSP80XX login: admin Password: ipmitool></pre> | <p>Use HOTKEY to redirect serial console multiplexer to the MSP node 1 components.</p> <p>Use HOTKEY to redirect serial console multiplexer to the BMC of MSP node 1.</p> |

The "Ctrl+g 1" command is performed by pressing the Ctrl and g keys simultaneously, then pressing on 1 (the modular server processing node number) followed by the Enter key. This sets the serial multiplexer mechanism to the latest targeted component of the modular server processing node (for a modular server processing node with dual CPUs, the default redirection will be on payload 1).

If there is an OS installed on the MSP node, you should get something similar to the example above. Otherwise, the console may not show anything at this point.

The "Ctrl+gg 0" command is performed by pressing the Ctrl and g keys simultaneously, then pressing on the g key again, followed by the 0 key and the Enter key. This will toggle the multiplexer to target the BMC instead of the payload (see Figure 4).

Option 2 – Set up the access by using IPMI bridging

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| <pre>ipmitool> set targetaddr 0x82</pre> | <p>Set remote target address to the BMC of MSP node 1. The following commands will be redirected to the targeted address.</p> |

This command redirects the ipmi command to the BMC of MSP node 1 (see Figure 3 for the addresses of the other BMCs).

4.4.2. Configure the new VLAN ID

Remove the default VLAN ID of the management interface (4093) and assign VLAN 10 to it in order to create a single network path for the management and payload network on VLAN 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan set 1 vlan id 10 ipmitool> mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC.</p> <p>Reboot the BMC</p> |

4.4.3. Configure and Set the IP Address (Static or DHCP)

Wait to regain connectivity to the BMC after the reboot.

If needed, configure and set the IP address, the netmask and the gateway (optional for a static IP). Choose Option 1 for a static IP or Option 2 for a DHCP IP.

Option 1 – Static IP

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| <pre>ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc static ipmitool> lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.11 ipmitool> lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 ipmitool> lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254</pre> | <p>Configure IP source to static.</p> <p>Define static IP address.</p> <p>Define netmask.</p> <p>Define default gateway IP address.</p> |

Option 2 – Network using DHCP IP

| Command | Purpose |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ipmitool> lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp | Configure IP source to DHCP. |

Note that it may take several seconds to gather an IP from the DHCP server.

4.4.4. Verify BMC Network Configuration

Check the following configurations: IP address source (Static or DHCP), IP address, subnet mask, default gateway IP and 802.1q VLAN ID. The results shown in the table below are for a static IP with VLAN ID 10.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| ipmitool> lan print Access Mode : Enable IP Address Source : Static IP Address : 192.168.101.11 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 MAC Address : 00:a0:a5:90:ac:d0 IP Header : TTL=0x40 Flags=0x40 Precedence=0x00 TOS=0x10 Default Gateway IP : 192.168.101.254 Default Gateway MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00 802.1q VLAN ID : 10 802.1q VLAN Priority : 0 HPM.2 Draft Capabilities: Supported Hostname (OEM) : | Display the current network configuration. |

4.4.5. Configure the BMC of the Next Modular Server Processing Node

Configure the BMC of the next MSP node by going back to Section 4.4.1 and performing the required steps. You will have to perform this configuration sequence for all the MSP nodes in the platform.

NOTICE

If you have not physically connected the MS2900 platform to the network as described in Section 3.2.6 because of possible IP address conflicts, do so now. Also perform the switch configuration verification steps that were omitted (Sections 3.2.7 and 3.2.8).

4.5. Paste Multiple Commands in the Console to Perform Management Configuration

NOTICE

Do not perform this step for a platform if you have done all the configurations required in Section 4.4. Section 4.5 describes an option to perform all the steps described in Section 4.4 by pasting multiple commands at once.

4.5.1. Set Up the Access to the Active ShMC

Access the active ShMC CLI via the muxed serial connection.

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| # Ctrl+g 0 MSH8900 Login: admin Password: admin ipmitool> | Use HOTKEY to redirect serial console multiplexer to the ShMC CLI. |

The "Ctrl+g 0" command is performed by pressing the Ctrl and g keys simultaneously, then pressing on the 0 key followed by the Enter key.

4.5.2. Paste the Configuration Commands

When multiple platforms must be configured, several commands can be pasted into the console as a block to save time. Two command lists are provided below. They are typical command lists for static IP and DHCP IP. Choose Option 1 for a static IP or Option 2 for a DHCP IP. Adapt these commands based on your network requirements.

Option 1 – Set all BMCs to a static IP and configure VLAN ID 10 for the common payload Data/Management network

| Command | Purpose |
|---|--|
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x82 lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.11 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 1. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x84 lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.12 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 2. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x86 lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.13 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 3. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x88 lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.14 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 4. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8a lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.15 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 5. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8c lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.16 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 6. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8e lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.17 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 7. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC</p> |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x90 lan set 1 ipsrc static</pre> | <p>Target BMC of MSP node 8. Configure IP source to static.</p> |

| Command | Purpose |
|---|---|
| <pre>lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.18 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x92 lan set 1 ipsrc static lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipaddr 192.168.101.19 lan set 1 netmask 255.255.255.0 lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.101.254 mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 9. Configure IP source to static. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Define static IP address. Define netmask. Define default gateway IP address. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x20</pre> | Target active ShMC IPMI address. |

Option 2 – Set all BMCs to use a DHCP IP and configure VLAN ID 10 for the common payload Data/Management network

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x82 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 1. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x84 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 2. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x86 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 3. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x88 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 4. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8a lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 5. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8c lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 6. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x8e lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 7. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x90 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 8. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x92 lan set 1 vlan id 10 lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp mc reset cold</pre> | Target BMC of MSP node 9. Assign VLAN 10 on the BMC. Configure IP source to DHCP. Reboot the BMC |
| <pre>set targetaddr 0x20</pre> | Target active ShMC IPMI address. |

4.5.3. Confirm Configurations

Once this is done, manually confirm that each configuration was applied properly.

| Command | Purpose |
|--|---|
| <code>set targetaddr 0x82</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 1. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x84</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 2. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x86</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 3. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x88</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 4. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x8a</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 5. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x8c</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 6. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x8e</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 7. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x90</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 8. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x92</code> <code>lan print</code> | Confirm configuration of the BMC of MSP node 9. |
| <code>set targetaddr 0x20</code> | Redirect bridging to the active ShMC. |

You have now completed section Management Configuration.

You should now be able to start managing your platform and have access to the System Monitor web interface using the IP configured at step 4.2.

To properly and fully complete the configuration, please refer to the platform documentation at kontron.com.





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