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Enterprise**

HPE Integrity rx2660 Server User Service Guide

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About This Document

This document provides information, installation procedures, and server specifications for the HPE Integrity rx2660 server, Regulatory Model Number: RSVLA-0503. It also provides parts information and describes how to remove and replace server components, troubleshoot, and diagnose server problems.

The document publication date and part number indicate the document's current edition. The publication date changes when a new edition is issued. Minor changes may be made without changing the publication date. The document part number changes when extensive changes are made.

Document updates may be issued between editions to correct errors or document product changes. To ensure that you receive the updated or new editions, you should subscribe to the appropriate product support service. See your Hewlett Packard Enterprise sales representative for details.

The latest version of this document can be found online at: http://www.hpe.com/info/Integrity_Servers-docs.

Intended Audience

This document is intended to provide technical product and support information for authorized service providers, customer system administrators, and Hewlett Packard Enterprise support personnel.

New and Changed Information in This Edition

Updated behaviour of SAS Disk Drive LEDs in RAID and Standalone HBA mode.

Publishing History

Table 1 Publishing History Details

Document Manufacturing Part Number	Operating Systems Supported	Supported Product Versions	Publication Date
AB419-9002A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft® Windows® • Linux® • OpenVMS 	rx2660	December 2006
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AB419-9002C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft Windows • Linux • OpenVMS 	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	November 2007
AB419-9002C_ed4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft Windows • Linux • OpenVMS 	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	August 2008
AB419-9002C_ed5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft Windows • Linux • OpenVMS 	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	May 2009
AB419-9002C_ed6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft Windows • Linux • OpenVMS 	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	October 2009
AB419-9002C_ed7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP-UX, • Microsoft Windows • Linux • OpenVMS 	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	March 2010
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Table 1 Publishing History Details (continued)

Document Manufacturing Part Number	Operating Systems Supported	Supported Product Versions	Publication Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• OpenVMS		
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AB419-9002D	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HP-UX,• Microsoft Windows• Linux• OpenVMS	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	April 2011
AB419-9002E	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HP-UX,• Microsoft Windows• Linux• OpenVMS	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	September 2011
AB419-9002F	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HP-UX,• Microsoft Windows• Linux• OpenVMS	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	February 2016
AB419-9012A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HP-UX,• Microsoft Windows• Linux• Open VMS	rx2660 Data Center and rx2660 Office Friendly	May 2016

Document Organization

The HPE Integrity rx2660 Server User Service Guide is divided into several chapters, and each contains information about servicing the HPE Integrity rx2660 server. The appendixes area of the book contains supplemental information.

[“Overview” \(page 16\)](#)

Provides information on the major server subsystems, dimensions and weights, specifications, and safety.

[“Server Specifications” \(page 34\)](#)

Provides server details such as system configuration, physical specifications, and requirements.

[“Installing the Server” \(page 39\)](#)

Provides procedures to install the server.

[“Booting and Shutting Down the Operating System” \(page 82\)](#)

Provides procedures to boot and shut down the operating system.

[“Troubleshooting” \(page 101\)](#)

Provides diagnostics and basic troubleshooting methodology.

[“Removing and Replacing Server Components” \(page 136\)](#)

Provides instructions and procedures on how to remove and replace server components.

[“Customer Replaceable Units Information” \(page 199\)](#)

Provides a list of replaceable parts.

[“Upgrades” \(page 203\)](#)

Provides upgrade procedures.

[“Utilities” \(page 211\)](#)

Provides information on EFI utilities.

HP-UX Release Name and Release Identifier

Each HP-UX 11i release has an associated release name and release identifier. The `uname -r` command returns the release identifier. This table shows the releases available for HP-UX 11i.

Table 2 HP-UX 11i Releases

Release Identifier	Release Name	Supported Processor Architecture
B.11.31	HP-UX 11i v3	Intel® Itanium®

1 Overview

The Integrity rx2660 server is a versatile, high-rack-density platform that provides the following features:

Form factor	2U, rack- or pedestal-mounted chassis
Internal peripherals	Serial-attached SCSI (SAS) hard drives, and a DVD or DVD+RW drive
High-availability components	1+1 hot-swappable power supplies and SAS drives
Processors	Up to two single- or dual-core Intel Itanium
Memory	Up to 64 GB

NOTE: There are two versions of the Integrity rx2660 server included in this guide. The Data Center version, and the Office Friendly version. These two versions are very similar. However, the Data Center server provides N+1 hot-swappable fans. The Office Friendly version provides different fans, a minimum of two power supplies, and can **only** be configured as a pedestal-mounted server.

When reading fan, cooling, or power information, there is Data Center server information, as well as Office Friendly server information throughout this document.

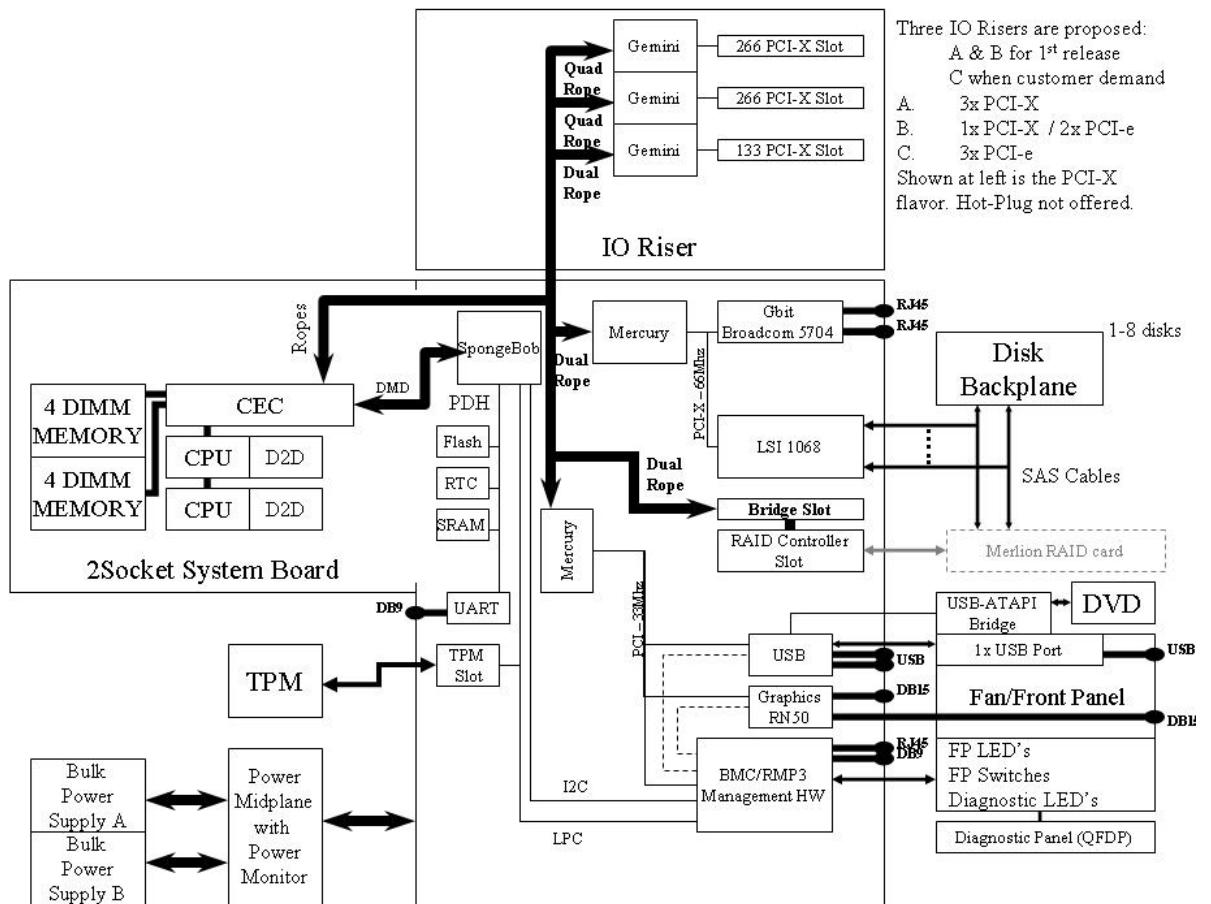
Server Subsystems

This section explains the subsystems included with the Integrity rx2660 server.

Server Block Diagram

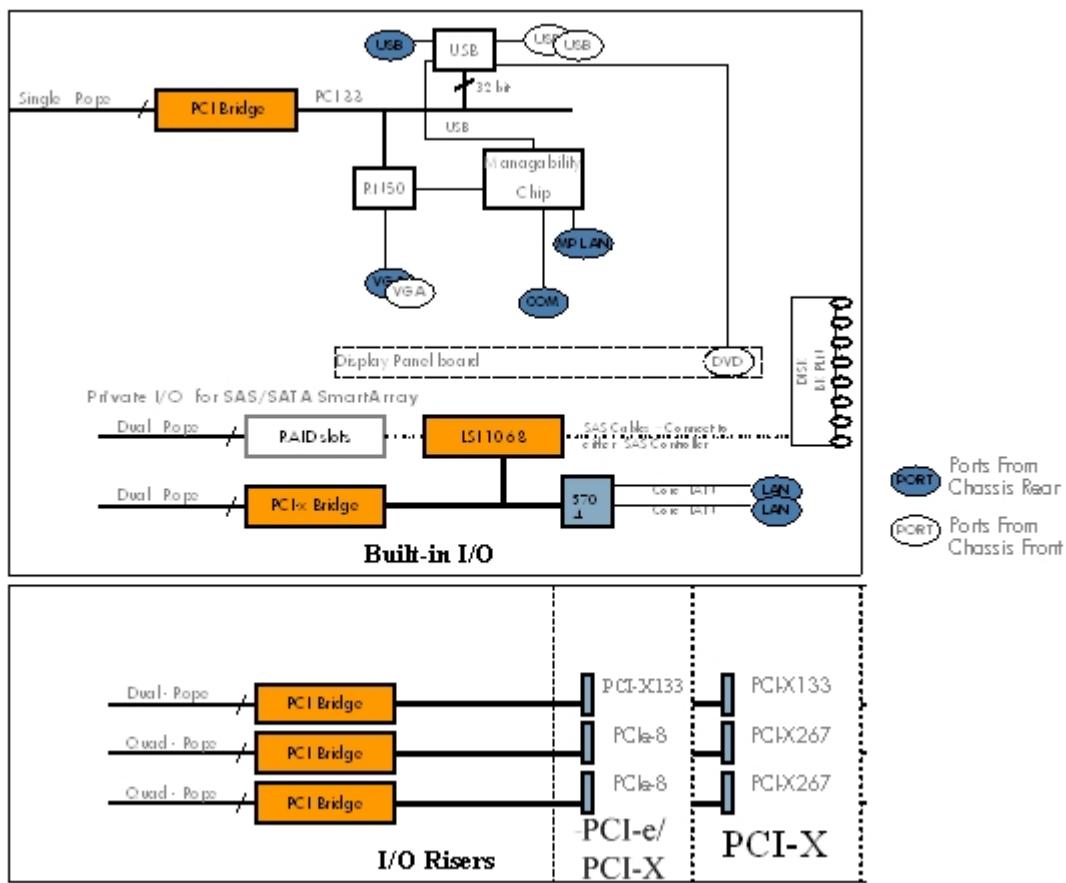
[Figure 1](#) is a block diagram of the main server subsystems. It illustrates the main components of each subsystem and how the subsystems are connected to one another.

Figure 1 Server Block Diagram



I/O Subsystem

Figure 2 I/O Subsystem Block Diagram



The server is configured with either a PCI-X or a PCIe/PCI-X I/O backplane.

The PCI-X backplane includes three full-length public PCI-X slots. The PCIe/PCI-X backplane has two full-length public PCIe slots and one full-length public PCI-X slot. Wake-on-LAN is not supported on any of the PCIe/PCI-X slots. The server does not support PCI hot plug.

The server provides a pair of internal slots that support optional RAID cards for the SAS hard drives:

- The first slot supports a PCI expansion card that contains an express I/O adapter (EIOA) chip for translating ropes to the PCIe bus.
- The second slot supports the RAID host bus adapter (HBA). The RAID HBA supports an optional 256-MB mezzanine card and external battery. The battery is mounted on top of the plastic CPU airflow guide, and is connected to the RAID HBA by a power cable. When the RAID HBA is installed, the SAS cables are connected to the HBA instead of the LSI 1068 controller on the system board.

PCIe MPS Optimization

For PCIe-based systems, each PCIe device has a configurable MPS (maximum payload size) parameter. Larger MPS values can enable the optimization to gain higher performance. MPS Optimization is supported on PCIe systems running HP-UX, Open VMS, and Linux. System firmware level greater than 01.05 performs an optimization during boot time to set the MPS value to the largest size supported by both a PCIe root port and the devices below it.

The default server state is optimization disabled. When disabled, system firmware sets MPS to the minimum value on each PCIe device.

The `info io` command displays the current PCIe MPS optimization setting. See “[info \(page 223\)](#)”.

To enable PCIe MPS optimization use the `ioconfig mps_optimize` command. See “[ioconfig \(page 220\)](#)”.

For non-PCIe systems, `ioconfig` and `info io` does not display the MPS optimization policy setting. The Set PCIe MPS Optimization boot manager menu also is not displayed. When you run the `ioconfig mps_optimize [on|off]` command from a non-PCIe system, the following output displays:

```
-----
Shell> ioconfig mps_optimize
ioconfig: PCIe MPS optimization is not supported.
```

```
-----
```

```
Shell> ioconfig mps_optimize on
ioconfig: PCIe MPS optimization is not supported.
Exit status code: Unsupported
```

```
-----
```

```
Shell>
```

To restore MPS to the default values, use the `default clear` command. See “[default \(page 222\)](#)”.

Processor

The server processor subsystem supports one or two single- or dual-core Itanium processors. The processor subsystem consists of the following features:

- zx2 chipset, front side bus, memory, and I/O controller (MIOC)
- System clock generation and distribution
- Circuitry for manageability and fault detection

The zx2, MIOC, and the processors are located on the system board. Each processor connects to the board through a zero insertion force (ZIF) socket.

Memory

The eight server DIMMs attach directly to the system board. The supported DIMMs are industry-standard, 30 mm (1.18 in) high, PC2-4200 DIMMs. Hot-spare and hot-plug functionality is not supported.

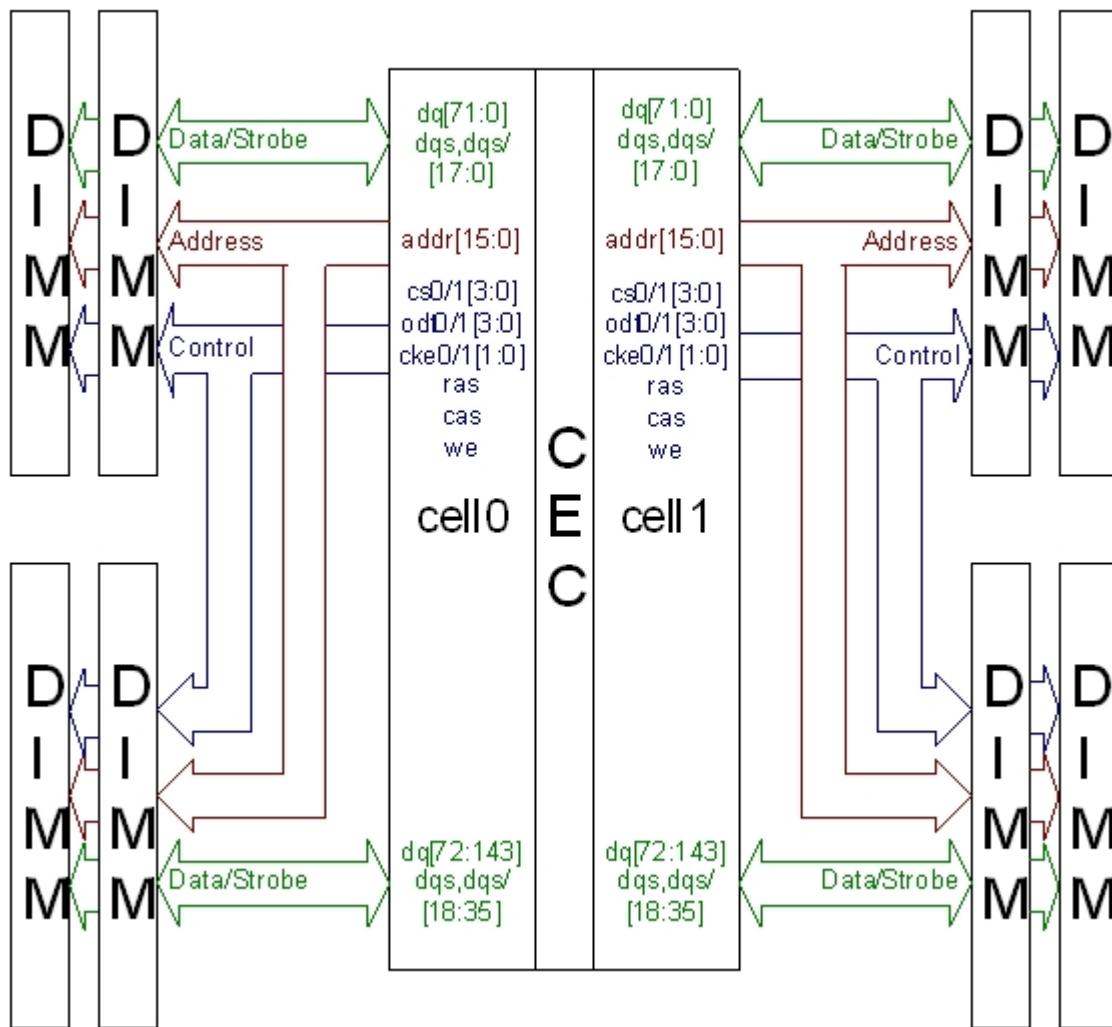
The server supports the following DIMM sizes:

- 512 MB
- 1 GB
- 2 GB
- 4 GB
- 8 GB

The minimum amount of memory supported is 1 GB (two x 512-MB DIMMs). The maximum amount of memory supported is 64 GB (eight x 8-GB DIMMs).

[Figure 3](#) is a block diagram of the server memory that shows data, addresses, and controls that flow directly to and from the processors. The server has eight memory slots.

Figure 3 Memory Block Diagram



Add-On Memory

To locate the Hewlett Packard Enterprise part number, look at the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Security/CT Label located on the DIMM.

AD275A (2 x 2 GB DIMMs) memory with the Hewlett Packard Enterprise part number AB565DX cannot be mixed on the same physical rank as 2 GB memory with the AB565BX or AB565AX Hewlett Packard Enterprise part number.

- ① **IMPORTANT:** Earlier versions of system firmware do not support the installation of this replacement memory and can result in de-allocation of the entire quad or pair.

Firmware Updates

The Integrity rx2660 servers require system firmware version 03.01 or later to support the following Memory Add-On products:

- AD274A 2 GB DDR2 Memory Pair (2 x 1 GB DIMMs)
- AD275A 4 GB DDR2 Memory Pair (2 x 2 GB DIMMs)
- AD276A 8 GB DDR2 Memory Pair (2 x 4 GB DIMMs)

Before installing any of these memory products, verify the server firmware version is equal to or higher than the version listed above for your product. On Integrity servers, you can determine the firmware version using the following EFI Shell `info fw` command:

```
Shell> info fw

FIRMWARE INFORMATION

*System Firmware A Revision: 3.02 [4819]
System Firmware B Revision: 3.02 [4819]
BMC Revision: 5.20
Management Processor Revision: T.02.17

Updatable EFI Drivers:
  FloatingPoint Software Assistance Handler: 00000118
    Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet Driver: 00090404
    SCSI Bus Driver: 00000031
    SCSI Disk Driver: 00000020
    SCSI Tape Driver: 00000030
    Usb Ohci Driver: 00000040
    USB Bus Driver: 00000020
    USB Bot Mass Storage Driver: 00000020
    Generic USB Mass Storage Driver: 00000020
    CLPrelay App: 00000100
```

* Indicates active system firmware image. In this case =>3.02 indicates that this server does not need system firmware updated to use the memory modules described in this document.

The firmware upgrade instructions are included in the Release Notes on the firmware package download page for your server product. To locate the Release Notes and download the firmware:

1. Go to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Centre website: <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>.
2. Under **Select your HPE product**, enter the HPE Integrity server name and click **Go**.
3. Select the link for your server product.

After the firmware has been downloaded, you can install the memory. To install DIMMs, see “[Installing Memory](#)” (page 166).

Cooling

Data Center Server Cooling

Twelve fans cool the Data Center server. The fans are all redundant, hot-swappable, and interchangeable. Eight fans cool the eight DIMMs and two processors. Four fans cool the hard-disk drives and the PCI riser board. The fans cool three zones in the server. Fans 1 through 4 cool Zone 1, fans 5 through 8 cool Zone 2, and fans 9 through 12 cool Zone 3. Each zone can run with one fan failure. The other fans in the zone increase speed to compensate for the fan failure. The fans are N+1 per zone, meaning that the server has 12 fans, but can operate with 9 fans running (one fan failure per zone). See [Figure 43 \(page 143\)](#) for the Data Center fan locations and cooling zones.

The power supplies have built-in fans and are not controlled by the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC).

Office Friendly Server Cooling

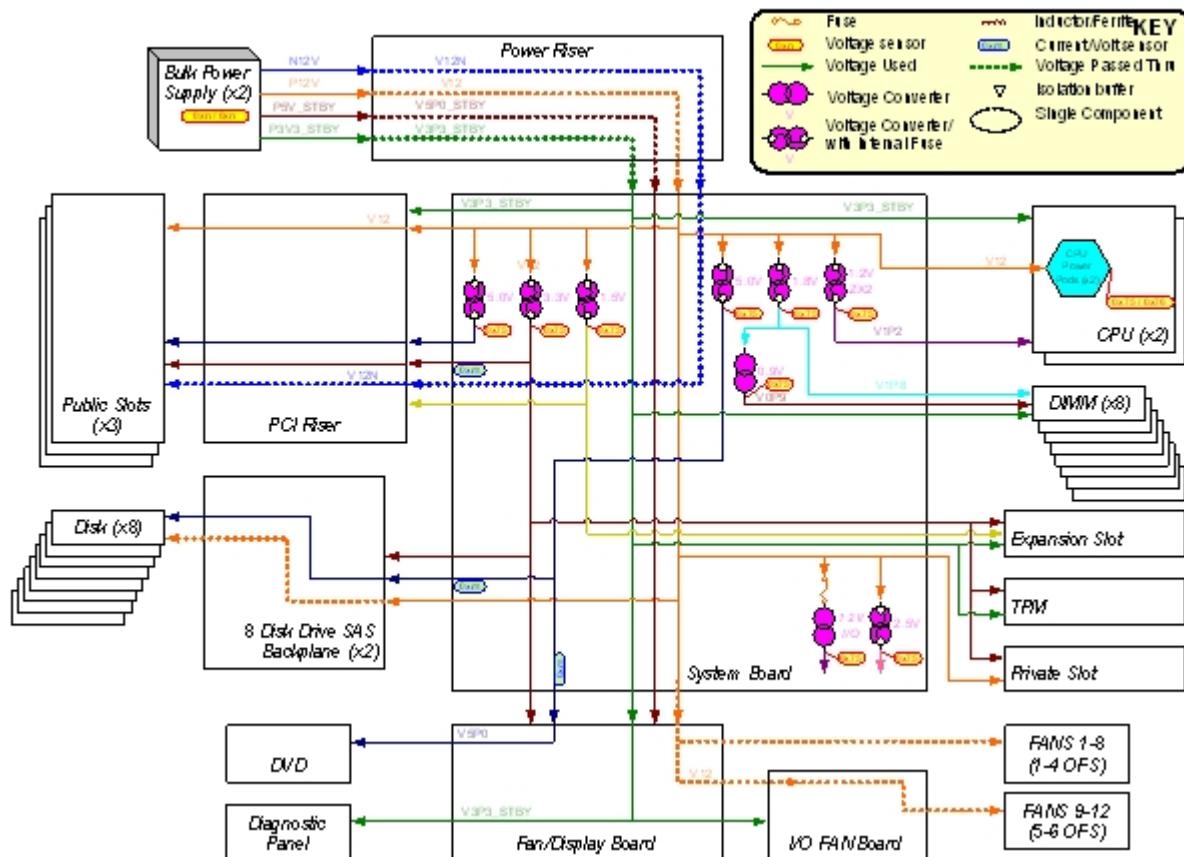
Six fans cool the Office Friendly server. The server fans have two rotors per fan. Four fans cool the eight DIMMs and two processors. Two fans cool the hard-disk drives and the PCI riser board. The fans cool three zones in the server. Fans 1 and 2 cool Zone 1, fans 3 and 4 cool Zone 2, and fans 5 and 6 cool Zone 3. In the Office Friendly configuration, there is N+1 redundancy in Zone 1 and Zone 3 when one fan rotor fails. If a fan rotor fails in Zone 2, the server performs a soft shutdown in 40 seconds, and the failed fan unit must be replaced. See [Figure 44 \(page 144\)](#) for the Office Friendly fan locations and cooling zones.

The power supplies have built-in fans and are not controlled by the BMC.

Power

[Figure 4](#) shows a block diagram of the power subsystem for the server, including voltage labels for each main server subsystem that requires power.

Figure 4 Power Subsystem Block Diagram



Data Center Server Power

The Data Center server power sub system is designed to provide high availability with 1+1 redundancy. Two hot-swappable AC/DC power supplies generate 12 VDC for the system and peripherals, and a housekeeping voltage (+3.3 V standby). One active power supply operating at 100 VAC is sufficient to operate the system at its maximum load. Each power supply receives AC power through integrated AC inlets. The system can operate at 100, or 240 VAC and achieve 1+1 redundancy. The power supplies are power factor corrected and the maximum DC power output of each power supply is 900 watts at 120 VAC, and 1000 watts at 240 VAC.

Office Friendly Server Power

The Office Friendly server has two power supplies in the standard configuration. The server is designed to provide high availability with 1+1 redundancy. However, the server runs more quietly and efficiently with two power supplies installed. The AC/DC power supplies generate 12 VDC for the server and peripherals, and a housekeeping voltage (+3.3 V standby). Each power supply receives AC power through integrated AC inlets. The system can operate at 100 or 240 VAC. The power supplies are power-factor corrected, and the maximum DC power output of each power supply is 900 watts at 120 VAC, and 1000 watts at 240 VAC.

Mass Storage

The server mass storage subsystem contains the following major components:

- Small form factor (SFF), 2.5 in. serial-attached SCSI (SAS) hard drives with the following supported capacities:
 - 36 GB
 - 73 GB
 - 146 GB
- SAS cables
- SAS backplane
- SAS HPE Smart Array P400 controller card, power cable, and battery (optional)

The server supports up to eight SAS hard drives. Each drive is equipped with LEDs that indicate activity and device status.

The SAS drives connect directly into the SAS backplane. Two cables connect the SAS backplane to the integrated SAS core I/O on the system board. Optionally, these cables connect to the SAS Smart Array P400 controller card installed in a private PCIe slot on the system board.

Firmware

Firmware consists of many individually linked binary images that are bound together by a single framework at run time. Internally, the firmware employs a software database called a device tree to represent the structure of the hardware platform and to provide a means of associating software elements with hardware functionality.

The firmware incorporates the following main interfaces:

- Processor Abstraction Layer (PAL). PAL provides a seamless firmware abstraction between the processor and system software and platform firmware.
- System Abstraction Layer (SAL). SAL provides a uniform firmware interface and initializes and configures the platform.
- Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI). EFI provides an interface between the operating system and the platform firmware. EFI uses data tables that contain platform-related information, and boot and runtime service calls that are available to the operating system and its loader to provide a standard environment for booting.
- Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI). ACPI provides a standard environment for configuring and managing server systems. ACPI moves system power configuration and management from the system firmware to the operating system and abstracts the interface between the platform hardware and the operating system software. This enables each to evolve independently of the other.

The Data Center server firmware supports the HP-UX 11i version 3, February 2007 release, Linux, Windows, and OpenVMS 8.3 operating systems through the Itanium processor family standards and extensions, and has no operating system-specific functionality included.

The Office Friendly server firmware supports the HP-UX 11i version 3, February 2007 release, Linux, Windows, and OpenVMS 8.3 operating systems through the Itanium processor family standards and extensions, and has no operating system-specific functionality included.

All operating systems are presented with the same interface to system firmware, and all features are available to the operating system.

User Interface

The Itanium processor family firmware employs a user interface defined by the Hewlett Packard Enterprise standard called Pre-OS System Startup Environment (POSSE). The POSSE shell is based on the EFI standard shell. Several commands were added to the standard EFI Shell to support Hewlett Packard Enterprise value-added functionality.

Event IDs for Errors and Events

The system firmware generates event IDs for errors, events, and forward progress to the Integrated Lights Out 2 Management Processor (iLO 2 MP) through common shared memory. The iLO 2 MP interprets and stores event IDs. Reviewing these events helps you diagnose and troubleshoot problems with the server.

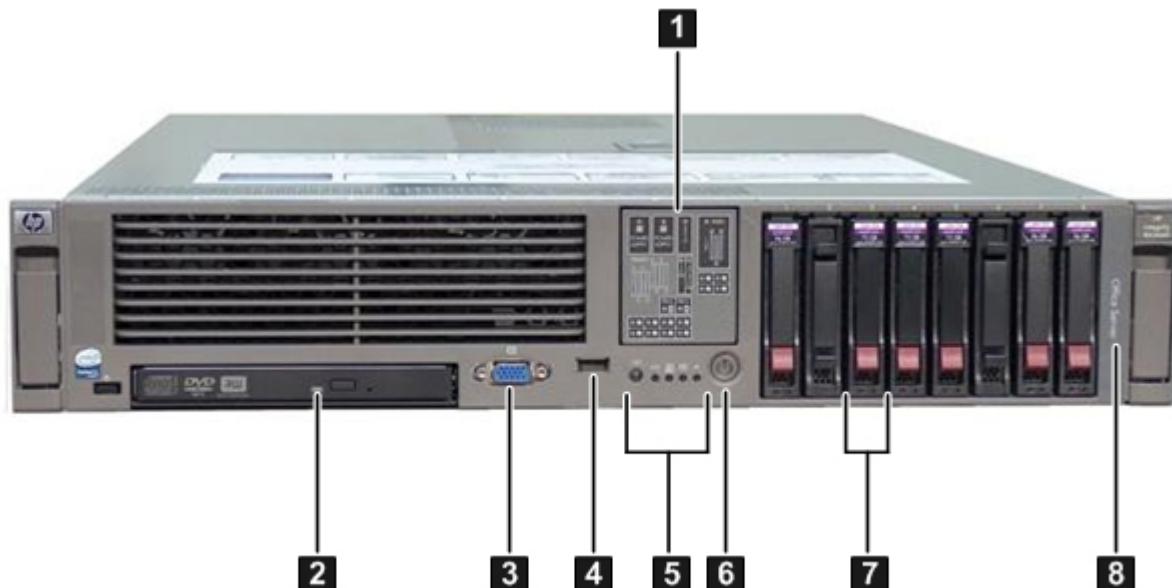
Controls, Ports, and LEDs

This chapter provides a basic description of the controls, ports, and LEDs found on the front panel and rear panel of the server. For more information on LED functions and descriptions, see [Chapter 5: “Troubleshooting” \(page 101\)](#).

Front Panel Controls, Ports, and LEDs

The front panel of the server provides the controls, ports, and LEDs commonly used when the server is operational.

Figure 5 Front Panel Controls, Ports, and LEDs



1 System Insight Display

LEDs

2 DVD LED

4 USB port

5 Server status LEDs

6 Power button

7 SAS disk drive LEDs

8 Office Friendly server label

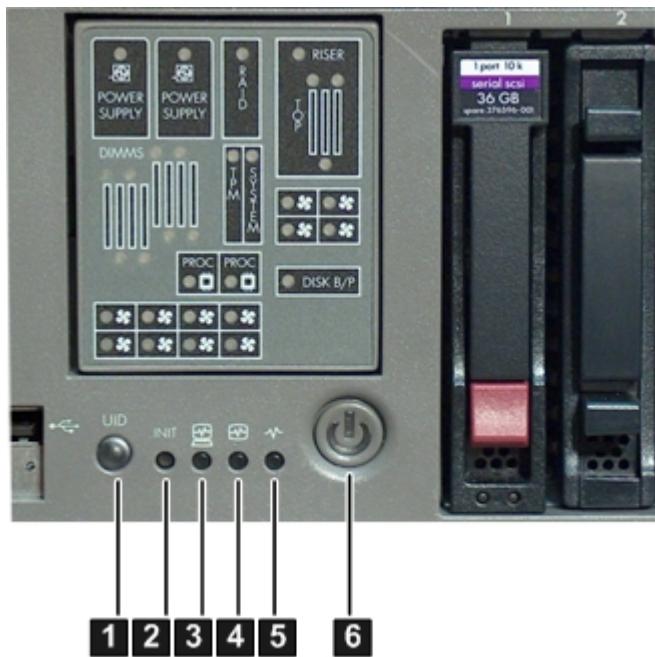
3 VGA port

NOTE: [Figure 5 \(page 24\)](#) shows the Office Friendly server LEDs. The LEDs for the Data Center server are the same. The only difference is the Data Center server does not have the Office Server label on the bezel.

Table 3 Front Panel Controls

Name	Function
Power button	The power button manually powers the server on and off.
UID button	The Unit ID (UID) button helps locate a particular server within a rack of servers. You can remotely activate this function through various system utilities.
Init (ToC) button	The Init (Transfer of Control) button initiates a system reset. This preserves the entire memory image for obtaining a crash dump and OS error information. Use this button to recover a hung system, and to get debugging information. It is less harsh than a power reset.

Figure 6 Server Status LEDs



- 1 UID button/LED
- 2 Init (ToC) button
- 3 System health LED

- 4 Internal health LED
- 5 External health LED
- 6 Power LED (and button)

Table 4 Front Control Panel Status LEDs

Name	States
UID LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Off: UID button is not activated• Blue: UID button is activated <p>There is an additional UID LED and button located on the rear panel of the server. Both the front and rear UID LEDs illuminate when you activate either of the front or rear UID buttons</p>
Init (ToC) LED (and button)	The Init (ToC) (transfer of control) LED button initiates a system reset. This reset preserves the entire memory image to obtain crash-dump and OS-error information. The LED illuminates when the system reset is in progress.
System health LED	Provides information about the system status.

Table 4 Front Control Panel Status LEDs (continued)

Name	States
	<p>The following are LED states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Off: system is off• Green: system is operating normally• Flashing amber: warning• Flashing red: system fault
Internal health LED	<p>Indicates the status of internal serviceable components. This LED maintains its state when the system is in standby mode (system power turned off, but AC power is still applied to the system). When the internal health LED is illuminated, the LED of the corresponding failed component illuminates on the System Insight Display. See Chapter 5: "Troubleshooting" (page 101) for more details on the internal health LEDs.</p> <p>The following are LED states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Off: system is off• Green: system health is good• Flashing amber: system health is degraded• Flashing red: system health is critical
External health LED	<p>Indicates the status of external serviceable components. When the external health LED is illuminated, the LED of the corresponding failed component illuminates.</p> <p>The following are LED states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Off: system is off• Green: system health is good• Flashing amber: system health is degraded• Flashing red: system health is critical
Power LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Off: no AC power• Green: full power is on• Yellow: standby power is on

System Insight Display

The System Insight Display enables you to monitor a single location for the LEDs that provide failing customer replaceable unit (CRU) locating/mapping information for internal system components. These LEDs are steady amber in color only when a failure occurs, and are otherwise unlit (they are not green the rest of the time). The LEDs are visible on the front panel. Diagnostic LEDs are provided for each internal CRU in the system, including all DIMMs, and system fans.

Figure 7 System Insight Display LEDs



NOTE: The System Insight Display is the same for the Data Center server and the Office Friendly server. However, the Office Friendly server only uses the bottom row of fan LEDs since there are only six fans for the Office Friendly server.

Storage and Media Devices

The server contains up to eight hot-pluggable SAS disk drives and one DVD or DVD+RW drive. Storage and media devices have LEDs that indicate activity and device status.

SAS Disk Drive LEDs

The SAS hard drives have two LEDs per drive, as described below. See [Figure 8](#):

Drive Activity LED	The drive activity LED is steady green in RAID mode during normal operation and flickers when a drive is accessed. The drive activity LED is Off in HBA mode during normal operation and flickers when a drive is accessed.
Drive Status LED	The drive status LED is bi-color and can display amber or blue. Amber indicates a warning, or failure condition. Blue is a locator LED that identifies a particular disk drive. The locator LED is activated through various software utilities, such as online diagnostics and SAS disk drive configuration tools.

Figure 8 Hot-Pluggable SAS Drive LEDs



1 Drive activity LED **2** Drive status LED

[Table 5](#) lists the SAS disk drive LEDs and states in RAID mode shown in ([Figure 8](#)).

Table 5 Behaviour of SAS Disk Drive LEDs in RAID mode

Activity LED	Status LED	SAS Disk Drive State
Off	Off	Offline or not configured
Steady green	Off	Normal operation; no activity
Flickering green	Off	Normal operation; disk read or write activity
Off	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Offline, no activity; predictive failure
Steady green	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Online, no activity; predictive failure
Flickering green	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Disk activity; predictive failure
Off	Steady amber	Offline; no activity; critical fault
Off	Steady blue ¹	Offline; drive selected by locator function
Flashing green at 1 Hz	Off	Drive rebuilding

¹ The Drive Status LED is blue when you use various software utilities, such as online diagnostics and SAS drive configuration tools.

[Table 6](#) lists the SAS disk drive LEDs and states in Standalone HBA mode shown in ([Figure 8](#)).

Table 6 Behaviour of SAS Disk Drive LEDs in Standalone HBA mode

Activity LED	Status LED	SAS Disk Drive State
Off	Off	Offline or not configured
Off	Off	Normal operation; no activity
Flickering green	Off	Normal operation; disk read or write activity
Off	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Offline, no activity; predictive failure
Steady green	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Online, no activity; predictive failure

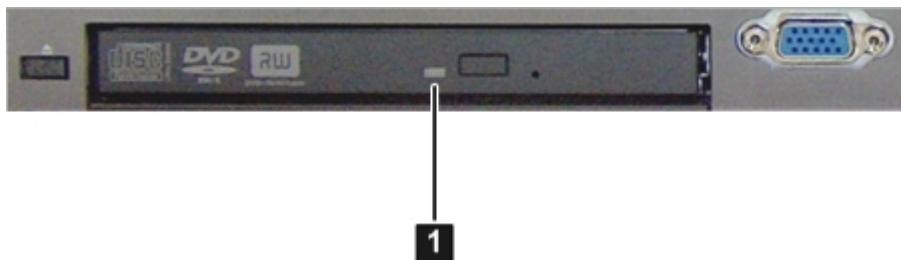
Table 6 Behaviour of SAS Disk Drive LEDs in Standalone HBA mode (continued)

Activity LED	Status LED	SAS Disk Drive State
Flickering green	Flashing amber at 1 Hz	Disk activity; predictive failure
Off	Steady amber	Offline; no activity; critical fault
Off	Steady blue ¹	Offline; drive selected by locator function
Flashing green at 1 Hz	Off	Drive rebuilding

¹ The Drive Status LED is blue when you use various software utilities, such as online diagnostics and SAS drive configuration tools.

DVD Drive

The server has one DVD drive or one DVD-RW drive. This device has one activity LED ([Figure 9](#)).

Figure 9 DVD LED

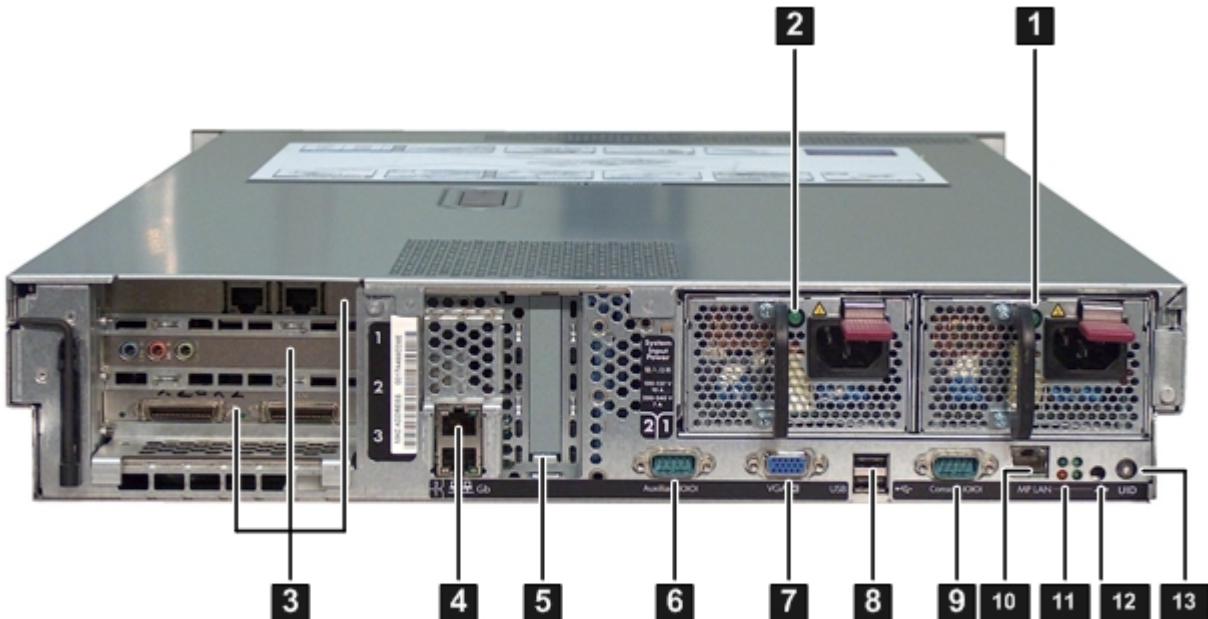
1 DVD activity LED

Rear Panel Controls, Ports, and LEDs

The server rear panel includes communication ports, I/O ports, AC power connectors, and the locator LED and button. LEDs located on the rear panel of the server signal the operational status of the following components:

- iLO 2 MP
- System LAN
- Power supply
- PCI-X/PCIe slots

Figure 10 Rear Panel Control, Port, and LED Locations



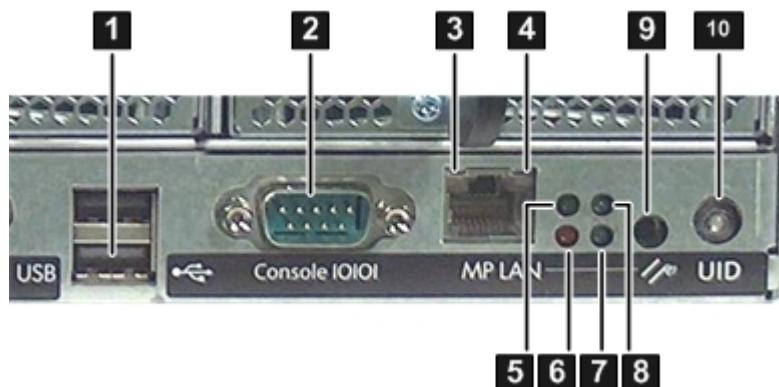
- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|------|----------------------|
| [1] | Power supply 1 and LED | [6] | Auxiliary serial port | [10] | iLO 2 MP port |
| [2] | Power supply 2 and LED | [7] | VGA port | [11] | iLO 2 MP status LEDs |
| [3] | PCI-X/PCIe slots | [8] | USB ports | [12] | iLO 2 MP reset |
| [4] | Core LAN ports | [9] | Console serial port | [13] | UID button/LED |
| [5] | Smart Array P400 controller slot | | | | |

NOTE: The Office Friendly server is shown in [Figure 10 \(page 30\)](#). The Data Center server might only have one power supply installed.

iLO 2 MP

The server contains an iLO 2 MP on the system board to enable local and remote management of the server. As long as AC power is present, the iLO 2 MP is active, regardless of whether the front panel power switch is off or on.

Figure 11 iLO 2 MP Controls, Ports, and LEDs



- | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----------------------|
| [1] | USB ports | [5] | iLO 2 MP LAN heartbeat LED | [8] | Standby power LED |
| [2] | Console serial port | [6] | | [9] | iLO 2 MP reset button |

3	iLO 2 MP LAN link speed	6	iLO 2 MP LAN self-test	10	UID button/LED
	LED		LED		
4	iLO 2 MP LAN link status	7	BMC heartbeat		
	LED				

iLO 2 MP Reset Button

The iLO 2 MP reset button enables you to reset the iLO 2 MP, and optionally reset the user-specific values to factory default values. A momentary press causes a soft reset of the iLO 2 MP when the button is released. A greater than four second press causes a soft reset of the iLO 2 MP upon release; it also returns user-specific values to factory default values. The following are reset to factory default values:

- Serial terminal baud rate settings
- User names and passwords

iLO 2 MP Ports

Table 7 lists a description of the iLO 2 MP ports shown in **Figure 11**.

Table 7 iLO 2 MP Ports

Port	Description
10 Base-T/100 Base-T LAN	LAN port dedicated for remote access to the iLO 2 MP
Auxiliary serial	Local serial port
Console serial (iLO 2 MP)	Local serial port that provides a console connection to the server
USB	Two public USB 2.0 ports used primarily to connect to a keyboard and mouse for console input functions (Windows and Linux operating systems only).
VGA	VGA port used primarily to connect to a monitor that displays console output (Windows and Linux operating systems only).

iLO 2 MP LAN LEDs

Table 8 iLO 2 MP LAN Link Speed LEDs

Link Speed	LED State
100 Mb	Steady amber
10 Mb	Off

Table 9 iLO 2 MP LAN Link Status LEDs

Link Status	LED State
Activity	Blinking green
Link with no activity	Steady green
No link	Off

iLO 2 MP Status LEDs

Table 10 iLO 2 MP Status LEDs

iLO 2 MP Status LED	LED State
iLO 2 MP heartbeat	Flashing green
iLO 2 MP self-test	Off: The LED is steady amber when AC power is applied. It remains steady amber for a few seconds until the iLO 2 MP completes its self-test; then the LED turns off.
BMC heartbeat	Flashing green
Standby power	Steady green

System LAN

The system LAN functionality is integrated into the system board. The following describes the system LAN ports:

- Two RJ-45 style 10 Base-T/100 Base-T/1000 Base-T system LAN ports.

Table 11 System LAN Link Status LEDs

Link Status	LED State
Activity	Blinking green
Link with no activity	Steady green
No link	Off

Table 12 System LAN Link Speed LEDs

Link Status	LED State
1000 Mb	Steady orange
100 Mb	Steady green
10 Mb	Off

Power Supply

The server is equipped with one or two power supplies, labeled PS1 and PS2. Each power supply has an AC input receptacle and an LED that shows the power state of the server. See [Figure 10 \(page 30\)](#) for the LED location.

The server has three power states: standby power, full power, and off. To achieve the standby power state, plug the power cord into the appropriate receptacle at the rear of the server. To achieve full power, plug the power cord into the appropriate receptacle, and either push the power button or enter the iLO 2 MP `PC` command. In the off state, power cords are not connected to a power source. For more information on power states, see [“Power States” \(page 74\)](#).

Table 13 Power Supply LED States

Power Supply Condition	Power Supply LED
No AC power	Off
AC power; standby power on	Off
Full power on; normal operation	Steady green
Power supply failure	Off

Rear Panel UID LED and Button

The UID button is used to help locate a particular server in a rack of servers. See [Figure 10 \(page 30\)](#) for the UID button location. You can remotely activate this function through various system utilities.

Table 14 Rear Panel UID LED

Name	States
UID LED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Off: UID button is not activated.Blue: UID button is activated. <p>There is an additional UID LED and button on the front control panel of the server. Both the front and rear UID LEDs illuminate when you activate the front or rear UID button.</p>

PCI-X/PCIe Card Slots

The server has three public PCI-X/PCIe slots on the I/O backplane assembly. The I/O backplane assembly is located on the system board. Depending on what options you purchased, you have one of the following I/O backplane assemblies, with the included riser board:

PCI-X riser board: Three full-length PCI-X public slots

Combo riser board: Two full-length PCIe public slots, and one full-length PCI-X public slot

NOTE: Wake-on-LAN is not enabled on any of the PCI-X/PCIe slots.

PCI-X/PCIe hot-plugging is not supported on the rx2660 server.

There are no LEDs associated with the PCI-X/PCIe cards.

2 Server Specifications

This chapter provides the specifications for the Integrity rx2660 server.

For more site preparation information, see the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website and search for Generic Site Preparation Guidelines.

System Configuration

Table 15 Hardware Specifications

Component	Integrity rx2660
Processors	One or two Itanium single- or dual-core processors: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1.6 GHz/6 MB cache single-core processor• 1.4 GHz/12 MB cache dual-core processor• 1.6 GHz/18 MB cache dual-core processor• 1.6 GHz/12 MB cache single-core processor• 1.42 GHz/12 MB cache dual-core processor• 1.67 GHz/18 MB cache dual-core processor
Memory	Supports up to eight Double Data Rate 2 (DDR2) DIMMs mounted on the system board. Supported DIMM sizes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 512 MB• 1 GB• 2 GB• 4 GB• 8 GB Minimum memory configuration is 1 GB (2 x 512-MB DIMMs). Maximum memory configuration is 64 GB (8 x 8-GB DIMMs).
Disk drives	One to eight hot-pluggable SAS hard drives.
PCI slots	For the PCI-X I/O backplane assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One PCI-X slot @ 133 MHz• Two PCI-X slots @ 266 MHz For the PCIe/PCI-X I/O backplane assembly: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• One PCI-X slot @ 133 MHz• Two PCIe slots @ PCIe x8
SAS core I/O	Eight port SAS core I/O card, or eight port SAS core I/O card with RAID expansion card.
LAN core I/O	Two GigE LAN ports.
Management core I/O	Two serial ports, two USB 2.0 ports, one 10 Base-T/100 Base-T LAN port, and one optional VGA port.
Optical device	One DVD-R or DVD+RW.
Power supply	The Data Center server has one 900 watt (@120 VAC) or 1000 watt (@240 VAC) power supply, 1+1 redundancy with second power supply. The Office Friendly configuration includes two power supplies.

Dimensions and Weight

Table 16 Rack- or Pedestal-Mounted Server Dimensions

Dimensions and Weight	Value
Data Center Server Dimensions	
• Depth	• 67.3 cm (26.5 in)
• Width	• 48.3 cm (19 in)
• Height	• 8.6 cm (3.4 in)
Data Center Server Weight	Minimum configuration – 21 kg (46 lb) Maximum configuration – 28 kg (61 lb)
Rack unit	2U
Office Friendly Server Dimensions	
• Depth	• 69.0 cm (27.18 in)
• Width	• 27.6 cm (10.88 in) w/feet 12.7 cm (5 in) w/o feet
• Height	• 50.8 cm (20 in)
Office Friendly Server Weight	Minimum configuration – 30 kg (66 lb) Maximum configuration – 37 kg (81 lb)

Grounding

The site building shall provide a safety ground/protective earth for each AC service entrance to all cabinets.

Install a PE (protective earthing) conductor that is identical in size, insulation material, and thickness to the branch-circuit supply conductors. The PE conductor must be green with yellow stripes. The earthing conductor is to be connected from the unit to the building installation earth or, if supplied by a separately derived system, at the supply transformer or motor-generator set grounding point.

Electrical Specifications

This section provides electrical specifications for the server.

System Power Specifications

Available power (output) is the maximum DC power that the power supply can supply to the system.

Maximum input power is what the power supply requires from the AC line to deliver that maximum DC output (given worst case efficiency and maximum loading).

Maximum input current is the worst case/highest current given the lowest input voltage and the maximum input power.

Table 17 System Power Specifications

Parameter	Total Rating		
Input voltage	100 VAC	100-127 VAC	200-240 VAC
Marked input current	10 A	10 A	7 A

Table 17 System Power Specifications (continued)

Parameter	Total Rating		
Input current (maximum)	10 A	10 A	6.7 A
Input frequency	47 to 63 Hz	47 to 63 Hz	47 to 63 Hz
Maximum AC input power	1000 W	1000 W	1205 W
Power supply maximum output power	800 W	850 W	1000 W
Max current at +12 V	65 A	69 A	82 A
Max current at -12 V	0.3 A	0.3 A	0.3 A
Max current at +3.3 V standby	8 A	8 A	8 A
Max current at +5 V standby	2 A	2 A	2 A

If an overload triggers the power supply overload protection, the system is immediately powered off. To reset the power supply unit:

1. Disconnect the power cord.
2. Determine what caused the overload by contacting the Hewlett Packard Enterprise support representative.
3. Reconnect the power cord.
4. Reboot the system.

NOTE: If an overload occurs twice, there is an undetected short circuit somewhere.

When you use the front panel power button to turn off the server, power consumption falls below the low power consumption, but doesn't reach zero. To reach zero power consumption in "off" mode, either unplug the server or use a power block with a switch.

Power Consumption and Cooling

The power consumptions listed in [Table 18](#) are valid for a standard configuration as shipped (one 1.4 GHz dual-core processor, 1 GB of memory, one 1000 W power supply, one internal hard disk drive, and one internal DVD-RW drive).

All information in this section is based on primary power consumptions with one power supply installed.

Table 18 Additional Component Power Consumption

Additional Component	Power Consumption	
Processor	130 W	443.6 Btu/h
SAS disk drive (with I/O access)	23 W	78.4 Btu/h
SAS disk (idle)	16 W	54.5 Btu/h
PCIe/PCI-X card	10 to 25 W	34.12 Btu/h to 85.30 Btu/h

Physical and Environmental Specifications

This section provides the temperature and humidity requirements, noise emission, and air flow specifications for the server.

Operating temperature and humidity ranges can vary depending on the installed mass storage devices. High humidity levels can cause improper disk operation. Low humidity levels can aggravate static electricity problems and cause excessive wear of the disk surface.

Temperature, humidity, and sound power levels are provided in [Table 19](#) while minimum, maximum, and typical configurations are in [Table 20 \(page 37\)](#) and [Table 21 \(page 38\)](#).

NOTE: De-rate maximum dry bulb temperature 1 degree/300 meters (1000 feet) above 900 meters 3000 feet).

Table 19 Environmental Specifications (system processing unit with hard disk)

Parameter		Value	
Operating temperature		+5° C to +35° C (+41° F to +95° F)	
Storage temperature		- 40° C to +60° C (-40° F to +140° F)	
Over-temperature shutdown		+38° C (+100° F)	
Operating humidity		20% to 80% relative (non-condensing)	
Storage humidity		90% relative (non-condensing) at + 65° C	
Acoustic Noise Emission (ISO 9296)		Data Center Server	Office Friendly Server
Sound Power Level	Typical configuration (disk idle) ¹	LwAd = 6.8 B	LwAd = 5.9 B
	Maximum configuration (disk idle) ²	LwAd = 6.8 B	LwAd = 5.9 B
	Maximum configuration (disk active) ³	LwAd = 7.0 B	LwAd = 5.9 B
Sound Pressure Level		LpAm = 51.6 dB	LpAm = 41.4 dB
Altitude			
Operating altitude		0 to 3000 m (10,000 ft.) maximum	
Storage altitude		0 to 4572 m (15,000 ft.) maximum	

¹ Typical configuration at room temperature (25°C).

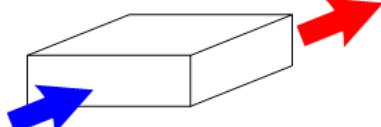
² Single processor, one to two SCSI hard disk drives and less than 8 GB of memory.

³ Dual processor, three SCSI hard disk drives and more than 8 GB of memory.

Table 20 Physical and Environmental Specifications for the Data Center Server

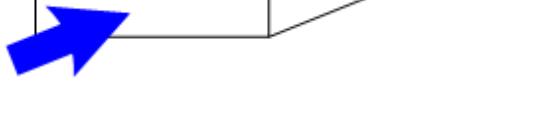
	Condition						Weight			Server Dimensions	
	Typical Heat Release		Nominal Airflow	Maximum Airflow @ 35 degrees C ¹		Server	Rack	Pedestal	Rack	Pedestal	
	100-127 VAC	200-240 VAC		CFM	m3/hr						
	Watts	Watts	CFM	m3/hr	CFM	m3/hr	21 kg - 28 kg (46 lb - 61 lb)	25 kg - 32 kg (55 lb - 70 lb)	30 kg - 37 kg (66 lb - 81 lb)	D 67.3 cm W 27.6 cm (with feet) W 12.7 cm (w/o feet) H 50.8 (D 27.2 in W 10.8 in (with feet) W 5.0 in (w/o feet) H 20.0 in)	
Minimum Config.	363 W	363 W	61	104	112	190					
Maximum Config.	782 W	782 W	79	134	112	190					
Typical Config.	483 W	483 W	61	104	112	190					

Table 20 Physical and Environmental Specifications for the Data Center Server (continued)

	Condition				Weight		Server Dimensions					
	Typical Heat Release		Nominal Airflow	Maximum Airflow @ 35 degrees C ¹	Server	Rack	Pedestal	Rack				
	100-127 VAC	200-240 VAC										
ASHRAE Class 1	Airflow cooling scheme (front to rear)				Min config	Two 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, no PCIe/PCI-X public cards or, RAID card on private I/O slot.						
					Max Config	Eight 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, three PCIe/PCI-X cards on public I/O slots, and RAID card in private slot.						
					Typical Config	Four 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, one PCIe/PCI-X card on public I/O slots, and RAID card in private slot.						

¹ Derate maximum dry bulb temperature 1 degree / 300 meters above 900 meters.

Table 21 Physical and Environmental Specifications of the Office Friendly Server

	Condition						Weight		Server Dimensions
	Typical Heat Release		Nominal Airflow		Maximum Airflow @ 35 degrees C ¹		Server	Pedestal	Pedestal
	100-127 VAC	200-240 VAC	CFM	m3/hr	CFM	m3/hr			
Minimum Config.	Watts	Watts	CFM	m3/hr	CFM	m3/hr	21 kg - 28 kg (46 lb - 61 lb)	30 kg - 37 kg (66 lb - 81 lb)	D 69 cm W 27.6 cm (with feet) W 12.7 cm (w/o feet) H 50.8 (D 27.2 in W 10.8 in (with feet) W 5.0 in (w/o feet) H 20.0 in)
	363 W	363 W	45	76	162	275			
	Maximum Config.	782 W	782 W	45	76	162	275		
Typical Config.	483 W	483 W	45	76	162	275			
ASHRAE Class 1	Airflow cooling scheme (front to rear)						Min Config	Two 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, no PCIe/PCI-X public cards or, RAID card on private I/O slot.	
							Max Config	Eight 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, three PCIe/PCI-X cards on public I/O slots, and RAID card in private slot.	
							Typical Config	Four 4 GB DDR2 DIMMs, one PCIe/PCI-X card on public I/O slots, and RAID card in private slot.	

¹ Derate maximum dry bulb temperature 1 degree / 300 meters above 900 meters.

3 Installing the Server

This chapter provides information and procedures to install the server.

Safety Information

Use care to prevent injury and equipment damage when performing removal and replacement procedures. Voltages can be present within the server. Many assemblies are sensitive to damage by electrostatic discharge (ESD).

Follow the safety conventions listed below to ensure safe handling of components, to prevent injury, and to prevent damage to the server:

- When removing or installing any server component, follow the instructions provided in this guide.
- If installing a hot-swappable or hot-pluggable component when power is applied (fans are running), reinstall the server cover immediately to prevent overheating.
- If installing a hot-pluggable component, complete the required software intervention prior to removing the component.
- If installing an assembly that is neither hot-swappable nor hot-pluggable, disconnect the power cable from the external server power receptacle before starting the installation.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to removing or installing server hardware (unless you are removing or installing a hot-swappable or hot-pluggable component).

Voltages are present at various locations within the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

- Do not wear loose clothing that can snag or catch on the server or on other components.
- Do not wear clothing subject to static charge buildup, such as wool or synthetic materials.
- If installing an internal assembly, wear an antistatic wrist strap and use a grounding mat, such as those included in the Electrically Conductive Field Service Grounding Kit (HPE 9300-1155).
- Handle accessory boards and components by the edges only. Do not touch any metal edge connectors or any electrical components on accessory boards.

Installation Sequence and Checklist

[Table 22](#) lists the server installation steps. Follow these steps in sequence to complete a successful installation.

Table 22 Installation Sequence Checklist

Step	Description	Completed
1	Unpack and inspect the server shipping container. Inventory the contents using the packing slip.	
2	Install any additional components shipped with the server.	
3	Install the server into a rack or pedestal.	
4	Connect cables to the server. a: Connect AC input power cable.	

Table 22 Installation Sequence Checklist (continued)

Step	Description	Completed
	b: Connect LAN core I/O cable.	
5	Connect and set up the console for access.	
6	Power on the server.	
7	Access the console.	
8	Verify components in the server.	
9	Boot the operating system.	
10	Verify the server configuration.	

Unpacking and Inspecting the Server

This section describes procedures you perform before installation. Ensure that you have adequately prepared your environment for the new server, received the components that you ordered, and verified that the server and its containers are in good condition after shipment.

Verifying Site Preparation

Verifying site preparation is an essential factor of a successful server installation, and includes the following tasks:

- Gather LAN information. The IP addresses for the iLO 2 MP LAN and the system LAN are located on the right side of the server near the bezel, above the rack mounting rail.
- Establish a method to connect to the server console.
- Verify electrical requirements. Ensure that grounding specifications and power requirements are met.
- Validate server physical space requirements.
- Confirm environmental requirements.

For server-specific information on electrical, physical space, and environmental requirements, see [Chapter 2 \(page 34\)](#). For general site preparation information, see the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website and search for Generic Site Preparation Guidelines.

Inspecting the Shipping Containers for Damage

Hewlett Packard Enterprise shipping containers protect their contents under normal shipping conditions. After the equipment arrives, carefully inspect each carton for signs of shipping damage. Shipping damage constitutes moderate to severe damage, such as punctures in the corrugated carton, crushed boxes, or large dents. Normal wear or slight damage to the carton is not considered shipping damage. If you find shipping damage to the carton, contact your Hewlett Packard Enterprise customer service representative immediately.

Unpacking the Server

To unpack the server:

1. Follow the instructions printed on the outside top flap of the carton to remove the banding and the outer carton from the server pallet.
2. Remove all inner accessory cartons and the top foam cushions, leaving only the server.

① IMPORTANT: Inspect each carton for shipping damage as you unpack the server.

Checking the Inventory

The sales order packing slip lists all the equipment shipped from Hewlett Packard Enterprise. Use this packing slip to verify that all of the equipment has arrived.

NOTE: To identify each item by part number, refer to the sales order packing slip.

Returning Damaged Equipment

If the equipment is damaged, contact your Hewlett Packard Enterprise customer service representative immediately. The service representative initiates appropriate action through the transport carrier or the factory and assists you in returning the equipment.

Unloading the Server With a Lifter

⚠ WARNING! Use caution when using a lifter. Because of the weight of the Integrity rx2660 server, you must center the server on the lifter forks before lifting it off the pallet to avoid injury.

NOTE: Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you follow your local guidelines when lifting equipment.

To unload the server from the pallet using a lifter (if necessary):

1. Unpack the server.
2. Unroll the bottom corrugated tray corresponding to the side on which the lifter will be placed, and slide the server as close to that edge of the pallet as possible.
3. Break off any foam packaging that can prevent the lifter from being fully inserted under the server. Do not remove the foam packaging from the corners of the server. This foam is required to elevate the server and to enable the forks of the lifter to be placed under the server.
4. Insert the lifter forks under the server.
5. Carefully roll the lifter forward until it is fully positioned against the side of the server.
6. Slowly raise the server off the pallet until it clears the pallet cushions.
7. Carefully roll the lifter and server away from the pallet. Do not raise the server any higher than necessary when moving it over to the rack.

Installing Additional Components

This section describes how to install components into the server that are not factory-installed. If you have additional components to install, be sure to install the additional components before installing the server into your rack or pedestal configuration. Most servers are pre-configured with all components installed prior to shipping from the Hewlett Packard Enterprise factory.

Introduction

The rx2660 server contains external components (installable without removing the top cover), and internal components that are accessed by removing the top cover.

The externally accessible components are as follows:

- SAS hard drives
- Power supplies

The internal components are as follows:

- System memory
- Processors
- PCIe/PCI-X cards

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to removing or installing server hardware (unless you are removing or installing a hot-swappable or hot-pluggable component).

Voltages are present at various locations within the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is turned off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to the equipment.

Installing a SAS Hard Drive

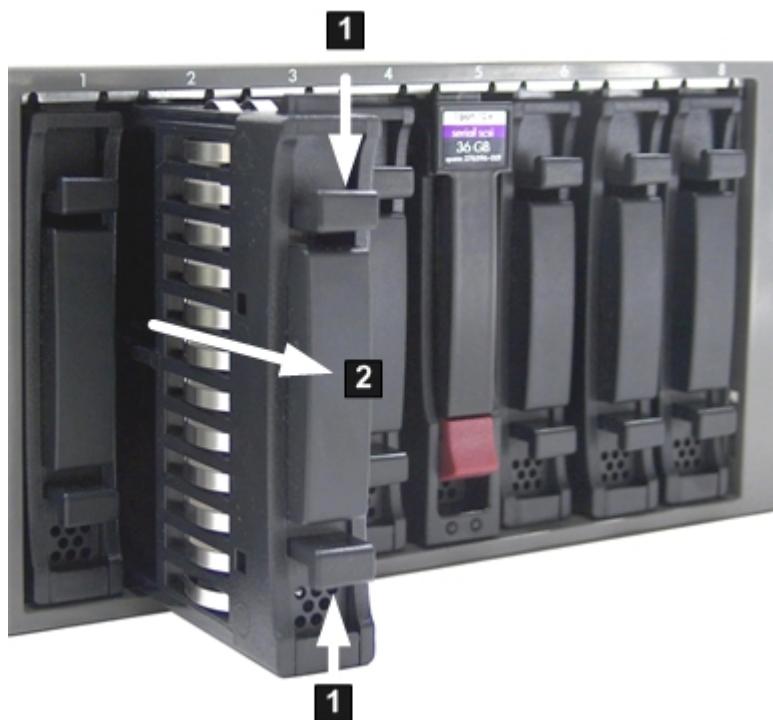
There are eight hot-pluggable SAS hard drive slots located on the front of the server. Slots without SAS hard drives installed have slot fillers installed for cooling purposes.

Removing a SAS Hard Drive Filler

To install a SAS disk drive, you must first remove the hard drive filler.

1. Squeeze the tabs on the front of the filler to release it from the slot in the drive bay (1).
2. Pull gently until the filler slides out of the server (2).

Figure 12 Removing a Hard Drive Filler



NOTE: SAS hard drives are loaded in order, starting with slot 8, going from right to left, to slot 1.

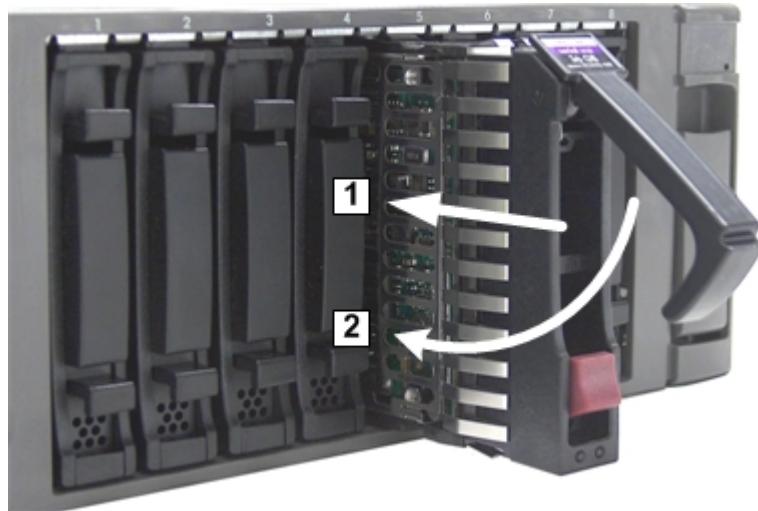
Save the SAS hard drive filler for future use. For airflow purposes, always place hard drive fillers in slots that do not contain SAS disk drives.

Installing a SAS Hard Drive

[Figure 13 \(page 43\)](#) shows how to install a SAS hard drive.

1. Insert the hard drive into the slot guides, and slide the drive into the slot until it seats into the socket on the disk backplane (1).
2. Close the drive extraction handle by pushing it downward until it clicks into place (2).

Figure 13 Installing a SAS Hard Drive



Installing a Hot-Swappable Power Supply

The Data Center server has at least one hot-swappable power supply installed before shipping. This power supply is located at the rear of the server. You can install a second, optional power supply to provide 1+1 capability.

NOTE: If you have an Office Friendly server, you have two power supplies already installed. You do not need to perform this procedure.

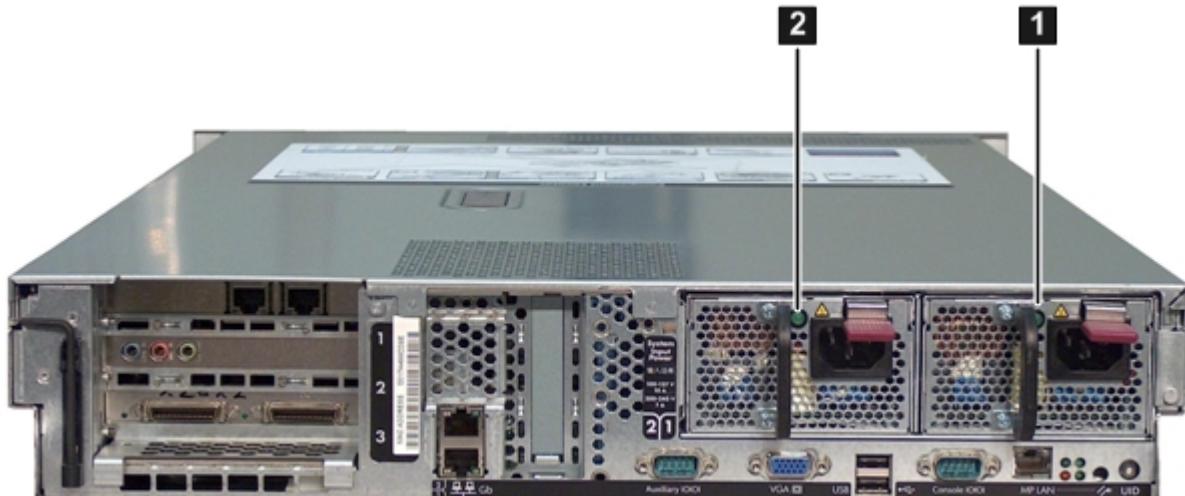
△ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

NOTE: The power supply is a hot-swappable device. It does not require interaction with the operating system before it is removed from or installed into the server.

Power Supply Loading Guidelines

The supported configuration of the server requires a minimum of one power supply installed in slot P1. The right slot (viewed from the rear of the server) is slot P1, and the left slot is P2.

Figure 14 Power Supply Location



1 Power supply 1

2 Power supply 2

- ⚠ **CAUTION:** If you do not purchase a second power supply, the empty power supply slot must remain covered with the supplied metal filler panel. Failure to observe this caution can result in server shutdown due to overheating.

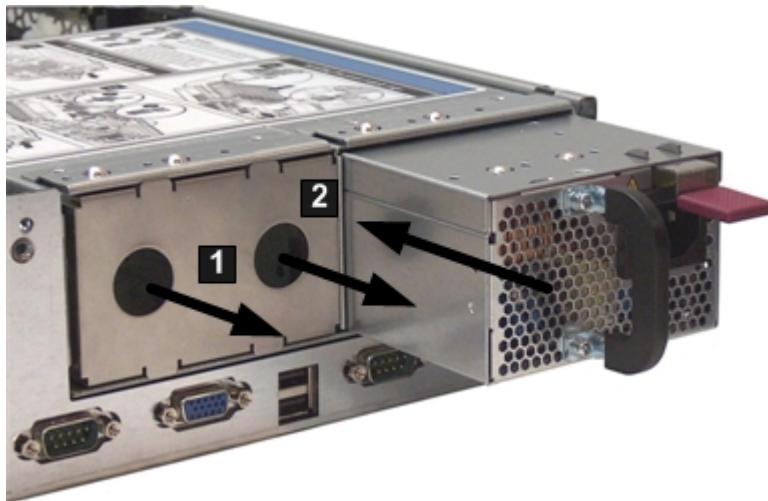
Installing a Power Supply

To install a power supply:

1. Remove the metal slot filler by pulling it straight out of the server using the finger holes (1).
2. Support the power supply with both hands, and slide it into the empty slot until it clicks into place (2).

- ⓘ **IMPORTANT:** Ensure the power supply is flush with the adjacent power supply.

Figure 15 Installing a Power Supply



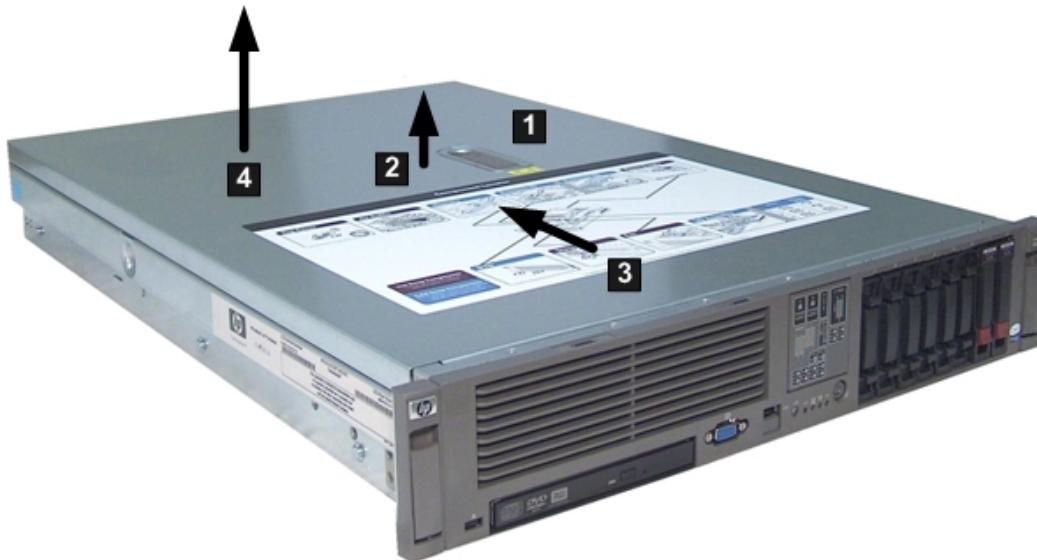
Removing the Top Cover

When installing internal components into the server, you must first remove the top cover.

To remove the top cover:

1. Unlock the cover release lever (if necessary) by turning the cam approximately 90 degrees counterclockwise with the Allen wrench provided on the rear panel of the server (1).
2. Pull up on the cover release lever to disengage the top cover from the chassis (2).
3. Slide the cover toward the rear of the server until the tabs release from the slots in the chassis (3).
4. Lift the cover off the chassis (4).

Figure 16 Removing the Top Cover



Removing the Airflow Guide

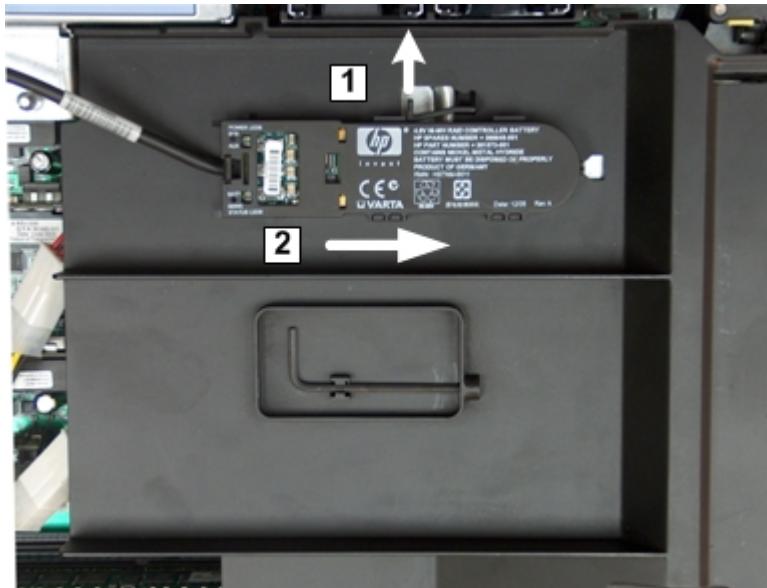
The airflow guide in the rx2660 server directs airflow from eight of the system fans to the processors and the system memory on the system board. To install an additional processor or system memory, you must remove the airflow guide (and optionally, the RAID battery).

To remove the airflow guide from the server:

1. Remove the top cover from the server. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 44).

2. If the RAID battery is connected to the airflow guide, remove it before removing the airflow guide. To remove the RAID battery:
 - a. Pull the RAID battery lock away from the RAID battery (1).
 - b. Slide the RAID battery toward the front of the server to disengage it from the airflow guide (2).
 - c. Pull straight up on the RAID battery to remove it from the airflow guide.

Figure 17 Removing the Airflow Guide



3. Lift up on the fan carrier handle approximately 5 cm (2 in) to allow the airflow guide to be lifted out of the server (1).
4. Lift the airflow guide straight up and out of the server (2).

Figure 18 Fan Carrier Handle



Installing System Memory

The rx2660 server has eight system memory (DIMM) slots located on the system board.

- ⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Memory Installation Conventions

Before installing memory, read and understand the following memory installation conventions:

- Supported DIMM sizes and memory configurations
- DIMM load order
- DIMM slot IDs

Supported DIMM Sizes

System DIMMs seat onto the memory boards. The minimum server configuration requires at least one memory pair (group of two DIMMs).

The supported DIMM sizes for the server are as follows:

- 512 MB
- 1 GB
- 2 GB
- 4 GB
- 8 GB

Memory Pairs

When installing memory, use a minimum of one pair of like-sized DIMMs. You can install additional DIMMs later. Install DIMMs into the appropriate slots on the system board; each slot has a unique ID.

Figure 19 Memory Location and DIMM Slot IDs



- ⚠ **CAUTION:** Failure to observe the following cautions results in system degradation or failure:

- Do not mix DIMM sizes or types within a pair.
- Load DIMM pairs in order of size from largest to smallest. For example, if you have a pair of 4 GB DIMMs and a pair of 1 GB DIMMs, install the pair of 4 GB DIMMs first.

Table 23 Memory Load Order

Pair Number	Memory Slots
1	0A; 0B
2	1A; 1B
3	2A; 2B
4	3A; 3B

Memory Loading Rules and Guidelines

Use the following rules and guidelines when installing memory:

- Install DIMMs in pairs
- Ensure that DIMMs within a pair are identical
- Install DIMM pairs in order of size from largest to smallest
- Install DIMM pairs in the specified order shown in [Table 23](#)

Installing Memory

To install memory:

1. Remove the top cover from the server. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 44).
2. Remove the airflow guide. See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 45).
3. Complete the following memory installation prerequisite tasks before installing the memory:
 - a. Determine the DIMM load order. For more information, see “[Memory Load Order](#)” (page 48).
 - b. To determine which DIMM slots to populate, see [Figure 19 \(page 47\)](#).
 - c. Read, understand, and follow the general guidelines to install memory in the server.
4. Install each DIMM.
 - a. Align the DIMM with the slot located on the memory board, and align the key in the connector with the notch in the DIMM.
 - b. Firmly and evenly push on each end of the DIMM until it seats into the slot.
 - c. Ensure the extraction levers are in the fully closed position.
5. Replace the airflow guide if you are finished installing additional components. See “[Replacing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 53).
6. Replace the top cover if you are finished installing additional components. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 59). Otherwise, continue with installing components.



TIP: If you see abnormal error lights after installing DIMMS, try uninstalling and reinstalling the DIMMs to make sure the DIMMS are correctly seated.

Installing a Processor

The rx2660 server utilizes single- or dual-core processors. Dual-core processors contain two cores that function as separate processors. Dual-core processors double the processing power of the processor while maintaining the physical dimensions of a single processor.

The server holds one or two single- or dual-core processors that provide the following configuration options:

- 1P/1C (One processor / one core)
- 1P/2C (One processor / two cores)

- 2P/2C (Two processors / two cores)
- 2P/4C (Two processors / four cores)

The server has one processor installed in slot Module 0 before shipping. Install the additional processor in slot Module 1.

△ **CAUTION:** Intel Itanium Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9150M cannot be intermixed with similar Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9000 series. Processor speed and cache size must be identical for all processors in a system. To ensure compatibility whether upgrading, replacing, or adding an additional processor, use processors with identical part numbers. Failure to observe this caution results in performance degradation or system failure. To ensure compatibility, use processors with identical part numbers.

CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Processor Load Order

The server holds up to two single- or dual-core processors on the processor board. The slots on the processor board are labeled Module 0 and Module 1. If the server has only one processor, it is installed in slot Module 0. Install the second processor in slot Module 1.

Table 24 rx2660 Processor Load Order

Processor	Slot
0	Module 0
1	Module 1

Required Tools

To install processors, use the processor install tool fastened to the airflow guide.

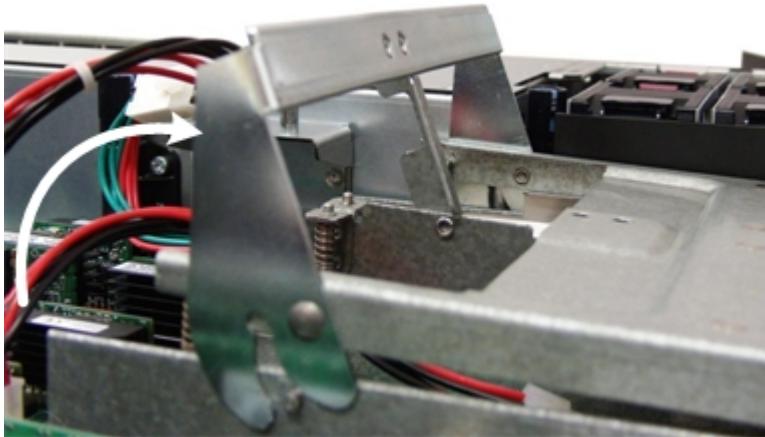
◊ **TIP:** Prior to installing a processor into the server, read the following instructions carefully and refer to the figures in this chapter for a complete understanding of this process.

To install a processor:

1. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 44)
2. Remove the airflow guide. See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 45)

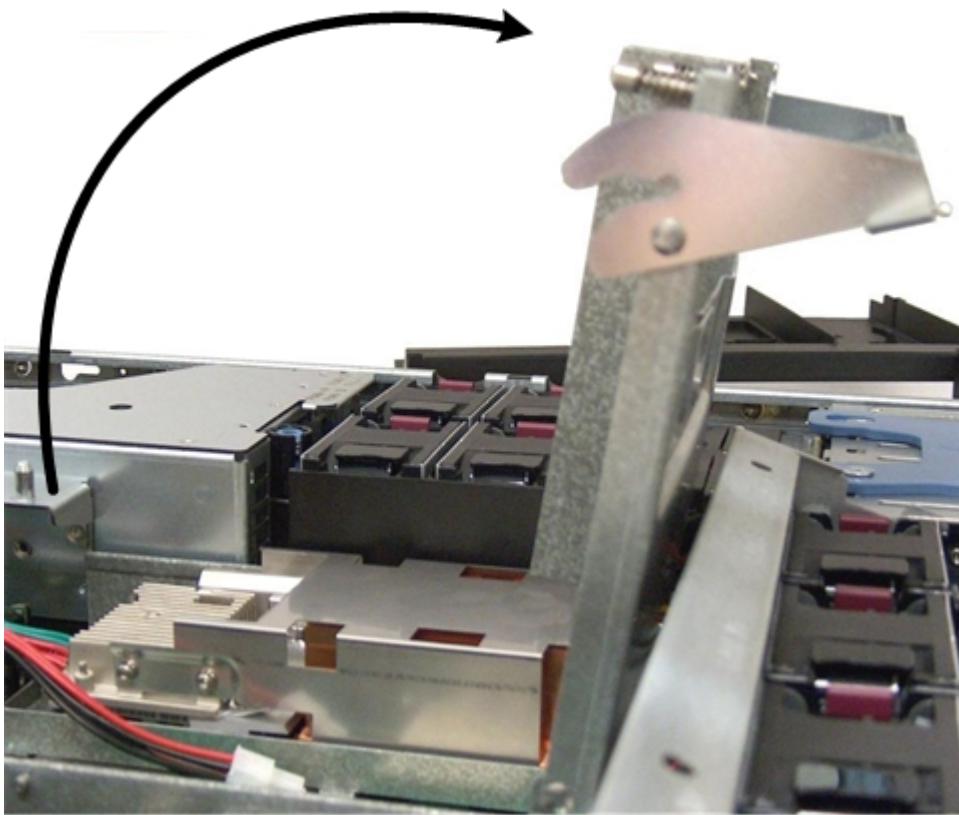
3. Open the processor cage.
 - a. Grasp the processor cage handle and apply adequate force to rotate the handle upward.

Figure 20 Processor Cage Handle Open



3. Open the processor cage.
 - b. Use the handle to rotate the cage closure approximately 90 degrees toward the front of the assembly until it stops.

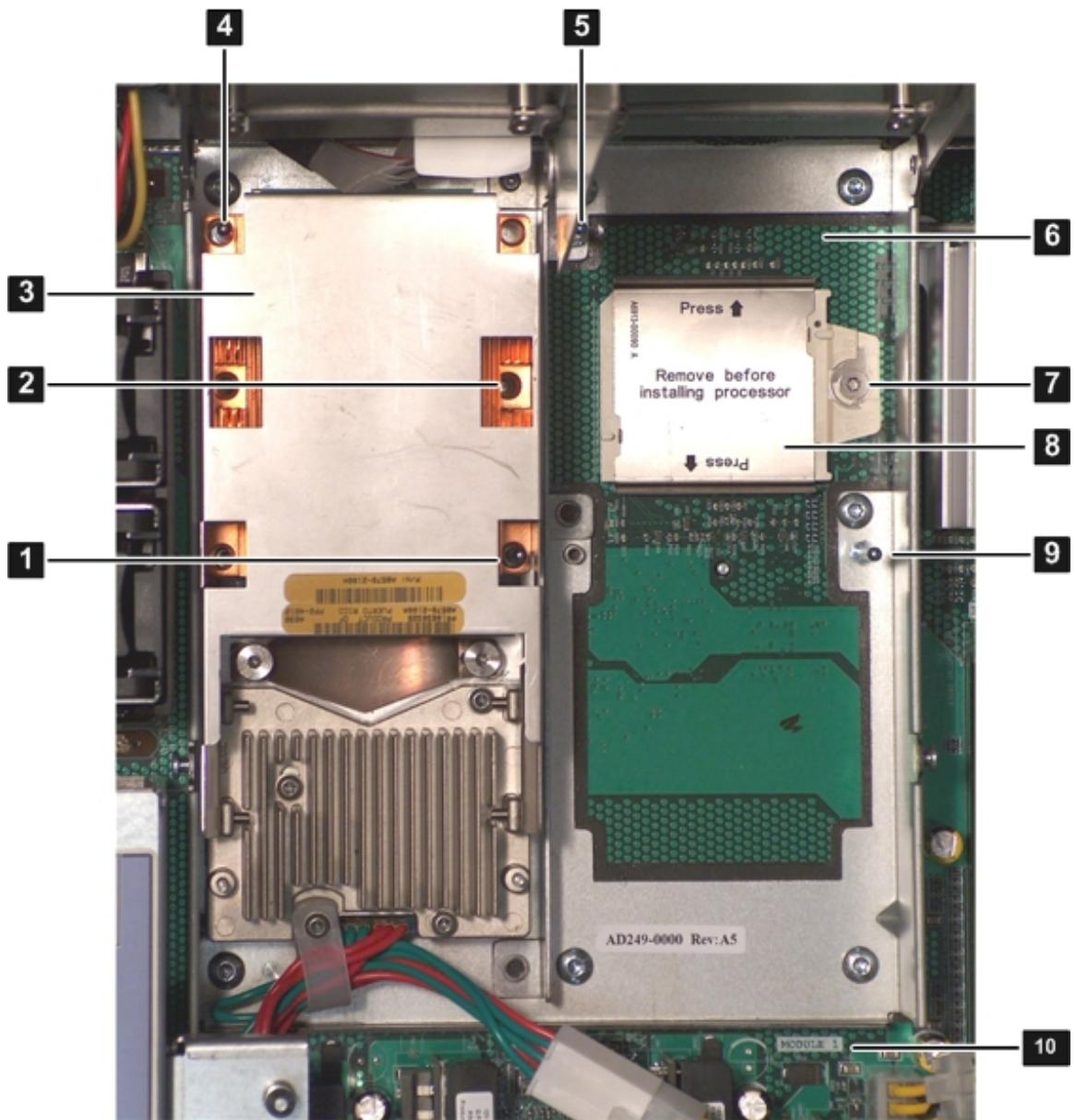
Figure 21 Processor Cage Open



① **IMPORTANT:** Ensure the processor slot is entirely exposed. The processor must clear the cage enclosure for proper installation.

4. Locate the slot Module 1 on the system board for the processor installation.

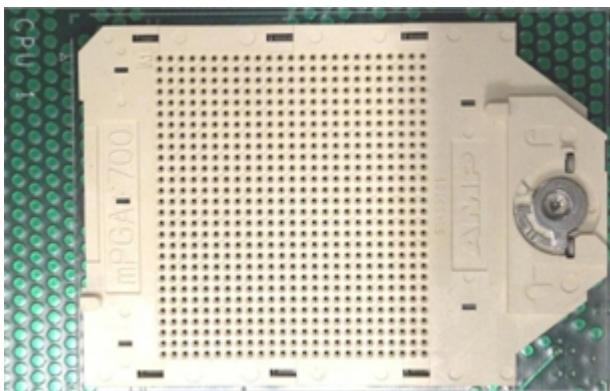
Figure 22 ZIF Socket, Alignment Holes and Posts, and Slot Locations



- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Alignment hole on the processor
2 Access hole for the ZIF socket
3 Processor 0
4 Alignment hole on the processor
5 Alignment post on the system board | 6 Processor slot 1 on the system board (Module 1)
7 ZIF socket on the system board
8 Processor socket dust cover
9 Alignment post on the system board
10 Module 1 label on the system board |
|---|---|

5. Remove the plastic airflow blocker covering the processor slot (if installed).
6. Remove the protective dust cover from the processor socket (if installed).
7. Ensure the cam on the ZIF socket is in the unlocked, counterclockwise position.

Figure 23 ZIF Socket Unlocked



- △ **CAUTION:** The ZIF socket for the processor is locked and unlocked by half a full turn of the processor install tool. The counterclockwise 180 degree rotation (half turn) unlocks the socket. A clockwise 180 degree rotation locks the socket. Attempting to turn the locking mechanism more than 180 degrees can severely damage the socket.

8. Remove any protective packaging from the processor.

NOTE: Protective covers are installed to protect connector pins. Save these covers for future use.

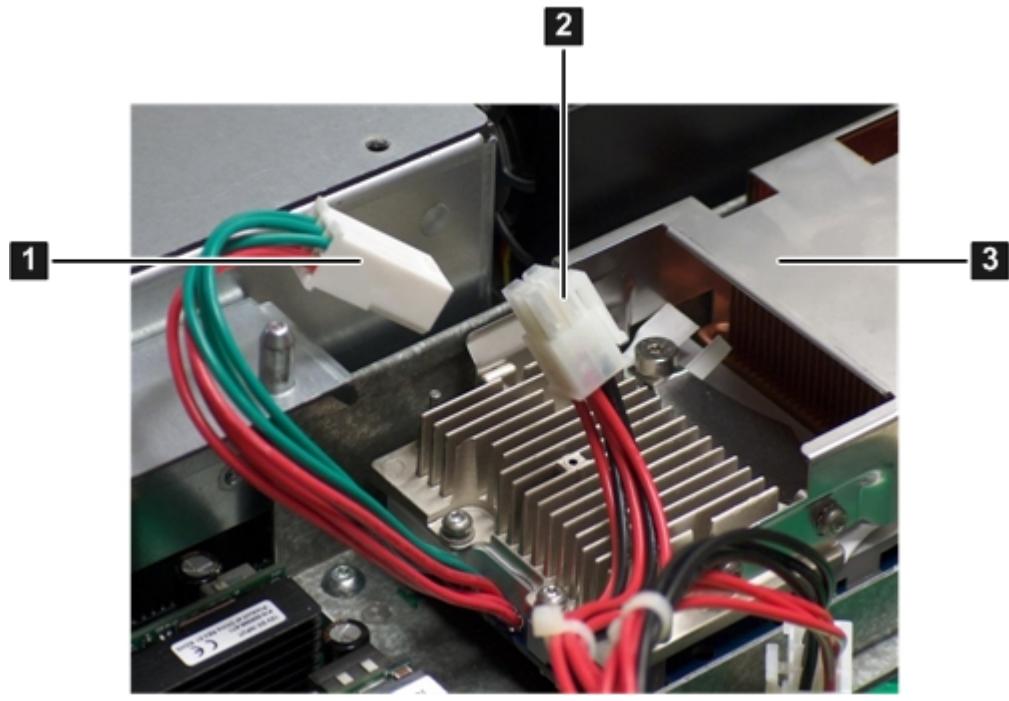
9. Inspect the processor pins to verify the pins are not bent.
10. Align the alignment holes on the processor with the alignment posts on the processor cage, and carefully lower the processor onto the processor socket. [Figure 22 \(page 51\)](#) shows the alignment holes and posts on the processor and system board.

- △ **CAUTION:** Do not press the processor into the socket. When properly aligned, the processor pins seat into the socket. No additional pressure is required. Damage to the pins can occur if pressure is applied.

11. Lock the processor into the socket on the processor board.
 - Remove the processor install tool (2.5 mm driver) from the tool holder on the airflow guide.
 - Insert the processor tool into the hole that runs down the side of the heatsink.
 - Rotate the processor tool clockwise 180 degrees to lock the ZIF socket.
 - Refasten the processor install tool (2.5 mm driver) to the tool holder on the airflow guide.

12. Connect the processor power cable into the connector cable that attaches directly to the system board.

Figure 24 Processor Power Cable Connectors



- 1 Processor power cable and connector 2 System board power cable and connector 3 Processor

13. Close the processor cage.
 - a. Grasp the processor cage handle and rotate the cage closure inward toward the rear of the assembly until it is completely closed.
 - b. Apply adequate force to push the handle down until it is flush with the cage.
14. Replace the airflow guide if you are finished installing additional components. See “[Replacing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 53).
15. Replace the top cover if you are finished installing additional components. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 59)

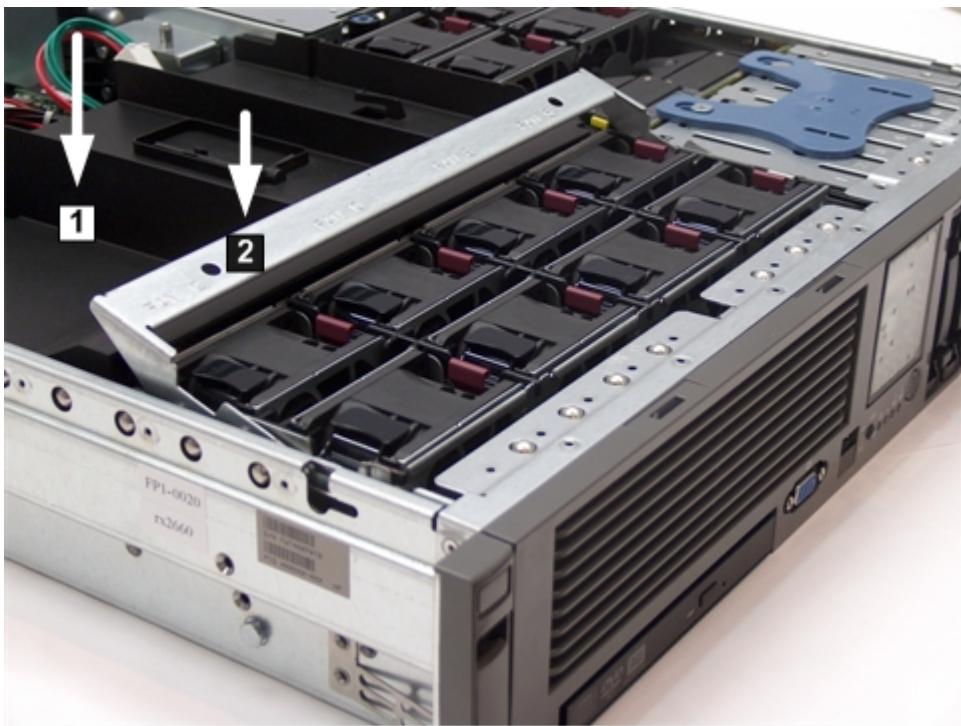
Replacing the Airflow Guide

Ensure to replace the airflow guide in the server when you are finished installing additional equipment into the server.

To replace the airflow guide:

1. Ensure the fan carrier handle is raised approximately 5 cm (2 in) to allow clearance for the airflow guide replacement. [Figure 25 \(page 54\)](#) shows the fan carrier handle raised.
2. Place the airflow guide on the edge of the fan carrier and set it down into place on the processor cage (1).
3. Push the fan carrier handle down until it is flush against the airflow guide (2).

Figure 25 Replacing the Airflow Guide



4. Ensure the fans have not become disconnected when opening the fan carrier handle by pushing down on all the fans to make sure they are seated properly.

Installing Additional PCIe/PCI-X Cards

The rx2660 server supports PCI-X cards and PCI-Express (PCIe) cards. There are three PCIe/PCI-X slots in the I/O backplane located on the system board. Depending on your server configuration, you have one of the following I/O backplane assemblies, with the included riser board:

PCI-X riser board:

Three full-length PCI-X public slots

PCIe/PCI-X riser board:

Two PCIe x8 public slots and one full-length PCI-X public slot

NOTE: Wake-on-LAN is not enabled on any of the PCIe/PCI-X slots.

PCIe/PCI-X hot-plugging is not supported on the rx2660 server.

Removing the I/O Backplane from the Server

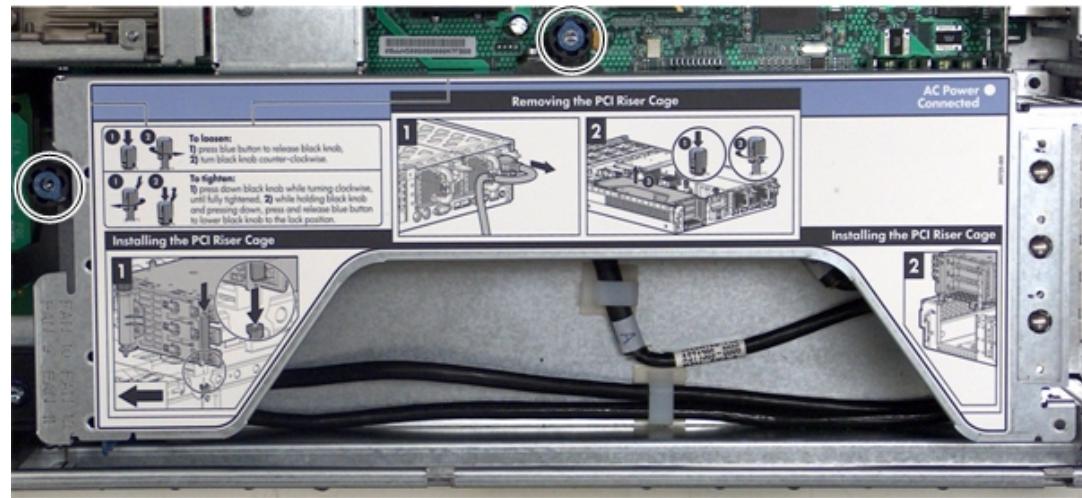
To install an additional PCIe/PCI-X card into the server, you must first remove the I/O backplane from the system board.

To remove the I/O backplane assembly:

1. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 44).

2. Loosen the two captive screws on the I/O backplane assembly:
 - a. Press the blue button to release the black knob. [Figure 26 \(page 55\)](#) shows the location of the I/O backplane assembly captive screws.
 - b. Turn the black knob counterclockwise until the captive screw is free from the server.

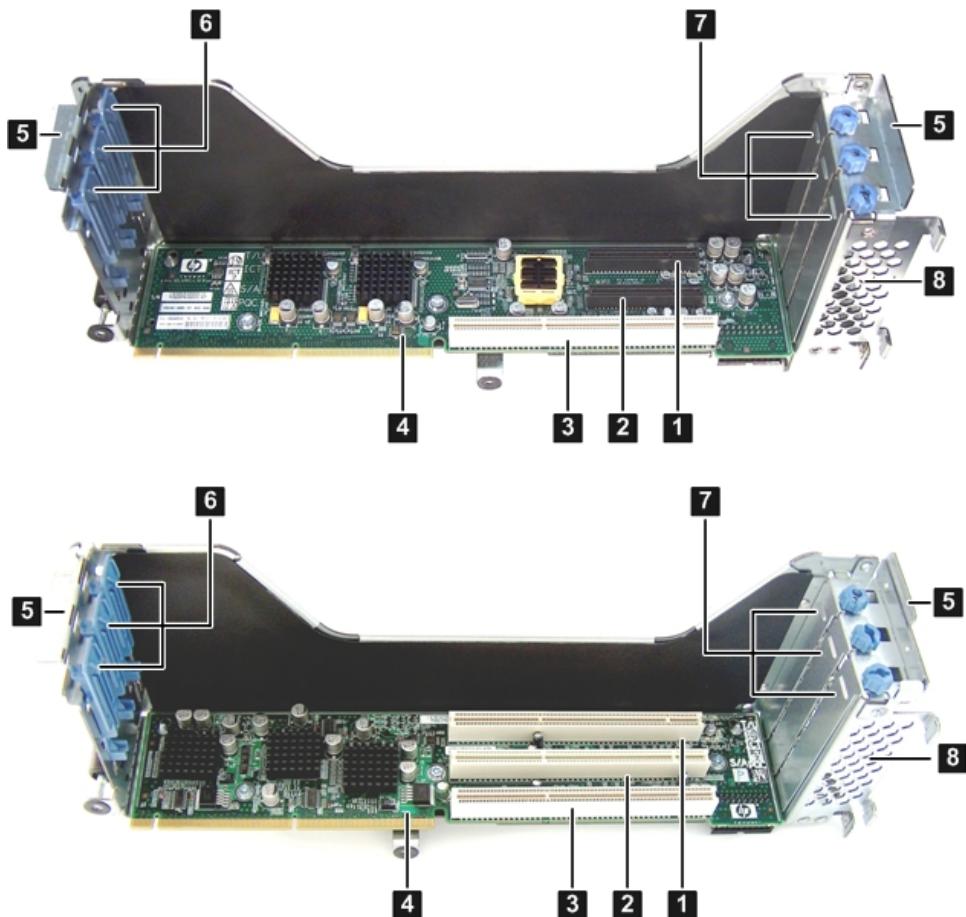
Figure 26 I/O Backplane Assembly Screw Locations



3. Lift the assembly straight up and out of the server.

NOTE: Depending on your configuration, you have one of the I/O backplane assemblies shown in [Figure 27 \(page 56\)](#). The top I/O backplane assembly is a PCIe/PCI-X backplane assembly, and the bottom is a PCI-X backplane assembly.

Figure 27 I/O Backplane Assemblies



- | | |
|---|--|
| [1] Slot 1 (top, PCIe; bottom PCI-X) | [5] Guide tabs |
| [2] Slot 2 (top, PCIe; bottom PCI-X) | [6] Gate latches (for full-length cards) |
| [3] Slot 3 (PCI-X) | [7] Bulkhead fillers |
| [4] I/O backplane riser board (top, PCIe; bottom PCI-X) | [8] Sheet metal enclosure |

Installing a PCIe/PCI-X Card

To install a PCIe/PCI-X card:

1. Select an empty slot that is appropriate for the card you are installing. X shows both a PCI-X and PCIe/PCI-X riser boards.
2. Remove the PCIe/PCI-X bulkhead filler by unscrewing the blue captive screw using a Torx-T15 screwdriver.
3. Insert the PCIe/PCI-X card into the empty slot, and exert even pressure to seat the card in the slot.

△ CAUTION: Ensure that you fully seat the card into the slot or the card can fail after power is applied to the slot.

4. Close the gate latch to secure the end of the card if it is full length.
5. Attach the PCIe/PCI-X card to the I/O backplane by tightening the T-15 screw on the I/O backplane.

Replacing the I/O Backplane Card Cage

To replace the I/O backplane card cage into the server:

1. Align the tabs with the guide slots in the server and slide the I/O backplane assembly into place.
2. Tighten the two captive screws.
 - a. Press the black knob down while turning it clockwise until it is fully tightened.
 - b. While holding the black knob and pressing down, press and release the blue button to lower the black knob to the locked position.
3. If you are done installing additional components, replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 59). If you have more components to install, continue on to the next section.

Installing the SAS Smart Array and PCIe Expansion Boards

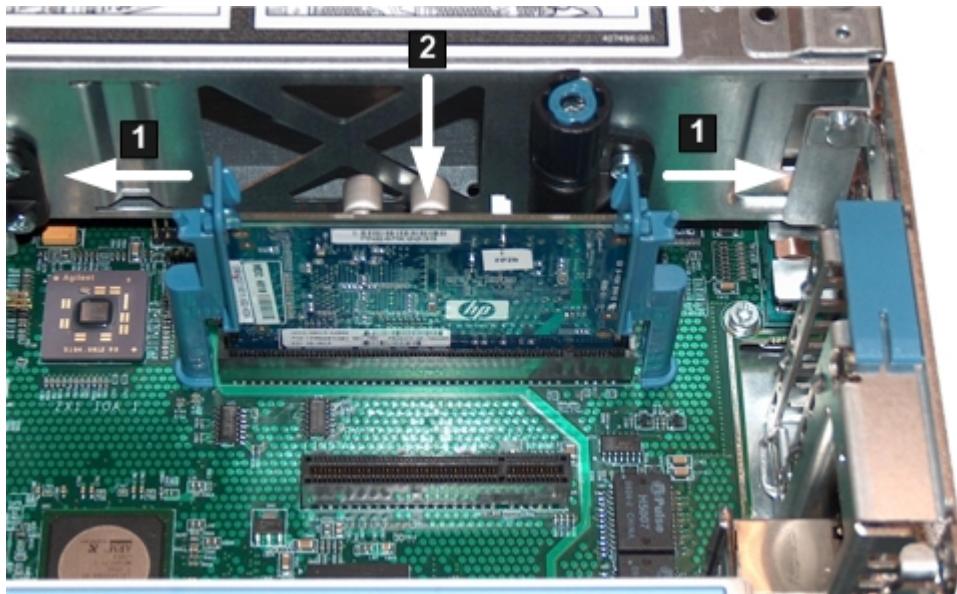
The rx2660 server has two slots dedicated for the SAS Smart Array P400 controller and PCIe expansion boards. If you purchase the RAID option, you must install these boards on the system board. See for the slot locations on the system board.

Installing the PCIe Expansion Board

To install the PCIe expansion board into the server:

1. Pinch the board locking guides to expose the slot guides to the system board slot (1). [Figure 28 \(page 57\)](#) shows the location of the SAS Smart Array P400 controller and PCIe expansion board.
2. Guide the PCIe expansion board down the rails and push into the slot on the system board (2).

Figure 28 SAS Smart Array P400 Controller and PCIe Expansion Board Slots



NOTE: The board and slot are keyed, so the board only fits one way into the slot.

3. Close the board locking guides to lock the PCIe expansion board into place on the system board.

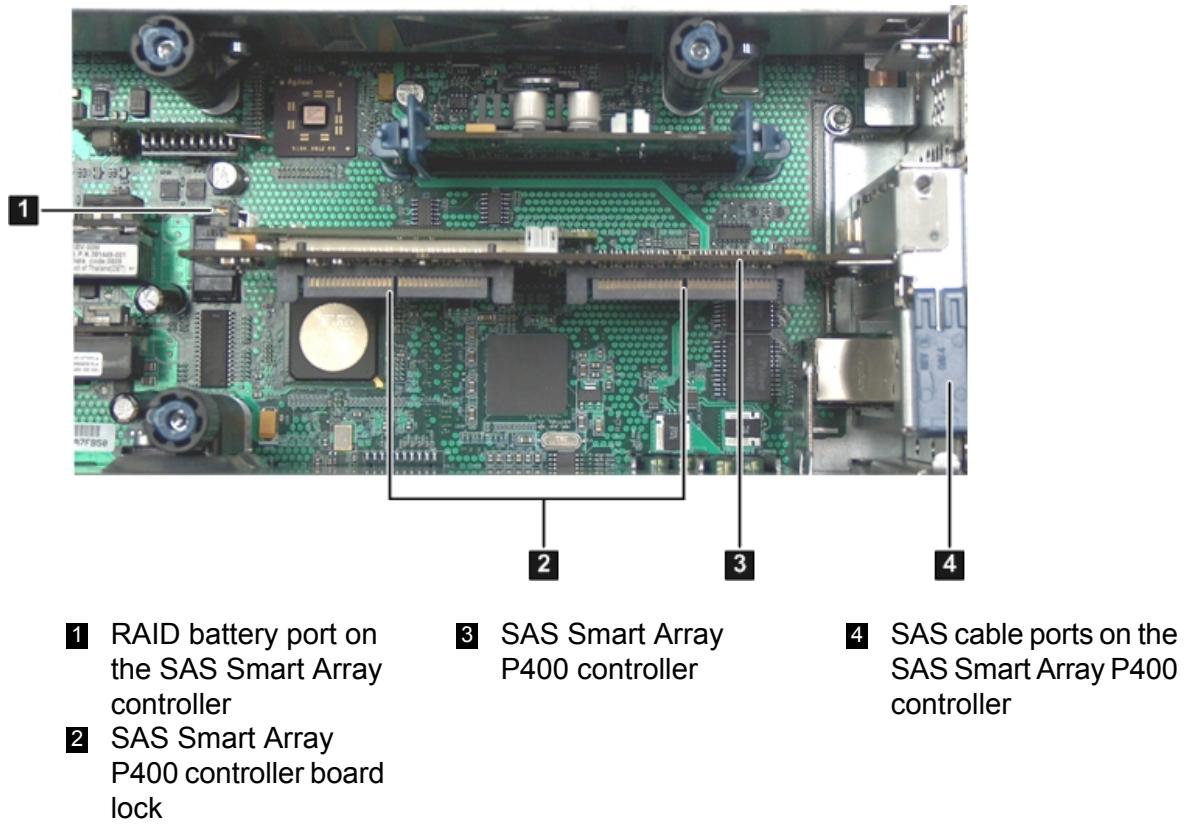
Installing the SAS Smart Array P400 Controller and RAID Battery

To install the SAS Smart Array P400 controller and the battery into the server:

1. Open the blue SAS Smart Array P400 controller board lock on the rear panel of the server. See [Figure 29 \(page 58\)](#) shows the location of the board lock.

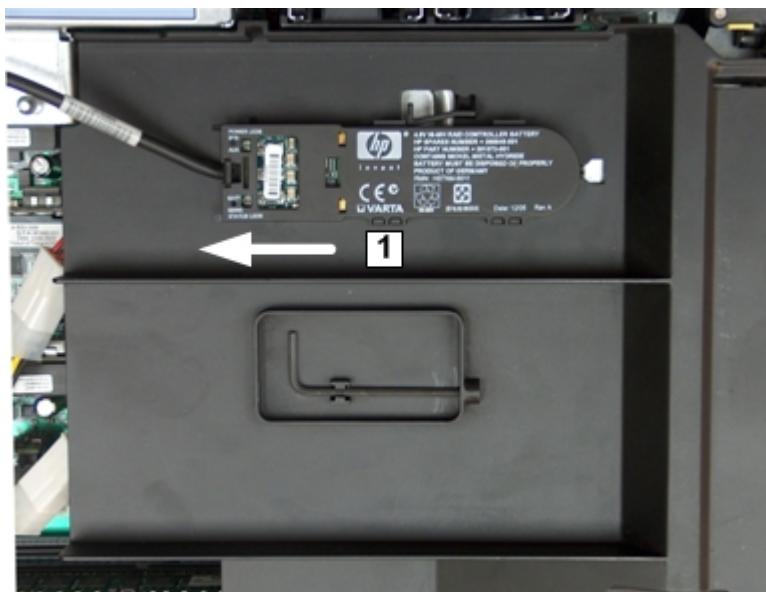
2. Install the SAS Smart Array P400 controller into the slot on the system board as shown in [Figure 29 \(page 58\)](#).
3. Close the board lock over the tab on the SAS Smart Array P400 controller and snap it shut.
4. Attach the SAS cables to the SAS Smart Array P400 controller.

Figure 29 Board Lock



5. To install the RAID battery onto the airflow guide:
 - a. Align the tabs on the RAID battery with the slots on the airflow guide.
 - b. Slide the RAID battery toward the rear of the server until the locking clip locks the RAID battery in place (1).

Figure 30 Installing the RAID Battery



6. Connect one end of the RAID battery cable to the battery on the airflow guide.
7. Connect the other end of the RAID battery cable to the SAS Smart Array P400 controller.

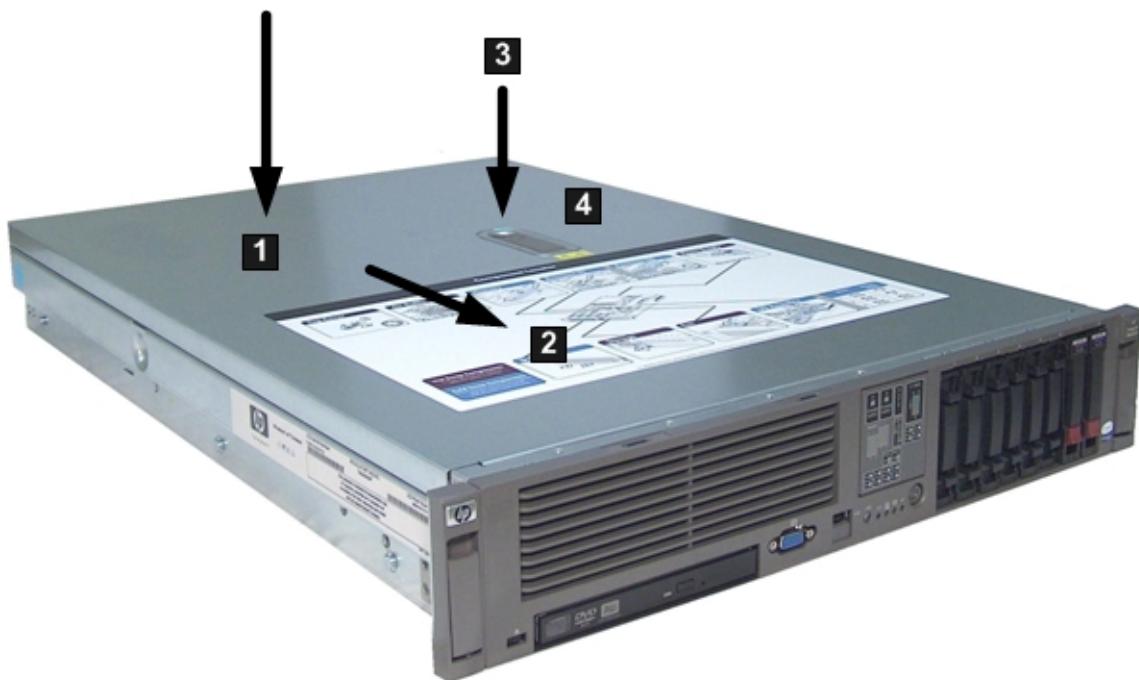
⚠ **CAUTION:** When disconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the cables. When reconnecting these cables, match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS Smart Array P400 controller board. If the cables are mismatched, the server might not reboot. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channels.

Replacing the Top Cover

To replace the top cover:

1. Ensure the cover release lever is in the open position. [Figure 31 \(page 59\)](#) shows how to replace the top cover.
2. Align the tabs of the top cover with the corresponding slots in the chassis and insert the tabs into the slots (1).
3. Slide the cover forward until it is flush with the front of the chassis (2).
4. Push the cover release lever down into the latched position (3).
5. Lock the cover release lever (if necessary) by turning the cam approximately 90 degrees clockwise.

Figure 31 Replacing the Top Cover



Installing the Server into a Rack or Pedestal

This section provides instructions on how to install the server into a rack or a pedestal.

Installing the Server into a Rack

The following sections describe how to install the server into an Hewlett Packard Enterprise rack or an approved non-Hewlett Packard Enterprise rack.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Rack

Hewlett Packard Enterprise servers that are installed into racks are shipped with equipment mounting slides. An installation guide comes with each set of slides: HPE 2U Quick Deploy Rail

System Installation Instructions for Hewlett Packard Enterprise Products. Follow the steps in this installation guide to determine where and how to install the server into the rack.

Non-Hewlett Packard Enterprise Rack

The *Mounting in non-Hewlett Packard Enterprise racks* guide enables you to evaluate the installation of Hewlett Packard Enterprise equipment into non-Hewlett Packard Enterprise racks. Use this guide when you need to qualify whether you can install, maintain, and service any Hewlett Packard Enterprise equipment in a non-Hewlett Packard Enterprise rack.

The guide is located on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at: <http://www.hpe.com/info/rackandpower> on the HPE Integrity and HPE 9000 Servers infrastructure page. Click the **Rack Systems/E** link.

Select **mounting information** from the menu, then select the guide titled **Mounting in non-HP racks**.

Installing the Server into a Pedestal

The server ships with a pedestal mount if you order the rackless configuration option. The pedestal mount is packaged in a separate carton which is attached to the server carton.

To change the server from a rack mount to a rackless configuration, you need a Server Rackless Mount Kit. The rackless mount kit comes with the HPE Integrity rx2660 server pedestal installation guide. Follow the steps in this installation guide to attach the pedestal to the server.

Connecting the Cables

This section describes the cables to connect to power the server and to provide LAN connectivity for the server.

AC Input Power

The server can receive AC input from two different AC power sources. The power receptacles are located at the rear of the chassis. They are labeled Power Supply 1 and Power Supply 2.

For the Data Center server, you can install a maximum of two power supplies in the server. Installing two power supplies in the server provides 1+1 redundancy, meaning that if one power supply fails, there is still enough power supplied to the server to operate. You must promptly replace the failed power supply to restore 1+1 functionality.

A minimum of one power supply is required to power the server. If only one power supply is installed in the server, there is no 1+1 capability.

For the Office Friendly server, two power supplies are required to power the server. The office friendly server can run on one power supply, but runs quieter and more efficiently with two power supplies installed.

Power States

The server has three power states:

- Standby power
- Full power
- Off

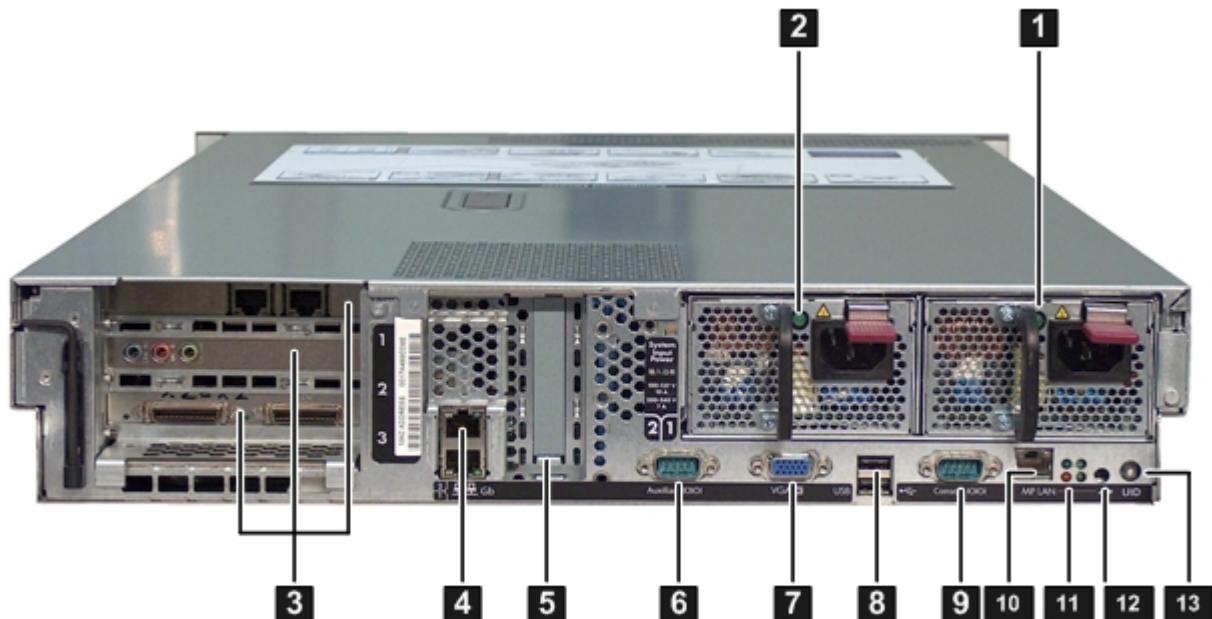
Table 25 Server Power States

Power States	Power Cable Plugged Into Receptacle?	Power Activated through the iLO 2 MP PC Command; or Front Panel Power Button Activated?	Standby DC Voltage Applied?	DC Voltage Applied?
Standby power	Yes	No	Yes	No
Full power	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Off	No	No	No	No

⚠ **CAUTION:** If the server is expected to remain in standby mode for more than 30 minutes, AC power should be completely removed from the server. You can do this by switching off the circuit breakers which are part of the building installation, disconnecting or switching off a power distribution unit, or by physically removing all power cords from the server.

NOTE: If the power restore feature is set to **Always On** through the iLO 2 MP PR command, the server automatically powers on to the full power state when the power cord is plugged in to the server.

Figure 32 Rear Panel Control, Port, and LED Locations



- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Power supply 1 and LED | 6 | Auxiliary serial port | 10 | iLO 2 MP LAN port |
| 2 | Power supply 2 and LED | 7 | VGA port | 11 | iLO 2 MP status LEDs |
| 3 | PCI-X/PCIe slots | 8 | USB ports | 12 | iLO 2 MP reset |
| 4 | Core LAN ports | 9 | Console serial port | 13 | UID button/LED |
| 5 | Smart Array P400 controller slot | | | | |

NOTE: The Office Friendly server is shown in Figure 32 (page 61). The Data Center server might only have one power supply installed.

Applying Standby Power to the Server

To apply standby power to the server:

1. If the server has one power supply installed in slot P1, plug the power cord into that receptacle. Plug the other end of the power cord into an appropriate outlet.

NOTE: The LED on the power supply does not illuminate in the standby power state. The LED illuminates green when the server is powered on to full power.

If the power restore feature is set to **Always On** through the iLO 2 MP PR command, the server automatically powers on to the full power state when the power cord is plugged into the server.

2. If the server has two power supplies, plug the second power cord into the power supply in slot P2. Plug the other end of the power cord into an appropriate outlet.

Connecting to the LAN

The server has two LAN ports that provide network connectivity. [Figure 32 \(page 61\)](#) shows the available LAN ports for the server.

To enable general network connectivity for the server:

1. Obtain valid IP addresses for each LAN port you plan to activate.
2. Connect the LAN cable from an available LAN port into a live connection on the network.

Connecting and Setting Up the Console

This section describes how to set up and start a console session on the server.

Setting Up the Console

Setting up the console includes the following steps:

- Determine the physical access method to connect cables. There are two physical connections to the iLO 2 MP:
 - RS-232
 - LAN
- Configure the Integrity iLO 2 MP and assign an IP address if necessary. Though there are several methods to configuring the LAN, DHCP with DNS is the preferred method. DHCP with DNS comes preconfigured with default factory settings, including a default user account and password. Other options include:
 - ARP Ping
 - Local RS-232 serial port
 - Remote/modem port

Setup Checklist

Use the checklist in [Table 26](#) to assist with the Integrity iLO 2 MP setup process.

Table 26 Setup Checklist

Step	Action	X
<i>Standard Setup</i>		
1 Preparation	1. Determine an access method to select and connect the cables. 2. Determine a LAN configuration method and assign an IP address if necessary.	

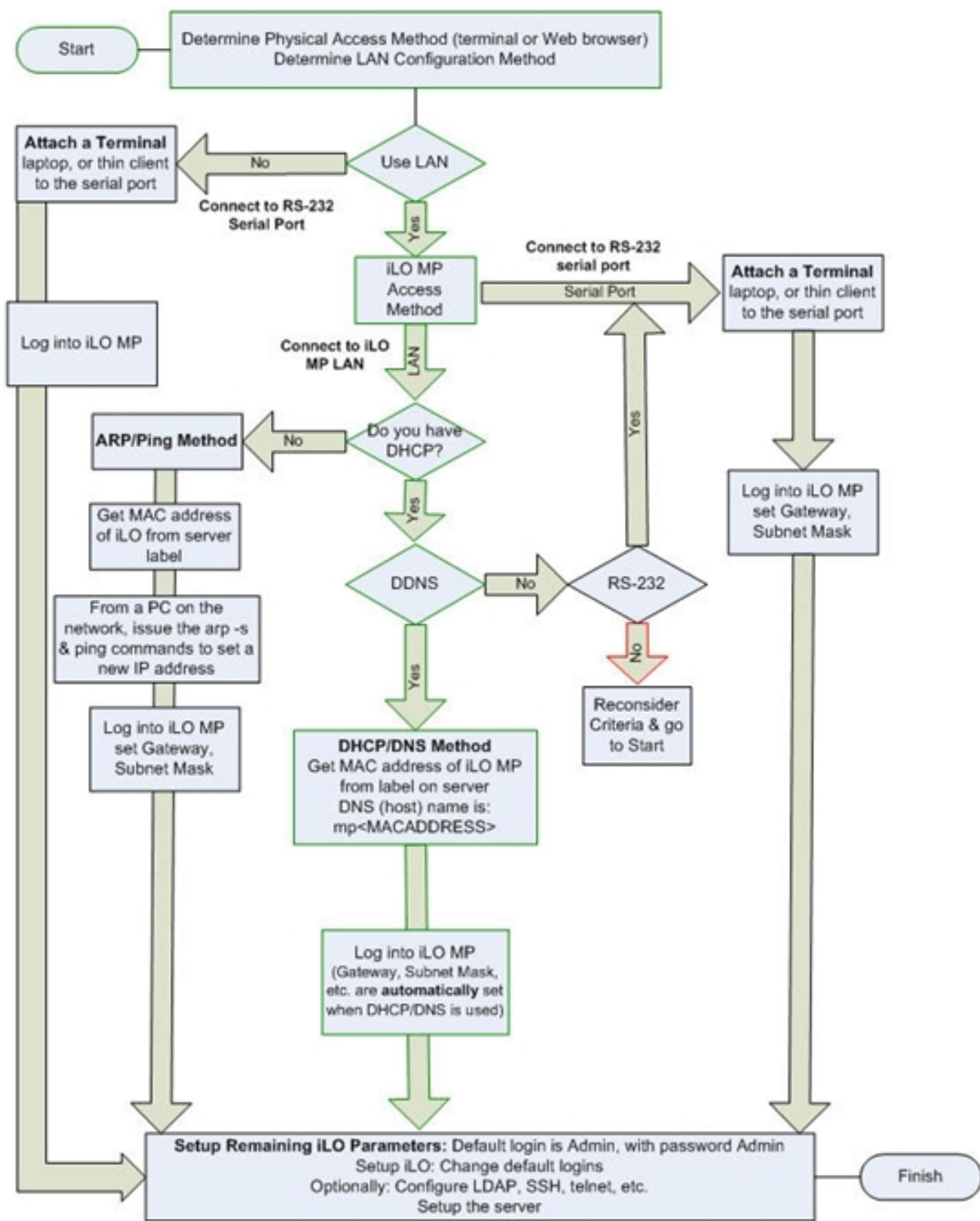
Table 26 Setup Checklist (continued)

Step	Action	X
2 Configure the iLO 2 MP LAN	Choose one of the three methods to configure the LAN for iLO 2 MP access: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DHCP with DNS• ARP Ping• RS-232 serial port	
3 Log on to the iLO 2 MP	Log in to the iLO 2 MP from a supported web browser or command line using the default user name and password.	
4 Change default user name and password	Change the default user name and password on the administrator account to your predefined selections.	
5 Set up user accounts	Set up the user accounts if you are using the local accounts feature.	
6 Set up security access	Set up the security access settings.	
<i>Advanced Setup</i>		
1 Activate Advanced Pack Features	Activate advanced features by entering a license key.	

Setup Flowchart

Use this flowchart as a guide to assist in the iLO 2 MP setup process.

Figure 33 iLO 2 MP Setup Flowchart



Preparation

Before you can configure the iLO 2 MP LAN, you must perform the following tasks:

- Determine the physical access method to select and connect cables.
- Determine the iLO 2 MP LAN configuration method and assign an IP address if necessary.

Determining the Physical iLO 2 MP Access Method

Before you can access the iLO 2 MP, you must first determine the correct physical connection method. The iLO 2 MP has a separate LAN port from the system LAN port. It requires a separate LAN drop, IP address, and networking information from that of the port used by the operating system. See [Figure 32 \(page 61\)](#) for rear panel console connection port identification and cable connection information.

[Table 27](#) lists the appropriate connection method, required connection components, and connectors to the host console. Use [Table 27](#) to determine your physical connection method.

Table 27 Console Connection Matrix

Operating System	Console Connection Method	Required Connection Components
HP-UX	Local RS-232 serial port Remote/modem port	1. RS-232 DB-9F to DB-9F modem eliminator cable 2. Console device (for example, a laptop or ASCII terminal)
	LAN port	10/100 LAN cable
Linux	Local RS-232 serial port Remote/modem port	1. RS-232 DB-9F to DB-9F modem eliminator cable 2. Console device (for example, a laptop or ASCII terminal)
	LAN port	10/100 LAN cable
OpenVMS	Local RS-232 serial port Remote/modem port	1. RS-232 DB-9F to DB-9F modem eliminator cable 2. Console device (for example, a laptop or ASCII terminal)
	LAN port	10/100 LAN cable
Windows	VGA Port (no iLO 2 MP access; EFI only)	1. Monitor (VGA) 2. Keyboard (USB) 3. Mouse (USB)
	LAN port	10/100 LAN cable

Determining the iLO 2 MP LAN Configuration Method

To access the iLO 2 MP through the iLO 2 MP LAN, the iLO 2 MP must acquire an IP address. The way the iLO 2 MP acquires an IP address depends on whether DHCP is enabled or disabled on the server, and if DHCP and DNS services are available to the server. (See [Table 28](#) for possible scenarios.)

Once you have determined the iLO 2 MP access, you must determine how you will configure the iLO 2 MP LAN to acquire an IP address using the following methods:

- DHCP/DNS
- ARP Ping
- Local RS-232 serial port
- Remote/modem port

[Table 28](#) provides all the possible scenarios. Use this table to help you select the appropriate LAN configuration method to obtain an IP address.

Table 28 LAN Configuration Methods

DHCP	DNS	RS-232 Serial Port (iLO 2 MP LC command)	LAN Configuration Method
Yes	Yes	No	DHCP
Yes	Yes	Yes	DHCP, RS-232 serial port, or remote/modem port
No	No	No	ARP Ping
No	Yes	No	ARP Ping
No	Yes	Yes	ARP Ping, RS-232 serial port, or remote/modem port
Yes	No	Yes	RS-232 serial port, or remote/modem port
No	No	Yes	RS-232 serial port, remote/modem port, or ARP Ping
Yes	No	No	Cannot set up the LAN. Reconsider your criteria.

Once you have determined how you will configure the iLO 2 MP LAN in order to acquire an IP address, you must configure the iLO 2 MP LAN using the selected method.

Configuring the iLO 2 MP LAN Using DHCP and DNS

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) automatically configures all DHCP-enabled servers with IP addresses, subnet masks, and gateway addresses. All Integrity entry class servers with iLO 2 MP are shipped from the factory with DHCP enabled.



TIP: Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the DHCP and Domain Name Server (DNS) method to simplify access to the iLO 2 MP.

When you use DHCP and DNS, you can connect to the iLO 2 MP by entering the default DNS name in your browser rather than an IP address only if the following conditions apply:

- DHCP must be enabled (DHCP is enabled by default)
- You are using a DHCP server that provides the domain name and the primary DNS server IP address
- The primary DNS server accepts dynamic DNS (DDNS) updates
- The primary DNS server IP address has been configured through the DHCP server

To configure the iLO 2 MP using DHCP and DNS:

1. Obtain the factory-set DNS name from the iLO 2 MP Media Access Protocol (MAC) address on the Network Information Tag. The Network Information Tag is on the right side of the server, above the rail. The DNS name is 14 characters long, consisting of the letters **mp** followed by the 12 characters of the MAC address, for example: `mp0017A499CD77`. This address is assigned to the iLO 2 MP hardware. The iLO 2 MP hardware has a unique MAC address that identifies the hardware on the network.



- ① **IMPORTANT:** Make sure you obtain the MAC address of the iLO hardware and not the MAC address of the server core LAN card.
2. Connect the LAN cable into the iLO 2 MP port on the rear of the server. [Figure 32 \(page 61\)](#) shows the location of the iLO 2 MP port.
 3. Connect the LAN cable from the server to an active network port.
 4. Apply AC power to the server (if not already done).
 5. Open a browser, telnet, or SSH client and enter the iLO 2 MP IP address. The iLO 2 MP Log In window opens.

Configuring the iLO 2 MP LAN Using ARP Ping

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) and Packet Internet Grouper (Ping) utility uses ARP packets to ping, or discover, a device on the local network segment. The IP address you assign to the server must use the same network segment, or subnet, as the computer assigning the address. ARP does not work across routed or switched networks.

ARP Ping operational issues include the following:

- You can use ARP Ping regardless of the status of DHCP, unless an IP address has ever been acquired using DHCP
- When ARP Ping is successful, DHCP status is disabled
- Some DHCP server options can cause the apparent issuance of ARP Ping to the iLO 2 MP which will negate the DHCP/DDNS method
- The PC and the server must be on the same physical subnet
- When a new server is first booted, DHCP is automatically available (the factory-set default), but ARP Ping does not start until three minutes after the iLO 2 MP is booted. This applies to every subsequent boot of the iLO 2 MP until an IP address is obtained by DHCP or has been assigned using the `LIC` command, or ARP Ping succeeds

There are two ways to use the ARP Ping utility:

- Connect a PC to the network that is on the same physical subnet as the server and run the ARP Ping commands from the PC.
- Locate an existing server on the network, log into it, and run the ARP Ping commands from the server.

Table 29 ARP Ping Commands

Command	Description
arp -s	This command assigns an IP address to the iLO 2 MP MAC address. This ARP table entry maps the MAC address of the iLO 2 MP LAN interface to the static IP address designated for that interface.
ping	This command tests network connections. It verifies that the iLO 2 MP LAN port is configured with the appropriate IP address.

The following procedure explains how to use the ARP Ping utility using a PC that is connected to the network that is on the same physical subnet as the server.

To configure a static IP address using the ARP Ping utility:

1. Obtain the iLO 2 MP MAC address. To set the IP address using ARP, you must know the MAC address of the iLO 2 MP LAN. You can find the MAC address of the iLO 2 MP LAN on the label located on the server front panel.

① IMPORTANT: Make sure you obtain the MAC address of the iLO 2 MP LAN and not the MAC address of the server core LAN.

2. Verify that an active LAN cable on the local subnet is connected to the iLO 2 MP LAN port on the server.
3. Access a PC on the same physical subnet as the server.
4. Open a DOS window on the PC.
5. At the DOS prompt, enter `arp -s` to assign the IP address to the iLO MAC address.

`arp -s<IP address you assign to the iLO MAC address> <iLO MAC address>`

For example:

`arp -s 192.0.2.1 00-00-0c-07-ac-00`

6. At the DOS prompt, enter `ping` followed by the IP address to verify that the iLO 2 MP LAN port is configured with the appropriate IP address. The destination address is the IP address that is mapped to the iLO MAC address. Perform this task from the PC that has the ARP table entry.

`ping <IP address you assigned to the iLO MAC address>`

For example:

`ping 192.0.2.1`

7. Connect to the iLO 2 MP LAN using this IP address.
8. Use web or telnet access to connect to the iLO 2 MP from a host on the local subnet and finish setting up the LAN parameters (gateway and subnet).

Configuring the iLO 2 MP LAN Using the RS-232 Serial Port

The following procedure shows how to configure the iLO 2 MP LAN using the RS-232 serial port.

① IMPORTANT: Do not configure duplicate IP addresses on different servers within the same network. Duplicate server IP addresses conflict and the servers cannot connect to the network.

The `LC` command enables you to configure an IP address, DNS name, subnet mask, and gateway address.

① IMPORTANT: Ensure you have a console connection through the RS-232 serial port or a network connection through the LAN to access the iLO 2 MP and use the `LC` command.

To assign a static IP address using the `LC` command:

1. Ensure the emulation software device is properly configured. The terminal emulation device runs software that interfaces with the server. The software emulates console output as it would appear on an ASCII terminal screen and displays it on a console device screen.
2. To ensure the emulation software is correctly configured, verify the following:
 - a. Communication settings are configured as follows:
 - 8/none (parity)
 - 9600 baud
 - None (receive)
 - None (transmit)
 - b. Terminal type is configured appropriately. Supported terminal types are as follows:
 - hpterm
 - vt100
 - vt100+
 - vt-utf8

① **IMPORTANT:** Do not use hpterm and vt100 terminal types at the same time.

There are many different emulation software applications. Consult the help section of your emulation software application for instructions on how to configure the software options.

3. To determine the required connection components and the ports used to connect the server to the console device, use [Table 27](#).
4. Connect the cables.
 - a. Connect the DB-9 end of the RS-232 serial port female-to-female cable to the console RS-232 serial port.
 - b. Connect the other end of the DB-9 female-to-female cable to the console device.
5. Start the emulation software on the console device.
6. Log in to the iLO 2 MP. See [“Logging In to the iLO 2 MP” \(page 69\)](#).
7. At the MP Main Menu, enter **Cm** and press **Enter** to select command mode.
8. At the command mode prompt, enter **Ls** and press **Enter**. The screen displays the default LAN configuration values. Write down the default values or log the information to a file for future troubleshooting.
9. Use the **LC** command to disable DHCP.
 - a. From the **LC** command menu, enter **D** and press **Enter**.
 - b. Follow the instructions on the screen to change the DHCP status from Enabled to Disabled.
 - c. Enter **XD -R** to reset the iLO 2 MP.
10. Use the **LC** command to enter information for the IP address, host, subnet mask, gateway parameters, and so on.
11. Enter **XD -R** to reset the iLO 2 MP.
12. After the iLO 2 MP resets, log in to the iLO 2 MP again and enter **Cm** at the **MP>** prompt.
13. Enter **Ls** to confirm that DHCP is disabled and display a list of updated LAN configuration settings.

Logging In to the iLO 2 MP

To log in to the iLO 2 MP:

1. Access the iLO 2 MP using the LAN, RS-232 serial port, telnet, SSH, or web method. The iLO 2 MP login prompt appears.

2. Log in using the default the iLO 2 MP user name and password (**Admin/Admin**). The MP Main Menu screen appears.

TIP: For security reasons, Hewlett Packard Enterprise strongly recommends that you modify the default settings during the initial login session. See “[Modifying User Accounts and Default Password](#)” (page 70).

The MP Main Menu screen displays the following menu options:

MP MAIN MENU:

CO: Console
VFP: Virtual Front Panel
CM: Command Menu
CL: Console Logs
SL: Show Event Logs
HE: Main Menu Help
X: Exit Connection

This example shows the MP Main Menu accessed through the local serial port. The list of commands displayed on the screen can be different depending on the method of access to the iLO 2 MP.

When logging in using the local or remote RS-232 serial ports, the login prompt might not display if another user is logged in through these ports. Use **Ctrl-B** to access the MP Main Menu and the iLO 2 MP **MP>** prompt.

Additional Setup

This section provides additional information to help you set up the iLO 2 MP.

Modifying User Accounts and Default Password

The iLO 2 MP comes preconfigured with default factory settings, including a default user account and password. The two default user accounts at initial login are as follows:

- All Rights (Administrator) level user: login = **Admin** password = **Admin**
- Console Rights (Operator) level user: login = **Oper** password = **Oper**

NOTE: User account and password are case sensitive.

! **IMPORTANT:** For security reasons, Hewlett Packard Enterprise strongly recommends that you modify the default settings during the initial login session.

Make the following changes using any of the iLO 2 MP user interfaces.

To modify default account configuration settings:

1. Log in as the administrator. You must log in as the administrator in order to modify default user configuration settings.
2. To modify default passwords:
 - a. Access the MP Main Menu.
 - b. Enter **CM** at the **MP>** prompt.
 - c. Enter **UC** at the **MP>CM>** prompt and follow the prompts to modify default passwords.
3. To set up user accounts:
 - a. Access the MP Main Menu.
 - b. Enter **CM** at the **MP>** prompt.
 - c. Enter **UC** at the **MP>CM>** prompt and follow the prompts to modify user accounts.

Setting Up Security

For greater security and reliability, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that iLO 2 MP management traffic be on a separate dedicated management network and that only administrators be granted access to that network. This not only improves performance by reducing traffic load across the main network, it also acts as the first line of defense against security attacks. A separate network enables administrators to physically control which workstations are connected to the network.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise also strongly recommends that you modify the default settings during the initial login session and determine the security access required and what user accounts and privileges are needed. Create local accounts or use directory services to control user access. See “[Modifying User Accounts and Default Password](#)” (page 70).

Security Access Settings

- ⚠ **CAUTION:** When DHCP is enabled, the system is vulnerable to security risks because anyone can access the iLO 2 MP until you change the default user name and password.
- Hewlett Packard Enterprise strongly recommends you assign user groups and rights before proceeding.

Determine the security access required and user accounts and privileges needed. The iLO 2 MP provides options to control user access. Select one of the following options to prevent unauthorized access to the iLO 2 MP:

- Change the default user name and password. See “[Modifying User Accounts and Default Password](#)” (page 70).
- Create local accounts. You can store up to 19 user names and passwords to manage iLO 2 MP access. This is ideal for small environments such as labs and small-to-medium sized businesses.
- Use directory services. Use the corporate directory to manage iLO 2 MP user access. This is ideal for environments with a large number of frequently changing users. If you plan to use directory services, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends leaving at least one local account enabled as an alternate method of access.

Accessing the Host Console

This section describes the different ways to access the host console of the rx2660 server.

Accessing the Host Console With the TUI - CO Command

This section describes the steps to access the host console using the text user interface (TUI).

To access the host console through the iLO 2 MP:

1. Log in using your user account name and password at the login page.
2. At the iLO 2 MP login `MP>` prompt, enter the `CO` command to switch the console terminal from the MP Main Menu to mirrored/redirected console mode. All mirrored data displays.
3. To return to the iLO 2 MP command interface, enter `Ctrl-B` or `Esc` and `+` and press `Enter`.

Interacting with the iLO 2 MP Using the Web GUI

Web browser access is an embedded feature of the iLO 2 MP.

The iLO 2 MP has a separate LAN port from the system LAN port. It requires a separate LAN drop, IP address, and networking information from that of the port used by the operating system.

Before starting this procedure, you must have the following information:

- IP address for the iLO 2 MP LAN
- DNS name

Obtain the factory-set DNS name from the iLO 2 MP Media Access Protocol (MAC) address on the Network Information Tag. The Network Information Tag is on the right side of the server, above the rail. The DNS name is 14 characters long, consisting of the letters **mp** followed by the 12 characters of the MAC address, for example: `mp0017A499CD77`. This address is assigned to the iLO 2 MP hardware. The iLO 2 MP hardware has a unique MAC address that identifies the hardware on the network.



- ① **IMPORTANT:** Make sure you use the MAC address to the iLO 2 MP LAN, and not the MAC address to the server core LAN.

To interact with the iLO 2 MP through the web GUI:

1. Open a web browser and enter the DNS name or the IP address for the iLO 2 MP.
2. Log in using your user account name and password at the web login page. ([Figure 34](#)).

Figure 34 Web Login Page

A screenshot of the HP iLO 2 MP web login interface. The top half features the HP logo and the text "Integrated Lights-Out 2 Advanced" and "HP Integrity". To the right is a small image of a blue telescope-like device. The bottom half is a standard login form with fields for "User name:" and "Password:", "Sign In" and "Clear" buttons, and a legal disclaimer at the bottom.

3. Click **Sign In**. The Status Summary page ([Figure 35](#)) appears after login.

Figure 35 Status Summary Page

The screenshot shows the 'Status Summary' page of the HP iLO 2 MP web interface. The top navigation bar includes tabs for 'System Status', 'Remote Console', 'Virtual Devices', 'Administration', and 'Help'. A question mark icon is located in the top right corner. The left sidebar contains links for 'Status Summary', 'Server Status', and 'System Event Log'. The main content area is titled 'Status Summary' and has tabs for 'General' and 'Active Users' (which is selected). It displays various system status details:

- System Power:** On (green light)
- Latest System Event Log Entry:** Boot completed, 03 Nov 2007 11:41:57
- Firmware Revisions:**

iLO MP:	E.03.10
BMC:	02.26
EFI:	01.10
System Firmware:	01.10
- iLO IP Address:** 15.00.00.00
- Date & Time:** 11/03/2007 14:23:48
- Locator LED:** (blue light) Turn LED Off

4. Select the web interface functions by clicking the **Function** tabs at the top of the page. Each function lists options in the **Navigation Bar** on the left side of the page.
5. Click an option link to display data in the display screen.
6. Click **Refresh** to update the display.

The iLO 2 MP web interface has a robust help system. To launch iLO 2 MP help, click the **Help** tab in the display screen or click the question mark key (?) at the top right corner of each page to display help about that page.

Accessing the Graphic Console Using VGA

VGA is a method you can use to access the graphic console.

NOTE: You cannot access the iLO 2 MP using VGA.

This method requires the following elements:

- Monitor (VGA connector)
- Keyboard (USB connector)
- Mouse (USB connector)

The graphic console output displays on the monitor screen.

- ① **IMPORTANT:** The server console output does not display on the console device screen until the server boots to the EFI Shell. Start a console session using the RS-232 serial port method to view console output prior to booting to the EFI Shell or to access the iLO 2 MP. See “[Configuring the iLO 2 MP LAN Using the RS-232 Serial Port](#)” (page 68).

To access the graphic console with VGA:

1. Connect the monitor, keyboard, and mouse cables.
 - a. Connect the monitor VGA cable to the appropriate VGA port on your server.
 - b. Connect the keyboard USB cable to the appropriate USB port on your server.
 - c. Connect the mouse USB cable to the appropriate USB port on your server.
2. Power on the server. The EFI Shell prompt appears.

Powering On and Powering Off the Server

This section provides information and procedures for powering on and powering off the server.

Power States

The server has three power states:

- Standby power
- Full power
- Off

Table 30 Server Power States

Power States	Power Cable Plugged Into Receptacle?	Power Activated through the iLO 2 MP PC Command; or Front Panel Power Button Activated?	Standby DC Voltage Applied?	DC Voltage Applied?
Standby power	Yes	No	Yes	No
Full power	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Off	No	No	No	No

NOTE: If the power restore feature is set to **Always On** through the iLO 2 MP PR command, the server automatically powers on to the full power state when the power cord is plugged in to the server.

Powering On the Server

Power on the server to full power using the following methods if the server is in the standby power state:

- iLO 2 MP PC command
- Power button

Powering On the Server Using the iLO 2 MP

NOTE: If the power restore feature is set to **Always On** through the iLO 2 MP PR command, the server automatically powers on to the full power state when the power cord is plugged in to the server.

To power on the server using the iLO 2 MP:

1. Plug all power cables into the receptacles on the rear panel of the server.
2. Initiate a console session, and access the MP Main Menu.
3. Enter CM to enable command mode.
4. Enter PC to use the remote power control command.
5. Enter ON to power on the server, and enter YES when prompted to confirm the action.
6. Start the operating system. For more information, see the operating system documentation.

Powering On the Server Manually

NOTE: If the power restore feature is set to **Always On** through the iLO 2 MP PR command, the server automatically powers on to the full power state when the power cord is plugged in to the server.

To manually power on the server:

1. Plug all power cables into the receptacles on the rear panel of the server.

2. Press the power button to start the server.
3. Start the operating system. For more information, see the operating system documentation.)

Powering Off the Server

Power off the server using the following methods if the server is in the standby or full power state:

- iLO 2 MP PC command
- Power button

Powering Off the Server Using the iLO 2 MP

To power off the server using the iLO 2 MP:

1. Gracefully shut down the operating system. See the operating system documentation for more information.
2. Initiate a console session, and access the MP Main Menu.
3. Enter **CM** to enable command mode.
4. Enter **PC** to use the remote power control command.
5. Enter **OFF** to power off the server, and enter **YES** when prompted to confirm the action.

△ CAUTION: The main DC voltage is now removed from the system; however, AC voltage for standby power is still present in the server.

6. Unplug all power cables from the receptacles on the rear panel of the server.

Powering Off the Server Manually

To manually power off the server:

1. Gracefully shut down the operating system. For more information, see the operating system documentation.
2. Press the power button to power off the server.

△ CAUTION: The main DC voltage is now removed from the system; however, AC voltage for standby power is still present in the server.

3. Unplug all power cables from the receptacles on the rear panel of the server.

Verifying Installed Components In the Server

This section describes how to verify that the components installed in the server are recognized by the server.

Use the following procedure to verify that the components you have installed into the server are recognized by the server.

NOTE: The processor cache information in the Processor Module Information below shows the L3 Cache Size per logical CPU. Since there are two logical CPUs per processor (dual-core), a reading of 6 MB for the L3 cache means that the cache size is 12 MB.

1. Select **EFI Boot Option** from the EFI Boot Manager menu.
2. Wait for the EFI Shell prompt to appear.

3. Enter **info all** from the EFI Shell prompt. The following displays:

```
Shell>
----- Live Console -----
info all

SYSTEM INFORMATION

Date/Time: Mar 6, 2007 13:00:10 (20:07:03:06:13:00:10)
Manufacturer: hp
Product Name: server rx2660
Product Number: AB419A
Serial Number: US64293295
UUID: B6DD02D-774F-11DB-8759-5250AF09A183
System Bus Frequency: 266 MHz

PROCESSOR MODULE INFORMATION

      # of          L3      L4      Family/
CPU    Logical          Cache  Cache  Model   Processor
Module  CPUs     Speed    Size    Size   (hex.) Rev  State
-----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  --  -----
0        2       1.6 GHz  12 MB  None   20/00   C1   Active

CPU threads are turned off.

MEMORY INFORMATION

----- DIMM A -----  ----- DIMM B -----
DIMM  Current      DIMM  Current
---  -----  -----  -----  -----
0    1024MB  Active  1024MB  Active
1    1024MB  Active  1024MB  Active
2    512MB   Active  512MB   Active
3    512MB   Active  512MB   Active

Active Memory : 6144 MB
Installed Memory : 6144 MB

I/O INFORMATION

BOOTABLE DEVICES

Order Media Type Path
-----
1 CDROM      Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2|1)/Usb(0, 0)/CDROM(Entry0)
2 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr500000E011B1E0)
3 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr500000E011B1E0)
4 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr5000C500003A05)
5 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr5000C500003A05)
6 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr500000E0119F9C)
7 HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)/Sas(Addr500000E0119F9C)

Seg  Bus  Dev  Fnc  Vendor  Device Slot
#   #   #   #   ID     ID   #   Path
---  ---  ---  ---  ---   ---  ---  ---
00  00  01  00  0x103C 0x1303  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|0)
00  00  01  01  0x103C 0x1302  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|1)
00  00  01  02  0x103C 0x1048  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|2)
00  00  02  00  0x1033 0x0035  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2|0)
00  00  02  01  0x1033 0x0035  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2|1)
00  00  02  02  0x1033 0x00E0  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2|2)
00  00  03  00  0x1002 0x515E  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(3|0)
00  01  01  00  0x1000 0x0054  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1|0)
00  01  02  00  0x14E4 0x1648  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2|0)
00  01  02  01  0x14E4 0x1648  XX  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2|1)
00  02  01  00  0x1133 0xB921  03  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,300)/Pci(1|0)
00  03  01  00  0x13F6 0x0111  02  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,600)/Pci(1|0)
00  04  01  00  0x8086 0x1079  01  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,700)/Pci(1|0)
00  04  01  01  0x8086 0x1079  01  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,700)/Pci(1|1)

Fast initialization: Disabled
```

System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled

BOOT INFORMATION

Monarch CPU:

Current	Preferred
Monarch	Monarch
CPU	CPU
Module/	Module/
Logical	Logical
-----	-----
0/0	0/0

AutoBoot: OFF - Timeout is disabled

Boottest:

BOOTTEST Settings Default Variable

OS is not speedy boot aware.

Selftest	Setting
-----	-----
early_cpu	Run this test
late_cpu	Run this test
platform	Run this test
chipset	Run this test
io_hw	Run this test
mem_init	Run this test
mem_test	Run this test

LAN Address Information:

LAN Address	Path
-----	-----
*Mac (0017A4990DFB)	Acpi (HWP0002,PNP0A03,200) /Pci(2 0) /Mac (0017A4990DFB)
Mac (0017A4990DFA)	Acpi (HWP0002,PNP0A03,200) /Pci(2 1) /Mac (0017A4990DFA)
Mac (001560045FE0)	Acpi (HWP0002,PNP0A03,700) /Pci(1 0) /Mac (001560045FE0)
Mac (001560045FE1)	Acpi (HWP0002,PNP0A03,700) /Pci(1 1) /Mac (001560045FE1)

FIRMWARE INFORMATION

*System Firmware A Revision: 1.05 [4645]

PAL_A: 7.31/7.46
PAL_B: 8.30
EFI_Spec: 1.10
EFI Intel Drop: 14.62
EFI Build: 5.65
SAL_Spec: 3.20
SAL_A: 2.00
SAL_B: 1.05
POSSE: 0.21
ACPI: 7.00
SMBIOS: 2.3.2a

System Firmware B Revision: 1.04 [4645]

BMC Revision: 5.06
IPMI: 1.00

Management Processor Revision: F.01.58

Updatable EFI Drivers:

Floating-Point Software Assistance Handler:	000000118
Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet Driver:	00090404
SCSI Bus Driver:	000000021
SCSI Tape Driver:	000000020
Usb Ohci Driver:	000000034
USB Bus Driver:	000000014
USB Bot Mass Storage Driver:	000000014
Generic USB Mass Storage Driver:	000000015

* Indicates active system firmware image

WARNING AND STOP BOOT INFORMATION

CHIP REVISION INFORMATION

Chip Type	Logical ID	Device ID	Chip Revision
Memory Controller	0	4032	0020
Root Bridge	0	4030	0020
Host Bridge	0000	122e	0032
Host Bridge	0002	122e	0032
Host Bridge	0003	12ee	0011
Host Bridge	0006	12ee	0011
Host Bridge	0007	12ee	0011
Other Bridge	0	0	0030
Other Bridge	0	0	5003
Baseboard MC	0	0	0506

SYSTEM SECURITY CONFIGURATION

```
Trusted Boot:          Not Supported
TPM:                  Activated
TPM Next Boot Status: Activated
TPM Vendor ID:        0x15D1
TPM Product ID:       0x0006
TPM TCG Spec Version: 1.1.0.0
```

Shell>

Installation Troubleshooting

This section provides basic server troubleshooting information. It is designed to help you diagnose common issues that can occur during server installation.

Troubleshooting Methodology

The server was tested prior to shipping. Failures encountered during installation can be due to damage that occurred in transit. Re-seating connectors can clear problems that result from rough handling. If you are installing components or assemblies, compatibility problems or incorrect installations can be the cause of the problems. If you are installing components or assemblies, check that items are correctly installed and that all connectors are fully engaged. If the unit does not power on, check the power source before proceeding.

If a problem is encountered during initial operation, remove any add-in or optional components and retest the server before continuing. Verify basic server operation before installing additional cards and configuring software and hardware for the server requirements.

Troubleshooting is based on observation of server status indications and error messages, and by checking system event logs. You can observe the LED indicators on the front and rear of the server. Error messages are displayed on local and remote consoles. System history (console, event, and history logs) is available through the iLO 2 MP, and is accessed through the console.

Offline troubleshooting programs are available on the resource CD that is shipped with the server. To troubleshoot the server, you must be familiar with the Offline Diagnostics Environment (ODE) which runs in the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI). Descriptions and user information about offline troubleshooting tools are available at <http://www.hpe.com/info/docshpcom>. The offline tools are available for downloading at <http://www.hpe.com/support/softwaredepot>.

Troubleshooting Using the Server Power Button

The server power button on the front panel operates differently depending on how long the button is held in, and on what the system is doing when the button is pressed. You must be aware of its uses to properly troubleshoot the system.

Table 31 describes what happens when the server is at EFI, and you press the power button.

Table 31 Server Power Button Functions When Server is On and at EFI

Action	Reaction
1-3 seconds	System power turns off immediately (hard power off)
5 seconds or longer	System power turns off immediately (hard power off)

[Table 32](#) describes what happens when the server is on with the operating system running, and you press the power button.

Table 32 Server Power Button Functions When Server is On and OS is Running

Action	Reaction
1-3 seconds	System power turns off (software controlled power off)
5 seconds or longer	System power turns off immediately (hard power off)

If the server is off, and power is not connected to server power supplies, pressing the power button has no effect.

If the server is off, and power is connected to server power supplies, the front panel power LED blinks at a 1 Hz rate. In this state, standby power is available to server circuits, but main power is off. [Table 33](#) describes what happens when the server is off, and you press the power button.

Table 33 Server Power Button Functions When Server is Off

Action	Reaction
1-3 seconds	System power turns on

Server Does Not Power On

The server power button on the front panel operates differently depending on how long the button is held, and on what the system is doing when the button is pressed. You must be aware of its uses to properly troubleshoot the system.

NOTE: If the server is off, and power is not connected to server power supplies, pressing the power button has no effect.

Power problems during installation are usually related to the installation process. If the server does not power on, check the LED indicators on the power supply rear panels and follow these steps:

- If the AC power LED on the power supply on the rear panel of the server is lit, power is available to the server.
- If the AC power LED is not lit, the server is either in standby power mode, or there is a problem. Re-seat the power supply. If the problem persists, remove and re-seat the board within the server. If the problem persists, replace the power supply or the power supply interface board.
- If the console shows that the server is powered on, but server LEDs indicate that power is off, remove and re-seat connectors on the LED status board. If the problem persists, replace the LED status board. If the console shows that the server is not powered on (server is off), remove and re-seat connectors on the system board. If the problem persists, replace the power supply interface board, or the system board.

EFI Menu is Not Available

If you cannot access the EFI from either the main disk partition or the CD, use the following tools to help solve the problem:

- Front panel LEDs
- iLO 2 MP
 - Console messages
 - System event logs (SEL)

Operating System Does Not Boot

If the operating system does not boot, but you are able to reach the EFI from either the main disk partition or the CD, use the following tools to help solve the problem:

- Using the EFI Shell, check the system logs and analyze any error messages.
- Offline Diagnostic Environment (ODE)

Operating System Boots with Problems

If the operating system is running and you are experiencing problems, use the following tools to help solve the problem:

- LEDs
- Error Messages and event logs

Intermittent Server Problems

You can usually trace intermittent problems that occur during installation to power source problems, a loose connector, or some other hardware problem. If you are experiencing intermittent problems:

1. Check iLO 2 MP logs and analyze the problem. Determine if there is more than one symptom and if the problem is random.
2. Verify that the AC power source is stable.
3. Re-seat all rear panel connectors.
4. Re-seat all hot-swappable fans and power supplies.
5. Re-seat all main memory DIMMs.
6. Re-seat all cable harnesses and board connectors.

DVD Problems

DVD problems that occur during installation are usually related to faulty connections. If you are experiencing DVD problems:

1. Remove and reinsert the disk.
2. Replace the disk.
3. Remove and reinstall the DVD drive. Check that connectors are fully engaged.
4. Replace the DVD drive.

Hard Drive Problems

Hard drive problems that occur during installation are usually due to rough handling. The drive might not be correctly seated or could have been damaged in transit. If you are experiencing hard drive problems:

1. Remove and reinsert the faulty hard drive.
2. Swap the hard drive with one from another slot or with a known good spare.

3. Remove and reinstall the hard drive backplane. Check that connectors are fully engaged.
4. Replace the hard drive backplane.

Console Problems

Console problems during installations can be caused by faulty interconnections. If you are experiencing monitor, keyboard, or mouse problems:

1. Check the monitor controls. Adjust contrast and brightness as required.
2. Inspect all power and interconnecting cables. Check that all console connectors are fully engaged.
3. Check that all iLO 2 MP board connectors are fully engaged.
4. Exercise the appropriate self-test features of the console software.

Downloading and Installing the Latest Version of the Firmware

Hewlett Packard Enterprise makes every effort to provide you with the most current version of firmware. However, there can be instances when this is not the case.

To ensure you have the latest version of the firmware running on the server, download the latest version of the firmware from the web, and create a CD to install the firmware on the server.

Downloading the Latest Version of the Firmware

To download the latest version of the firmware from the web:

1. Go to: <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>.
2. Select **download drivers and software**.
3. Select **Itanium-based servers** from the Server category.
4. Select your product from the servers listed.
5. Select your operating system.
6. Select the firmware package you want to download.
7. Download the firmware package, and follow the instructions for updating the firmware included in the release notes.

Installing the Latest Version of the Firmware on the Server

To install the latest version of the firmware on the server:

1. Initiate a server console session.
2. Insert the CD with the copy of the latest version of the firmware.
3. Using the EFI Boot Manager menu, boot to the drive that contains the CD with the updated firmware.
4. Follow the instructions to update the firmware.

4 Booting and Shutting Down the Operating System

This chapter covers procedures for booting and shutting down an operating system on the server. The following operating systems are supported on Integrity servers: HP-UX 11i Version 3 (11.31), HPE OpenVMS, Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and SuSE Linux Enterprise Server.

Operating Systems Supported on Integrity Servers

Hewlett Packard Enterprise supports the following operating systems on entry-class Integrity servers.

- **HP-UX 11i Version 3 (11.31)**

For details, see “[Booting and Shutting Down HP-UX](#)” (page 84).

- **OpenVMS I64**

For details, see “[Booting and Shutting Down HPE OpenVMS](#)” (page 89).

- **Microsoft Windows Server 2003**

For details, see “[Booting and Shutting Down Microsoft Windows](#)” (page 93).

- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5**

For details, see “[Booting and Shutting Down Linux](#)” (page 97).

- **SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10**

For details, see “[Booting and Shutting Down Linux](#)” (page 97).

Configuring System Boot Options

This section discusses the configurable server boot options on entry-class Integrity servers, including the boot options list and the autoboot setting for the server. The version shown is EFI Boot Manager version 2.00.

- **Boot Options List**

The boot options list is a list of loadable items available for you to choose from the EFI Boot Manager menu. Ordinarily the boot options list includes the EFI Shell and one or more operating system loaders.

The following example includes boot options for HP-UX, Linux, and the EFI Shell.

```
EFI Boot Manager ver 2.00 [14.62]
OS might use only the primary console set via boot manager or conconfig command
      /-----\
      |           System Overview
      |   Boot Menu          |   hp server BL870c
      |   HP-UX Primary Boot: 0/2/1/0.... |   Serial #: USE7234MV8
      |   Internal Bootable DVD
      |   EFI Shell [Built-in]    |   System Firmware: 3.01 [4739]
      |   iLO Virtual Media     |   BMC Version: 5.20
      |   Core LAN Port 1       |   MP Version: T.02.17
      |   SuSE on fs0:          |   Installed Memory: 6144 MB
      |   HP-UX 11.31 from SAS disk
      |   -----
      |   Boot Configuration    |   CPU Logical
      |   System Configuration   |   Module CPUs Speed Status
      |   Security Configuration |   0   2   1.4 GHz Active
                                |   1   2   1.4 GHz Active
      |
      \-----/
```

Use ^ and v to change option(s). Use Enter to select an option

To correctly view the operating system console messages, go to the Boot Configuration Menu under the EFI Boot Manager menu.

From the Boot Configuration Menu, select Console Configuration.

The Console Configuration screen displays the current configuration of the system console.

```
EFI Boot Manager ver 2.00 [14.62]
OS might use only the primary console set via boot manager or conconfig command
/-----\
/-----\ | System Overview
| /-----\ | | | |
| HP-UX | | |
| In/---| P Serial Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|2) Vt100+ 9600 | |
| EF|^ NC VGA     Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(4|0) | |
| iL| Ad| | |
| Co| Ed\-----/ | |
| Su| Remo | |
| HP| Edit O/-----\ | |
| --| AutoBo| Console Help      Console Status | |
| Bo| BootNe| <ENTER> to enable/disable   P - Primary | us
| Sy| -----| P/p to select primary       S - Secondary | ve
| Se| Driver| T/t to select terminal type NC - Not Configured | ve
| Consol| B/b to select baud rate | |
\---| -----| | |
| System\-----/ | |
\-----/ | |
```

Use <^|v> to scroll <ENTER> to Select <ESC> or <X/x> for Previous Menu

Select the appropriate console configuration for your environment.

NOTE: When exiting the Console Configuration screen, be sure to save your changes and perform a server reset to activate your configuration changes.

- ① **IMPORTANT:** When selecting a console as Primary, all other consoles **must** be set to NC to enable the OS console messages to display to the proper device. This applies to all operating systems.

To manage the boot options list for each server, use the EFI Shell, the EFI Boot Option Maintenance Menu, or operating system utilities.

At the EFI Shell, use the `bcfg` command to support list and manage the boot options list for HP-UX.

The EFI Boot Option Maintenance Menu provides the Add a Boot Option, Delete Boot Option(s), and Change Boot Order menu items (use this method if you must add an EFI Shell entry to the boot options list).

Operating system utilities for managing the boot options list include the HP-UX `setboot` command.

NOTE: In some versions of EFI, the Boot Configuration Menu is listed as the Boot Option Maintenance Menu.

To manage the boot options list for each server, use the EFI Shell, the EFI Boot Configuration Menu, or operating system utilities.

At the EFI Shell, the `bcfg` command supports listing and managing the boot options list for all operating systems, except Microsoft Windows. On Integrity servers with Windows installed, the `\MSUtil\nvrboot.efi` utility is provided for managing Windows boot options from the EFI Shell. For Integrity servers with OpenVMS installed, the `\efi\vms\vms_bcfg.efi` and `\efi\vms\vms_show` utilities are provided for managing OpenVMS boot options.

The EFI Boot Configuration Menu provides the Add a Boot Option, Delete Boot Option(s), and Change Boot Order menu items (use this method if you must add an EFI Shell entry to the boot options list).

Operating system utilities for managing the boot options list include the HP-UX `setboot` command, and the OpenVMS `@SYS$MANAGER:BOOT_OPTIONS.COM` command.

For details, see the following sections:

- Setting HP-UX boot options
- Setting OpenVMS boot options
- Setting Windows boot options
- Setting Linux boot options

- **Autoboot Setting**

The `autoboot` setting determines at startup whether a server automatically loads the first item in the boot options list, or remains at the EFI Boot Manager menu. When `autoboot` is enabled, EFI loads the first item in the boot options list after a designated timeout period.

Configure the `autoboot` setting for the Integrity server using either the `autoboot` EFI Shell command, or the Set Auto Boot TimeOut menu item from the EFI Boot Configuration Menu.

For example:

To disable `autoboot` from the EFI Shell, enter:

```
autoboot off
```

To enable `autoboot` with the default timeout value, enter:

```
autoboot on
```

To enable `autoboot` with a timeout of 60 seconds, enter:

```
autoboot time 60
```

To set `autoboot` from HP-UX, enter:

```
setboot
```

To enable `autoboot` from HP-UX, enter:

```
setboot -b on
```

To disable `autoboot`, enter:

```
setboot -b off
```

Booting and Shutting Down HP-UX

This section covers booting and shutting down HP-UX on entry-class Integrity servers.

- To add an HP-UX entry to the boot options list, see “[Adding HP-UX to the Boot Options List](#)”.
- To boot HP-UX, use the following procedures:
 - “[Standard HP-UX Booting](#)” ([page 85](#)) describes the standard ways to boot HP-UX. Typically this results in booting HP-UX in multi-user mode.
 - “[Booting HP-UX in Single-User Mode](#)” ([page 87](#)) describes how to boot HP-UX in single-user mode.
 - “[Booting HP-UX in LVM Maintenance Mode](#)” ([page 88](#)) describes how to boot HP-UX in Logical Volume Management (LVM) maintenance mode.
- To shut down the HP-UX operating system, see “[Shutting Down HP-UX](#)” ([page 89](#)).

Adding HP-UX to the Boot Options List

This section describes how to add an HP-UX entry to the server boot options list.

You can add the `\EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI` loader to the boot options list from the EFI Shell or EFI Boot Configuration menu (or in some versions of EFI, the Boot Option Maintenance Menu).

NOTE: On Integrity servers, the operating system installer automatically adds an entry to the boot options list.

This procedure adds an HP-UX item to the boot options list from the EFI Shell.

To add an HP-UX boot option when logged in to HP-UX, use the `setboot` command. For details, see the `setboot(1M)` manpage.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `CO` to access the server console.

When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose the EFI Shell menu option to access the EFI Shell environment.

2. Access the EFI System Partition (`fsX`: where *X* is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot HP-UX.

For example, enter `fs2:` to access the EFI System Partition for the bootable file system number 2. The EFI Shell prompt changes to reflect the file system currently accessed.

The full path for the HP-UX loader is `\EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI` and it should be on the device you are accessing.

3. At the EFI Shell environment, use the `bcfg` command to manage the boot options list.

The `bcfg` command includes the following options for managing the boot options list:

- `bcfg boot dump`: Display all items in the boot options list for the server.
- `bcfg boot rm #`: Remove the item number specified by `#` from the boot options list.
- `bcfg boot mv #a #b`: Move the item number specified by `#a` to the position specified by `#b` in the boot options list.
- `bcfg boot add # file.efi "Description"`: Add a new boot option to the position in the boot options list specified by `#`. The new boot option references `file.efi` and is listed with the title specified by `Description`.

For example, `bcfg boot add 1 \EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI "HP-UX 11i"` adds an HP-UX 11i item as the first entry in the boot options list.

See the `help bcfg` command.

4. Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces if you are finished using them.

Press **Ctrl-B** to exit the server console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter `x` at the Main Menu.

Standard HP-UX Booting

To boot HP-UX, use either of the following procedures:

- “Booting HP-UX (EFI Boot Manager)” (page 86)
- “Booting HP-UX (EFI Shell)” (page 86)

Booting HP-UX (EFI Boot Manager)

From the EFI Boot Manager Menu, choose an item from the boot options list to boot HP-UX.

1. Access the EFI Boot Manager Menu for the server on which you want to boot HP-UX.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `co` to choose the system console.

When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

2. At the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose an item from the boot options list.

Each item in the boot options list references a specific boot device and provides a specific set of boot options or arguments you use when booting the device.

3. Press `Enter` to initiate booting using the chosen boot option.

4. Exit the server console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.

- To exit the server console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu, press `Ctrl-B`.

- To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter `x` at the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.

Booting HP-UX (EFI Shell)

From the EFI Shell environment, boot HP-UX on a device by first accessing the EFI System Partition (for example `fs0:`) for the root device, then entering `HPUX` to initiate the loader.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment for the server on which you want to boot HP-UX.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `co` to choose the system console.

When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager Menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

From the EFI Boot Manager Menu, choose **EFI Shell** to access the EFI Shell environment.

2. At the EFI Shell environment, issue the `map` command to list all currently mapped bootable devices.

The bootable file systems of interest typically are listed as `fs0:, fs1:,` and so on.

3. Access the EFI System Partition (`fsX:` where `X` is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot HP-UX.

For example, enter `fs2:` to access the EFI System Partition for the bootable file system number 2. The EFI Shell prompt changes to reflect the file system currently accessed.

The file system number might change each time it is mapped (for example, when the server boots, or when the `map -r` command is issued).

4. When accessing the EFI System Partition for the desired boot device, issue the `HPUX` command to initiate the `HPUX.EFI` loader on the device you are accessing.

The full path for the loader is `\EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI`. When initiated, the loader references the `\EFI\HPUX\AUTO` file and proceeds to boot HP-UX using the default boot behavior specified in the `AUTO` file.

You have 10 seconds to interrupt the automatic booting of the default boot behavior. Pressing any key during this 10-second period stops the HP-UX boot process and enables you to interact with the `HPUX.EFI` loader. To exit the loader (the `HPUX>` prompt) enter `exit` (this returns you to the EFI Shell).

To boot the HP-UX operating system, do not type anything during the 10-second period given for stopping at the `HPUX.EFI` loader.

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

```
Shell> map
Device mapping table
  fs0  : Acpi(000222F0,269)/Pci(0|0)/Scsi(Pun8,Lun0)/HD(Part1,Sig72550000)
  blk0 : Acpi(000222F0,269)/Pci(0|0)/Scsi(Pun8,Lun0)
  blk1 : Acpi(000222F0,269)/Pci(0|0)/Scsi(Pun8,Lun0)/HD(Part1,Sig72550000)
  blk2 : Acpi(000222F0,269)/Pci(0|0)/Scsi(Pun8,Lun0)/HD(Part2,Sig72550000)
  blk3 : Acpi(000222F0,2A8)/Pci(0|0)/Scsi(Pun8,Lun0)
  blk4 : Acpi(000222F0,2A8)/Pci(0|1)/Scsi(Pun2,Lun0)

Shell> fs0:
fs0:\> hpx
(c) Copyright 1990-2002, Hewlett Packard Company.
All rights reserved

HP-UX Boot Loader for IA64 Revision 1.723

Press Any Key to interrupt Autoboot
\efi\hpx\AUTO ==> boot vmunix
Seconds left till autoboot - 9
```

5. Exit the server console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished.
 - To exit the server console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu, enter **Ctrl-B**.
 - To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter **X** at the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.

Booting HP-UX in Single-User Mode

From the EFI Shell environment, boot in single-user mode by stopping the boot process at the **HPUX.EFI** interface (the HP-UX Boot Loader prompt, **HPUX>**) and entering the **boot -is vmunix** command.

To boot HP-UX in single-user mode:

1. Access the EFI Shell environment for the system on which you want to boot HP-UX in single-user mode.
Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter **CO** to choose the server console.
When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager Menu. If you are at another EFI menu, choose **Exit** from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.
From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose **EFI Shell** to access the EFI Shell environment.
2. Access the EFI System Partition (**fsX:** where **X** is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot HP-UX.
3. When accessing the EFI System Partition for the desired boot device, issue the **HPUX** command to initiate the **\EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI** loader on the device you are accessing.
4. Boot to the HP-UX Boot Loader **HPUX>** prompt by pressing any key within the 10 seconds given for interrupting the HP-UX boot process. Use the **HPUX.EFI** loader to boot HP-UX in single-user mode in the next step.

After you press a key, the **HPUX.EFI** interface (the HP-UX Boot Loader **HPUX>** prompt), launches. For help using the **HPUX.EFI** loader, enter the **help** command. To return to the EFI Shell, enter **exit**.

```
fs0:\> hpx
(c) Copyright 1990-2002, Hewlett Packard Company.
All rights reserved

HP-UX Boot Loader for IA64 Revision 1.723
```

```
Press Any Key to interrupt Autoboot  
\efi\hpx\AUTO ==> boot vmunix  
Seconds left till autoboot - 9
```

[User Types A Key to Stop the HP-UX Boot Process and Access the HPUX.EFI Loader]

```
Type 'help' for help
```

```
HPUX>
```

5. At the HPUX.EFI interface (the HP-UX Boot Loader HPUX> prompt), enter the `boot -is vmunix` command to boot HP-UX (the /stand/vmunix kernel) in single-user (-is) mode.

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your sysset output might not exactly match the output shown here.

```
HPUX> boot -is vmunix  
> System Memory = 4063 MB  
loading section 0  
..... (complete)  
loading section 1  
..... (complete)  
loading symbol table  
loading System Directory(boot.sys) to MFS  
....  
loading MFSFILES Directory/bootfs to MFS  
.....  
Launching /stand/vmunix  
SIZE: Text:25953K + Data:3715K + BSS:3637K = Total:33306K  
  
Console is on a Serial Device  
Booting kernel...
```

6. Exit the server console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.
 - To exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu, enter **Ctrl-B**.
 - To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter **x** at the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.

Booting HP-UX in LVM Maintenance Mode

From the EFI Shell environment, boot in LVM-maintenance mode by stopping the boot process at the HPUX.EFI interface (the HP-UX Boot Loader HPUX> prompt), and entering the `boot -lm vmunix` command.

Use the following procedure to boot HP-UX in Logical Volume Management (LVM) maintenance mode.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment for the system on which you want to boot HP-UX in LVM-maintenance mode.
Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `CO` to choose the system console.
When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager Menu. If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.
From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose `EFI Shell` to access the EFI Shell environment.
2. Access the EFI System Partition (`fxS`: where *x* is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot HP-UX.
3. When accessing the EFI System Partition for the desired boot device, issue the `HPUX` command to initiate the `\EFI\HPUX\HPUX.EFI` loader on the device you are accessing.
4. Type any key within the 10 seconds given for interrupting the HP-UX boot process. This stops the boot process at the HPUX.EFI interface (the HP-UX Boot Loader prompt, HPUX>).

5. At the `HPUX.EFI` interface, enter the `boot -lm vmunix` command to boot HP-UX (the `/stand/vmunixkernel`) in LVM-maintenance (`-lm`) mode.
6. Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.
Press **Ctrl-B**) to exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter `x` at the Main Menu.

Shutting Down HP-UX

To shut down HP-UX running on a system, use the `shutdown` command. You have the following options when shutting down HP-UX:

- To shut down and reboot an HP-UX system, use the `shutdown -r` command.
- To shut down and halt (power off) an HP-UX system, use the `shutdown -h` command.

For details see the `shutdown(1M)` manpage and the following procedure:

1. From the HP-UX command line, issue the `shutdown` command to shut down the HP-UX operating system.
2. Log in to HP-UX running on the system that you want to shut down.

You should log in to the iLO 2 MP for the server and use the Console menu to access the system console. Accessing the console through the iLO 2 MP enables you to maintain console access to the server after HP-UX has shut down.

3. Issue the `shutdown` command with the appropriate command-line options.

The command-line options you specify dictate the way in which HP-UX shuts down, and whether the server is rebooted.

To choose an HP-UX shutdown option for your server, use the following list:

- To shut down HP-UX and halt (power off) the server, issue the `shutdown -h` command.
To reboot a halted server you must power on the server using the `PC` command at the iLO 2 MP Command menu.
- To shut down HP-UX and reboot the server, issue the `shutdown -r` command.

Booting and Shutting Down HPE OpenVMS

NOTE: Before booting or installing the OpenVMS operating system on the server, see the following website for the Server Errata Sheet for OpenVMS on the Integrity rx2660 Server: <http://www.hpe.com/support/rx2660-manuals>.

Once you have reached the Enterprise Servers, Workstations and Systems Hardware site, click the Integrity rx2660 Server link and refer to documentation specific to OpenVMS.

This section has procedures for booting and shutting down OpenVMS on the Integrity rx2660 server, and procedures for adding OpenVMS to the boot options list.

- To add an OpenVMS entry to the boot options list, see “[Adding OpenVMS to the Boot Options List](#)” (page 89).
- To boot OpenVMS on an entry-class Integrity server, see “[Booting OpenVMS](#)” (page 90).
- To shut down OpenVMS, see “[Shutting Down OpenVMS](#)” (page 92).

Adding OpenVMS to the Boot Options List

On the rx2660 server, you can manage boot options using the command procedure `SYS$MANAGER:BOOT_OPTIONS.COM`. This procedure offers you the following options:

```
$ @sys$manager:boot_options.com
```

OpenVMS I64 Boot Manager Boot Options List Management Utility

- (1) ADD an entry to the Boot Options list
 - (2) DISPLAY the Boot Options list
 - (3) REMOVE an entry from the Boot Options list
 - (4) MOVE the position of an entry in the Boot Options list
 - (5) VALIDATE boot options and fix them as necessary
 - (6) Modify Boot Options TIMEOUT setting
-
- (B) Set to operate on the Boot Device Options list
 - (D) Set to operate on the Dump Device Options list
 - (G) Set to operate on the Debug Device Options list
-
- (E) EXIT from Boot Manager utility

You can also enter Ctrl-Y at any time to abort this utility.

Enter your choice:

To ADD an entry to the Boot Options list, select option (1):

```
Enter your choice: 1
Enter the device name (Enter "?" for a list of devices): ?

Device           Device           Error   Volume      Free   Trans Mnt
Name            Status          Count    Label       Blocks Count Cnt
$1$DGA700:     (NODE1)  Mounted        0  (remote mount)      1
$1$DGA1510:     (NODE1)  Mounted        0  (remote mount)      1
$1$DGA4000:     (NODE1)  Mounted        0  WORK        130695025    1   9
$26$DKB5:       (NODE1)  Mounted        0  DISK_V83      540949440   333   1

Device           Device           Error
Name            Status          Count
EWA0:          Online           1
EWB0:          Online           0

EFI      Built-in EFI Shell

Enter the device name (Enter "?" for a list of devices): $26$DKB5

Enter the desired position number (1,2,3,...) of the entry.
To display the Boot Options list, enter "?" and press Return.
Position [1]: 10

Enter the value for VMS_FLAGS in the form n,n.
VMS_FLAGS [NONE]: 

Enter a short description (do not include quotation marks).
Description ["$26$DKB5"]: V83 System Disk

efi$bcfg: $26$dkb5 (Boot0008) Option successfully added
```

Enter your choice:

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

For more details, see HPE OpenVMS Version 8.3 for Integrity Servers Upgrade And Installation Manual.

Booting OpenVMS

To boot OpenVMS on an rx2660, use either of the following procedures:

- “[Booting OpenVMS \(EFI Boot Manager\)](#)” ([page 91](#))
- “[Booting OpenVMS \(EFI Shell\)](#)” ([page 91](#))

Booting OpenVMS (EFI Boot Manager)

To boot OpenVMS from the EFI Boot Manager menu:

1. From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose an item from the boot options list to boot OpenVMS using the chosen boot option.
2. Access the EFI Boot Manager menu for the server on which you want to boot OpenVMS. Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `co` to choose the system console.

NOTE: When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

3. At the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose an item from the boot options list. Each item in the boot options list references a specific boot device and provides a specific set of boot options or arguments to use when booting the device.
4. Press `Enter` to initiate booting using the chosen boot option.
5. Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.
6. Enter `Ctrl-B` to exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.
7. Exit iLO 2 MP by entering `x` at the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.

Booting OpenVMS (EFI Shell)

From the EFI Shell environment, to boot OpenVMS on a device, first access the bootable partition (for example `fs0:`) for the root device and enter `\efi\vm\vm_loader` to initiate the OpenVMS loader.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment for the server on which you want to boot OpenVMS. Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `co` to choose the system console.

NOTE: When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

2. From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose `EFI Shell` to access the EFI Shell environment.
3. At the EFI Shell environment, issue the `map -fs` command to list all currently mapped bootable devices.

The bootable file systems are listed as `fs0:`, `fs1:`, and so on.

4. Access the bootable partition (`fsX:` where *X* is the file system number) for the device you want to boot OpenVMS.

For example, enter `fs2:` to access the bootable partition for the bootable file system number 2.

The EFI Shell prompt changes to reflect the file system currently accessed.

NOTE: The file system number might change each time it is mapped (for example, when the server boots, or when the `map -r` command is issued).

5. When accessing the bootable partition for the desired boot device, issue the `\efi\vm\vm_loader` command to initiate the `vm_loader.efi` loader on the device you are accessing.

```
fs5:> \efi\vm\vm_loader.efi
```

HP OpenVMS Industry Standard 64 Operating System, Version V8.3
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```
%DECnet-I-LOADED, network base image loaded, version = 05.13.00
```

```
%SMP-I-CPUTRN, CPU #02 has joined the active set.  
%SMP-I-CPUTRN, CPU #03 has joined the active set.  
%SMP-I-CPUTRN, CPU #01 has joined the active set.  
%SYSINIT-I- waiting to form or join an OpenVMS Cluster  
%VMScluster-I-LOADSECDB, loading the cluster security database  
%EWA0, Auto-negotiation mode assumed set by console  
%EWA0, Merl5704 located in 64-bit, 66-mhz PCI-X slot  
%EWA0, Device type is BCM5704C (UTP) Rev B0 (21000000)  
%EWB0, Auto-negotiation mode assumed set by console  
%EWB0, Merl5704 located in 64-bit, 66-mhz PCI-X slot  
%EWB0, Device type is BCM5704C (UTP) Rev B0 (21000000)  
%PKA0, Copyright (c) 2001 LSI Logic, PKM V1.1.01 Chip LSISAS1068  
%EWA0, Link up: 1000 mbit, full duplex, flow control disabled
```

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

6. Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.
7. Enter **Ctrl-B** to exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter **x** at the iLO 2 MP Main Menu.

Shutting Down OpenVMS

This section describes how to shut down the OpenVMS operating system on the server.

To shut down the OpenVMS operating system:

1. Log in to OpenVMS running on the server that you want to shut down.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP for the server and use the Console menu to access the system console. Accessing the console through the iLO 2 MP enables you to maintain console access to the server after OpenVMS has shut down.

2. At the OpenVMS DCL prompt issue the @SYS\$SYSTEM:SHUTDOWN command and specify the shutdown options in response to the prompts given.

```
$@sys$system:shutdown

SHUTDOWN -- Perform an Orderly System Shutdown
on node NODE1

How many minutes until final shutdown [0]:
Reason for shutdown [Standalone]:
Do you want to spin down the disk volumes [NO]?
Do you want to invoke the site-specific shutdown procedure [YES]?
Should an automatic system reboot be performed [NO]?
When will the system be rebooted [later]:
Shutdown options (enter as a comma-separated list):
REMOVE_NODE      Remaining nodes in the cluster should adjust quorum
CLUSTER_SHUTDOWN Entire cluster is shutting down
REBOOT_CHECK     Check existence of basic system files
SAVE_FEEDBACK   Save AUTOGEN feedback information from this boot
DISABLE_AUTOSTART Disable autostart queues
POWER_OFF        Request console to power-off the system
BIB_STATE        Request console to reboot all CPUs to the Itanium BIB state

Shutdown options [NONE]: REBOOT_CHECK

%SHUTDOWN-I-BOOTCHECK, performing reboot consistency check...
%SHUTDOWN-I-CHECKOK, basic reboot consistency check completed

%SHUTDOWN-I-OPERATOR, this terminal is now an operator's console
%SHUTDOWN-I-DISLOGINS, interactive logins will now be disabled
%SET-I-INTSET, login interactive limit = 0, current interactive value = 1
%SHUTDOWN-I-SHUTNET, the DECnet network will now be shut down
```

NOTE: OpenVMS I64 currently does not support the POWER_OFF shutdown option.

Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

Booting and Shutting Down Microsoft Windows

This section describes how to boot and shut down Microsoft Windows on entry-class Integrity servers and how to add Windows entries to the system boot options list.

Adding Microsoft Windows to the Boot Options List

To add a Microsoft Windows entry to the system boot options list you must do so from EFI by using the \MSUtil\nvrboot.efi utility to import boot options from the EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50\Boot00... file on the device from which Windows is loaded.

This procedure adds the Microsoft Windows item to the boot options list.

NOTE: On Integrity servers, the operating system installer automatically adds an entry to the boot options list.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter CO to access the system console.

When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose **Exit** from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose **EFI Shell** to access the EFI Shell environment.

2. Access the EFI System Partition (`fsX:` where `X` is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot Windows.

For example, enter `fs2:` to access the EFI System Partition for the bootable file system number 2. The EFI Shell prompt changes to reflect the file system currently accessed.

The full path for the Microsoft Windows loader is `\efi\microsoft\winnt50\ia64ldr.efi` and it should be on the device you are accessing. However, you must only initiate this loader from the EFI Boot Menu and not from the EFI Shell.

3. List the contents of the `\EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50` directory to identify the name of the Windows boot option file (`Boot00nn`) that you want to import into the system boot options list.

```
fs0:\> ls EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50
Directory of: fs0:\EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50
```

```
09/18/03 11:58a <DIR>          1,024 .
09/18/03 11:58a <DIR>          1,024 ..
12/18/03 08:16a                 354 Boot0001
    1 File(s)           354 bytes
    2 Dir(s)
```

```
fs0:\>
```

4. At the EFI Shell environment, issue the `\MSUtil\nvrboot.efi` command to launch the Microsoft Windows boot options utility.

```
fs0:\> msutil\nvrboot
```

```
NVRBOOT: OS Boot Options Maintenance Tool [Version 5.2.3683]
```

```
1. SUSE SLES 10
2. HP-UX Primary Boot: 0/0/1/0/0.2.0
* 3. Windows Server 2003, Datacenter
4. EFI Shell [Built-in]
```

```
* = Windows OS boot option
```

```
(D)isplay (M)odify (C)opy E(x)port (I)mport (E)rase (P)ush (H)elp (Q)uit
```

```
Select>
```

5. Use the Import command to import the Window boot option file.

```
Select> i
```

```
Enter IMPORT file path: \EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50\Boot0001
```

```
Imported Boot Options from file: \EFI\Microsoft\WINNT50\Boot0001
```

```
Press enter to continue
```

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

6. Enter `Q` to quit the NVRBOOT utility, and exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces if you are finished using them.

Enter **Ctrl-B** to exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter `x` at the Main Menu.

Booting the Microsoft Windows Operating System

Boot the Windows Server 2003 operating system on the Integrity server by using the EFI Boot Manager to choose the appropriate Windows item from the boot options list. For information on shutting down the Windows operating system, see “[Shutting Down Microsoft Windows](#)” (page 95).

- From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose an item from the boot options list to boot Windows using the chosen boot option.
- Access the EFI Boot Manager menu for the server on which you want to boot Windows. Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter **CO** to choose the system console.
When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose **Exit** from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.
- At the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose an item from the boot options list.
Each item in the boot options list references a specific boot device and provides a specific set of boot options or arguments to be used when booting the device.
- Press **Enter** to initiate booting using the chosen boot option.
- Once Windows begins loading, wait for the Special Administration Console (SAC) to become available.

The SAC interface provides a text-based administration tool that is available from the system console. For details, see the SAC online help (enter **?** at the **SAC>** prompt).

```
Loading.: Windows Server 2003, Datacenter
Starting: Windows Server 2003, Datacenter
```

```
Starting Windows...
```

```
*****
```

```
Computer is booting, SAC started and initialized.
```

```
Use the "ch -?" command for information about using channels.
Use the "?" command for general help.
```

```
SAC>
```

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

- Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces when finished using them.

Enter **Ctrl-B** to exit the console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter **x** at the Main menu.

Shutting Down Microsoft Windows

Shut down the Windows operating system on the Integrity servers by using the Start menu or the **shutdown** command.

△ CAUTION: Do not shut down Windows using Special Administration Console (SAC) **restart** or **shutdown** commands under normal circumstances.

Issuing **restart** or **shutdown** at the **SAC>** prompt causes the server to restart or shutdown immediately and can result in the loss of data.

Instead use the Windows Start menu or the **shutdown** command to shut down gracefully.

To shut down Windows use either of the following methods.

- Choose **Shutdown** from the Start menu and choose either **Restart** or **Shutdown** from the pull-down menu.
The **Restart** menu item shuts down and restarts the server. The **Shutdown** menu item shuts down the server.

You can use this method when using a graphical interface to the server.

- Issue the `shutdown` command from the Windows command line.

For more information, see “” (page 96).

You can issue this command from a command prompt through the Special Administration Console (SAC) or from any other command line.

The Windows `shutdown` command includes the following options:

- /s Shuts down and halts (power off) the server. This is the equivalent of **Start—>Shut Down, Shut down**. To power on the server, use the iLO 2 MP `PC` command.
- /r Shuts down and restarts the server. This is the equivalent of **Start—>Shut Down, Restart**.
- /a Aborts a server shutdown.
- /t `xxx` Sets the timeout period before shutdown to `xxx` seconds. The timeout period ranges from 0–600, with a default of 30.

See the `help shutdown` Windows command.

Windows Shutdown from the Command Line

From the Windows command line, issue the `shutdown` command to shut down the operating system.

1. Log in to Windows running on the server that you want to shut down.

For example, access the system console and use the Windows SAC interface to start a command prompt, from which you can issue Windows commands to shut down the server.

2. Check to see whether any users are logged in.

Use the `query user` or `query session` command.

3. Issue the `shutdown` command and the appropriate options to shut down the Windows Server 2003 on the server.

You have the following options when shutting down Windows:

- To shut down Windows and reboot: `shutdown /r` or choose the **Start —> Shut Down** action and choose **Restart** from the pull-down menu.
- To shut down Windows and halt (power off server hardware): `shutdown /s` or choose the **Start —> Shut Down** action and choose **Shutdown** from the pull-down menu.
To reboot a halted server you must power on the server using the `PC` command at the iLO 2 MP Command menu.
- To abort a shutdown (stop a shutdown that has been initiated): `shutdown /a`.

For example:

```
shutdown /r /t 60 /c "Shut down in one minute."
```

This command initiates a Windows system shutdown and reboot after a timeout period of 60 seconds. The `/c` option specifies a message that is broadcast to any other users of the server.

Booting and Shutting Down Linux

This section covers booting and shutting down Linux on entry-class servers. Procedures for Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SuSE Linux Enterprise Server are given in this section.

- To add a Linux entry to the boot options list, see “[Adding Linux to the Boot Options List](#)” ([page 97](#)).
- To boot Linux on entry-class Integrity servers, use the following procedures.
 - For details on Red Hat Enterprise Linux, see “[Booting the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Operating System](#)” ([page 98](#)).
 - For details on SuSE Linux Enterprise Server, see “[Booting the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server Operating System](#)” ([page 99](#)).
- To shut down either Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SuSE Linux Enterprise Server, see “[Shutting Down Linux](#)” ([page 100](#)).

Adding Linux to the Boot Options List

This section describes how to add a Linux entry to the system boot options list. The processes for adding both Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SuSE Linux Enterprise Servers are given here.

You can add the `\EFI\redhat\elilo.efi` loader or the `\efi\SuSE\elilo.efi` loader to the boot options list from the EFI Shell or EFI Boot Configuration menu (or in some versions of EFI, the Boot Option Maintenance Menu).

NOTE: On Integrity servers, the operating system installer automatically adds an entry to the boot options list.

1. Access the EFI Shell environment.

Log in to the iLO 2 MP and enter `co` to access the system console.

When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the EFI Boot Manager menu (the main EFI menu). If you are at another EFI menu, choose `Exit` from the submenus until you return to the screen with the EFI Boot Manager heading.

From the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose `EFI Shell` to access the EFI Shell environment.

2. Access the EFI System Partition (`fs X:` where `X` is the file system number) for the device from which you want to boot Linux.

For example, enter `fs2:` to access the EFI System Partition for the bootable file system number 2. The EFI Shell prompt changes to reflect the file system currently accessed.

The full path for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux loader is `\EFI\redhat\elilo.efi` and it should be on the device you are accessing.

The full path for the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server loader is `\efi\SuSE\elilo.efi` and it should be on the device you are accessing.

3. At the EFI Shell environment, use the `bcfg` command to manage the boot options list.

The `bcfg` command includes the following options for managing the boot options list:

- `bcfg boot dump`: Displays all items in the boot options list for the server.
- `bcfg boot rm #`: Removes the item number specified by `#` from the boot options list.

- `bcfg boot mv #a #b`: Moves the item number specified by `#a` to the position specified by `#b` in the boot options list.
- `bcfg boot add # file.efi "Description"`: Adds a new boot option to the position in the boot options list specified by `#`. The new boot option references `file.efi` and is listed with the title specified by `Description`.

For example, `bcfg boot add 1 \EFI\redhat\elilo.efi "Red Hat Enterprise Linux"` adds a Red Hat Enterprise Linux item as the first entry in the boot options list.

Likewise, `bcfg boot add 1 \efi\SuSE\elilo.efi "SLES 10"` adds a SuSE Linux item as the first entry in the boot options list.

For details, see the `help bcfg` command.

4. Exit the console and iLO 2 MP interfaces if you are finished using them.

Enter **Ctrl-B** to exit the system console and return to the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To exit the iLO 2 MP, enter **x** at the Main Menu.

Booting the Red Hat Enterprise Linux Operating System

You can boot the Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system on the Integrity servers using either of these methods:

- Choose a Red Hat Enterprise Linux entry from the EFI Boot Manager menu.

To load the Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system at the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose its entry from the list of boot options.

Choosing a Linux entry from the boot options list boots the operating system using `ELILO.EFI` loader and the `elilo.conf` file.

- Initiate the `ELILO.EFI` Linux loader from the EFI Shell.

For details, see “” ([page 98](#)).

On a Red Hat Enterprise Linux boot device EFI System Partition, the full paths to the loader and configuration files are as follows: `\EFI\redhat\elilo.efi` and `\EFI\redhat\elilo.conf`

After choosing the file system for the boot device (for example, `fs0:`) initiate the Linux loader from the EFI Shell prompt by entering the full path for the `ELILO.EFI` loader.

By default the `ELILO.EFI` loader boots Linux using the kernel image and parameters specified by the default entry in the `elilo.conf` file on the EFI System Partition for the boot device.

To interact with the `ELILO.EFI` loader, interrupt the boot process (for example, enter a space) at the `ELILO` boot prompt. To exit the `ELILO.EFI` loader, use the `exit` command.

Booting Red Hat Enterprise Linux from the EFI Shell

To boot Red Hat Enterprise Linux from the EFI Shell:

1. Access the EFI Shell.

From the system console, choose the **EFI Shell** entry from the EFI Boot Manager menu to access the shell.

2. Access the EFI System Partition for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux boot device.

Use the `map` EFI Shell command to list the file systems (`fs0`, `fs1`, and so on) that are known and mapped.

To choose a file system to use, enter its mapped name followed by a colon (`:`). For example, to operate with the boot device that is mapped as `fs3`, enter `fs3:` at the EFI Shell prompt.

3. Enter `ELILO` at the EFI Shell command prompt to launch the `ELILO.EFI` loader.
If needed, you can specify the loader path by entering `\EFI\redhat\elilo` at the EFI Shell command prompt.
4. Allow the `ELILO.EFI` loader to proceed with booting the Red Hat Enterprise Linux kernel.
By default, the `ELILO.EFI` loader boots the kernel image and options specified by the default item in the `elilo.conf` file.
To interact with the `ELILO.EFI` loader, interrupt the boot process (for example, enter a space) at the `ELILO` boot prompt. To exit the loader use the `exit` command.

Booting the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server Operating System

You can boot the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 operating system on the Integrity servers using either of these methods:

- Choose a SuSE Linux Enterprise Server entry from the EFI Boot Manager menu.
To load the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server operating system at the EFI Boot Manager menu, choose its entry from the list of boot options.
Choosing a Linux entry from the boot options list boots the operating system using `ELILO.EFI` loader and the `elilo.conf` file.
- Initiate the `ELILO.EFI` Linux loader from the EFI Shell. For more information, see “[Booting SuSE Linux Enterprise Server from the EFI Shell](#)” (page 99).
On a SuSE Linux Enterprise Server boot device EFI System Partition, the full paths to the loader and configuration files are as follows: `\efi\SUSE\elilo.efi` and `\efi\SUSE\elilo.conf`.
After choosing the file system for the boot device (for example, `fs0:`) you can initiate the Linux loader from the EFI Shell prompt by entering the full path for the `ELILO.EFI` loader.

By default, the `ELILO.EFI` loader boots Linux using the kernel image and parameters specified by the default entry in the `elilo.conf` file on the EFI System Partition for the boot device.

To interact with the `ELILO.EFI` loader, interrupt the boot process (for example, enter a space) at the `ELILO` boot prompt. To exit the `ELILO.EFI` loader, use the `exit` command.

Booting SuSE Linux Enterprise Server from the EFI Shell

To boot SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 10 from the EFI Shell:

1. Access the EFI Shell.
From the system console, choose the **EFI Shell** entry from the EFI Boot Manager menu to access the shell.
2. Access the EFI System Partition for the SuSE Linux Enterprise Server boot device.
Use the `map` EFI Shell command to list the file systems (`fs0`, `fs1`, and so on) that are known and mapped.
To choose a file system to use, enter its mapped name followed by a colon (:). For example, to operate with the boot device that is mapped as `fs3`, enter `fs3:` at the EFI Shell prompt.
3. Enter `ELILO` at the EFI Shell command prompt to launch the `ELILO.EFI` loader.
If needed, you can specify the loader path by entering `\efi\SUSE\elilo` at the EFI Shell command prompt.

- Allow the `ELILO.EFI` loader to proceed with booting the SuSE Linux kernel.

By default, the `ELILO.EFI` loader boots the kernel image and options specified by the default item in the `elilo.conf` file.

To interact with the `ELILO.EFI` loader, interrupt the boot process (for example, enter a space) at the `ELILO boot` prompt. To exit the loader, use the `exit` command.

Shutting Down Linux

Use the `shutdown` command to shut down Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SuSE Linux Enterprise Server.

The Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SuSE Linux Enterprise Server `shutdown` command has the following options:

`-h` Halts (power off) after shutdown.

Use the `PC` command at the iLO 2 MP Command menu to manually power on or power off server hardware, as needed.

`-r` Reboots after shutdown.

`-c` Cancels an already running shutdown.

`time` When to shut down. (Required.) You can specify `time` in any of the following ways:

- Absolute time in the format `hh:mm`; `hh` is the hour (one or two digits) and `mm` is the minute of the hour (two digits).
- Number of minutes to wait in the format `+m`, in which `m` is the number of minutes.
- `now` to immediately shut down; this is equivalent to using `+0` to wait zero minutes.

For details, see the `shutdown` (8) Linux manpage. Also see the Linux manpage for the `poweroff` command.

- From the command line for Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SuSE Linux Enterprise Server, issue the `shutdown` command to shut down the operating system.
- Log in to Linux running on the server you want to shut down.
- Issue the `shutdown` command with the desired command-line options, and include the required `time` argument to specify when the operating system shutdown is to occur.

For example, `shutdown -r +20` shuts down and reboots the server in twenty minutes.

5 Troubleshooting

This chapter provides a preferred methodology (strategies and procedures) and tools for troubleshooting server error and fault conditions.

General Troubleshooting Methodology

There are multiple entry points to the troubleshooting process, dependent upon your level of troubleshooting expertise, the tools/processes/procedures which you have at your disposal, and the nature of the system fault or failure.

Typically, you select from a set of symptoms, ranging from very simple (system LED is blinking) to the most difficult Machine Check Abort (MCA) has occurred. The following is a list of symptom examples:

NOTE: Your output might differ from the output in the examples in this book depending on your server and its configuration.

- Front panel LED blinking
- System alert present on console
- System won't power-up
- System won't boot
- Error/Event Message received
- Machine Check Abort (MCA) occurred

Narrow down the observed problem to the specific troubleshooting procedure required. Isolate the failure to a specific part of the server, so you can perform more detailed troubleshooting. For example:

- Problem- Front panel LED blinking

NOTE: The front panel health LEDs flash amber with a warning indication, or flash red with a fault indication.

- System Alert on console?

Analyze the alert by using the system event log (SEL), to identify the last error logged by the server. Use the iLO 2 MP commands to view the SEL, either through the iLO 2 MP serial text interface, or through telnet, SSH, or through the web GUI on the iLO 2 MP LAN.

You should now have a good idea about which area of the system requires further analysis. For example, if the symptom was “system won't power-up”, the initial troubleshooting procedure might indicate a problem with the DC power rail not coming up after the power switch was turned on.

You have now reached the point where the failed CRU has been identified and needs to be replaced. Perform the specific removal and replacement procedure, and verification steps (see [Chapter 6: “Removing and Replacing Server Components” \(page 136\)](#) for the appropriate procedures).

NOTE: If multiple CRUs are identified as part of the solution, a fix cannot be guaranteed unless all identified failed CRUs are replaced.

There could be specific recovery procedures you need to perform to finish the repair. For example, if the system board is replaced, you need to restore customer specific information.

Should a failure occur, the System Insight Display LEDs and the system event log (SEL) help you identify the problem or CRU:

- LEDs. The front panel LEDs and LAN LEDs of the server change color and blink to help identify specific problems.
- The System Event Log (SEL) provides detailed information about the errors identified by the LEDs.

For system alerts of levels 3-5, the attention condition on the system LED can be cleared by accessing the logs using the `s1` command, available in the iLO 2 MP Main Menu. To access the iLO 2 MP from the console serial port, enter **Ctrl-B** or **ESC**.

If the LEDs and SEL do not give you enough information to identify the problem, Hewlett Packard Enterprise also provides diagnostic tools with each operating system (see “[Troubleshooting Tools](#)” (page 108) for more details).

NOTE: Always check the iLO 2 MP system event logs (SEL) in the case of a blinking yellow or red front panel LED, before replacing any hardware. The default display mode is **Keyword** mode. To view the error messages more easily, change to **Text** mode.

Recommended Troubleshooting Methodology

The recommended methodology for troubleshooting a server error or fault is as follows:

1. Consult the system console for any messages, emails, and so on, pertaining to a server error or fault.
2. View the front panel LEDs (power, external health, internal health, and system health), either locally, or remotely through the iLO 2 MP `vfp` command.
3. Compare the state of the server LEDs (off; flashing or steady; red, green, or amber) with the LED states listed in the LED Panel State Table in this section.
4. Go to the step number of the Basic Low End Troubleshooting Table, as specified in the right column of the LED Panel State Table, located in the row which corresponds to your front panel LED display state.
5. Read the symptom/condition information in the left column of the Basic Low End Troubleshooting Table.
6. Perform the action(s) specified in the **Action** column.
7. If you need more details, see the appropriate subsection of this chapter, where this information is provided in the **Action** column. The action you are directed to perform could be to access and read one or more error logs (System Event Log and/or Forward Progress Log).

While we do suggest that all users follow the recommended troubleshooting methodology, and use the Basic and Advanced Troubleshooting Tables in the next subsection, as a more experienced troubleshooter you can elect to go directly to the subsection of this chapter (or section of this manual) which corresponds to your own entry point of choice.

[Table 34](#) table provides the corresponding subsection or location title for these different entry points (for example, if you would prefer to start by examining the logs, you can go directly to the subsection entitled “[Errors and Reading Error Logs](#)” (page 115)):

Table 34 Troubleshooting Entry Points

Entry Point	Subsection or Location
Front panel/System Insight Display LEDs	“ Basic and Advanced Troubleshooting Tables ” (page 103) and “ Troubleshooting Tools ” (page 108)
System Event Log and Forward Progress Logs	“ Errors and Reading Error Logs ” (page 115)

Table 34 Troubleshooting Entry Points (continued)

Entry Point	Subsection or Location
Offline and Online Diagnostics/INIT button	" Troubleshooting Tools " (page 108)
System Event Analyzer (SEA)	" Troubleshooting Tools " (page 108) (see also http://www.hpe.com/support/WEBES for more information about this tool)

Basic and Advanced Troubleshooting Tables

The following troubleshooting tables are designed for use by both trained and untrained support personnel. They should be the first tool used to determine the symptom(s) or condition of a suspect server. Be aware that the state of the front panel LEDs can be viewed locally, or remotely (using the `vfp` command from the iLO 2 MP).

The tables are designed to cover troubleshooting symptoms from AC power-on up to booting the operating system (OS), specifically in Steps 1-5. In most cases, the [Table 35: "Front Panel LED States" \(page 103\)](#) identifies the step number where troubleshooting should begin in the [Table 36: "Basic Low End Troubleshooting" \(page 104\)](#). Alternatively, you can skip [Table 35](#), and start with Step 1 in [Table 36](#), sequencing through the table steps to locate the symptom/condition most descriptive of your current server status; this becomes the first step in your troubleshooting procedure. Where appropriate, an action or actions prescribed in the "Action" column of [Table 36](#) is followed by a reference to the corresponding subsection of this chapter for further information.

NOTE: In the table which follows, the Unit Identifier (UID)/locator LED has not been included, because it is not used directly for troubleshooting rx2660 servers. However, indirectly, it can provide useful system information. When the UID is blue, this is an indication that the BMC is working.

Similarly, the INIT Button, which is a momentary switch with pinhole access, that is used to cause a system INIT or Transfer of Control (ToC), is not discussed in the following tables either. It basically is like a system reset, preserving the entire memory image, so that you can obtain a crash dump and receive OS error information. This button can be used to recover a hung system, and to obtain information useful for debugging -- it is less harsh than a power reset.

NOTE: In [Table 35](#), LED states indicating error conditions are provided in uppercase (for example, FLASHING AMBER).

Table 35 Front Panel LED States

System Health	Internal Health	External Health	System Power	Basic Low End Troubleshooting Table Step Number
Off	Off	Off	Off	1 in Table 36
Off	Off	Off	STEADY AMBER	2a in Table 36
FLASHING AMBER OR RED	Off or steady green	FLASHING AMBER or Off	Steady green or Off or Amber	2b/2c in Table 36
Off	FLASHING AMBER	Steady green	Steady green	8b in Table 37
FLASHING AMBER OR RED	FLASHING AMBER	Steady green	Steady green	3a/3b in Table 36
Off	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d in Table 36
Steady green/off	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	8a in Table 37
Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	5, 6, and 7 in Table 36 and Table 37

Table 36 Basic Low End Troubleshooting

Step	Condition	Action
1	Server appears “dead” -- no front panel LEDs are on, and no fans are running.	<p>Nothing is logged for this condition.</p> <p>1. For new server installations, review the install procedures.</p> <p>2. Verify that the power cord(s) are connected to both the power supplies and to the AC receptacle(s).</p> <p>3. Verify that AC power, at the proper AC voltage levels, is available to the receptacle(s).</p> <p>4. Check the front panel connector and the cable to the rest of the system.</p> <p>5. If the integrated power button LED on front panel remains off, then re-seat the power supplies, replace the power cords, and replace the bulk power supplies, in that order (see “Power Subsystem” (page 125)).</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when the front panel LED states are as follows: system health is off; internal health is off; external health is off; and power is steady amber.</p>
2a	Server does not power on after front panel power button is momentarily pressed (less than four seconds). NOTE: This step assumes BMC is running	<p>A fatal fault has been detected and logged, attempting to power on the server (system health is off, internal health is off, external health is off, and power is steady amber).</p> <p>1. Examine each power supply LED -- if not steady green, replace power supply (see “Power Subsystem” (page 125)).</p> <p>2. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for events related to bulk power supplies (see “Power Subsystem” (page 125)).</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when the front panel LEDs are as follows: system health is off, internal health is off, external health is off, and power is steady green.</p>
2b	Both front panel system health and external health LEDs are flashing amber.	<p>A warning or critical failure has been detected and logged after server powers on (system health is flashing amber, internal health is off/steady green, external health is flashing amber, and power is steady green).</p> <p>Examine each power supply LED. If not steady green, replace the power supply (see “Power Subsystem” (page 125)).</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when iLO 2 MP logs are read, and the front panel LED states are as follows: system health is off, internal health is off/ steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green.</p>
2c	Front panel system health LED is flashing red and external health LED is flashing amber.	<p>A fatal fault has been detected and logged after server powers on (system health is flashing red, internal health is off/steady green, external health is flashing amber, and power is steady green).</p> <p>Examine each power supply LED. If not steady green, replace the power supply (see “Power Subsystem” (page 125)).</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when iLO 2 MP logs are read, and the front panel LED states are</p>

Table 36 Basic Low End Troubleshooting (continued)

Step	Condition	Action
		as follows: system health is off, internal health is off/steady green, external health is steady green, power is steady green.
3a	Both front panel system health LED and internal health LED are flashing amber.	A warning or critical failure has been detected and logged, while booting or running system firmware (system health is flashing amber, internal health is flashing amber, external health is steady green, and power is steady green). Check the diagnostic LED panel to identify failed or faulty internal CRU (see “ Troubleshooting Tools ” (page 108)). The preceding problem is fixed when a redundant, internal CRU is replaced, iLO 2 MP logs are read, and the front panel LED states are as follows: system health is off, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green.
3b	Front panel system health LED is flashing red and internal health LED is flashing amber.	A fatal fault has been detected and logged, while booting or running system firmware (system health is flashing red, internal health is flashing amber, external health is steady green, and power is steady green). Check the diagnostic LED panel to identify failed or faulty internal CRU (see “ Troubleshooting Tools ” (page 108)). The preceding problem is fixed when a redundant, internal CRU is replaced, iLO 2 MP logs are read, and the front panel LED states are as follows: system health is off, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green.
4a	Cannot see iLO 2 MP prompt on system console -- server power is off/on.	Front panel LEDs indicate that the server is either booting or running system firmware, or is booting or running the OS (system health is off/steady green, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green). Nothing is logged for this condition. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The most common reasons for this are console cabling issues, console configuration issues, and so on. Check these issues first.2. Examine iLO 2 MP heartbeat LED.3. If off, then iLO 2 MP is not operational; if flashing amber, then ROM error exists.4. Reset iLO 2 MP, by using the pinhole reset button on the rear panel of the server.5. If no change, replace the system board (see “Management Subsystem” (page 129)). <p>The preceding problem is fixed when iLO 2 MP heartbeat LED and the system health led are steady green.</p>
4a (cont.)	Still no iLO 2 MP prompt on system console.	Nothing is logged for this condition (note: if the iLO 2 MP is off, the system health is off as well). Front panel LEDs indicate that the server is either booting or running the OS.

Table 36 Basic Low End Troubleshooting (continued)

Step	Condition	Action
		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Verify that the proper terminal type is set: Supported settings are hpterm, VT100+ (default), and VTUTF8.2. Verify that the RS-232C configuration matches between the server and the local console or modem (see “Supported Configurations” (page 118)).3. Look for loose, damaged, or disconnected power and signal cables on the I/O backplane. <p>The preceding problem is fixed when iLO 2 MP menu appears on the system console, and the system health is steady green.</p>
4b	Cannot see EFI prompt on system console.	<p>Nothing is logged for this condition (system health is off, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green). Front panel LEDs indicate that the server is either booting or running the OS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Examine the state (flashing or steady on) of the three LEDs, located in the back left corner of the server, visible through the perforations in the server. Server (logic and system firmware) stages are tracked by the PDH FPGA, using these three LEDs (see “Troubleshooting Tools” (page 108)).2. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (see “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115)). <p>The preceding problem is fixed when EFI menu appears on the system console, and system firmware booting completes.</p>
4c	Cannot find a boot disk or removable media drive.	<p>Nothing is logged for this condition (system health is off, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Examine the boot device, to determine if it is plugged into its drive bay properly.2. Examine the drive cabling for any problems.3. Examine the boot path settings.4. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (see “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115)). <p>The preceding problem is fixed, when all boot devices are found.</p>
4d	There are RAID channel redundancy failures.	<p>Nothing is logged for this condition (system health is off, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green).</p> <p>Examine the LED next to each RAID connector, and replace the RAID HBA (if this LED is either steady amber or steady red, it indicates RAID drives are degraded or corrupted, respectively).</p>

Table 36 Basic Low End Troubleshooting (continued)

Step	Condition	Action
		<p>The preceding problem is fixed when all of these LEDs remain off, after next power on.</p>
5	Cannot see OS prompt on system console.	<p>Front panel LEDs indicate that the server power is turned on, and that the server is either booting or running the OS. Nothing may be logged for this condition (system health is steady green, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, power is steady green).</p> <p>Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (see “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115)).</p> <p>NOTE: Be sure to check the console settings from the Boot Manager for your OS.</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when OS prompt appears on the system console.</p>

Table 37 Advanced Low End Troubleshooting

Step	Symptom/Condition	Action
6	Cannot read System Event Log from the system console.	<p>System event logging has stopped and a BMC malfunction is assumed (system health is steady green, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Examine console messages for any EFI errors or warnings about BMC operation or communications.2. Examine the BMC heartbeat LED; if it is not flashing green, then replace the system board CRU (see “Management Subsystem” (page 129)).3. Test the operation of the BMC by toggling the UID locator switch LED on the front panel -- the blue LED is turned on/off by the BMC, when this switch is toggled <p>The preceding problem is fixed when the BMC heartbeat LED is flashing green, and the SEL resumes logging.</p>
7	OS is non-responsive (hung).	<p>Front panel LEDs indicate that the server power is turned on, and it is either booting or running the OS (system health is steady green, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green). Nothing may be logged for this condition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use a paper clip, pencil, or pen to press the INIT button on the front panel to start a system initialization.2. Reboot the OS and escalate.3. Obtain the system hardware status dump for root cause analysis.4. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (see “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115) for details). <p>The preceding problem is fixed when the root cause has been determined.</p>
8a	MCA occurs during server operation; the server reboots the OS. (NOTE: Server reboots OS, if enabled)	<p>Front panel LEDs indicate that the server detected a fatal error that it cannot recover from through OS recovery routines (system health is flashing red, internal health is steady green, external health is steady green, and power is steady green).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Capture the MCA dump with the EFI command, <code>errdump mca</code>. If the system can boot the OS, you can capture binary MCA dump files online.2. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (See “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115) for more details).

Table 37 Advanced Low End Troubleshooting (continued)

Step	Symptom/Condition	Action
		The preceding problem is fixed when the MCA does not repeat, or the source of the MCA has been determined and dealt with.
8b	MCA occurs during server operation; server reboot of OS is prevented. NOTE: The troubleshooting actions for this step are identical to those in Step 8a, except that the server in this step must be hard reset to begin the booting process. You must hard reset the server to clear the fatal condition and boot the OS	<p>Front panel LEDs indicate that the server detected a fatal, front side bus error, caused by MBEs reading cache or DIMM; or by any parity in the I/O path between SBA, LBA, or HBA (system health is off, internal health is flashing amber, external health is steady green, power is steady green). System firmware is running to gather and log all error data for this MCA event.</p> <p>1. Examine the iLO 2 MP logs for entries related to processors, processor power modules (PPMs), shared memory, and core I/O devices (See “Errors and Reading Error Logs” (page 115) for more details).</p> <p>The preceding problem is fixed when the MCA does not repeat.</p>

Troubleshooting Tools

LEDs

Front Panel

The front panel of the system contains the power button/system power LED, internal and external health LEDs, system health LED, locator switch/LED, and an INIT button. The rx2660 server use flashing states (for example, flashing amber or red) on these LEDs to indicate a warning or an error.

There are a total of three buttons, arranged horizontally, with the UID button and the power button each having an integrated LED. In addition to the two integrated button/LEDs, there are three health LEDs and an INIT button.

The health LEDs are arranged sequentially in line with the power button/LED, and as the system starts up, there will be more “green” the further the system proceeds in the startup process.

1. The power LED turns green soon as the system starts to power on.
2. The external health indicator turns green as soon as the BMC can light it.
3. The internal health indicator turns green as soon as the `BOOT_START` event is received from system firmware (`BOOT_START` can be determined by LED states on the I/O backplane).
4. The system health indicator turns green when firmware leaves “exit boot services” and begins to boot an OS.

The health LEDs are driven by the BMC; the power LED is driven solely by hardware. BMC code determines the state of the internal and external health LEDs, while the iLO 2 MP code, examining incoming events using its event dictionary, determines the state of the system health LED.

External Health LED

The front panel external health LED indicates the status of the components that are externally serviceable. Whenever the external health LED is lit, the corresponding CRU should be lit for the failed component.

Failures that cause the external health LED to light do not cause the internal health LED to light. These two LEDs cover failures of different components.

Table 38 External Health LED States

Definition	Flash Rate	LED Color
Health good on all external CRUs and system power is off.	LED Off	Off
System power is on; externally serviceable components (usually accessible from front or back, such as fans and power supplies) are okay.	Steady	Green
An externally accessible CRU failed (system is on or in standby mode). Usually, this is a power supply or fan failure. Check front/back LEDs for failed component.	Flash 1 Hz	Amber

Amber supersedes green. This LED is cleared when all failed externally accessible entities are repaired and report that they are good, or on any AC/standby power cycle.

The iLO 2 MP displays the following strings in its Virtual Front Panel for the three states of this LED:

Table 39 VFP External Health Description

Off	<none>
On green	External parts, including fans and power supplies, okay
Flashing amber	A redundant, externally accessible CRU failed (check front/back LEDs)

Internal Health LED

The front panel internal health LED indicates the status of the components internal to the system server. These components require the user to open the system in order to be serviced. This LED maintains its state when the system is in standby mode (system power turned off but AC power still applied to the system).

On larger Integrity servers that have a diagnostic LED board, this LED tells the service person to view that board for more information about the server failure. If the internal health LED is green, there is no fault information displayed on the diagnostic LED board, and no fault information displayed through LEDs that are inside the server.

The amber indicators on this LED must correspond to internal health conditions that light other LEDs in the box, indicating which component must be serviced to correct the fault. For example, the diagnostic LED board has a fault indicator lit when this LED is in the amber condition. Failures that cause the internal health LED to light do not cause the external health LED to light.

Table 40 Internal Health LED States

Definition	Flash Rate	LED Color
Health good on all internal CRUs and system off.	LED off	
Health good on all internal CRUs, and system firmware has passed "BOOT_START".	Steady	Green
An internally accessible CRU failed (system is on or in standby mode). Check the System Insight Display or internal system LEDs.	Flash 1 Hz	Amber

The internal health LED clears once all of the LEDs on the diagnostic LED panel have been cleared. For details on how each LED in the System Insight Display is cleared, see ["System Insight Display LEDs" \(page 111\)](#); also see the respective system specification for the server in question. Events that cause each internal CRU (or System Insight Display) LED to light are listed in the CRU section.

Amber supersedes green. This LED is cleared when all failed internally accessible entities are repaired and report that they are good, or on any AC/standby power cycle.

NOTE: The LEDs are cleared on the System Insight Display by turning off, not by turning green.

The iLO 2 MP displays the following strings in its Virtual Front Panel for the three states of this LED:

Table 41 VFP Internal Health Description

Off	<none>
On Green	Internal parts, including CPUs and memory, okay
Flashing Amber	An internally accessible CRU failed: check System Insight Display

System Health LED

The rx2660 server has this LED for the following reasons:

- To carry forward the ATTENTION functionality of legacy Integrity and HPE 9000 front panel designs
- To give the customer an indication of whether the system is up or down (external and internal health LEDs do not tell the user if the system is booted.)
- To cover the wide range of faults for which software/firmware is not 100% sure that a CRU must be re-seated/replaced. (external and internal health LEDs do not light unless software/firmware can make a solid determination that a CRU must be re-seated/replaced.)

This LED indicates the overall health state of the system, including the state of system firmware and the OS. If the LED is amber or red, the system needs attention, and the event logs should be examined for details of the problem.

Table 42 System Health LED States

Definition	Flash Rate	LED Color
System is off, or system is booting firmware with no failures, since SEL logs last examined.	LED Off	
System has left the firmware boot, and an OS is booting or running with no failures, since SEL logs last examined.	Steady	Green
A warning or critical failure has been detected and logged.	Flash 1 Hz	Amber
A fatal fault has been detected and logged.	Flash 2 Hz	Red

The iLO 2 MP displays the following strings in its Virtual Front Panel for the four states of this LED:

Table 43 VFP System Health Description

Off	<none>
On green	OS booting or running
Flashing amber	Warning or critical fault: check logs for details
Flashing red	Fatal fault -- system crashed or cannot boot: check logs for details

Locator Switch/LED (Unit Identifier or UID)

The locator switch/LED enables a specific system to be identified in a rack or Data Center environment. One locator switch/LED is located in the front panel, and a second is located in the rear of the server. LEDs are incorporated inside the push-button to minimize space. Both switches

are toggle switches, meaning you push it once to turn on the LED, and you push it again to turn off the LED. Pressing the front panel Switch/LED, or entering the iLO 2 MP and LOC commands, lights the rear panel LED, and vice versa.

- Off = Off
- Blue (Not flashing) = Identification

System Insight Display LEDs

The System Insight Display improves serviceability by enabling you to look in a single location for the LEDs that provide failing CRU locating/mapping information. These amber LEDs are only lit when a failure occurs; otherwise, they are off. The System Insight Display is located on the front panel of the server. A diagnostic LED exists for each CRU in the system, including all DIMMs.

Figure 36 System Insight Display LEDs



LED definitions are shown in [Table 44](#):

Table 44 System Insight Display LED States

Definition	Flash Rate	LED Color
CRU health is assumed good.	LED Off	Off
CRU health last known to be bad.	Steady	Amber

Field Replaceable Unit Health LEDs

In addition to the front panel diagnostic LEDs, CRUs provide additional diagnostic capability through LEDs, whose order or layout is product dependent.

NOTE: If multiple error conditions occur, all applicable CRU lights are activated. In such a case, the most critical error determines the front panel color.

Diagnostics

A suite of offline and online support tools are available to enable manufacturing, field support personnel, and the customer to troubleshoot system problems. In general, if the operating system (OS) is already running, it is not desirable to shut it down, and the online support tools should be used.

If the OS cannot be booted, then the offline support tools should be used to help resolve the problem. The offline support tools are available either from the EFI partition, or from the IPF Offline Diagnostics and Utilities CD (IPF systems only). Once the problem preventing booting has been resolved, the OS should be booted, and the online support tools should be used for any further testing.

If it is not possible to reach EFI from either the main disk or from a CD, you must troubleshoot, using the visual fault indicators, console messages, and system error logs that are available.

Online Diagnostics/Exercisers

Online support tools are available which permit centralized error archiving, and which provide hardware inventory tools, as long as the agents/providers that support them are installed on the managed server.

On HP-UX systems, the legacy tools within OnlineDiag are supported. The online support tools, on the HP-UX 11.23 and greater operating systems, include the Support Tool Manager (STM) tools, and the additional Web-Based Enterprise Management (WBEM) features added by SysFaultMgmt.

The STM suite of tools includes verifiers, diagnostics, exercisers, information modules, and expert tools.

Verifiers quickly determine whether or not a specific device is operational by performing tasks similar in nature to the way applications use the device. No license is required to run the verifiers.

Diagnostics are tools designed to identify faulty or failed CRUs.

Exercisers stress devices in order to facilitate the reproduction of intermittent problems.

Information modules create a log of information specific to one device, including:

- The product identifier
- A description of the device
- The hardware path to the device
- The vendor
- Onboard log information (if applicable)
- Miscellaneous information associated with the device
- The firmware revision code, if firmware is present in the device, is also displayed

Expert tools are device-specific troubleshooting utilities for use by sophisticated users. Their functionality varies from tool to tool, but they are intended to be interactive, and rely on users to provide information necessary to perform a particular task. These tools require users to have the appropriate license, if they wish to run them.

Online Support Tool Availability

Online diagnostics are included in the HP-UX OE media, and are installed by default.

Online Support Tools List

The following online support tools are available on HP-UX 11.23 hosted systems. In some cases, a tool, such as a disk exerciser, is generic to many types of hardware; in other cases, a tool, such as a tape diagnostic, is specific to a particular technology or type of tape drive.

Table 45 Online Support Tools List

Functional Area	Information	Verify	Exercise	Diagnose	Expert
System	Yes	No	No	No	No
CPU/FPU	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Table 45 Online Support Tools List (continued)

Functional Area	Information	Verify	Exercise	Diagnose	Expert
Memory	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Graphics	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Core I/O LAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Disk/Arrays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Tape	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
M/O	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Add-On Network I/O Cards	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Add-On Mass Storage I/O Cards	Yes	No	No	No	No

Linux Online Support Tools

Online support tools are provided through Insight Manager (IM7) on Linux hosted systems. The exact coverage of these tools is the same as for the current IA-32 implementation. The IPF version of Insight Manager (IM7) has been re-architected to take advantage of current standards; for example, WBEM, WMI, CDM, CIM, XML.

Offline Support Tools List

The following offline support tools are available.

Table 46 Offline Support Tools List

Offline Tool	Functional Area
CPUDIAG	Processor Diagnostic
MEMDIAG	Memory Diagnostic
MAPPER	System Mapping Utility
TITANDIAG	SBA/LBA Chipset
PERFVER	Peripheral Verifier
DFDUTIL	SAS/SCSI Disk Firmware Update Utility
DISKUTIL	Disk Test Utility (Non-Destructive)
COPYUTIL	Data Copy Utility
DISKEXPT	Disk Expert Utility
IODIAG	I/O Diagnostics Launch Facility (Runs third party diagnostics and runs BIST, if available)
CIODIAG2	Core I/O Diagnostic
Specific card I/O diagnostics	Card-Specific I/O Diagnostics/BIST

General Diagnostic Tools

The following tools are currently available for support on other HPE 9000 and Integrity server platforms. The distribution method is through the web.

Table 47 General Diagnostic Tools List

Diagnostic Tool	Description
IPMI Event Decoder	Provides detailed information about the IPMI event (Problem description, cause, action)
System Event Analyzer (SEA)	Program which automatically analyzes system error logs and IPMI SEL events. Produces Callout reports and CRU information (see http://www.hpe.com/support/WEBES for more information about this tool).
MCA Analyzer	Program that assists in the evaluation of an MCA or HPMC. Available as both a standalone, PC-based program, and as a monitor.

Fault Management Overview

The goal of fault management and monitoring is to increase system availability, by moving from a reactive fault detection, diagnosis, and repair strategy to a proactive fault detection, diagnosis, and repair strategy. The objectives are as follows:

- To detect problems automatically, as nearly as possible to when they actually occur.
- To diagnose problems automatically, at the time of detection.
- To automatically report in understandable text a description of the problem, the likely cause(s) of the problem, the recommended action(s) to resolve the problem, and detailed information about the problem.
- To ensure that tools are available to repair or recover from the fault.

HP-UX Fault Management

Proactive fault prediction and notification is provided on HP-UX by SysFaultMgmt WBEM indication providers, as well as by the Event Management System (EMS). The Event Management Service and WBEM provide frameworks for monitoring and reporting events.

SysFaultMgmt WBEM indication providers and the EMS Hardware Monitors enable users to monitor the operation of a wide variety of hardware products, and alert them immediately if any failure or other unusual event occurs. By using hardware event monitoring, users can virtually eliminate undetected hardware failures that could interrupt system operation or cause data loss.

Complete information on installing and using EMS hardware event monitors, as well as a list of supported hardware, can be found in the EMS Hardware Monitors Users Guide. An electronic copy of this book is provided on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website: <http://www.hpe.com/info/hpux-diagnostics-docs>.

WBEM Indication Providers and EMS Hardware Monitors

Hardware monitors are available to monitor the following components (These monitors are distributed free on the OE media):

- Server/fans/environment
- CPU monitor
- UPS monitor*
- FC hub monitor*
- FC switch monitor*
- Memory monitor
- Core electronics components
- Disk drives
- Ha_disk_array

NOTE: No SysFaultMgmt WBEM indication provider is currently available for components followed by an asterisk.

EMS High Availability Monitors

High Availability (HA) monitors are also available through EMS to monitor disk, cluster, network, and system resources. These tools are available from Hewlett Packard Enterprise at an additional cost.

Errors and Reading Error Logs

Event Log Definitions

Often the underlying root cause of an MCA event is captured by system or BMC firmware in both the System Event and Forward Progress Event Logs (SEL and FP, respectively). These errors are easily matched with MCA events by their timestamps. For example, the loss of a CPU VRM might cause a CPU fault. Decoding the MCA error logs would only identify the failed CPU as the most likely faulty CRU. Following are some important points to remember about events and event logs:

- Event logs are the equivalent of the old server logs for status or error information output.
- Symbolic names are used in the source code; for example, MC_CACHE_CHECK.
- The hex code for each event log is 128 bits long with an architected format:
 - Some enumerated fields can be mapped to defined text strings.
 - All can be displayed in hex, keyword, or text mode.
- Events are created by firmware or OS code, and are sent over the PDH bus to the BMC for storage in either or both of the SEL and FP logs (HP-UX shows an I/O path for the BMC).
- The iLO 2 MP can display event logs: SEL events are sent over the IPMB, between the BMC and the iLO 2 MP.
- Event logs can also be read back over the PDH bus by software (for example, the IPMI driver or agent) for storage on disk.

Using Event Logs

To consult the event logs:

1. Connect to the system console.
 2. Use **Ctrl-B** to access the iLO 2 MP menu.
 3. Use the `sl` command to view event logs. System Event (E) and Forward Progress (F) logs are very useful in determining the context of an error.
-

NOTE:

- E shows only event logs for Warning, Critical, or Fatal faults by default; F shows all event log outputs.
 - System Event Logs (SELs) are never overwritten, unless they are first manually cleared: since they employ ring buffering, oldest logs get overwritten first. Forward Progress Logs (FPL) are circular and contain additional, non-critical information.
 - The alert threshold can be changed.
-

iLO 2 MP Event Logs

The iLO 2 MP provides diagnostic and configuration capabilities. For details on the iLO 2 MP commands, see the HPE Integrity iLO 2 Operations Guide. To access the iLO 2 MP:

NOTE: The iLO 2 MP must be accessed from a terminal console which has access to the iLO 2 MP.

1. Login with proper username and password.
-

NOTE: Default operator login and password: login = **oper**, password = **oper**.

2. Press `c1` to display the console history log. This log displays console history from oldest to newest.
3. Press `sl` to display the status logs. The status logs consist of:
 - System Event
 - Forward Progress
 - Current Boot
 - Previous Boot
 - Live Events
 - Clear SEL/FPL Logs
4. For a more information on configuring the iLO 2 MP and using the iLO 2 MP commands, see the Integrity iLO 2 Operations Guides.

System Event Log (SEL) Review

1. Access the main menu under the iLO 2 MP command prompt (entering `cm` brings you to the command menu).
2. Run the `sl` command. The Event Log Viewer menu displays:

```
SL  
Event Log Viewer:
```

Log Name	Entries	% Full	Latest Entry
<hr/>			
E - System Event	9	1 %	29 Oct 2002 19:15:05
F - Forward Progress	129	3 %	
B - Current Boot	82		
P - Previous Boot	0		
C - Clear All Logs			
L - Live Events			

Enter menu item or [Ctrl-B] to Quit:

3. Select **E** to review the system events. The Event Log Navigation menu displays:

Enter menu item or [Ctrl-B] to Quit: e

Log Name	Entries	% Full	Latest Timestamped Entry
E - System Event	12	1 %	31 Oct 2003 23:37:45

Event Log Navigation Help:

```
+      View next block      (forward in time, e.g. from 3 to 4)
-      View previous block (backward in time, e.g. from 3 to 2)
<CR>  Continue to the next or previous block
D      Dump the entire log
F      First entry
L      Last entry
J      Jump to entry number
H      View mode configuration - Hex
K      View mode configuration - Keyword
T      View mode configuration - Text
A      Alert Level Filter options
U      Alert Level Unfiltered
?      Display this Help menu
Q      Quit and return to the Event Log Viewer Menu
Ctrl-B Exit command, and return to the MP Main Menu
```

MP:SL (+,-,<CR>,D, F, L, J, H, K, T, A, U, ? for Help, Q or Ctrl-B to Quit) >a

Alert Level Threshold Filter:

```
1 : Major Forward Progress
2 : Informational
3 : Warning
5 : Critical
7 : Fatal
```

Enter alert level threshold or [Q] to quit filter setup: 3

-> Alert threshold level 3 filter will be applied.

Set up alert filter options on this buffer? (Y/[N])

Log Name	Entries	% Full	Latest Entry
E - System Event	410	47 %	18 Feb 2003 09:38:10

Event Log Navigation Help:

```
+      View next block      (forward in time, e.g. from 3 to 4)
-      View previous block (backward in time, e.g. from 3 to 2)
<CR>  Continue to the next or previous block
D      Dump the entire log for capture and analysis
F      First entry
L      Last entry
J      Jump to entry number
V      View mode configuration (text, keyword, hex)
?      Display this Help menu
Ctrl-B Quit and return to the Main Menu
```

4. Select **A**, then a threshold filter number to filter events to desired level.

MP:SL (+,-,<CR>,D, F, L, J, H, K, T, A, U, ? for Help, Q or Ctrl-B to Quit) >a

Alert Level Threshold Filter:

```
1 : Major Forward Progress
2 : Informational
3 : Warning
5 : Critical
7 : Fatal
```

```
Enter alert level threshold or [Q] to quit filter setup: 3
```

```
-> Alert threshold level 3 filter will be applied.
```

5. Select t to change the display to text mode:

```
Display Mode Configuration:
```

```
H - Hex mode
```

```
Current -> K - Keyword mode
```

```
T - Text mode
```

```
Enter new value, or [Q] to Quit:
```

6. To decode the blinking state of system LED, review the entire SEL and look at events with alert level 3 and above.

For example:

```
Log Entry 14: 01 Jan 1998 00:09:19
```

```
Alert Level 3: Warning
```

```
Keyword: EFI_SYSID_BMC_READ_ERROR
```

```
Cannot read a system ID
```

```
Logged by: System Firmware 0
```

```
Data: Status return from PDC function call  
0x778002EF00E00150 000000000000000013
```

```
Log Entry 11: 01 Jan 1998 00:00:48
```

```
Alert Level 3: Warning
```

```
Keyword: EFI_SYSID_BMC_READ_ERROR
```

```
Cannot read a system ID
```

```
Logged by: System Firmware 0
```

```
Data: Status return from PDC function call  
0x778002EF00E00100 000000000000000013
```

```
Log Entry 7: 23 Jun 2006 13:40:06
```

```
Alert Level 3: Warning
```

```
Keyword: PDH_INVALID_RTC_CLEARED
```

```
The RTC was found to be invalid and has been cleared
```

```
Logged by: System Firmware 0
```

```
Data: Data field unused
```

```
0x60800F8D00E00090 0000000000000000
```

```
Log Entry 4: 23 Jun 2006 13:39:35
```

```
Alert Level 3: Warning
```

```
Keyword: COOLING_UNIT_WARNING
```

```
Cooling unit warning
```

```
Logged by: Baseboard Management Controller;
```

```
Sensor: Cooling Device - Fan 11 (I/O)
```

```
Data1: transition to Non-Critical from OK
```

```
0x20449BEF17020050 FFFF01072B0A0300
```

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown here.

Supported Configurations

This subsection provides a system build-up procedure.

System Block Diagram

The following is a system block diagram, showing the major server functional components and their interconnections:

There are two types of CRUs in the rx2660 server:

- 1) externally accessible CRUs (eCRUs)
- 2) internally accessible CRUs (iCRUs).

In the following two lists, asterisks identify those CRUs identifiable by System Insight Display LEDs when they are faulty or have failed.

The following is a list of all eCRUs in the rx2660 server (see [Appendix A \(page 199\)](#) for CRU part numbers):

- *Power supply (1 and 2)
- Console device
- Power cords
- * SAS DVD and 2.5 HDDs

The following is a list of all the iCRUs in the rx2660 server:

- *System board
- *I/O board assembly
- SAS disk board
- *CPUs
- *DIMMs
- Diagnostic LED board
- *Cooling Fans (1-12 for Data Center; 1-6 for Office Friendly)

NOTE: Items preceded by an asterisk in the lists above have associated diagnostic LEDs, which indicate device fault or failure.

System Build-Up Troubleshooting Procedure

Use this procedure only when the system powers on and remain powered on but does not enter into or pass POST or does not boot to the EFI menu.

1. Remove the AC power cord from each power supply and extend the server, if racked.
2. Remove all of the SAS disk drives from the front of the server.
3. Remove the top cover to gain access to, and remove, everything but the I/O backplane and system board CRUs.

NOTE: In the following steps, CRU and FRU are used interchangeably.

4. Plug in the AC power cord(s) and the iLO 2 MP and system console should display and you should have the following CRU IDs listed after executing the MP DF command. Your display might not exactly match the display shown:

FRU IDs:

02-Power Converter 03-Power Supply 0 04-Power Supply 1
05-Diagnostic Panel 06-Front Panel 00-Motherboard

If you do not see all of the above CRU IDs then concentrate on the missing CRU ID(S). You should eventually end up with the following Alert (IPMI) event for this action as read from the SEL. Your display might not exactly match the display shown:

Log Entry 4: Dec 2005 00:00:09

Alert Level 5: Critical
Keyword: Type-02 257100 2453760
Missing FRU device - Memory
Logged by: Baseboard Management Controller,
Sensor: Entity Presence
0x2000000009020050 FF01807115250300

If you do not get the above Alert Level 5 (IPMI) event, but get another sort of high level alert, try replacing the I/O backplane. Then, examine the pins on the midplane board, and if necessary, replace the midplane board.

- The next step would be to add one pair of DIMMs. Remember to remove the AC power cord(s) before making this configuration change.

Here is the output of the MP DF command you should expect at this point (this example has two ranks of DIMMs installed). Your display might not exactly match the display shown:

FRU IDs:

```
0152-DIMM0D 0001-Memory 0002-Power Converter  
0003-Power Supply 0 0004-Power Supply 1 0005-Diagnostic Panel  
0006-Front Panel 0128-DIMM0A 0136-DIMM0B  
0144-DIMM0C 0160-DIMM1A 0168-DIMM1B  
0176-DIMM1C 0184-DIMM1D 0000-Motherboard
```

If you do not see all of the above CRU IDs then concentrate on the missing CRU ID(s). You should eventually end up with the following Alert (IPMI) event for this action as read from the SEL. Your display might not exactly match the display shown:

Log Entry 3: Dec 2005 21:50:43

```
Alert Level 5: Critical  
Keyword: Type-02 257100 2453760  
Missing FRU device - CPU 0 PIROM  
Logged by: Baseboard Management Controller,  
Sensor: Entity Presence  
0x2041CB3DB3020040 FF20807115250300
```

If you do show the Alert level 5 “Missing CRU device - CPU 0 PIROM” then continue to the next step.

- Insert the CPU board CRU with at least CPU 0 processor installed. When you add the CPU board CRU and turn on system power, the cooling fans should turn on and stay on and the DF command output should look something like the following. Your display might not exactly match the display shown:

FRU IDs

```
0001-Memory 0002-Power Converter 0003-Power Supply 0  
0004-Power Supply 1 0005-Diagnostic Panel 0006 Front Panel  
0007-Disk Management 0008-Disk backplane 0010-Processor Board  
0012-Power Pod 0 0013-Power Pod 1 0032-CPU 0 PIROM  
0033-CPU 1 PIROM 0036-Processor 0 RAM 0037-Processor 1 RAM  
0128-DIMM0A 0136-DIMM0B 0144-DIMM0C  
0152-DIMM0D 0160-DIMM1A 0168-DIMM1B  
0176-DIMM1C 0184-DIMM1D 0000-Motherboard
```

If the installed CRUs are all functional then the system should initiate POST on all processors. It is recommended to observe the system console output through “Live Logs” to ensure that POST is initiated and completes without error.

If power-on-self-test (POST) does not start after a few seconds then suspect some sort of system board or processor problem. Typical problems show up in the SEL or FWP. If the IMPI event logs do not point to a root cause, then escalate to bring in expert assistance.

CPU/Memory/SBA

All of the CPU, Memory controller, and System Bus Adapter (SBA or I/O rope controller) functions reside on the system board; DIMMs reside on the system board; and the Local Bus Adapter (LBAs or PCI-X bus controller chips) reside on the I/O Backplane and the system board along with customer Host Bus Adapter (HBA device controller) I/O cards. This section discusses the

roles of logical CPUs, physical memory ranks, and the rope interfaces in the SBA logic of the zx2 chip.

Troubleshooting rx2660 CPU

The rx2660 server supports both single- and dual-core processors. Each rx2660 server supports one or two IPF processor modules. The dual-core processor modules contain two individual CPU cores. This results in four physical CPUs when two processor modules are installed in rx2660 servers.

Furthermore, unlike previous IPF processor modules, each physical CPU core contains logic to support two physical threads. This results in up to eight physical threads, or the equivalent of eight logical CPUs, when two dual-core processor modules are installed and enabled in rx2660 servers (the operating system kernel attaches one or more software processes to each available thread, so in multiple processor servers, having more threads means all software processes are launched and executed faster).

IPF Processor Load Order

For a minimally loaded server, one IPF processor module must be installed in CPU slot 0 on the system board, and its threads must be enabled by user actions. Additional processor modules of the same revision are installed in CPU slot 1 for rx2660 servers.

Processor Module Behaviors

All enabled CPUs and their threads almost immediately become functional after system power is applied. Each thread is in a race to fetch their instructions from their CPU instruction and data caches to complete early self test and rendezvous.

Early code fetches come from PDH, until memory is configured. Then normal execution is fetched from main memory.

Local MCA events cause the physical CPU core and one or both of its logical CPUs within that IPF processor module to fail while all other physical and their logical CPUs continue operating. Double-bit data cache errors in any physical CPU core causes a Global MCA event that causes all logical and physical CPUs in the server to fail and reboot the operating system.

Customer Messaging Policy

- A diagnostic LED only lights for physical CPU core errors, when isolation is to a specific IPF processor module. If there is any uncertainty about a specific CPU, then the customer is pointed to the SEL for any action, and the suspect IPF processor module CRU LED on the System Insight Display is not lighted.
- For configuration style errors, for example, when there is no IPF processor module installed in CPU slot 0, all of the CRU LEDs on the diagnostic LED panel are lighted for all of the IPF processor modules that are missing.
- No diagnostic messages are reported for single-bit errors that are corrected in both instruction and data caches, during corrected machine check (CMC) events to any physical CPU core. Diagnostic messages are reported for CMC events when thresholds are exceeded for single-bit errors; fatal processor errors cause global / local MCA events.

Table 48 Processor Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
Processors	Type E0h, 39d:04d BOOT_DECONFIG_CPU	Processor failed and deconfigured	SFW	This event follows other

Table 48 Processor Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs (continued)

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
				failed processor(s)
Processors	Type E0h, 5823d:26d PFM_CACHE_ERR_PROC	Too many cache errors detected by processor	WIN Agent	Threshold exceeded for cache parity errors on processor
Processors	Type E0h, 5824d:26d PFM_CORR_ERROR_MEM	Too many corrected errors detected by platform	WIN Agent	Threshold exceeded for cache errors from processor corrected by zx2
Processors	Type 02h, 02h:07h:03h VOLTAGE_DEGRADES_TO_NON_RECOVERABLE	Voltage on CRU is inadequate	BMC	Power Pod voltage is out of range (likely too low)

Table 49 Processor Events That Could Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
Processors	Type E0h, 734d:26d BOOT_CPU_LOADING_ERROR	Installed processors are not compatible	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 2953d:26d BOOT_CPU_LOADING_ERROR	Processors and/or termination out of order	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 36d:26d BOOT_CPU_LATE_TEST_FAIL	A logical CPU (thread) failed late self test	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 677d:26d MC_RENDEZVOUS_SLAVES_FAIL	A logical CPU (thread) slave failed to rendezvous	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 30d:26d BOOT_CPU_CONFIG_FAIL	A CPU core failed the configuration process	SFW	
Processor	Type E0h, 790d:26d BOOT_CPU_BAD_CORE_FIXED_RATIO	A processor fixed core frequency ratio is incompatible with bus frequency	SFW	
Processor	Type E0h, 745d:26d BOOT_FINAL_RENDEZ_WATCHDOG_FAIL	A watchdog timer expired and determined that a monarch processor is not responding.	SFW	

Table 49 Processor Events That Could Light System Insight Display LEDs (continued)

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
Processors	Type E0h, 83d:26d BOOT_RENDEZ_FAILURE	A logical CPU (thread) rendezvous failure	SFW	Bad or slow processor
Processors	Type E0h, 67d:26d BOOT_MONARCH_TIMEOUT	The logical monarch CPU (thread) has timed out	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 57d:26d BOOT_INCOMPATIBLE_SLAVE	A logical slave CPU (thread) is incompatible with logical monarch CPU	SFW	
Processor	Type E0h, 56d:26d BOOT_INCOMPATIBLE_PAL	CPU PAL incompatible with processor	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 34d:26d BOOT_CPU_FAILED	A processor failed	SFW	
Processors	Type E0h, 33d:26d BOOT_CPU_EARLY_TEST_FAIL	A logical CPU (thread) failed early self test	SFW	
Processors	Type 02h, 25h:71h:80h MISSING_FRU_DEVICE	No physical CPU cores present	BMC	Possible seating or failed processor

Troubleshooting rx2660 Memory

The memory controller logic in the zx2 chip supports the eight slots for rx2660 servers. It provides two physical ranks that hold two or four DIMMs in memory cells 0 and 1.

Memory DIMM Load Order

For a minimally loaded server, two equal-size DIMMs must be installed in slots 0A and 0B in the DIMM slots on the system board. The DIMM load order of pairs is as follows; slots 0A and 0B, then slots 1A and 1B, then 2A and 2B, then 3A and 3B.

Memory Subsystem Behaviors

The zx2 chip in the rx2660 server provides increased reliability of DIMMs. For example, previous low end servers with zx1 chips provided error detection and correction of all memory DIMM single-bit errors and error detection of most multi-bit errors within a memory DIMM pair, or 4 bits per rank (this feature is called chip sparing).

The zx2 chip doubles memory rank error correction from 4 bytes to 8 bytes of a 128 byte cache line, during cache line misses initiated by processor cache controllers and by Direct Memory Access (DMA) operations initiated by I/O devices. This feature is called double DRAM sparing, as 2 of 72 DRAMs in any DIMM pair can fail without any loss of server performance.

Corrective action, DIMM/memory expander replacement, is required when a threshold is reached for multiple double-byte errors from one or more DIMMs in the same rank. And when any uncorrectable memory error (more than 2 bytes) or when no pair of like DIMMs is loaded in rank 0 of side 0. All other causes of memory DIMM errors are corrected by zx2 and reported to the Page Deallocation Table (PDT) / diagnostic LED panel.

Customer Messaging Policy

- Only light a diagnostic LED for memory DIMM errors when isolation is to a specific memory DIMM. If any uncertainty about a specific DIMM, then point customer to the SEL for any action and do not light the suspect DIMM CRU LED on the System Insight Display.
- For configuration style errors, for example, no DIMMs installed in 0A and 0B, follow the Hewlett Packard Enterprise ProLiant policy of lighting all of the CRU LEDs on the diagnostic LED panel for all of the DIMMs that are missing.
- No diagnostic messages are reported for single-byte errors that are corrected in both zx2 caches and DIMMs during corrected platform error (CPE) events. Diagnostic messages are reported for CPE events when thresholds are exceeded for both single-byte and double byte errors; all fatal memory subsystem errors cause global MCA events.
- PDT logs for all double byte errors are permanent; single byte errors are initially logged as transient errors. If the server logs 2 single byte errors within 24 hours, then upgrade them to permanent in the PDT.

Table 50 Memory Subsystem Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
DIMMs	Type E0h, 208d:04d MEM_NO_DIMMS_INSTALLED	No DIMMs installed (in rank 0 of cell 0)	SFW	Light all DIMM LEDs in rank 0 of cell 0
DIMMs	Type E0h, 172d:04d MEM_DIMM_SPD_CHECKSUM	A DIMM has a serial presence detect (SPD) EEPROM with a bad checksum	SFW	Either EEPROM is misprogrammed or this DIMM is incompatible
DIMMs	Type E0h, 4652d:26d WIN_AGT_PREDICT_MEM_FAIL	This memory rank is correcting too many single-bit errors	WIN Agent	Memory rank is about to fail or environmental conditions are causing more errors than usual

Table 51 Memory Subsystem Events That Could Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
DIMMs	Type E0h, 4000d:26d MEM_CHIPSPARE_DEALLOC_RANK	Detected that an SDRAM is failing on the DIMM	SFW	The failing DIMM rank is deallocated
DIMMs	Type E0h, 174d:26d MEM_DIMM_TYPE_INCOMPATIBLE	DIMM type is not compatible with current DIMMs for this platform	SFW	
DIMMs	Type E0h, 173d:26d MEM_DIMM_SPD_FATAL	Detected a fatal error in DIMM serial presence detect (SPD)	SFW	

Troubleshooting rx2660 SBA

The rx2660 server shares a common I/O backplane that supports a total of three PCIe/PCI-X slots. The System Bus Adapter (SBA) logic within the zx2 chip of a rx2660 server uses 16 rope interfaces to support up to eight Lower Bus Adapter (LBA) chips. Each LBA chip interfaces with the SBA in the zx2 chip through one or multiple rope interfaces, as follows.

For the PCI-X I/O backplane:

- Two LBA chips use two dual-rope (4 ropes total) interfaces to support two single 64-bit PCI-X slots running @ 133 MHz
- One LBA chip uses one quad-rope interface to support one single 64-bit PCI-X slot running @ 266 MHz

For the PCI-X/PCIe backplane:

- One LBA chip uses one dual-rope interface to support one single 64-bit PCI-X slot running @ 133 MHz
- Two LBA chips use two quad-rope (8 ropes total) interfaces (for customer use) to support two PCI express x8 slots

Power Subsystem

The two power supply CRUs for the rx2660 server provides N+1 redundancy for the server. Each power supply CRU is identified by the server as 1 and 2 for logging purposes. There are corresponding LEDs on the diagnostic LED panel for the power supplies.

Power supply CRU failures are identified visually by a single green LED that is turned off when one or both of the power supplies fail; logged as an IPMI event by voltage sensor logic; and identified as a power supply CRU failure by the BMC turning on the appropriate LEDs on the front LED panel.

Power Subsystem Behavior

For rx2660 servers, each bulk power supply CRU provides 900 watts of DC power from a nominal 120 VAC, 50-60 Hz; and 1000 watts from a nominal 240 VAC, 50-60 Hz. The BMC chip located on the system board controls the flow of +12 VDC power to the server CRUs. You can control and display power supply status remotely with the iLO MP `pc` and `ps` commands, respectively.

Typical power on sequence of the server is as follows:

- Power LED on front panel glows steady amber when one or two bulk power supplies are plugged into nominal AC voltage and the +3.3 VDC housekeeping voltage comes on and stays on whenever AC power is present.
- The BMC, iLO 2 MP, Flash memory, and server intrusion circuits are reset after the +3.3 VDC housekeeping voltage stabilizes.
- The BMC monitors the power button on the front panel.
- When the power button is pressed, the BMC signals the bulk power supplies to fully power on.
- +12 VDC comes up and all of the cooling fans and the various VRMs come up sequentially.
- The BMC signals when the server is ready to come out of reset (clocks are programmed and stable, for example.).
- The server is brought out of reset.
- The zx2 chip resets all components connected and the server begins the boot process.

Power LED/Switch

The front panel system power LED indicates the status of system power. It is incorporated inside the power button itself.

The power button has a momentary switch (as opposed to a latching switch) that is recessed or covered to prevent accidental activation or de-activation.

If the OS is up, pressing the power button for less than four seconds results in a graceful shutdown of the operating system and a subsequent removal of system power. Pressing the power button

for greater than four seconds results in a hard shutdown (system power removed). While the server is booting (before the system has passed `EFI_EXIT_BOOT_SERVICES`), the BMC immediately powers the server off on a button press, since there is no concept of soft shutdown in this state.

In the event that the OS is absent or hung, or that the manageability subsystem (specifically the BMC) in the server is not responding, a greater than four second press of the power button is required to power off the system (a less than four second press on the power button has no effect).

To ensure that the system powers on in a deterministic fashion, the power button must be masked for four seconds after powering off.

Table 52 Power LED States

Definition	Flash Rate	LED Color
No AC power to the system	LED Off	
System power is turned on	Steady	Green
System is shut down, but AC and housekeeping (standby) power are active.	Steady	Amber

For high availability and safety reasons, this LED runs off the power rails, rather than under firmware control.

Cooling Subsystem

The three fan cooling zones located within the rx2660 server provide N+1 redundancy for the server using three identical dual fan assembly CRUs. In turn, each dual fan assembly CRU provides additional N+1 redundancy for the fan cooling zone it controls. Each dual fan assembly CRU is identified by the server as fans 1 through 12 both for logging purposes and for fault identification on the diagnostic LED panel.

External cooling fan CRU failures are identified visually by a single green LED on the dual fan assembly CRU that is turned on when one or both of the fans fail; logged as an IPMI event by fan sensor logic; and identified as a fan assembly CRU failure by the BMC turning on the appropriate LEDs on the System Insight Display panel.

Cooling Subsystem Behavior

The BMC chip located on the system board CRU controls fan speed on ambient air temperatures, chip temperatures, server configuration, and fan operation or failure. Air is drawn through the front of the server and pushed out the rear by the cooling fans. There are three cooling zones cooled by the 12 server fans. Zone 1 is cooled by fans 1 through 4, zone 2 is cooled by fans 5 through 8, and zone 3 is cooled by fans 9 through 12. Each zone can have one fan failure and still sufficiently cool the server. You can display fan status remotely with the iLO 2 MP `ps` command.

Within the integrity rx2660 server, temperature sensors report server temperatures to the BMC, which controls fan speed based on this information.

Table 53 Cooling Subsystem Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
Fans (1-12)	Type 02h, 0Ah:07h:01h <code>COOLING_UNIT_WARNING</code>	Fan has either previously failed or is degrading	BMC	Cleared when fan is replaced
Fans (1-12)	Type 02h, 0Ah:07h:02h <code>COOLING_UNIT_FAILURE</code>	Fan has failed and no longer meets	BMC	Cleared when fan is replaced

Table 53 Cooling Subsystem Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs (continued)

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
		minimum requirements		

I/O Backplane (LBAs/Ropes/PDH/PCI-X/PCIe Slots)

This subsection provides information on troubleshooting issues with the three public PCI-X/PCIe slots.

I/O Subsystem Behaviors

The main role of the I/O subsystem is to transfer blocks of data and instruction words between physical shared memory and virtual memory (system disks / disk array). The system boot is the first time blocks of data and instructions words are transferred into physical shared memory from a local disk / DVD or from a remote disk on another server through multiple LAN transfers. This process is referred to as Direct Memory Access (DMA) and is initiated by I/O devices located in I/O or on Host Bus Adapter (HBA) I/O cards and does not involve any logical CPUs.

A secondary role of the I/O subsystem is to transfer data between the internal registers within each CPU core and the internal control/store registers within the zx2 / PDH / Local Bus Adapters (LBA) and HBA chips. This process is referred to as programmed I/O and is initiated by logical CPUs executing external LOAD / STORE instructions. Both system firmware and OS kernel both use this method to initiate DMA transfers.

Customer Messaging Policy

- Always refer to the SEL for any action from low level I/O subsystem faults as there might not be any lighted LEDs on the System Insight Display. IPMI events in SEL / FPL provide the logical ACPI path of suspect I/O subsystem CRU. Use [Table 56](#) to determine the physical PCI slot number.
- For configuration style errors, for example, no iLO 2 MP / core I/O HBAs installed or working, see Supported Configurations subsection for actions.
- Some diagnostic messages are reported for high level I/O subsystem errors; all fatal I/O subsystem errors cause global MCAs. HP-UX provides its own path with the physical rope number of the suspect I/O subsystem CRU. Use [Table 56](#) to determine the physical PCI slot number.

Table 54 I/O Subsystem Events That Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
I/O Card	Type 02h, 03h:05h:01h CURRENT_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	Over-current on PCI slot	BMC	Likely a short on I/O card or I/O slot.
I/O Backplane	Type 02h, 02h:07h:03h VOLTAGE_DEGRADES_TO_NON_RECOVERABLE	Voltage on CRU is inadequate	BMC	A voltage on the I/O backplane is out of range (likely too low)
Disk Backplane	Type 02h, 02h:07h:03h VOLTAGE_DEGRADES_TO_NON_RECOVERABLE	Voltage on CRU is inadequate	BMC	A voltage on the I/O backplane is out of range (likely too low)

Table 55 I/O Card Events That Could Light System Insight Display LEDs

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
I/O Card	Type E0h, 4658d:26d IO_PCI_POWER_OVERLOAD_ERR	A non hot plug I/O slot power consumption increases the total I/O power consumption beyond the supported limit	SFW	Disallow O/S boot and display the following EFI error message, "I/O configuration exceed"
I/O Card	Type E0h, 137d:26d IO_NOT_ENOUGH_POWER_ERROR	Insufficient power to power on a hot-plug PCI-X slot	SFW	Display EFI warning message "Failed I/O slot(s) deconfigured"
I/O Card	Type E0h, 147d:26d IO_SLOT_STANDBY_POWER_ERROR	PCI slot standby power failed	SFW	Either a card / slot problem. Re-seat card first.
I/O Card	Type E0h, 131d:26d IO_HOT_PLUG_CTRL_FAILED	PCI-X hot-plug controller failed	SFW	Either a card / slot problem. Re-seat card first.
I/O Card	Type E0h, 139d:26d IO_PCI_MAPPING_TOO_BIG	PCI bus walk (I/O discovery) resources exceeded	SFW	Remove any unsupported I/O cards. Move I/O card to an unused PCI slot
I/O Card	Type E0h, 148d:26d IO_UNKNOWN_PCIXCAP_VAL	Found invalid PCIXCAP value	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 141d:26d IO_PCIXCAP_SAMPLE_ERROR	PCIXCAP sampling error	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 123d:26d IO_CHECK_LBA_MISSING_ERR	Expected I/O host bridge (Lower Bus Adapter) is missing	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 619d:26d IO_CHECK_LBA_DECONFIG_ERR	Expected I/O host bridge (Lower Bus Adapter) is deconfigured	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 133d:26d IO_LBA_CLEAR_ERR FAILED	I/O LBA clear error failed	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 144d:26d IO_SBA_CLEAR_ERR FAILED	I/O SBA clear error failed	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 146d:26d IO_SLOT_POWER_ON_ERROR	PCI-X slot power on error	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 145d:26d IO_SLOT_POWER_DEFAULT_ERROR	PCI-X slot has incorrect default power state	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 136d:26d IO_LBA_RESET_ERROR	I/O host bridge (Lower Bus Adapter) is inaccessible	SFW	

Table 55 I/O Card Events That Could Light System Insight Display LEDs (continued)

Diagnostic LED(s)	Sample IPMI Events	Cause	Source	Notes
		because rope reset failed to complete		
I/O Card	Type E0h, 130d:26d IO_DLL_ERROR	PCI clock DLL error	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 143d:26d IO_ROPE_RESET_ERROR	I/O rope reset failed to complete	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 7346d CC_IODISC_LBA_LINK_TRAIN_ERR	PCIe link failed to train	SFW	
I/O Card	Type E0h, 7356d IO_PCIE_LINK_SUBOPTIMAL	PCIe link is not running at max capable bandwidth	SFW	

Table 56 PCI-X Rope to ACPI Paths

Physical Slot #	Physical Rope Number	Logical ACPI Path
1 - public PCI- X @ 266 MHz	12 - 15	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,700)/Pci(1 0)
2 - public PCI- X @ 133 MHz	10 - 11	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,600)/Pci(1 0)
3 - public PCI- X @ 266 MHz	4 - 7	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,300)/Pci(1 0)

Table 57 PCIe/PCI-X Rope to ACPI Paths

Physical Slot #	Physical Rope Number	Logical ACPI Path
1 - public PCI- e @ 333 MHz	12 - 15	Acpi(HPQ0002,PNP0A08,700)/Pci(0 0)
2 - public PCI- e @ 333 MHz	4 - 7	Acpi(HPQ0002,PNP0A08,300)/Pci(0 0)
3 - public PCI- X @ 133 MHz	10 - 11	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,600)/Pci(1 0)

Management Subsystem

iLO 2 MP LAN LED on the Rear Panel

The iLO 2 MP LAN supports two LEDs, viewable from the rear of the system:

1. iLO 2 MP LAN LED, which indicates link/activity status.
2. LAN LED, which shows the link speed. Only 10 Mb and 100 Mb speeds are currently supported on the iLO 2 MP LAN.

Table 58 iLO 2 MP LAN LED States

Link Status	LED State
Activity	Flashing green
Link with no activity	Steady green
No link	Off

NOTE: For information on the LAN LED, see “System LAN LEDs” (page 131).

iLO 2 MP Status LEDs

There are four iLO 2 MP status LEDs on the rear panel of the server. They are as follows:

- iLO 2 MP heartbeat
- iLO 2 MP self-test
- BMC heartbeat
- Standby power

Table 59 iLO 2 MP Status LEDs

iLO 2 MP Status LED	LED State
iLO 2 MP heartbeat	Flashing green
iLO 2 MP self-test	Off: The LED is steady amber when AC power is applied. It remains steady amber for a few seconds until the iLO 2 MP completes its self-test; then the LED turns off
BMC heartbeat	Flashing green
Standby power	Steady green

Manageability Reset Button on System Board Bulkhead

The Manageability reset button, accessed from the rear of the server, allows you to reset the iLO 2 MP, it optionally also resets user-specified values to factory default values. A momentary press causes a soft reset of the iLO 2 MP, when the button is released. A greater than four-second press does the same, and also returns user-specified values to factory default values (hard reset).

The crucial values to be reset are as follows:

- Serial terminal baud settings
- User names and passwords

Manageability Status LED

The manageability status LED indicates the state and health of the iLO 2 MP. It is visible from the rear of the server. The states are as follows:

Table 60 Manageability Status LED

LED State	Definition
Off	iLO 2 MP is not responding
Steady Amber	Self Test
0.5 Hz Flashing Green	Heartbeat
1 Hz Flashing Amber	ROM Error

I/O Subsystem (SAS/DVD/HDD)

Verifying SAS Disk Drive Operation

Each SAS disk drive has an activity LED indicator on the front of the drive.

NOTE: On the Integrity rx2660 server, only the activity LED is used. The status LED is not monitored by the OS.

Verify that the LED shows the correct activity indication for all disk drives that you installed:

1. Turn on power to the server and display monitor.

2. During the boot sequence, watch the activity LED on each SAS disk drive:
 - Activity LED: The LED quickly cycles from amber to green. The LED stays steady green until the drive spins up.
3. If the activity LED stays illuminated steady green on any SAS disk drives (after the drive spins up), the drive might not be seated correctly. Check installation as follows:
 - a. Turn off the server power button and unplug the AC power cords and any cables.
 - b. Re-seat all of the SAS disk drives installed in the server.
 - c. Reconnect the AC power cords and any cables. Restart the server to determine whether the LEDs now become illuminated during the boot. If not, contact your reseller.
4. Use the `EFI Shell info io` command to check the SCSI drives.

System LAN LEDs

There are two system LAN LEDs on the rear bulkhead of the Integrity rx2660 server. These LANs are connected to the system board.

System LAN LEDs

There are two 1 Gb LAN ports on the rear panel of the server. They are LAN 1 and LAN 2.

Table 61 Gb LAN 1 Connector LEDs

LED	Description
Speed (left)	Yellow: the 1000 MHz with Ethernet protocol is enabled
	Green: the 100 MHz with Ethernet protocol is enabled
	Off: no link
Link (right)	Green: link
	Off: No link

Table 62 Gb LAN 2 Connector LEDs on the Rear Panel

LED	Description
Speed (left)	Yellow: the 1000 MHz with Ethernet protocol is enabled
	Green: the 100 MHz with Ethernet protocol is enabled
	Off: no link
Link (right)	Green: link
	Off: No link

Booting

Table 63 Normal Boot Process LED States

Step	System Health	Internal Health	External Health	Power	System Insight Display	Normal Power-Up Through OS Boot
1	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	No AC power to the system.
2	Off	Off	Off	Steady amber	Off	System is shut down, but AC power and standby power is active.
3	Off	Off	Off	Steady green	Off	System power rails are on when power switch is toggled.

Table 63 Normal Boot Process LED States (continued)

Step	System Health	Internal Health	External Health	Power	System Insight Display	Normal Power-Up Through OS Boot
4	Off	Off	Steady green	Steady green	Off	System power rails are on; BMC drives external health LED.
5	Off	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	Off	System is booting firmware (has passed <code>BOOT_START</code> in firmware).
6	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	Steady green	Off	System has finished booting firmware and an OS is either booting or running.

NOTE: In the normal boot process, shown in the preceding table, even though the BMC is running while the system is shut down (power LED is steady amber), it doesn't drive the external health LED to steady green until +12 VDC power from the Bulk Power Supplies is applied.

The following list itemizes the steps that characterize basic platform boot flow. Step numbers provided correspond to the steps in [Table 63](#).

- 3) System power switch turns on bulk power supplies and fans, and releases RESET on all CPUs simultaneously, when toggled on.
- 5) Initial CPU firmware code fetch is PAL code from EEPROM in PDH, retrieved 4 bytes at a time by DMDC in zx2 (No shared memory or I/O devices are available at this time; for example they are not initially configured).
- 5) Firmware code stack is initially in BBRAM in PDH, retrieved 4 bytes at a time, through PDH and DMD buses.
- 5) PAL code configures all CPUs.
- 5) SAL code configures all platform zx2 chips, including shared memory and all responding I/O devices.
- 5) Firmware code and stack are relocated to shared memory, after all x4 DIMM ranks in shared memory are configured and tested.
- 5) EFI Shell is launched from shared memory, and cache lines are retrieved 128 bytes at a time by MEMC in zx2.
- 6) OS loader is launched using the EFI device driver.
- 6) OS boots and starts its own device drivers.
- 6) OS can use runtime PAL and SAL calls, and APCI features (these abstraction layers allow platform independence).

Firmware

The system has three sets of firmware installed:

- System firmware
- BMC firmware
- iLO 2 MP firmware

All firmware (SFW, BMC, iLO 2 MP, and so on.) must be from the same release. Independent updates are not supported. Details about a specific release are available in the associated Release Notes.

Firmware updates are available from the Hewlett Packard Enterprise: <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>.

Identifying and Troubleshooting Firmware Problems

Erratic system operation, or the fact that the server might not boot successfully to the EFI Boot Manager or to the EFI Shell, are symptoms of possible firmware problems.

It should be noted that problems due to firmware are relatively rare, and you should look for other problem causes first.

If you are dealing with a firmware problem, the probable failure areas are as follows:

- Unsupported firmware installation
- Corrupt firmware installation

To troubleshoot firmware problems:

1. Verify that all system and BMC firmware components are from the same release (use the `iLO 2 MPsr` command).
2. Reinstall all firmware.

Updates

The firmware version 03.01 or later is current as of the release date of this guide. System firmware updates are available from the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Business Support Center at: <http://www.hpe.com/info/bizsupport>.

To update your firmware:

1. Start up the system and go to the EFI command prompt.
2. To determine the current firmware version, run the `EFI info fw` command at the EFI Shell prompt.
3. Choose the appropriate firmware package from the choices available on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center web page at <http://www.hpe.com/info/bizsupport>. If a new version of the firmware is available, download it and save it to CD, or copy it over the network to the system you are updating.

Server Interface (System Console)

All system console connections (VGA, USB, local RS-232 and iLO 2 MP LAN) are located on the rear panel of the rx2660 server.

HP-UX uses the RS-232 serial text connection to a (dumb) terminal or terminal emulator software running on a PC to control server operations locally.

HP-UX alternatively uses the iLO 2 MP LAN connection over a private network to control server operations locally through telnet or SSH, and remotely over a public network through web GUI.

Both the Windows and LINUX operating systems use the VGA (monitor) and USB (keyboard and mouse) connections to control server operations locally.

Troubleshooting Tips

RS-232 connection: If a dumb terminal / PC running terminal emulation software is attached to the iLO 2 MP “local” port and does not respond to a **Ctrl-B-enter** key sequence (and the terminal is running 9600 baud, 8 data bits, is ONLINE, and so on.) then it is possible that the iLO 2 MP is not operational / functional. See “[Management Subsystem](#)” (page 129) for the following LED locations:

- The iLO 2 MP heartbeat LED
- The BMC heartbeat LED

Replace system board CRU if both heartbeat LEDs are not flashing green; suspect bulk power supplies, or I/O backplane CRU if both heartbeat LEDs are off.

LAN connections: See “[I/O Subsystem \(SAS/DVD/HDD\)](#)” (page 130) for iLO 2 MP LAN LED states.

Environment

Ambient intake air temperature is often different from ambient room temperature; you should measure the operating temperature and humidity directly in front of the cabinet cooling air intakes, rather than measure only ambient room conditions.

Within the server, temperature sensors report server temperature to the BMC. The BMC controls fan speed, based on this information.

Temperature sensors are found on:

- Display panel, where a thermal sensor detects the ambient room temperature. This sensor reading is the main parameter used to regulate fan speed, under normal conditions.

Table 64 provides environmental specifications for the rx2660 servers:

Table 64 rx2660 Environmental Specifications

Parameter	Operating Range	Recommended Operating Range	Maximum Rate of Change	Non-Operating Range
Temperature	5-35 degrees C (up to 5000 feet)	20-25 degrees C (up to 5000 feet)	10 degrees C/hr with tape; 20 degrees C/hr without tape	-40 degrees to +70 degrees C
Relative Humidity	15-80% at 35 degrees C non-condensing	40-60% at 35 degrees C non-condensing	30% per hour non-condensing	

Reporting Your Problems to Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Hewlett Packard Enterprise customer care will help you solve server problems and, if necessary, initiate appropriate service procedures.

Support is available on the web and by phone.

For information on contacting the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center (HPESC) near you, go to <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpsc>.

Online Support

To contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise Customer Support online, see the Worldwide Limited Warranty and Technical Support Guide or visit us at <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpsc>. On our web page, enter the server model number (rx2660) and search the field.

The following information is available on this website:

- Software and firmware updates
- The latest drivers and utilities
- Additional documentation

Information to Collect Before you Contact Support

NOTE: It is highly recommended that you keep detailed records of any changes to your system, and of how system behavior has changed over time, or as a result of changes made to your system.

Before you contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise support, you should:

1. Check the previous sections of this chapter and attempt to solve the problem.
 - Note failure symptoms and error indications (LEDs and messages).
 - Capture and permanently log the current SEL and FPL contents.
 - Try to determine precisely what did or did not happen.

2. Collect the following information:
 - The model number of your server (for example, rx2660).
 - The product number of your server. This can be found on the identification label, which is found at the front of the unit.
 - The serial number of your server. This can be found on the identification label.
3. Be familiar with your system configuration.
 - Are you using the LAN, RS-232, or web interface to monitor the server?
 - How many processors, DIMMs, and PCI cards have been installed?
 - What versions of processor, memory, and PCI cards are used and where are they installed?
 - What accessories are installed?
4. Determine the following
 - Which firmware versions are in use?
 - When did the problem start?
 - Have recent changes been made to the system?
 - Which OS and version is in use?

6 Removing and Replacing Server Components

This chapter describes safety information, required service tools, accessing the server, and the removal and replacement of hardware components for the server.

Service Tools Required

Service of this product requires one or more of the following tools:

- Electrically Conductive Field Service Grounding Kit (P/N 9300-1155)
- Processor install tool (attached to the processor cage airflow guide)
- 1/4 inch flat blade screwdriver
- ACX-15 Torx screwdriver (attached to the server rear panel)
- ACX-10 Torx screwdriver

Safety Information

Use care to prevent injury and equipment damage when performing removal and replacement procedures. Voltages can still be present in the server even when powered down. Many assemblies are sensitive to damage from electrostatic discharge (ESD).

Follow the safety conventions listed below to ensure safe handling of components, prevent injury, and prevent damage to the server:

- When removing or installing servers components, follow the instructions provided in this guide.
- If installing a hot-swappable or hot-pluggable component when power is applied (fans are running), replace the server cover immediately to prevent overheating.
- If installing a hot-pluggable component, complete the required software intervention prior to removing the component.
- If installing an assembly that is neither hot-swappable, nor hot-pluggable, disconnect the power cable from the external server power receptacle.



WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to removing or installing server hardware (unless you are removing or installing a hot-swappable or hot-pluggable component).

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is turned off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

- Do not wear loose clothing that can snag or catch on the server or on other hardware components.
- Do not wear clothing subject to the buildup of static electricity, such as wool or synthetic materials.
- If installing an internal assembly, wear an antistatic wrist strap and use a grounding mat, such as those included in the Electrically Conductive Field Service Grounding Kit (HPE 9300-1155).
- Handle accessory boards and components by the edges only. Do not touch any metal-edge connectors or any electrical components on the accessory boards.

Server Component Classification

The server components are classified into three major categories:

- Hot-swappable
- Hot-pluggable
- Cold-swappable

The following sections provide a brief explanation of each category and the classifications for the server components.

Hot-Swappable Components

A component is defined as hot-swappable if you can remove it from the server while the server remains operational, and requires no software intervention prior to removing the component.

NOTE: Hot-swappable components are signified with red touch points.

The following are hot-swappable components:

- Fan unit
- Power supply (power supplies are only hot-swappable one at a time)
- Disk drive filler

Hot-Pluggable Components

A component is defined as hot-pluggable if you can remove it from the server while the server remains operational, but software intervention is required prior to removing the component.

NOTE: Hot-pluggable components are signified with red touch points.

The only hot-pluggable components are the hard disk drives:

Cold-Swappable Components

To remove and replace cold-swappable components (components that are neither hot-swappable nor hot-pluggable), shut down the operating system and power off the server. For complete instructions on shutting down the operating system and powering off the server, see [Chapter 4 \(page 82\)](#).

NOTE: Cold-swappable components are signified with blue touch points.

The following are cold-swappable components:

- Front bezel
- DVD drive
- DIMMs
- Single- or dual-core processors
- System battery
- iLO/MP battery
- SAS core I/O card
- PCIe expansion card (optional)
- Smart Array P400 controller (optional)
- I/O backplane assembly

- Power backplane
- Diagnostic board
- Fan / display board
- SAS backplane
- System board

Accessing a Rack Mounted Server

The server is designed for rack mounting. The following procedure explains how to gain access to a server that is mounted in an approved rack. For rack installation instructions, review the documentation in the universal rack-mounting kit included with your server.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that all anti-tip features (front and rear anti-tip feet installed; adequate ballast properly placed; and so on) are employed prior to extending the server out of the rack.

Extending the Server from the Rack

NOTE: Ensure that there is enough area (approximately 1.5 meters [4.5 ft.]) to fully extend the server from the front of the rack to work on it.

To extend the server from the rack:

1. Flip out the two pull handles located on both ends of the front bezel. This allows the server to slide out of the rack.
2. Slowly pull the server forward by the handles until it is fully extended.

NOTE: The server is fully extended when the rail clips are locked in place and the top cover is completely accessible.

Figure 37 Extending the Server from the Rack



Inserting the Server into the Rack

To insert the server into the rack:

1. Press the rail clips on both sides of the server inward.
2. Push the server into the rack until it stops.

Accessing a Pedestal Mounted Server

The server is also designed for use in a pedestal-mount configuration. The pedestal mount kit is a sheet metal enclosure that positions the server vertically. See the HPE Integrity rx2660 Server Pedestal Installation Guide pedestal mounting kit documentation for the installation and access procedures.

Removing and Replacing the Top Cover

NOTE: When the top cover is open or removed while the server is running, the server fans increase to high speed to assist cooling. When the top cover is replaced at the end of the operation, the server fans return to normal speed.

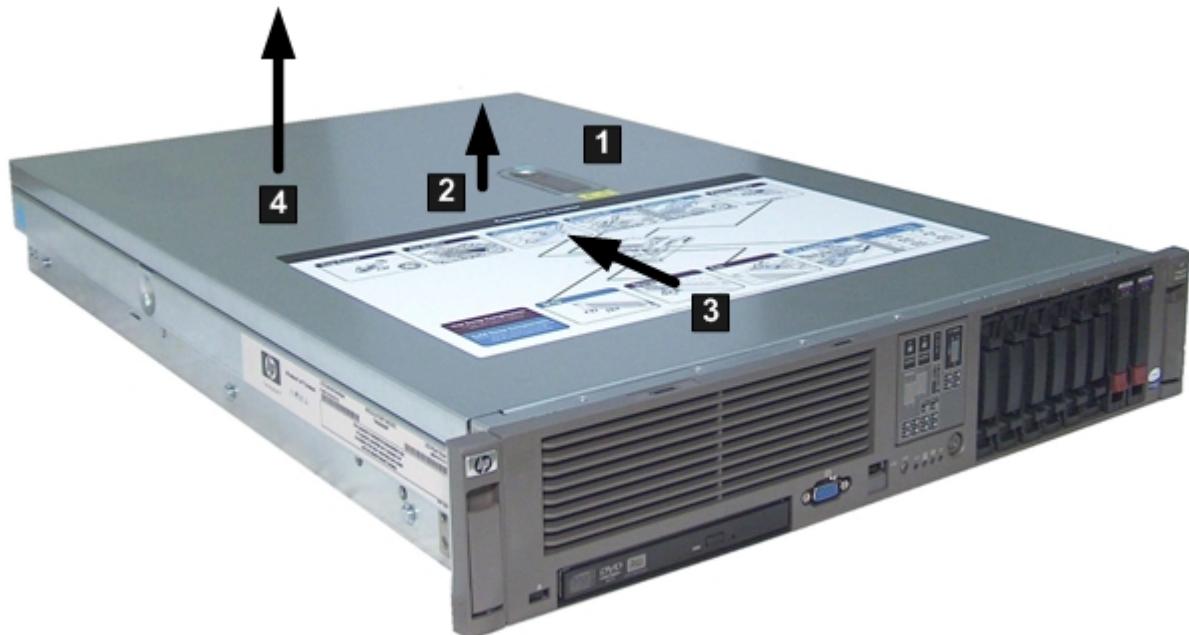
15 minutes	After 15 continuous minutes of having the chassis cover open, the BMC issues a soft shutdown. It tells the operating system to gracefully shut the operating system down. Once the operating system accomplishes this and communicates it to the BMC, system power is turned off
30 minutes	After 30 continuous minutes of having the chassis cover open, the BMC performs a hard power-off of the system. This occurs because the operating system did not respond to the BMC's earlier request to gracefully shut the operating system down.

Removing the Top Cover

To remove the top cover:

1. If rack mounted, fully extend the server out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
2. Using the Allen wrench, provided on the rear panel of the server, unlock the cover release lever (if necessary) by turning the cam approximately 90 degrees counter-clockwise (1).
3. Pull up on the cover release lever to disengage the top cover from the server (2).
4. Slide the cover toward the rear of the server until the tabs release from the slots in the chassis (3).
5. Lift the cover off the server (4).

Figure 38 Removing the Top Cover



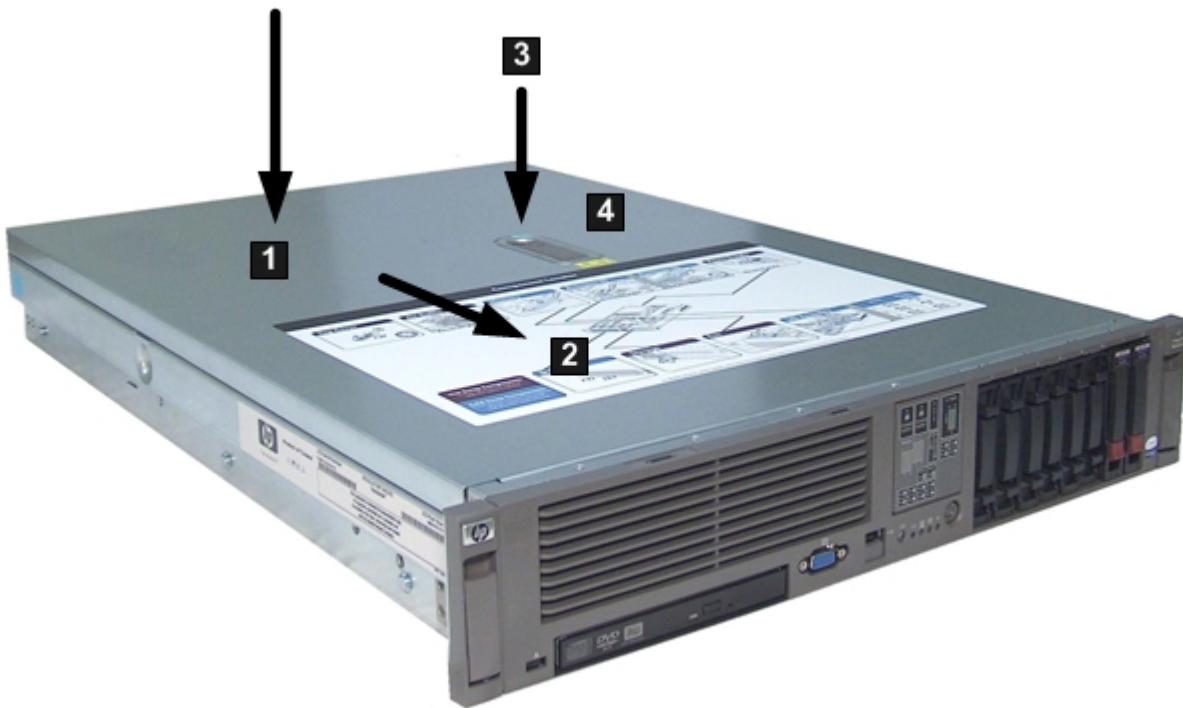
Replacing the Top Cover

To replace the top cover:

1. Ensure the cover release lever is in the open position.
2. Align the tabs of the top cover with the corresponding slots in the server and insert the tabs into the slots (1).
3. Slide the cover forward until it is flush with the front of the server (2).

4. Push the cover release lever down into the latched position (3).
5. Lock the cover release lever (if required) by turning the cam approximately 90 degrees clockwise (4).
6. Replace the allen wrench on the rear panel of the server.

Figure 39 Replacing the Top Cover



Removing and Replacing the Airflow Guide

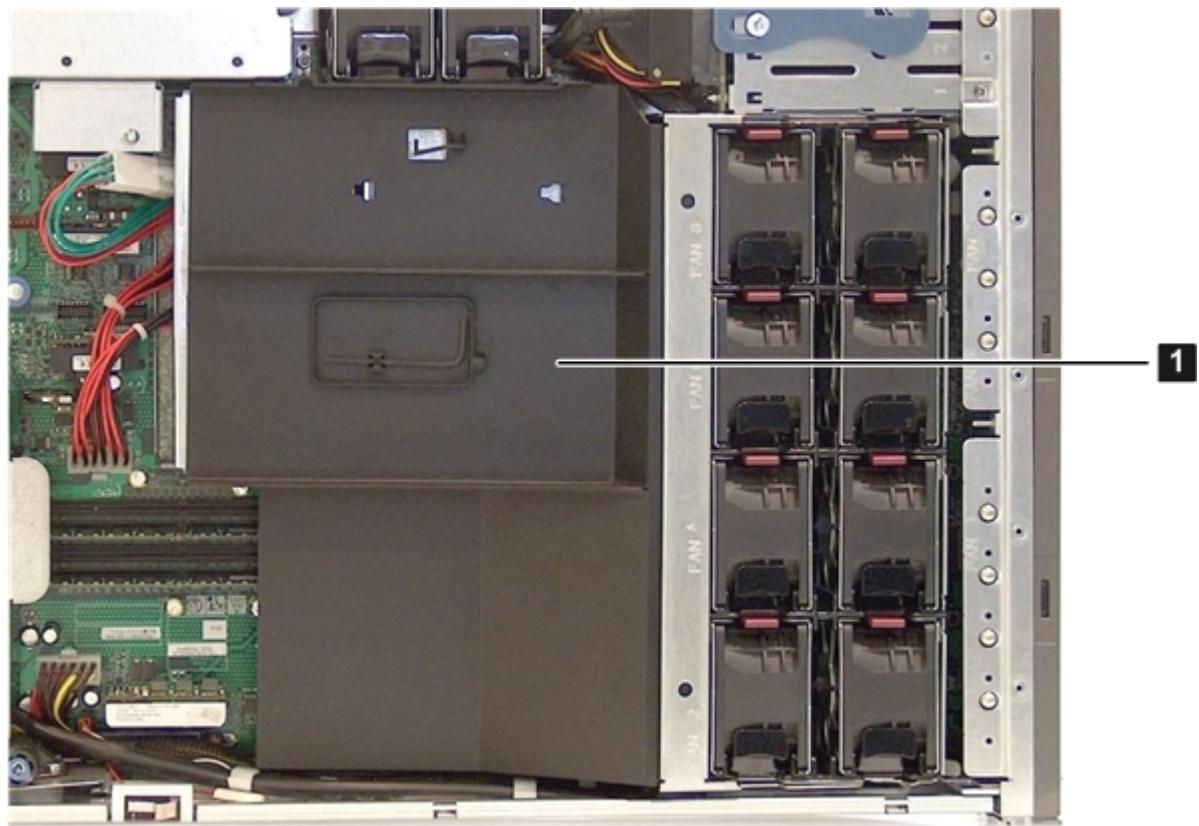
The airflow guide in the server directs airflow from the system fans to the processors and the system memory on the system board.

Removing the Airflow Guide

To remove the airflow guide from the server:

1. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
2. Locate the airflow guide.

Figure 40 Airflow Guide Location



3. Lift the fan carrier handle up approximately 3 cm (1.5 in) (1). See [Figure 41](#).
4. Lift the airflow guide straight up and out of the server (2)

Figure 41 Fan Carrier Handle

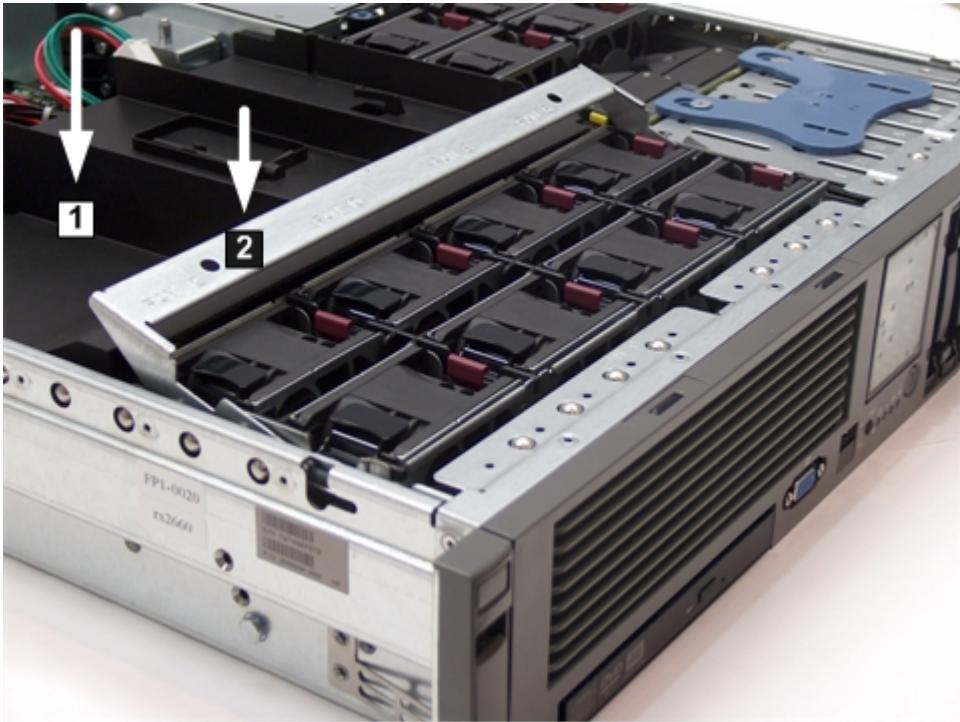


Replacing the Airflow Guide

To replace the airflow guide:

1. Ensure the fan carrier handle is raised enough to replace the airflow guide.
2. Place the airflow guide on the edge of the fan carrier and push it down into place on the processor cage (1). See [Figure 42 \(page 142\)](#).
3. Push the fan carrier handle down until it is flush against the airflow guide (2).

Figure 42 Replacing the Airflow Guide



4. Ensure that the fans are seated correctly in their connectors by gently pressing down on each fan in the fan carrier.
5. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).
6. Replace the server back into the rack. See [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).

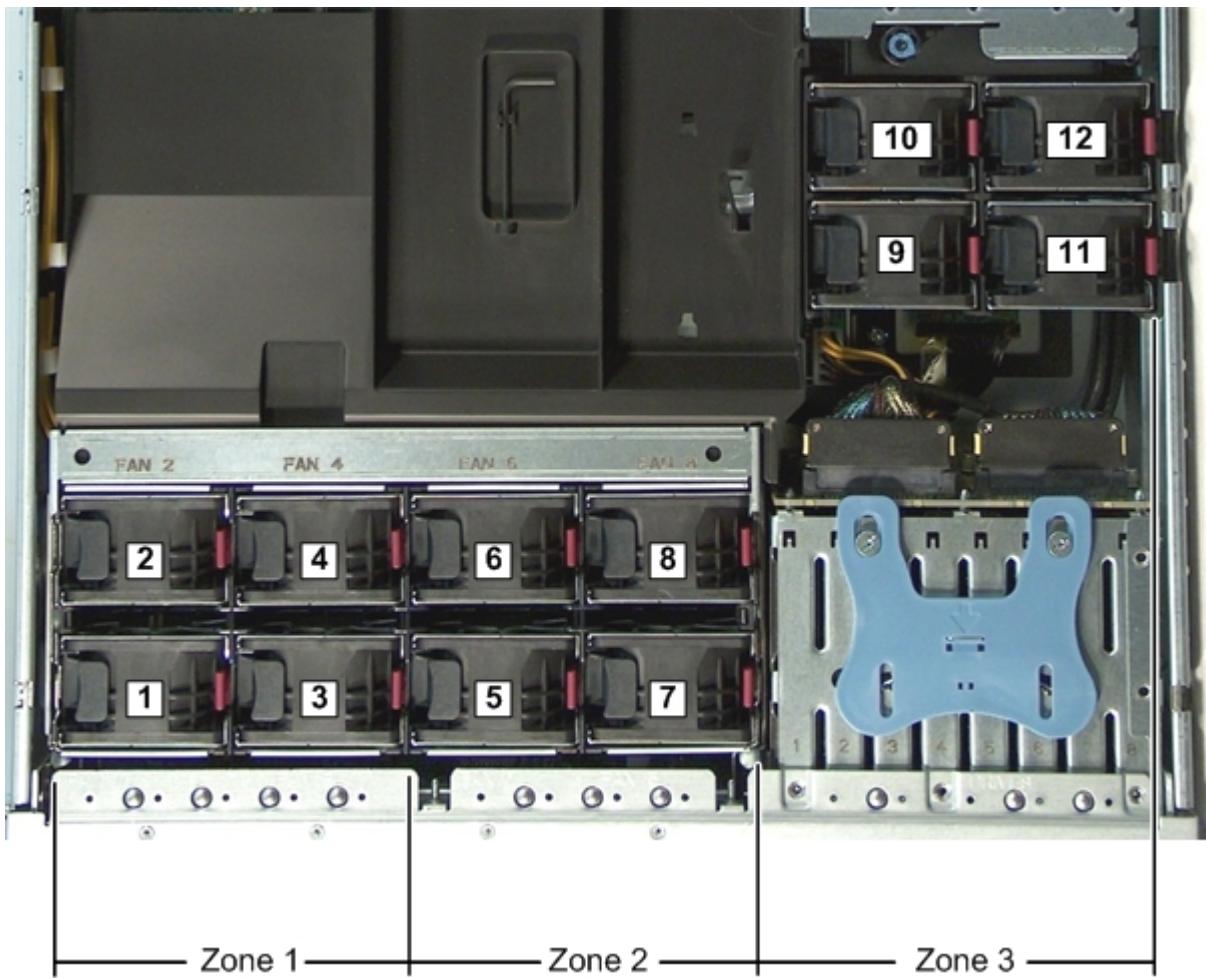
Removing and Replacing a Hot-Swappable Server Fan

When removing a hot-swappable server fan from the server, there are different procedures depending on if you have a Data Center server or an Office Friendly server.

Data Center Server

Twelve fans cool the Data Center server. The fans are all redundant, hot-swappable, and interchangeable. Fans 1 through 8 are located in a removable fan carrier directly behind the front bezel. Fan units 9 through 12 are located in a removable I/O fan carrier between the SAS backplane and the I/O card cage. The server is set up into three cooling zones. Fans 1 through 4 cool Zone 1. Fans 5 through 8 cool Zone 2. Fans 9 through 12 cool Zone 3. Each zone can have one fan failure and still run, with the other fans in the zone speeding up until the failed fan is replaced. Replace the fans using the procedures in this section whether the server is powered on or off.

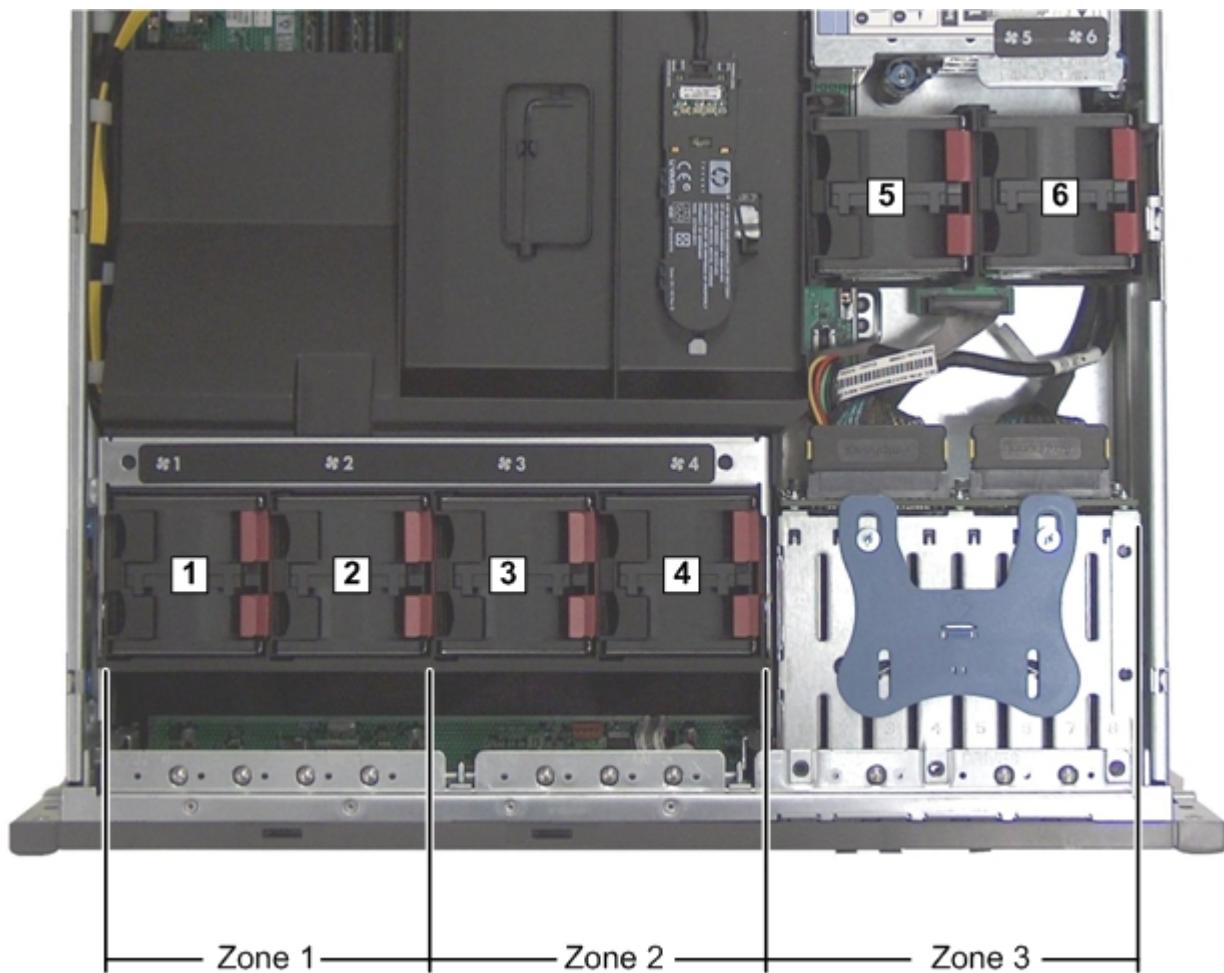
Figure 43 Data Center Server Fan and Cooling Zones



Office Friendly Server

There are six interchangeable, hot-swappable dual-rotor server fans in the Office Friendly rx2660 server. The Office Friendly fans have two fan rotors per fan. Fans 1 through 4 are located in a removable fan carrier directly behind the front bezel. Fan units 5 and 6 are located in a removable I/O fan carrier between the SAS backplane and the I/O card cage. The server is set up into three cooling zones. Fans 1 and 2 cool Zone 1. Fan 3 and 4 cool Zone 2. Fans 5 and 6 cool Zone 3. Fan redundancy is only supported in Zone 1 and Zone 3. If you lose one fan rotor in either of these zones, the rest of the fans in that zone run at maximum speed and the server does not shut down. If you lose one fan rotor in Zone 2, the BMC performs a soft shutdown in 40 seconds.

Figure 44 Office Friendly Server Fan and Cooling Zones



Removing a Server Fan

- △ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions might result in damage to the server.
- NOTE:** A hot-swappable device does not require interaction with the operating system before the device is removed from or installed into the server.
- To remove a server fan unit:
1. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
 2. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).

① **IMPORTANT:**

Data Center

You can have one failed fan per zone. The fans speed up to compensate for the failed fan. If two fans fail in a given zone, you have 30 seconds to replace the failed fan. Otherwise, the server performs a soft shut down due to an overheat condition.

Office Friendly

You can have one failed fan rotor per zone in Zone 1 or Zone 3. The fans speed up to compensate for the failed fan rotor. If you have two rotors fail in Zone 1 or Zone 3, or one rotor fail in Zone 2, you have 30 seconds to replace the failed fan. Otherwise, the server performs a soft shut down due to an overheat condition.

3. When removing fans from a Data Center server, insert thumb and forefinger into the openings on the top of the fan and squeeze until the fan releases from the socket (1). See [Figure 45](#).

When removing fans from an Office Friendly server, use two hands to squeeze the two latches on the server fan (1). See [Figure 46](#).

4. Pull the fan straight up and out of the server (2).

△ **CAUTION:** Be careful when removing fans. If you remove them while the server is receiving power, keep your fingers away from the fan air intakes. The openings are large enough for your fingers to contact moving fan blades. The fans are labeled as follows:



Figure 45 Removing and Replacing a Data Center Server Fan

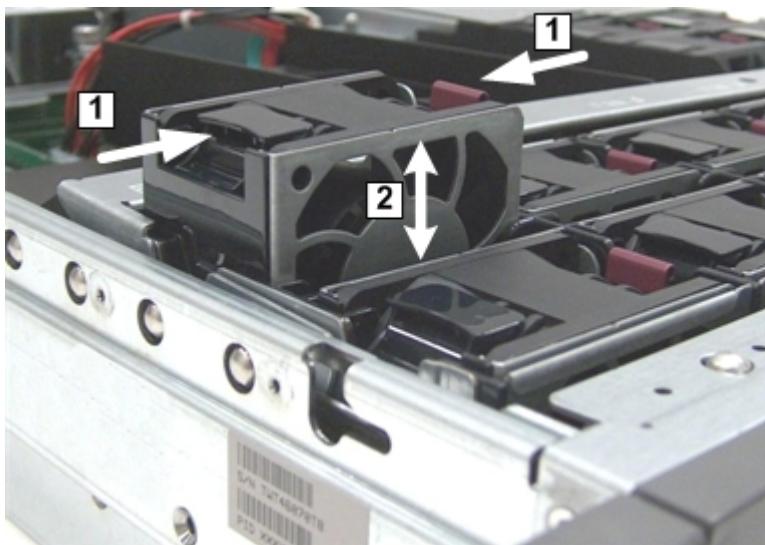
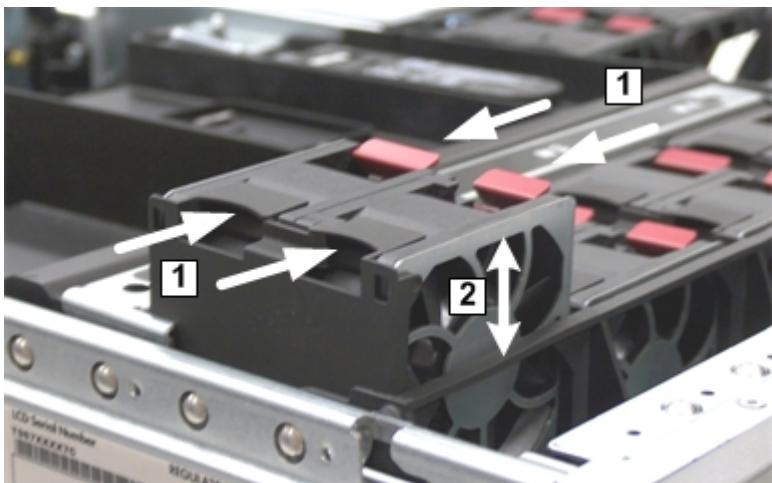


Figure 46 Removing and Replacing an Office Friendly Server Fan



Replacing a Server Fan

To replace a server fan:

- △ **CAUTION:** To prevent server components from overheating, replace the fan within 40 seconds. Failure to observe this caution causes the server to automatically shut down to prevent an overtemperature condition.

NOTE: The fan unit is keyed to fit into the fan housing in one orientation only. The release tab is on the right side of the fan unit when viewed from the front of the server.

1. Push the fan unit firmly into the fan housing until it is flush with the top of the server (2). See [Figure 45](#) or [Figure 46](#) depending on the type of fan in your server.

NOTE: It can take up to 10 seconds after installing a fan for the new fan LED to turn off.

2. Check the diagnostic LED on the front panel that corresponds to the replaced fan unit.
 - If the fan is functioning normally, the LED turns off.
 - If the fan fails, the LED is lit amber.
3. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).

Removing and Replacing a Hot-Swappable Power Supply

Depending on the server you have, the different servers have different power requirements. The Data Center server has one or two hot-swappable power supplies installed. The Office Friendly server has two power supplies installed. These power supplies are located at the rear of the server in a removable power supply housing.

The supported configuration of the Data Center server requires a minimum of one power supply. You can install or replace a hot-swappable power supply using the procedures in this section when power is on or off (if you have two power supplies).

The supported configuration of the Office Friendly server is two power supplies. You can install or replace a hot-swappable power supply using the procedures in this section when power is on or off.

- △ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can cause damage to the server.

NOTE: A hot-swappable device does not require that you interact with the operating system before the device is removed from, or installed into, the server.

Power to the server does not have to be off to install or replace a hot-swappable power supply as long as there is another power supply installed in the server, and is connected to a power source.

Power Supply Loading Guidelines

The supported configuration for the Data Center server requires that at least one power supply be installed in slot P1 or slot P2. You can install a second, optional, hot-swappable power supply to provide 1+1 capability. The right side (viewed from the rear of the server) hot-swappable power supply is identified as P1, and the second hot-swappable power supply to the left is P2. See [Figure 47](#).

The supported configuration for the Office Friendly server requires that both power supplies be installed.

CAUTION: When a second power supply is not used (Data Center server only), the empty power supply slot must remain covered with the supplied metal filler panel. Failure to observe this caution can result in damage due to overheating.

Install the hot-swappable power supply in the server before attaching the new power cord. Failure to observe this precaution can result in damage to the server.

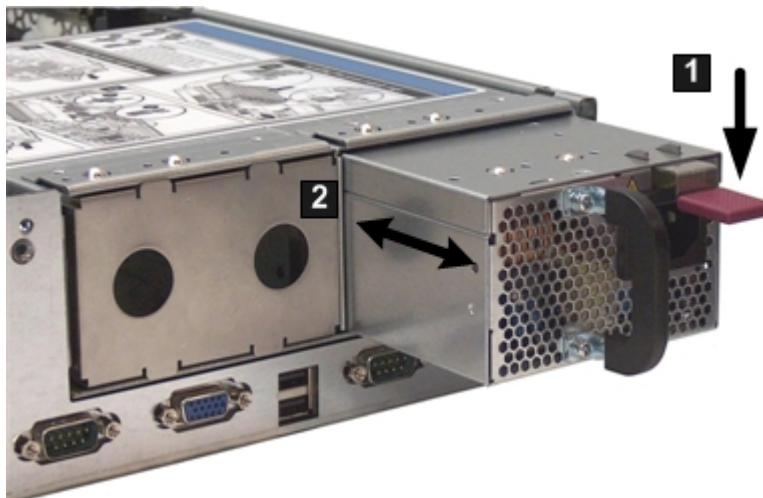
NOTE: The Office Friendly server can run on only one power supply. However, two power supplies must be installed to meet the acoustic requirements for an Office Friendly server. Replace a failed power supply as soon as possible.

Removing a Power Supply

To remove a power supply:

1. Move the cable management arm from the rackslide nearest the power supplies enough to allow access to the power supplies.
2. Remove the power cord plug from the power supply receptacle.
3. Grasp the power supply handle and push the locking tab down with your thumb to release the power supply from the socket on the power supply riser board (1).
4. Supporting the power supply with both hands, pull the power supply out of the server (2).

Figure 47 Removing and Replacing a Power Supply



Replacing a Power Supply

To replace a power supply:

1. Remove the metal filler panel, if necessary.
2. Supporting the power supply with both hands, slide it into the empty slot until it clicks into place (2).

① **IMPORTANT:** Ensure the power supply is flush with the adjacent power supply or metal filler panel.

3. Plug the power cord into the power supply receptacle.
4. Attach the power cord to the power cord anchor attached to the power supply.

Removing and Replacing a Hard Drive Filler

There are hard drive fillers installed in a vertical orientation for all slots that do not contain a hard drive. The slot fillers are hot-swappable.

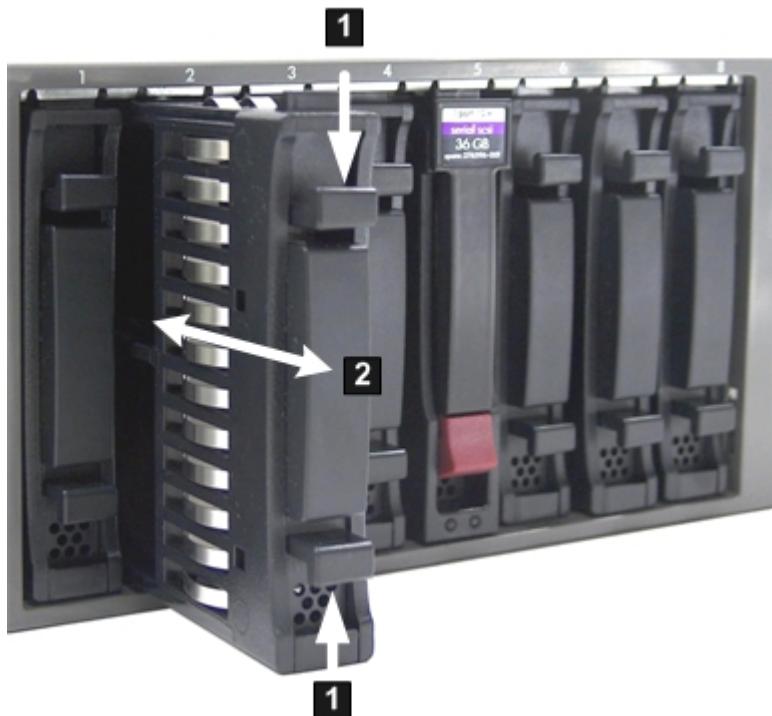
① **IMPORTANT:** For cooling purposes, always leave hard drive fillers in slots that do not contain a hard drive.

Removing a Hard Drive Filler

To remove a hard drive filler:

1. Squeeze the tabs on the front of the filler to release it from the slot in the drive bay (1).
2. Pull gently until the filler slides out of the server (2).

Figure 48 Removing and Replacing a Hard Drive Filler



Replacing a Hard Drive Filler

To replace a hard drive filler:

1. Orient the hard drive filler so that the airflow holes are on the bottom of the filler.
2. Insert the filler into the slot guides, and slide the filler into the slot until it clicks into place and is fully seated (2).

Removing and Replacing a Hot-Pluggable SAS Hard Drive

You can install up to eight hot-pluggable SAS hard drives, located on the front panel of the server. Replace the SAS hard drives using these procedures when server power is on or off.

The SAS hard drives are small form factor 2.5 in. disk drives. Supported capacities are as follows:

- 36 GB
- 73 GB
- 146 GB

CAUTION: A hot-pluggable device might require that you interact with the operating system before you can safely remove it from, or install it into, the server. Verify that the operating system supports removing and replacing disk drives while the operating system is running. If the operating system does not support this feature, shut down the operating system before attempting this procedure. Failure to observe this caution can cause system failure.

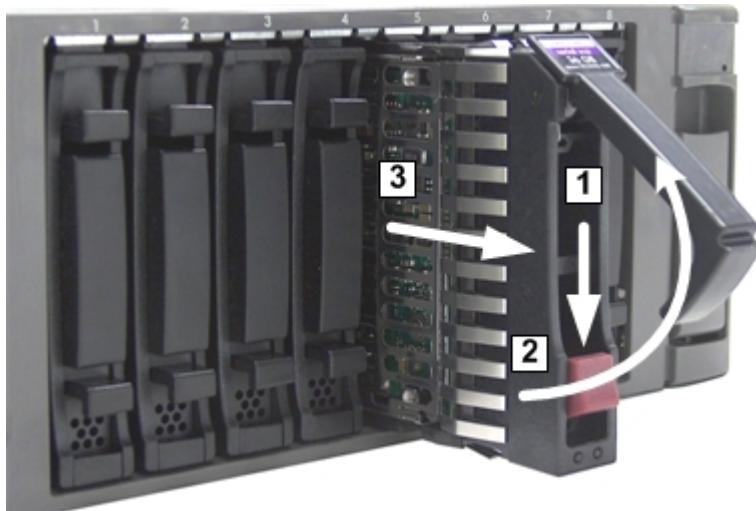
NOTE: The replacement SAS hard drive must have the same product number as the disk drive that is replaced.

Removing a SAS Hard Drive

To remove a SAS hard drive:

1. Push down on the release tab (1). The drive extraction handle extends from the drive.
2. Pull the extraction handle up (2).
3. Gently slide the hot-pluggable hard drive out of the server (3).

Figure 49 Removing a Hot-Pluggable Hard Drive



NOTE: For cooling purposes, always leave hard drive fillers in empty drive slots.

Replacing a SAS Hard Drive

To install a SAS hard drive:

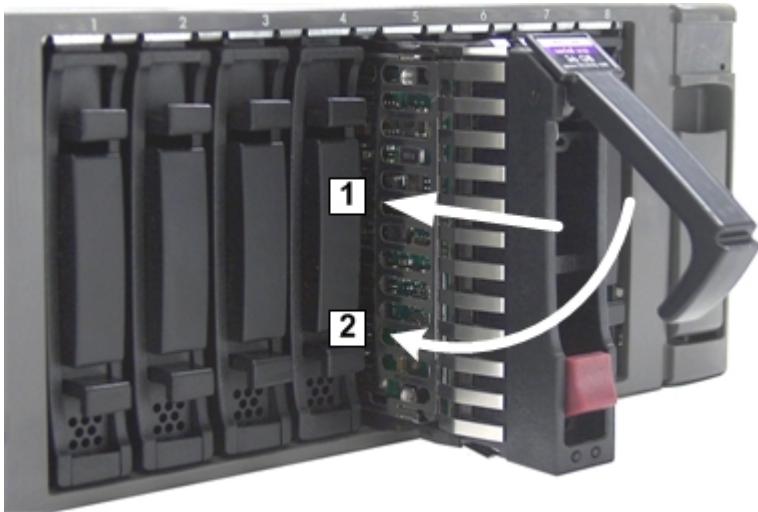
NOTE: Load the SAS hard drives in order, starting with number 8, working from right to left.

1. Remove the SAS hard drive filler if required. See “[Removing a Hard Drive Filler](#)” (page 148).

NOTE: Save the SAS hard drive filler for future use. For cooling purposes, always place hard drive fillers in empty drive slots.

2. Insert the SAS hard drive into the slot guides, and slide the drive into the slot until it seats into the socket on the disk backplane (1). See [Figure 50 \(page 150\)](#) for installation procedures.
3. Close the drive-ejector handle by pushing it down until it clicks into place (2).

Figure 50 Replacing a SAS Hard Drive



4. Observe the following SAS hard drive LEDs to ensure the drive is functional.
 - Drive activity LED
 - Drive status LED

Removing and Replacing the DVD Drive

The DVD drive is located in the front of the server.

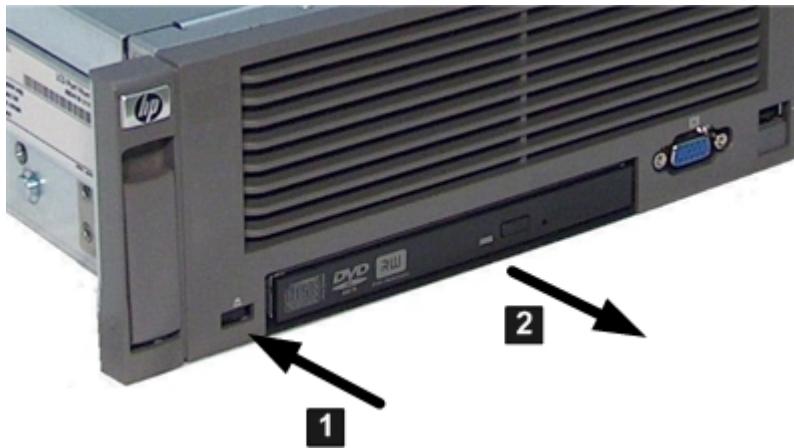
- ⚠ WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.
- Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.
- Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.
-
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.
-

Removing the DVD Drive

To remove the DVD drive:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).
2. Insert a tool (such as a flat head screwdriver) that fits into the release slot to the left of the DVD drive, and then push firmly to eject the drive out of the bay (1).
3. Pull the DVD drive straight out to remove it from the server (2).

Figure 51 Removing the DVD Drive



Replacing the DVD Drive

To replace a DVD drive:

1. Insert the DVD drive into the slot on the server, and then push it straight into the drive bay until it clicks into place.
2. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the Front Bezel

The front bezel provides server control and port access, and LED interfaces. You must power off the server to remove the front bezel.

Removing the Front Bezel

To remove the front bezel:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the four T-10 screws that hold the bezel to the server. There are two screws on each side of the server that attach to the bezel through the rack flanges (3).

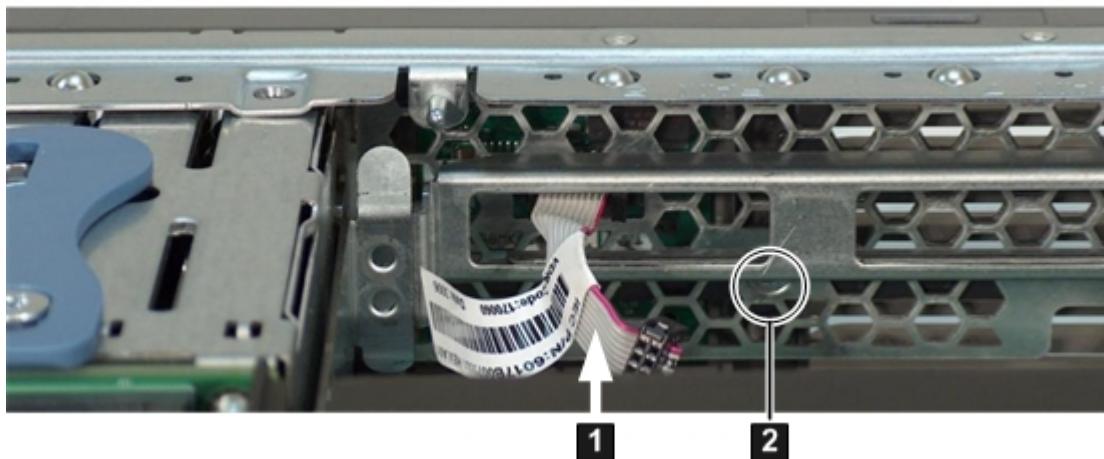
Figure 52 Removing the Front Bezel



4. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. Remove the system fans in the fan carrier. See “[Removing a Server Fan](#)” (page 144).

6. Remove the fan carrier. See “[Removing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 155).
7. Disconnect the System Insight Display power cable from the fan/display board. See [Figure 53](#).
8. Remove the T-10 bezel screw next to the System Insight Display on the inside of the server. See [Figure 53](#).

Figure 53 Bezel Screw Location



9. Grasp the bottom of the bezel and pull gently until it is free from the server. Rotate the bezel slightly upward and lift it off the server chassis.
10. While removing the bezel, make sure to guide the power connector on the System Insight Display through the hole in the server chassis.

- 1** System Insight Display power cable (disconnected from fan/display board) **2** T-10 bezel screw location

Replacing the Front Bezel

To replace the front bezel:

1. Guide the power connector on the System Insight Display through the hole in the server chassis. See [Figure 53](#).
2. Align the bezel slots with the tabs on the server, and rotate the bezel downward and gently push it into place so it is flush with the front server wall.
3. Replace the screws that attaches the bezel to the server.
4. Connect the System Insight Display power cable to the fan/display board.
5. Replace the fan carrier into the server. See “[Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 156).
6. Replace the system fans. See “[Replacing a Server Fan](#)” (page 146).
7. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
8. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
9. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the System Insight Display

The System Insight Display is located in the front of the server and is attached to the front bezel.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

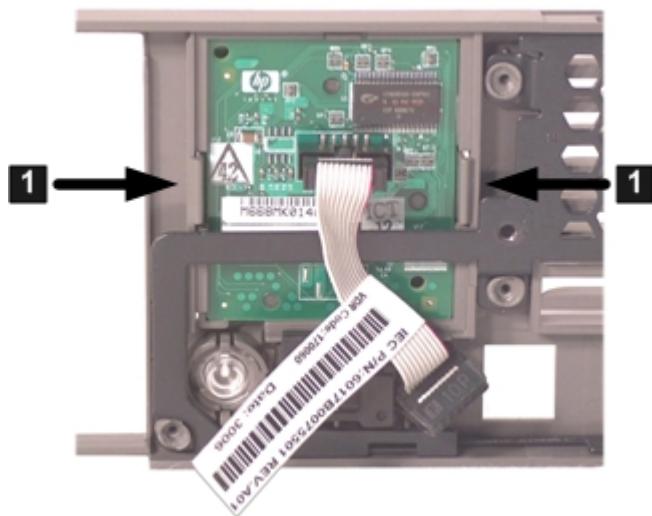
⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Removing the System Insight Display

To remove the System Insight Display:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Remove the front fan carrier assembly. See “[Removing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 155).
5. Disconnect the System Insight Display power cable from the fan/display board.
6. Remove the front bezel from the server. See “[Removing the Front Bezel](#)” (page 151)
7. Push on the two plastic clips that hold the System Insight Display to the bezel (1) and push the System Insight Display through the front of the bezel.

Figure 54 Removing the System Insight Display from the Front Bezel



Replacing the System Insight Display

To replace the System Insight Display:

1. Insert the System Insight Display into the opening in the front bezel and push the board toward the rear of the server until it snaps into place.
2. **NOTE:** The System Insight Display is keyed to fit into the bezel in only one direction.
3. Replace the front bezel on the front of the server. See “[Replacing the Front Bezel](#)” (page 152).

4. Reconnect the System Insight Display power cable to the fan/display board.
5. Replace the front fan carrier assembly. See “[Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 156).
6. Replace the fans into the fan carrier. See “[Replacing a Server Fan](#)” (page 146).
7. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
8. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
9. Respond **YES** to prompts regarding copying information onto the new board.
10. Verify the serial number and model string data information copied onto the new board by doing the following:
 - a. Boot to EFI.
 - b. Enter **Service** mode:

```
Shell> sysmode service
Current System Mode: ADMIN
You are now in SERVICE mode.
```
 - c. Use the `sysset` command to verify that all values are set:

```
Shell> sysset

System Information:
Manufacturer: hp
Product Name: server rx2660
Product Number: AB463A
Secondary Product Number is Identical
Serial number: SGH43442VB
Secondary Serial Number is Identical
UUID: 3C33C58E-2E5A-11D8-A33B-4188C0AEFAE2 (Valid)
Secondary UUID is Identical
Product ID: 0x601
```

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your `sysset` output might not exactly match the output shown here.

11. Verify the System Insight Display replacement and operation by using the following system utilities:
 - Use the iLO 2 MP DF command to check the customer replaceable unit (CRU) ID of the System Insight Display.

Removing and Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly

The server contains an fan carrier assembly, located behind the front bezel, that houses eight of the 12 server fans if you have a Data Center server; or four of the six fans if you have an Office Friendly Server.



WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or equipment damage.



CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

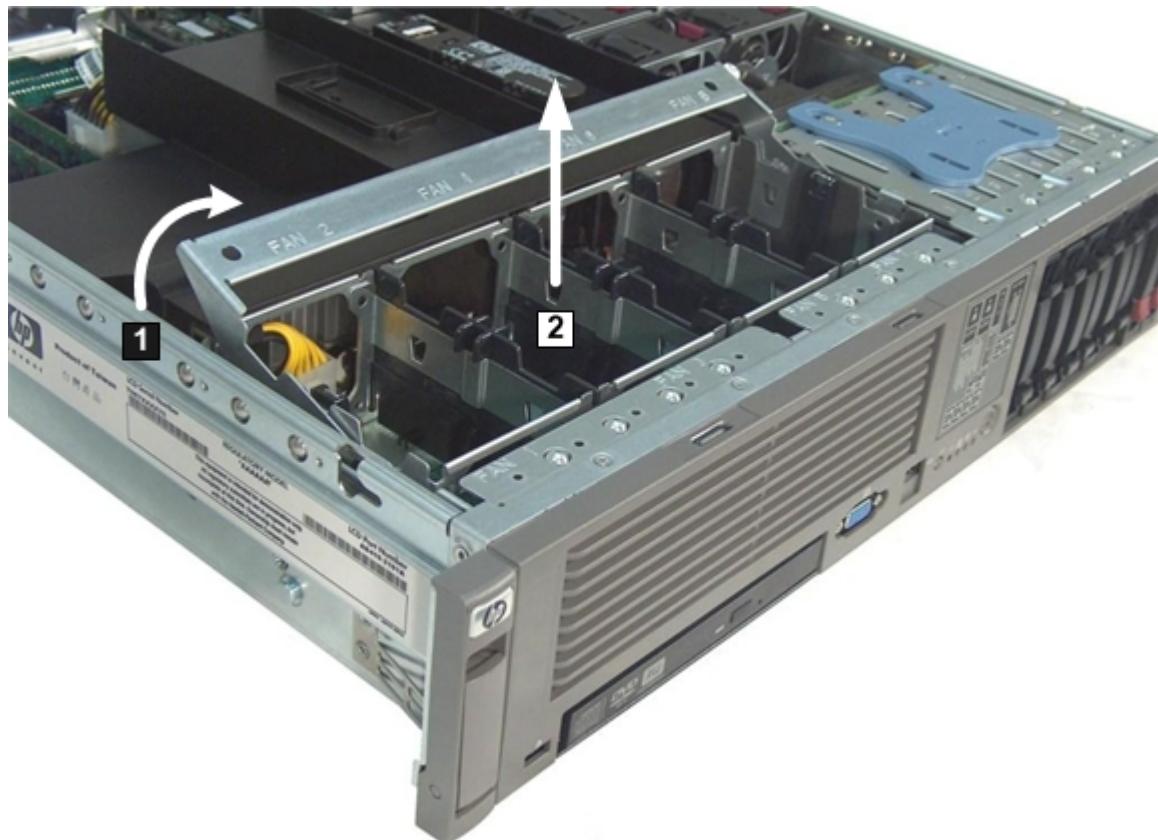
Removing the Fan Carrier Assembly

This procedure applies to the Data Center server fan assembly, or the Office Friendly server fan assembly.

To remove the fan carrier assembly:

1. Power off the server, and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Remove all of the fans from the fan carrier. See “[Removing a Server Fan](#)” (page 144).
5. Lift up on the fan carrier assembly handle and rotate it approximately 90 degrees (1). See [Figure 55](#).

Figure 55 Removing and Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly



6. Lift the fan carrier assembly straight up and out of the server (2). See [Figure 56](#) or [Figure 57](#).

Figure 56 Data Center Fan Carrier Assembly Removed



Figure 57 Office Friendly Server Fan Carrier Assembly Removed



Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly

This procedure applies to the Data Center server fan assembly, or the Office Friendly server fan assembly.

To replace the fan carrier assembly:

1. Align the tabs on the fan carrier assembly with the guide slots on the server and slide the assembly into the server. See [Figure 55](#).

2. Rotate the fan carrier assembly handle downward approximately 90 degrees until it closes flush against the airflow guide.
3. Install the fans in to the fan carrier. See “[Replacing a Server Fan](#)” (page 146).
4. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
6. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the I/O Fan Carrier Assembly

The server contains an I/O fan carrier assembly, located behind the SAS backplane, that houses four of the 12 server fans in the Data Center server, or two of the six fans if you have an Office Friendly Server.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

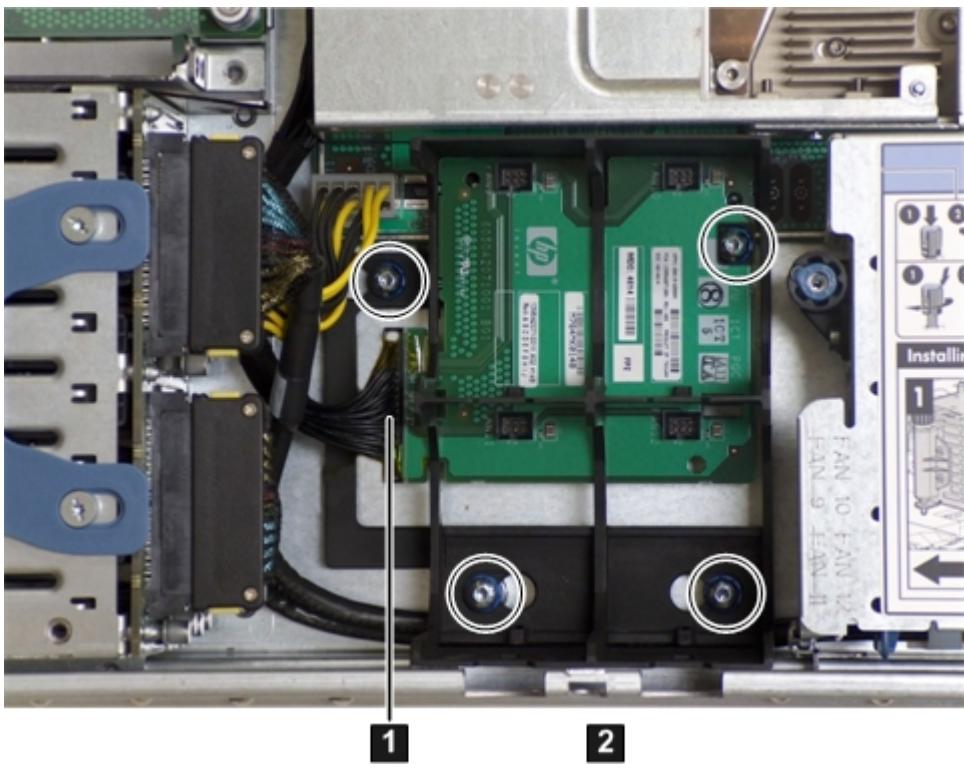
Removing the I/O Fan Carrier Assembly

This procedure applies to both the Data Center server and Office Friendly server.

To remove the I/O fan carrier assembly:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Disconnect the I/O fan carrier assembly power cable (1). See [Figure 58](#) for the Data Center server, or [Figure 59 \(page 158\)](#) for the Office Friendly server.
5. Remove the fans from the I/O fan assembly. See “[Removing a Server Fan](#)” (page 144).
6. Loosen the four T-15 screws that hold the I/O fan assembly to the system board. See [Figure 58 \(page 158\)](#) for the Data Center server, or [Figure 59](#) for the Office Friendly server.

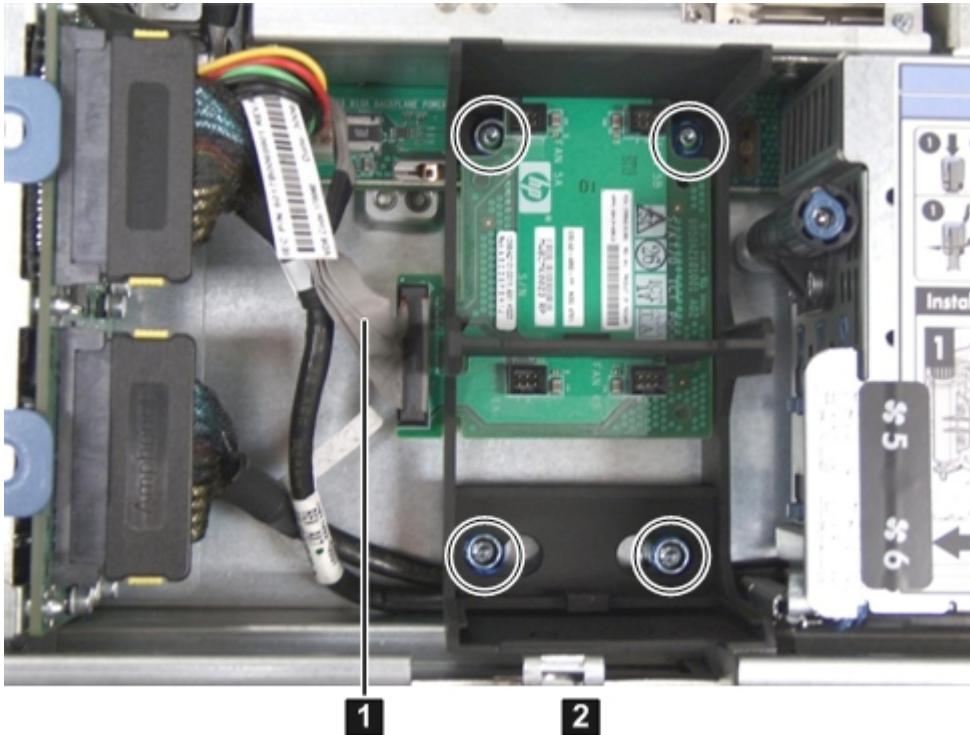
Figure 58 Removing and Replacing the Data Center Server I/O Fan Carrier Assembly



1 Power cable

2 T-15 screws (4)

Figure 59 Removing and Replacing the Office Friendly Server I/O Fan Carrier Assembly



1 Power cable

2 T-15 screws (4)

7. Lift the assembly straight up and out of the server.

Replacing the I/O Fan Carrier Assembly

This procedure applies to both the Data Center server and Office Friendly server.

To replace the I/O fan carrier assembly:

1. Align the pins on the system board with the holes in the I/O fan assembly, and put the assembly straight down into the server.
2. Attach the assembly to the server chassis by tightening the four T-15 screws. See [Figure 58 \(page 158\)](#) or [Figure 59](#) depending on your server type.
3. Install the fans into the I/O fan carrier assembly. See “[Replacing a Server Fan](#)” (page 146).
4. Reconnect the I/O fan carrier assembly power cable. See [Figure 58 \(page 158\)](#) or [Figure 59 \(page 158\)](#).
5. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
6. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
7. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the I/O Backplane Assembly

The I/O backplane assembly consists of the I/O backplane and a sheet metal enclosure. The I/O backplane contains three full-length public I/O slots.

Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly

Observe the following warning and cautions before removing the I/O backplane assembly.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

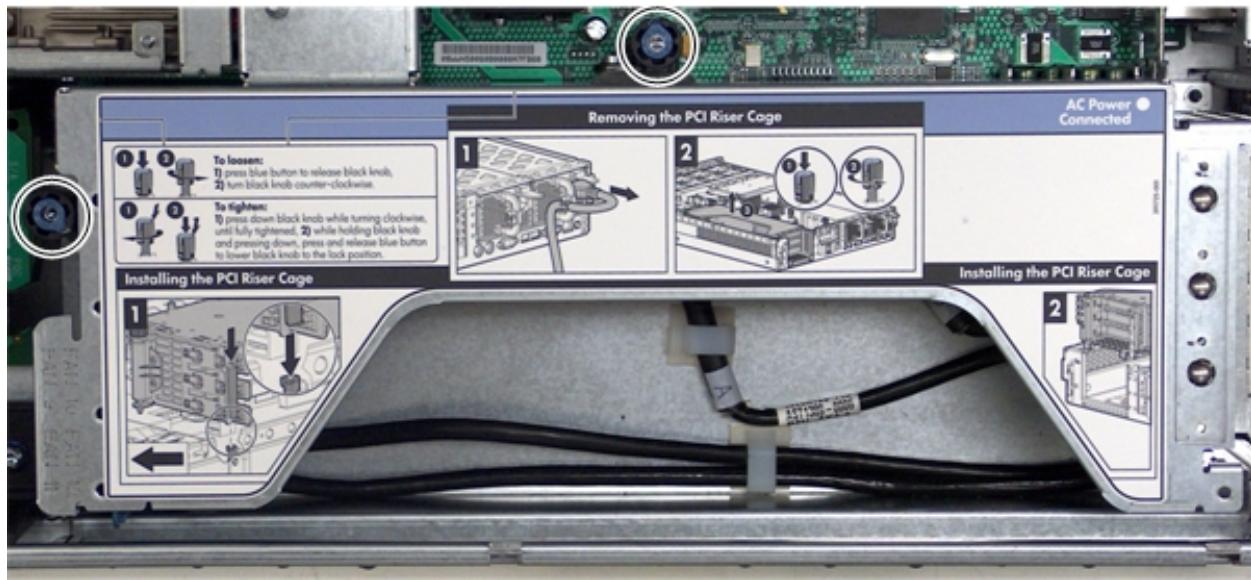
CAUTION: Record the slot location of all PCI cards as they are removed. Depending on the operating system, replacing PCI cards in a different location might require system reconfiguration and might cause boot failure.

To remove the I/O backplane assembly:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Disconnect all internal and external cables attached to the I/O cards in the I/O backplane assembly.

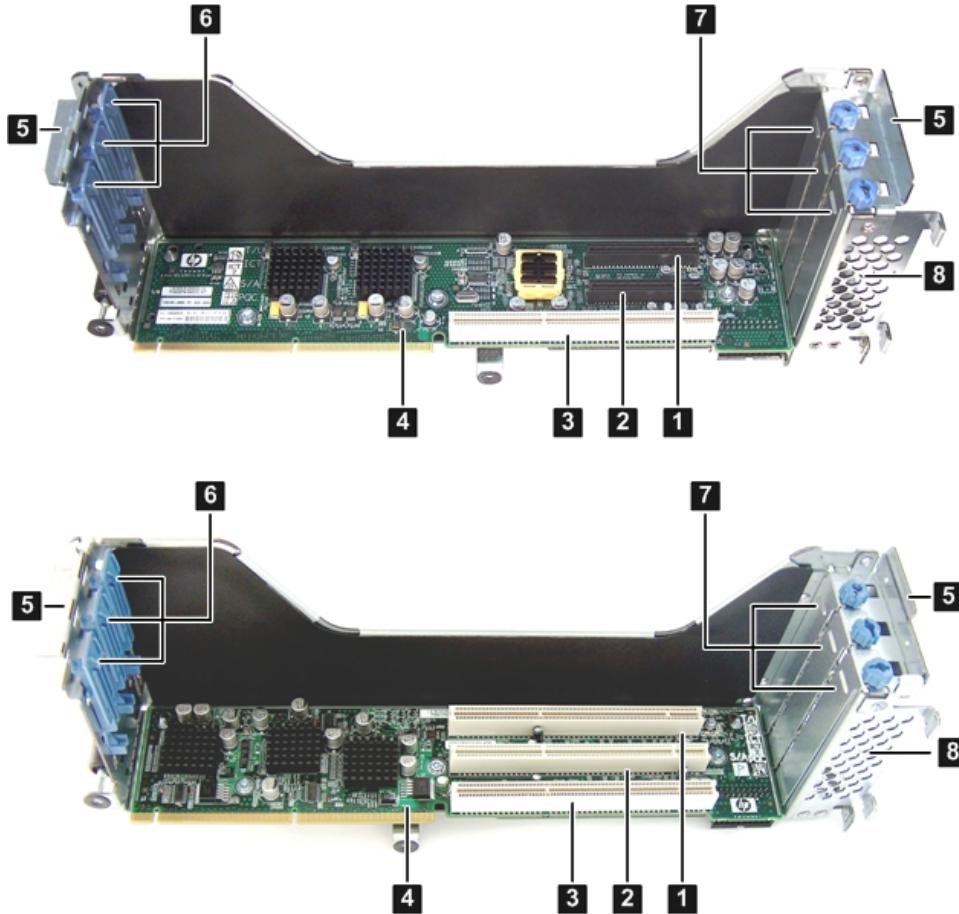
5. Loosen the two captive screws. See [Figure 60](#) for the screw locations.
 - a. Press the blue button to release the black knob.
 - b. Turn the black knob counter-clockwise until the captive screw is free from the system board.

Figure 60 Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly



6. Lift the assembly straight up and out of the server.

Figure 61 I/O PCI-X and PCIe/PCI-X Backplane Assembly Removed



- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Slot 1 (top, PCIe/PCI-X board; bottom PCI-X board) | 5 | Guide tabs |
| 2 | Slot 2 (top, PCIe/PCI-X board; bottom PCI-X board) | 6 | Gate latches (for full-length cards) |
| 3 | Slot 3 (PCI-X) | 7 | Bulkhead fillers |
| 4 | I/O backplane riser board (top, PCIe/PCI-X board; bottom PCI-X board) | 8 | Sheet metal enclosure |

Replacing the I/O Backplane Assembly

To replace the I/O backplane assembly:

1. Transfer any I/O cards from the removed I/O backplane assembly to the replacement I/O backplane assembly.
2. Align the tabs with the guide slots in the server and slide the I/O backplane assembly into place.
3. Tighten the two captive screws. See [Figure 60](#).
 - a. Press the black knob down while turning it clockwise until it is fully tightened.
 - b. While holding the black knob and pressing down, press and release the blue button to lower the black knob to the locked position.
4. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).
5. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).
6. Connect any external cables to the I/O cards in the I/O backplane assembly.
7. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).

Removing and Replacing a PCI-X/PCIe Card

PCI-X/PCIe cards are located in the I/O backplane assembly. There are three public slots available in the I/O backplane assembly. Removing or installing PCI-X/PCIe cards requires that the server be powered off. Depending on which I/O backplane was purchased, the I/O backplane assembly can contain three PCI-X slots, or a combination of PCI-X and PCIe slots (two PCIe slots, and one PCI-X slot). [Figure 61 \(page 160\)](#) shows the PCIe/PCI-X and PCI-X slot locations.

Removing a PCI-X/PCIe Card

Observe the following warnings and cautions before removing a PCI-X/PCIe card.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Record the slot location of all PCI-X/PCIe cards as they are removed. Depending on the operating system, replacing PCI-X/PCIe cards in a different location might require system reconfiguration.

To remove a PCI-X/PCIe card:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).

2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Disconnect all internal and external cables attached to the PCI-X/PCIe cards in the I/O backplane assembly.
5. Remove the I/O backplane assembly. See “[Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly](#)” (page 159).
6. Remove the slotted T-15 screw that attaches the card bulkhead to the server; use a T-15 driver to turn the screw counter-clockwise until it is free from the server. See [Figure 60](#) (page 160).

NOTE: [Figure 61 \(page 160\)](#) shows both the PCIe/PCI-X I/O backplane and the PCI-X backplane.

7. Pull the gate latch to release the edge of the PCI-X/PCIe card.
8. Grasp the card by the edges and lift it out of the server.

Installing a PCI-X/PCIe Card

Before installing a PCI-X/PCIe card, ensure that you install the proper drivers for the PCI-X/PCIe card.

To install a PCI-X/PCIe card:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover from the server. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Disconnect all internal and external cables attached to the PCI-X/PCIe cards in the I/O backplane assembly.
5. Remove the I/O backplane assembly from the server. See “[Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly](#)” (page 159).
6. Select an empty slot that is appropriate for the card you are installing. Depending on the type of board purchased, this is a PCI-X or PCIe card.
7. Remove the PCI-X/PCIe bulkhead filler if required.
8. Insert the replacement card into the card slot.
 - a. Insert the tab at the base of the card bulkhead into the slot in the server.
 - b. Align the card connectors with the slots on the I/O backplane.
 - c. Apply firm, even pressure to both sides of the card until it fully seats into the slot.

△ CAUTION: Ensure that you fully seat the card into the slot or the card could fail after power is applied to the slot.

9. Close the gate latch to secure the end of the card.
10. Replace the slotted T-15 screw that attaches the card bulkhead to the server; use a T-15 driver to turn the screw clockwise until it tightens to the server.
11. Install the I/O backplane assembly into the server. See “[Replacing the I/O Backplane Assembly](#)” (page 161).
12. Connect all internal and external cables to the PCI cards in the I/O backplane assembly.
13. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
14. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
15. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the Fan / Display Board

The fan/display board is a combination board that provides and supports the following functionalities:

- Fan power for the server fans
- Power switch and status LEDs
- DVD drive
- Front panel USB port
- Front panel VGA port

The fan/display board contains the power switch and the following status LEDs:

- Power LED
- System health LED
- Internal health LED
- External health LED
- Locator (UID) LED

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

NOTE: The fan/display board includes a USB connector that supports USB 2.0 (480 Mbps) and a VGA connector.

The fan/display board is also the secondary location of the UUID for the server. Do not remove the system board and fan/display board at the same time, or the UUID is deleted from the server.

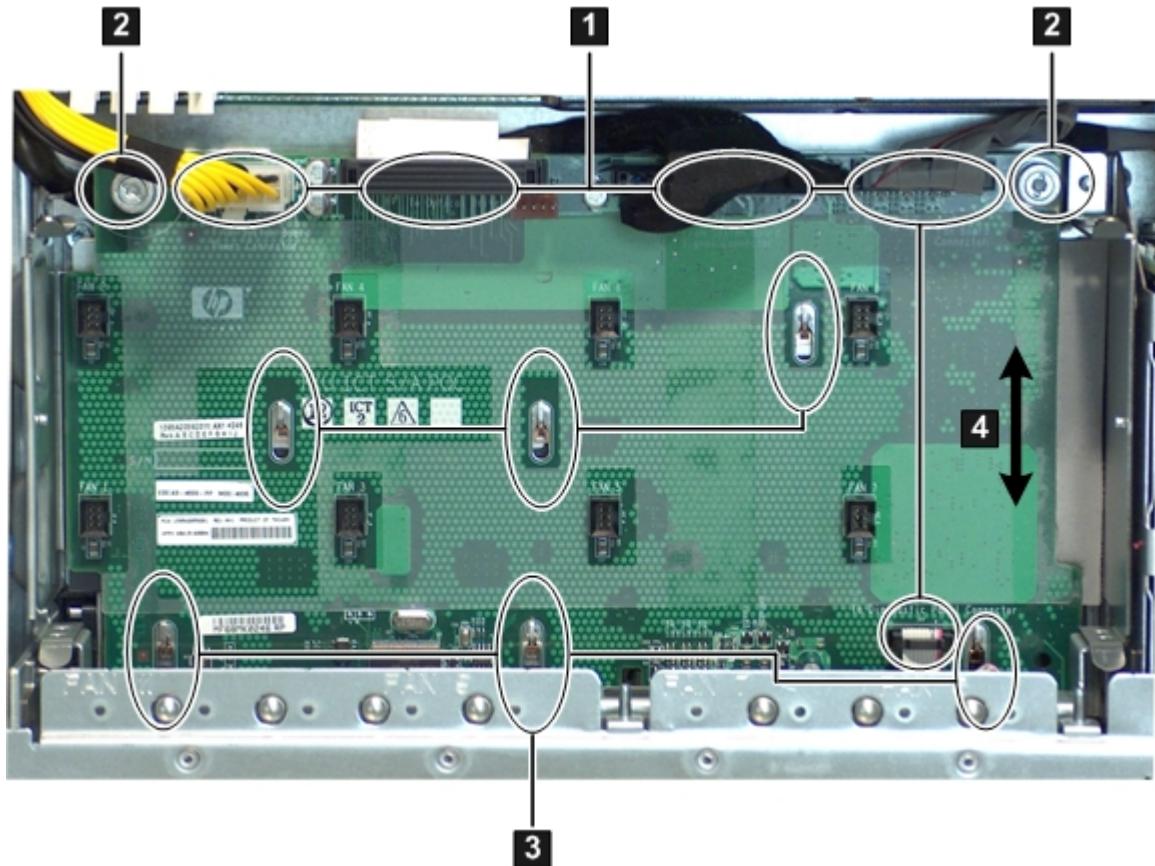
The procedure for removing the fan/display board for the Data Center server is the same for the Office friendly server.

Removing the Fan / Display Board

To remove the fan/display board:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Remove the server fans in the fan carrier. See “[Removing a Server Fan](#)” (page 144).
5. Remove the front fan carrier assembly. See “[Removing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 155).
6. Disconnect the five cables attached to the fan/display board (1). See [Figure 62](#).
7. Turn the captive knurled thumb screws counterclockwise until the screws release from the server (2).
8. Shuttle the board toward the rear of the server until the board keyways clear the server guide pins (3). Tilt the board toward the front of the server, and lift it out at an angle (4).

Figure 62 Removing and Replacing the Fan / Display Board



- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Cables connected to the fan/display board | 3 | Keyways on the fan/display board |
| 2 | Captive thumbscrews | 4 Fan/display board | |

NOTE: [Figure 62 \(page 164\)](#) shows the Data Center fan/display board. The Office Friendly board is nearly identical.

Replacing the Fan / Display Board

To replace the fan/display board:

1. Align the connectors with the openings on the front bezel and place the fan/display board onto the guide pins. Shuttle the board toward the front of the server until it locks into place (3).
2. Turn the knurled thumb screws clockwise until the board is secured into place (2).
3. Reconnect the five cables into the connectors on the fan/display board (1).
4. Replace the fan carrier. See [“Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly” \(page 156\)](#).
5. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).
6. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).
7. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).

NOTE: When replacing the fan/display board you are prompted to copy the primary UUID to the secondary location (**PRI to SEC**). Reply **y**.

Removing and Replacing System Memory

System memory modules, or DIMMs, are located on the system board.

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Removing System Memory

To remove system memory:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server out from the rack until it stops. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover from the server. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Remove the airflow guide. See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 140).
5. Release the DIMM from the slot.
 - a. Identify on the system board which DIMM you want to remove. See [Figure 63](#) for the slot IDs.
 - b. Push the appropriate extraction levers (found on either side of the DIMM slot) outward to the open position.
6. Remove the DIMM from the slot.

Figure 63 Memory Location and Slot IDs



Memory Installation Conventions

Before installing memory, read and understand the following memory installation conventions:

- Supported DIMM sizes and memory configurations
- DIMM load order
- DIMM slot IDs

Supported DIMM Sizes

System DIMMs seat onto the memory boards. The minimum server configuration requires at least one memory pair, or group of two DIMMs.

The following are the supported DIMM sizes for the server:

- 512 MB
- 1 GB
- 2 GB
- 4 GB

Memory Load Order

When installing memory, use a minimum of one pair of like-sized DIMMs. You can install additional DIMMs later. Install DIMMs in the appropriate slots on the system board. Each slot has a unique ID. See [Figure 63](#) for the DIMM slot IDs.

- △ **CAUTION:** Failure to observe the following cautions results in system degradation or failure:
- Do not mix DIMM sizes or types in a pair.
 - Load DIMM pairs in order of size from largest to smallest. For example, if you are installing a pair of 4-GB DIMMs and a pair of 1 GB DIMMs, install the pair of 4 GB DIMMs first.

Table 65 Memory Load Order

Pair Number	Memory Slots
1	0A; 0B
2	1A; 1B
3	2A; 2B
4	3A; 3B

Memory Loading Rules and Guidelines

Use the following rules and guidelines when installing memory:

- Install DIMMs in pairs
- Ensure all DIMMs pairs are identical
- Install pairs in order of size from largest to smallest
- Install DIMM pairs in the specified order

Installing Memory

To install memory:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server out from the rack until it stops. See [“Extending the Server from the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).
3. Remove the top cover from the server. See [“Removing the Top Cover” \(page 44\)](#).

4. Complete the following memory installation prerequisite tasks before installing the memory:
 - a. Determine the DIMM load order. For more information, see “[Memory Load Order](#)” ([page 166](#)).
 - b. See [Figure 63](#) to determine the DIMM slots to populate.
 - c. Read, understand, and follow the general guidelines to install memory in the server. See “[Memory Loading Rules and Guidelines](#)” ([page 166](#)).
5. Install the DIMM:
 - a. Align the DIMM with the slot located on the memory board, and align the key in the connector with the notch in the DIMM.
 - b. Firmly and evenly push on each end of the DIMM until it seats into the slot.
 - c. Ensure the extraction levers are in the fully closed position.
6. Verify the DIMM installation by using one of the following system utilities:
 - iLO 2 MP DF command
 - EFI info mem command
7. Replace the airflow guide. See “[Replacing the Airflow Guide](#)” ([page 142](#))
8. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” ([page 139](#)).
9. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” ([page 138](#)).
10. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” ([page 74](#)).

 **TIP:** If you see abnormal error lights after installing DIMMS, try uninstalling and reinstalling the DIMMs to make sure the DIMMS are correctly seated.

Removing and Replacing a Processor

The server uses single- or dual-core processors. A single-core processor contains one core, while a dual-core processor contains two cores that function as separate processors. Dual-core processors double the processing power of the server while maintaining the physical dimensions of a single processor.

Table 66 Supported Processor Configurations

Configuration	Processor Type	Number of Installed Processors	Number of Cores	Number of Logical Processors (Hyperthreading on)
1 P / 1 C	Single-core	1	1	2
1 P / 2 C	Dual-core	1	2	4
2 P / 2 C	Single-core	2	2	4
2 P / 4 C	Dual-core	2	4	8

-
- ⚠ WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.
Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.
Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.
-
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Ensure that processor speeds and cache sizes are identical for all processors.
Failure to observe this caution causes performance degradation or system failure.
The easiest way to ensure processor compatibility is to use processors with identical part numbers.
CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.
-

Processor Load Order

The server supports up to two processors on the processor board. The slots on the processor board are labeled CPU 0 and CPU 1. In single-processor servers, you must install the processor in the CPU 0 slot. In dual-processor servers, you must install the second processor in the CPU 1 slot.

Table 67 Processor Load Order

Processor	Slot
1	CPU 0
2	CPU 1

Required Tools

To install and remove processors, use the processor install tool fastened to the airflow guide.

Removing a Processor

To remove a processor:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
 2. If rack mounted, slide the server out from the rack until it stops. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
 3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
 4. Remove the airflow guide. See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 140).
 5. Open the processor cage.
 - a. Grasp the processor cage handle and apply adequate force to rotate the handle upward. See [Figure 64](#).
 - b. Use the handle to rotate the cage closure approximately 90 degrees toward the front of the server until it stops. See [Figure 65](#).
-
- ⓘ IMPORTANT:** Ensure the processors are entirely exposed and can clear the cage enclosure for removal.
-
6. Disconnect the processor power cable from the connector cable attached to the system board. See [Figure 66](#).
 7. Unlock the processor from the socket on the processor board. See [Figure 67](#).
 - a. Unfasten the processor installation tool (2.5 mm driver) from the tool holder on the airflow guide.

- b. Insert the processor tool into the hole on the side of the heatsink.
- c. Rotate the processor tool counter-clockwise 180 degrees.

△ CAUTION: The processor zero insertion force (ZIF) socket is locked and unlocked by turning the processor tool *half* of a full turn. The counter-clockwise 180 degree rotation (half turn) unlocks the socket. A clockwise 180 degree rotation locks the socket. Attempting to turn the locking mechanism more than 180 degrees can severely damage the socket.

- d. Refasten the processor install tool (2.5 mm driver) to the tool holder on the airflow guide.
8. Remove the processor from the processor slot.
 - a. Carefully grasp the sheet metal that encases the processor.
 - b. Pull the processor straight up and out of the server.
9. Protect the processor from damage.
 - a. Install the protective pin cover on the processor connectors to shield the connector pins.
 - b. Place the processor in an anti-static container.

Figure 64 Opening and Closing the Processor Cage

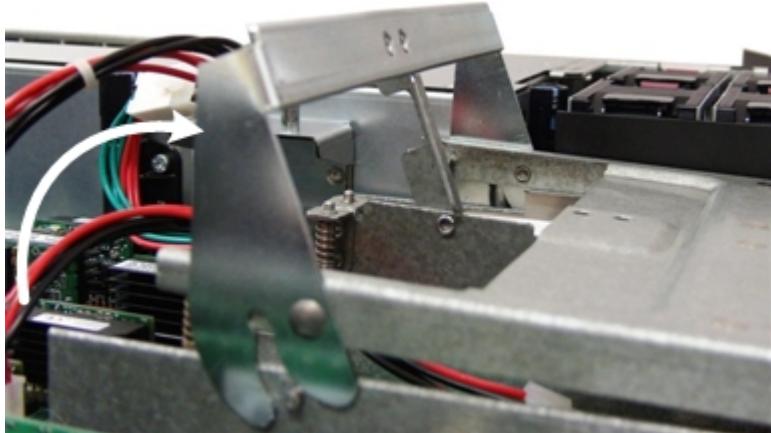


Figure 65 Processor Cage Open

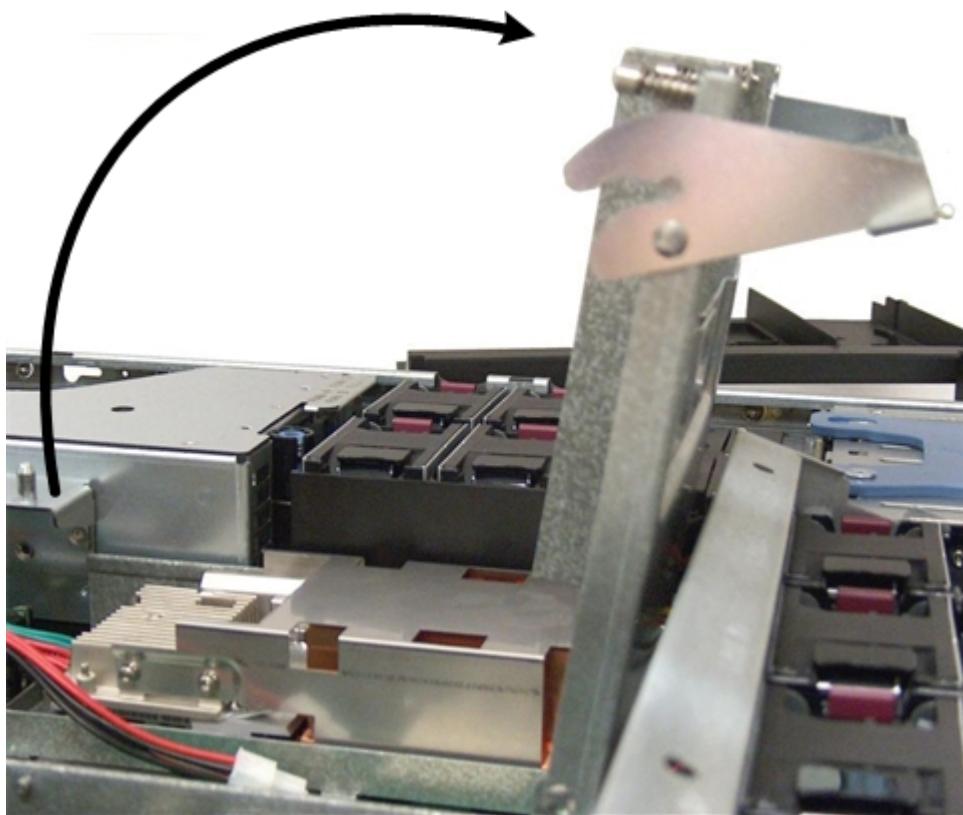


Figure 66 Processor Power Connectors and Cables

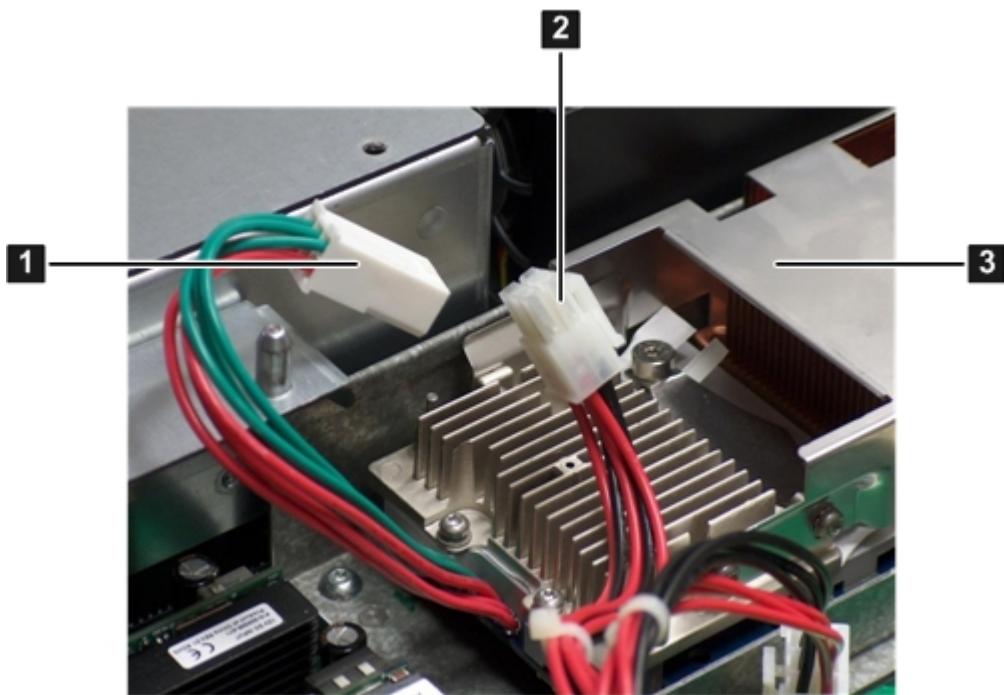


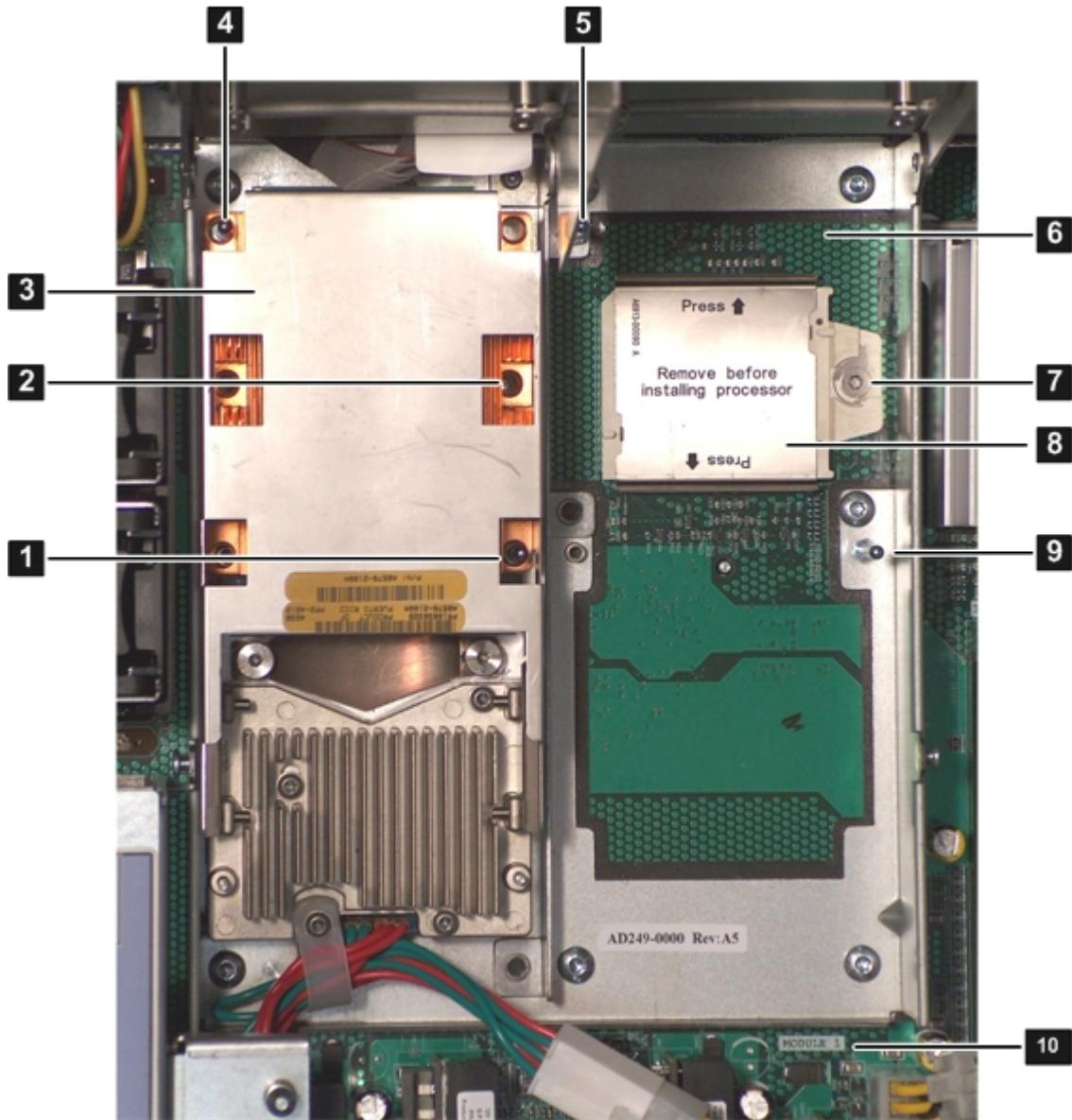
Figure 67 shows the processor ZIF socket location and the alignment holes of an installed processor.

1 Power connector on the processor

2 Power cable from the system board

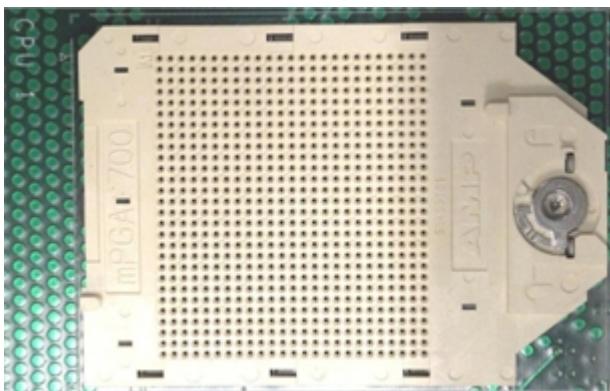
3 Processor

Figure 67 Processor ZIF Socket, and Alignment Holes and Posts



- | | | | |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Alignment hole on processor | 6 | Processor slot 1 |
| 2 | ZIF socket for processor 0 | 7 | ZIF socket for processor 1 |
| 3 | Processor 0 (in slot 0) | 8 | Processor slot 1 dust cover |
| 4 | Alignment hole on processor | 9 | Alignment post on processor cage |
| 5 | Alignment post on processor cage | 10 | Processor 1 slot label (module 1) |

Figure 68 ZIF Socket Unlocked



Installing a Processor

NOTE: Prior to installing a processor into the server, read the following instructions carefully and refer to the figures in this chapter for a complete understanding of this process.

To install a processor:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server out from the rack until it stops. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Remove the airflow guide (if not already done). See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 140).
5. Open the processor cage (if not already done). See [Figure 64](#).
 - a. Grasp the processor cage handle, and apply adequate force to rotate the handle upward.
 - b. Use the handle to rotate the cage closure approximately 90 degrees toward the front of the assembly until it stops. See [Figure 65](#).

! **IMPORTANT:** Ensure the processor slot is entirely exposed. The processor must clear the cage enclosure for proper installation.

6. Locate the appropriate processor slot (CPU 0 or CPU 1) for the processor installation. See [Figure 67](#) for the slot locations on the system board.
7. Remove the plastic airflow blocker covering the processor slot (if necessary).
8. Remove the protective dust cover from the processor socket (if necessary).
9. Ensure the cam on the processor ZIF socket is in the unlocked, counterclockwise position. See [Figure 68](#).

△ CAUTION: The processor zero insertion force (ZIF) socket is locked and unlocked by turning the processor tool *half* of a full turn. The counter-clockwise 180 degree rotation (half turn) unlocks the socket. A clockwise 180 degree rotation locks the socket. Attempting to turn the locking mechanism more than 180 degrees can severely damage the socket.

10. Remove any protective packaging from the processor.

NOTE: Protective covers are installed to protect connector pins. Save the covers for future use.

11. Inspect the processor pins, and verify the pins are not bent.

12. Align the alignment holes on the processor with the alignment posts on the processor cage, and carefully lower the processor onto the processor socket. See [Figure 67](#).

⚠ **CAUTION:** Do not press the processor into the socket. When properly aligned, the processor pins seat into the socket. No additional pressure is required. Damage to the pins can occur if pressure is applied.

13. Lock the processor into the socket on the processor board. See [Figure 67](#).
 - a. Unfasten the processor install tool (2.5 mm driver) from the tool holder on the airflow guide.
 - b. Insert the processor tool into the hole on the side of the heatsink.
 - c. Rotate the processor tool clockwise 180 degrees.
-

⚠ **CAUTION:** The processor zero insertion force (ZIF) socket is locked and unlocked by turning the processor tool *half* of a full turn. The counter-clockwise 180 degree rotation (half turn) unlocks the socket. A clockwise 180 degree rotation locks the socket. Attempting to turn the locking mechanism more than 180 degrees can severely damage the socket.

- d. Fasten the processor install tool (2.5 mm driver) to the tool holder on the airflow guide.
14. Connect the processor power cable into the connector cable that attaches directly to the processor board. See [Figure 66](#).
15. Close the processor cage. See [Figure 65](#).
 - a. Grasp the processor cage handle and rotate the cage closure inward toward the rear of the assembly until it is completely closed.
 - b. Apply adequate force to push the handle down until it is flush with the cage.
16. Replace the airflow guide. See “[Replacing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 142).
17. Replace the top cover. “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
18. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
19. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
20. Verify processor replacement and operation by using the system utilities.
 - Use the iLO 2 MP ss command to verify operation
 - Use the EFI info cpu command to verify operation

Removing and Replacing the Power Supply Housing

The power supplies seat into a housing that attaches to the system board through the power supply riser board.

⚠ **WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Removing the Power Supply Housing

To remove the power supply housing:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Loosen the three captive screws shown in [Figure 69](#) (page 174).
 - a. Press the blue button to release the black knob.
 - b. Turn the black knob counterclockwise until the captive screw is free from the system board.
5. Lift the power supply housing straight up and out of the server.

NOTE: The power supply riser board comes out as part of the power supply housing.

Figure 69 Removing the Power Supply Housing

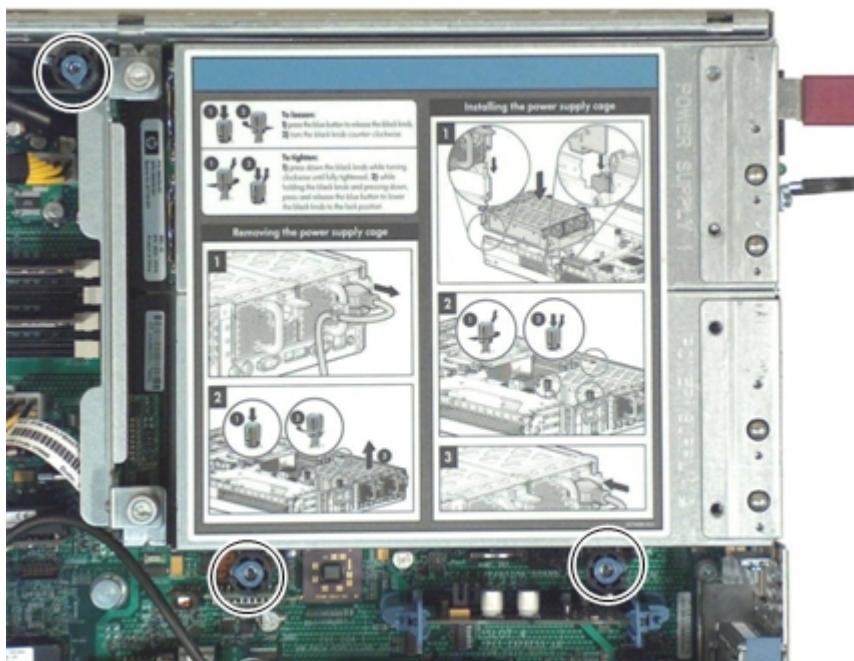
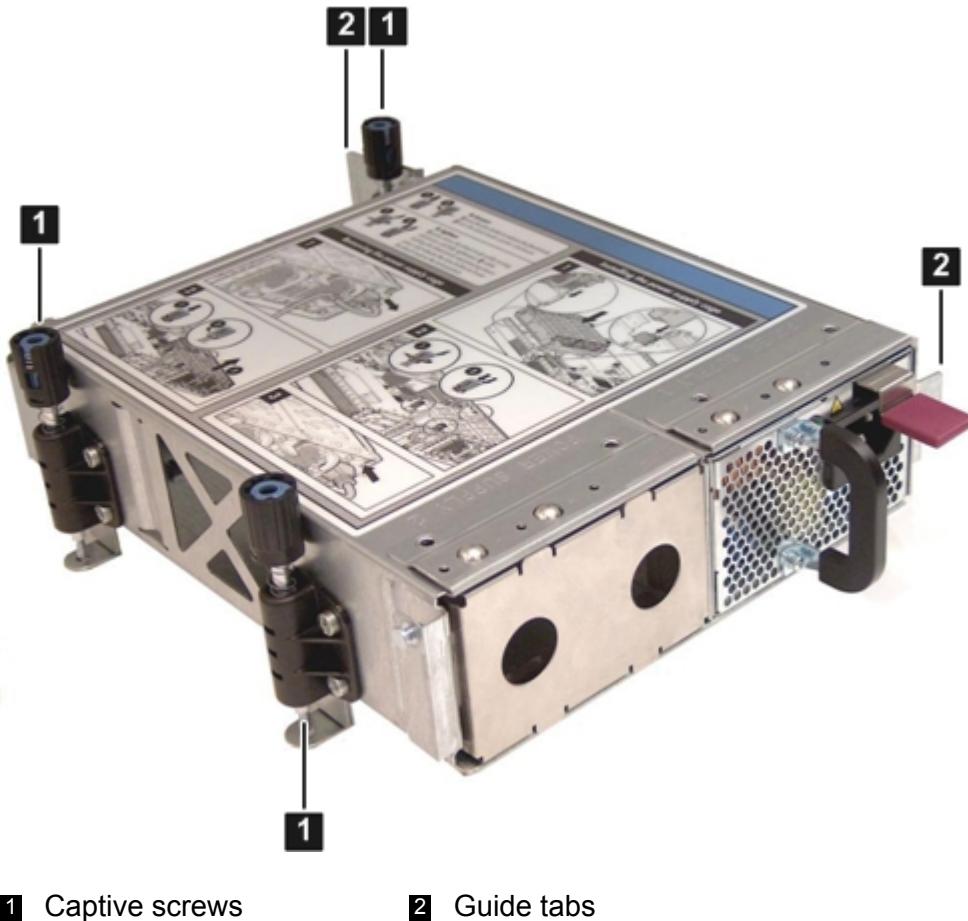


Figure 70 Power Supply Housing Removed From the Server



1 Captive screws **2** Guide tabs

Replacing the Power Supply Housing

To replace the power supply housing:

1. Insert the tabs on the power supply housing into the server guide slots and align the BPS riser board with the connector on the system board. Set the power supply housing into place.
2. Tighten the three captive screws.
 - a. Press the black knob down while turning it clockwise until it is fully tightened.
 - b. While holding the black knob and pressing down, press and release the blue button to lower the black knob to the locked position.
3. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
5. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the Power Supply Riser Board

The power supply riser board attaches the power supplies to the system board.

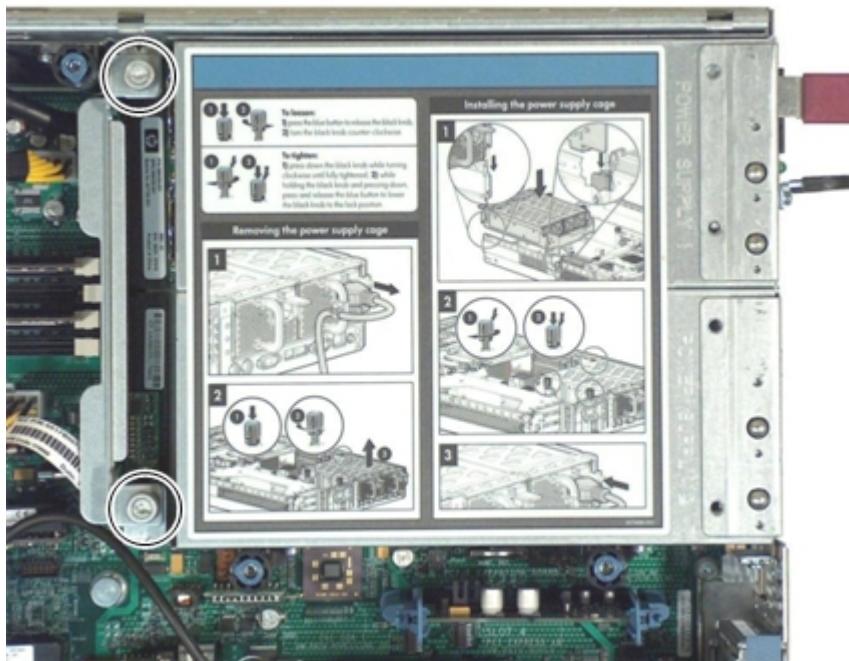
- ⚠ WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.
Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position. Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Removing the Power Supply Riser Board

To remove the power supply riser board:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. Remove the power supplies from the server. See “[Removing a Power Supply](#)” (page 147).
3. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
4. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. Turn the two knurled thumb screws shown in [Figure 71 \(page 176\)](#) counter-clockwise until the screws are free from the system board.
6. Lift the power supply riser board straight up to disengage it from the slot on the system board and out of the server.

Figure 71 Power Supply Riser Board



Replacing the Power Supply Riser Board

To replace the power supply riser board:

1. Align the power supply riser board connector with the socket on the system board.

2. Insert the power supply riser board into the slot and use firm, even pressure to seat the board.
3. Turn the knurled thumb screws clockwise until the power supply riser board tightens to the power supply housing.
4. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
6. Replace the power supplies. See “[Replacing a Power Supply](#)” (page 148).
7. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the System or iLO 2 MP Battery

The system and iLO 2 MP batteries are located on the system board. Replace the target battery with only the identical or equivalent battery. Follow the manufacturer recommendations. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer instructions.

⚠ WARNING! If mishandled, lithium batteries can explode. Do not recharge, disassemble, or dispose of the battery in a fire. Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

Removing the System or iLO 2 MP Battery

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

ⓘ IMPORTANT: Before removing the system battery, record all boot and LAN configuration settings (find the settings using the `INFO ALL` EFI command). You **must** reset these values after replacing the battery. You can also use the non-volatile RAM configuration backup (NVRAM) backup utility to back up and store these values. The utility is located at: <http://www.hpe.com/info/bizsupport>.

Before removing the iLO 2 MP battery, see the Integrity iLO 2 Operations Guide for backing up iLO 2 MP configuration settings.

Two versions of the battery socket have been shipped in rx2660 systems. You can tell which one you have by checking the Engineering Date Code (EDC) value on your system board. To determine if your system has an Engineering Date Code (EDC) earlier than 4739, and thus is a candidate for installing the battery clip, run the Display FRU (`DF`) command from the iLO 2 MP to obtain the FRUID. If the second Custom Info field in the FRUID is earlier than 4739 (see example below), your system is a candidate for the battery clip.

The following FRUID example system shows a board with date code 4747 in the second Custom Info field and therefore is not a candidate for the battery clip.

Example 1 FRUID example

```
[mp001cc4fca06a] MP> cm  
(Use Ctrl-B to return to MP main menu.)  
[mp001cc4fca06a] MP:CM> df -all -nc
```

```
DF -all -nc  
  
FRU Entry # 0 :  
FRU NAME: System Board ID:0000
```

```
CHASSIS INFO:  
Type:Main Server Chassis  
Part Number : AB419-2102A  
Serial Number : CN74821L83
```

```
BOARD INFO:  
Mfg Date/Time : 6487672  
Manufacturer : INVENTEC  
Product Name : 2 Socket System Board  
S/N : ME85MP0367  
Part Number : AB419-60001  
Fru File ID : 10  
Custom Info :  
Custom Info : 4747  
Custom Info : B1  
Custom Info : 0
```

```
PRODUCT INFO:  
Manufacturer : hp  
Product Name : server rx2660  
Part/Model : AH234A  
Version :  
S/N : USE4939DF8  
Asset Tag : t  
FRU File ID : 11  
Custom Info : 691
```

MFG and TEST HISTORY:

Process Step:	ICT	Functional	LCD	CTO	Audit	Field Repair
Test Info	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----
Test Revision						
Test Revision	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
Test Pass Date	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000
Test Location	00	00	00	00	00	00
Test Count						
# Tests	00	00	00	00	00	00
# Failures	00	00	00	00	00	00
# NTF	00	00	00	00	00	00

```
-> This is the last entry in the selected list.
```

```
-> Command successful.
```

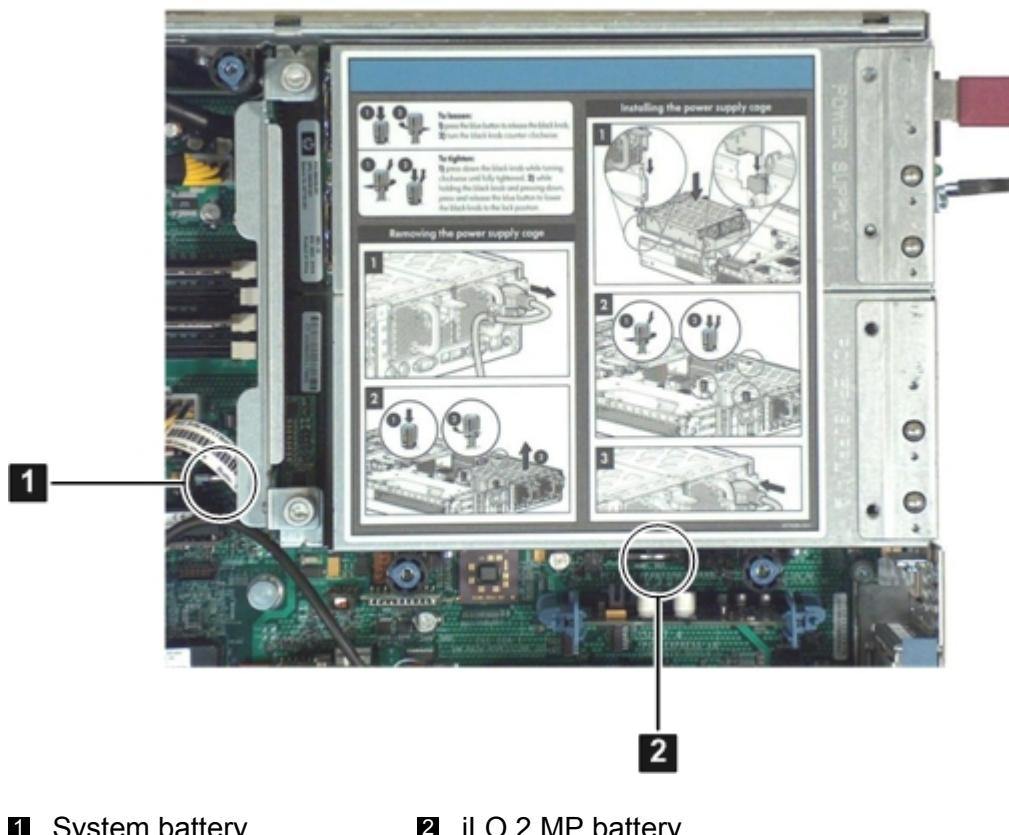
Procedures to remove and replace the battery for each version of the battery socket follow.

To remove the system or iLO 2 MP battery from the socket on system boards with EDC < 4739:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. Locate the system or iLO 2 MP battery mounted vertically on the system board. See [Figure 72](#).

- Insert a flat tool under the battery retaining clip and carefully push it away from the battery. Lift the battery from the socket.

Figure 72 System and iLO 2 MP Battery Locations



1 System battery

2 iLO 2 MP battery

Replacing the Battery on System Boards with EDC < 4739

To replace the system or iLO 2 MP battery in the socket:

- Insert the replacement battery into the socket on the system board.

NOTE: The positive terminal of the battery is designated by the + sign.

- Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
- Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
- Restore the boot, LAN and iLO 2 MP settings using the method you used to back them up.
- Reset the server date and time using the EFI date and time commands.

Installing the Battery Clip

The battery clip installs ONLY on servers that contain system boards with EDC less than 4739. System boards with an EDC of 4739 and later DO NOT require the battery clip and will not work with the battery clip.

To determine if your system has an Engineering Date Code (EDC) earlier than 4739, and thus is a candidate for installing the battery clip, run the Display FRU (DF) command from the iLO 2 MP to obtain the FRUID. If the second Custom Info field in the FRUID is earlier than 4739 (see [Example 1](#) (page 178)), your system is a candidate for the battery clip.

To order the battery clip, use part number AB419-3400A. Ordering a quantity of 1 will provide two battery clips.

To install the battery clip:

⚠ WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources have been disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

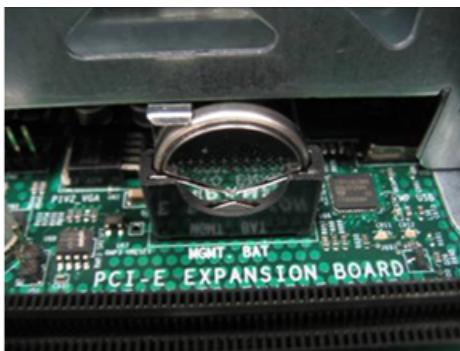
Voltages are present at various locations within the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position. Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

The following procedure to install the battery clip applies only to boards with the early version battery socket.

1. Remove the top access cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
2. Locate the system battery or the MP battery in the battery socket.

Figure 73 Battery and Battery Socket



3. Insert the battery clip over the system battery and the MP battery on the system board.

Figure 74 Inserting the Battery Clip

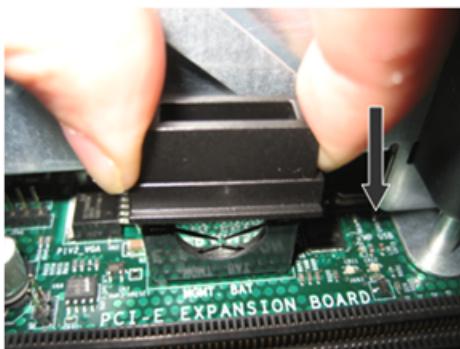
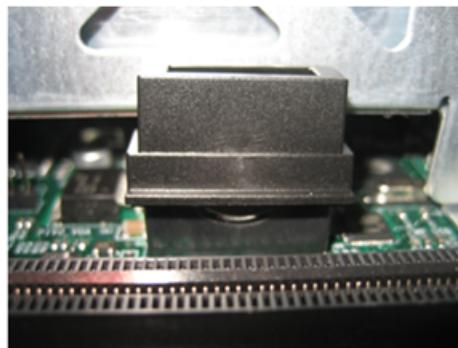


Figure 75 Installed Battery Clip



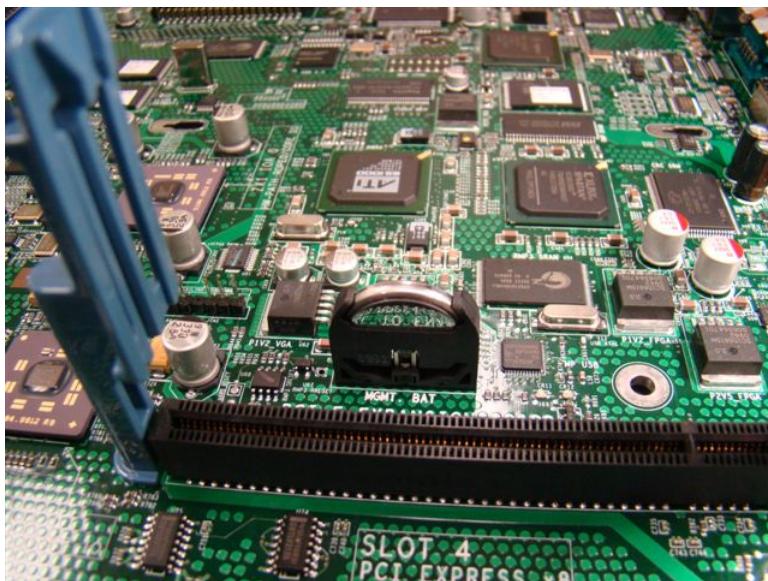
4. Replace the top access cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139)

Removing and Replacing the Battery in the Socket

To replace the system or iLO 2 MP battery in the socket:

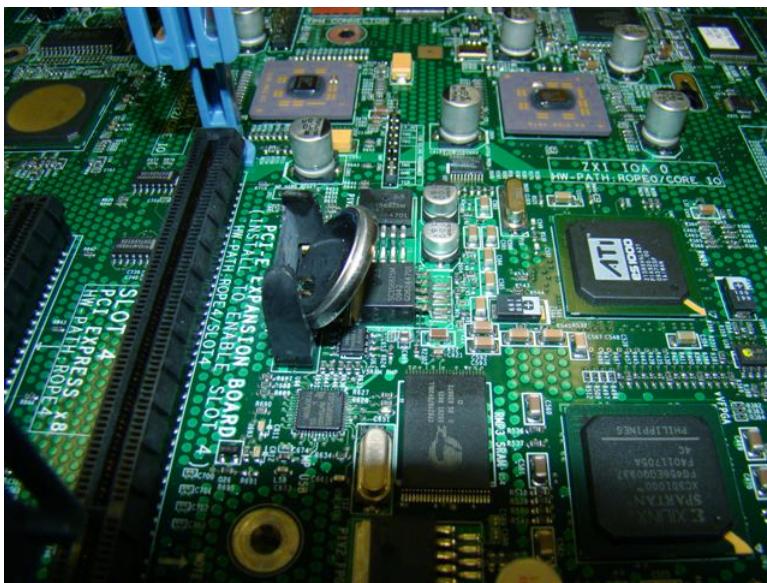
1. Remove the top access cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
 2. Remove the power supply housing from the system board. Place the power supply housing on an ESD protected surface.
-
- ① **IMPORTANT:** Do not remove or replace the battery until the power supply housing has been removed. Removal allows unobstructed access to carefully remove and replace the battery.

Figure 76 Power Supply Housing Removed For Battery Access



3. Ensure the battery is carefully removed. This is performed by holding the battery socket stationary with one hand while tilting the battery away from the battery socket using the other hand. See [Figure 77](#)
-
- △ **CAUTION:** Ensure the battery socket is secured and stationary when tilting the battery out of or into the battery socket. If the socket is not held firmly, the socket solder joint could crack and separate from the board surface, rendering your system inoperable.

Figure 77 Tilting the Battery Out of or into the Socket



4. Use equal care when installing the new battery. Ensure the battery socket is stationary and cannot flex when installing the battery.
5. Reinstall the power supply housing.
6. Replace the top access cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).

Removing and Replacing the Trusted Platform Module

The Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is an optional security component which enhances security capabilities for the server if it is running the HP-UX operating system. The TPM is a security chip that is unique to the server. It performs key security processes independent of other hardware components. The TPM creates and stores additional encryption keys from the root key of the system. The encryption keys created by the TPM encapsulate system application encryption keys to provide an additional layer of security for sensitive system data.

- !**IMPORTANT:** The TPM is only supported on the HP-UX operating system. You must be running the supported version of the HP-UX OS to use the TPM. Replacing a failed TPM must be performed by the Hewlett Packard Enterprise CE, but a customer can move the TPM from a failed system board to a new system board.

The fundamental capabilities of the TPM include:

- Platform authentication
- Sensitive information protection
- Data integrity
- System privacy

! **IMPORTANT:** You must run the supported version of the HP-UX operating system to utilize the TPM security component.

⚠ **WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Removing the TPM

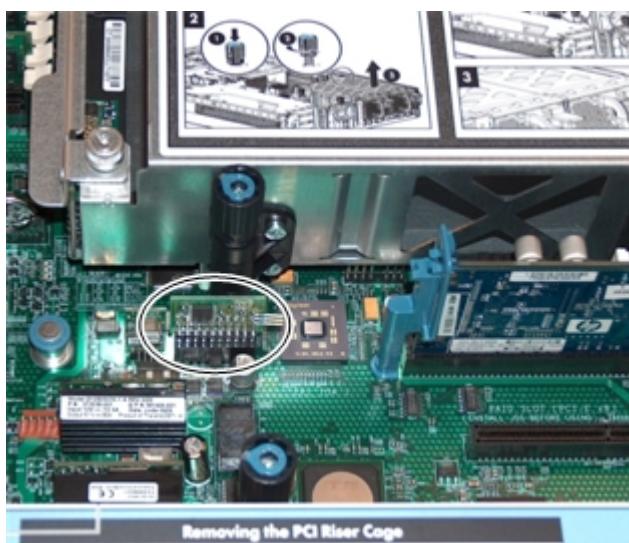
To remove the TPM:

1. Back up the current TPM settings. See the HP-UX operating system documentation for more information.
2. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
3. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
4. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. Grasp the TPM by the edges and lift it out of the socket on the system board. [Figure 78](#) shows the location of the TPM on the system board.

⚠ **CAUTION:** If the TPM has failed, destroy the TPM after removing it from the server. Follow local regulations to securely destroy the TPM.

If you use this procedure as part of a system board swap, transfer the TPM from the failed system board to the new system board

Figure 78 TPM Location on System Board



Replacing the TPM

To replace the TPM:

1. To insert the TPM:
 - a. Align the TPM connector pinouts with the pins on the system board socket.

NOTE: The female connector on the TPM has one pinout plugged, which aligns with a missing pin on the male connector on the system board.

 - b. Push the TPM straight down into the socket until it is fully seated. See [Figure 78](#).
2. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).
3. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).
4. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).
5. To enable the TPM:
 - a. Access the EFI Shell.
 - b. Enter `info sec` to display the server security settings on the screen. The TPM is disabled by default.
 - c. Enter `seccconfig` to display a list of configurable security settings.
 - d. Enter `seccconfig tpm on` to enable the TPM.
6. Reset the server.
7. Boot the operating system. See [Chapter 4 \(page 82\)](#).
8. Restore the former TPM settings to the new TPM. See the operating system documentation for more information.
9. Back up the TPM security information. See the operating system documentation for more information.

⚠ **CAUTION:** When a TPM is installed and enabled on the server, data access is locked if you fail to follow the proper procedures for updating the system or option firmware, replacing the system board, replacing a hard drive, or adjusting the OS application TPM usage.

For more information on firmware updates and hardware procedures, see the HP Trusted Platform Module Best Practices White Paper on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website: <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpsc>.

Removing and Replacing the Smart Array P400 Controller and PCIe Expansion Board

The rx2660 server has two slots on the system board for the optional Smart Array P400 controller, and the PCIe expansion board. The PCIe expansion board enables the Smart Array P400 controller slot.

⚠ **WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

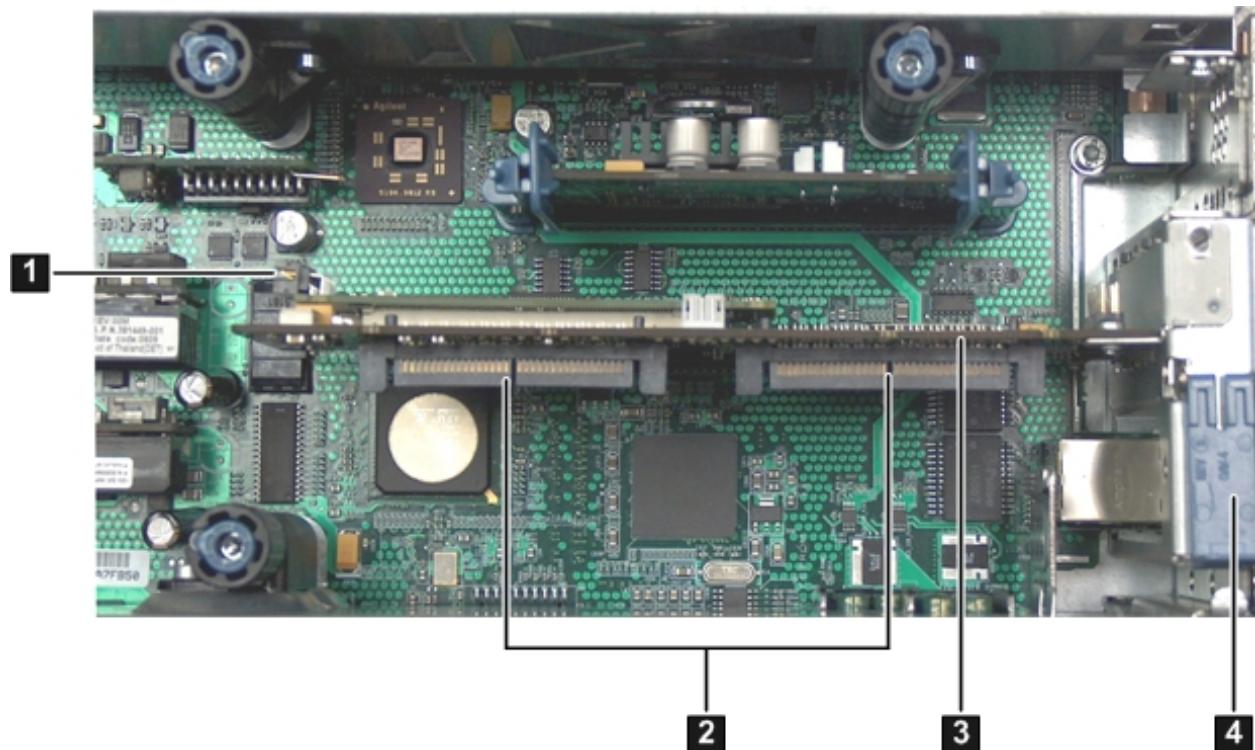
Removing the Optional Smart Array P400 Controller and Battery

To remove the optional Smart Array P400 controller:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Disconnect the internal SAS cables attached to the board. See [Figure 79](#).

△ **CAUTION:** When disconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the cables. When reconnecting these cables, match each cable with the appropriate socket on the Smart Array P400 controller. If the cables are mismatched, the server might not reboot. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channels.

Figure 79 Smart Array P400 Controller Location on System Board

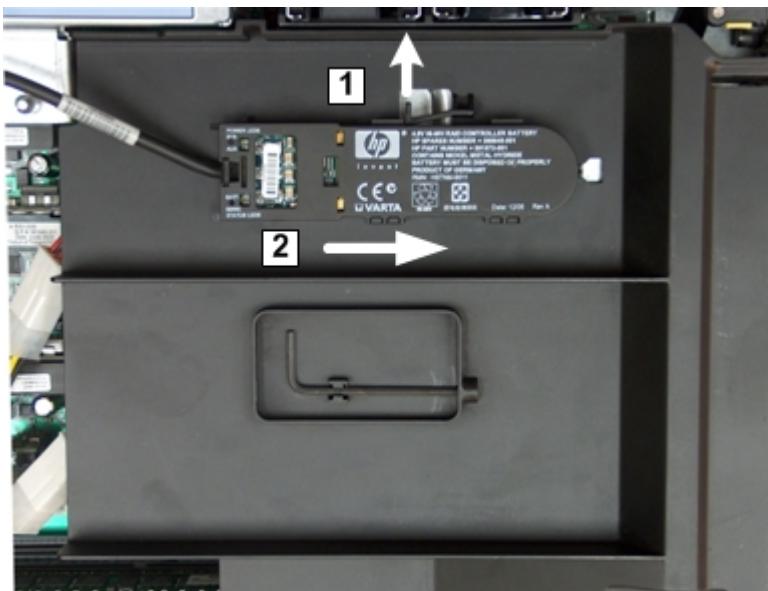


- 1 RAID battery port on the SAS Smart Array P400 controller
- 2 SAS cable ports on the SAS Smart Array P400 controller
- 3 SAS Smart Array P400 controller
- 4 SAS Smart Array P400 controller board lock

5. Disconnect the battery cable from the Smart Array P400 controller card.
6. Grasp the card by the edges and lift it out of the server.

7. To remove the battery from the top of the airflow guide:
 - a. Push the battery retaining clip away from the battery (1) as shown in [Figure 80](#).
 - b. Slide the battery to disengage the battery posts from the slots on the airflow guide (2).
 - c. Lift the battery off of the airflow guide.

Figure 80 Removing the Battery from the Airflow Guide



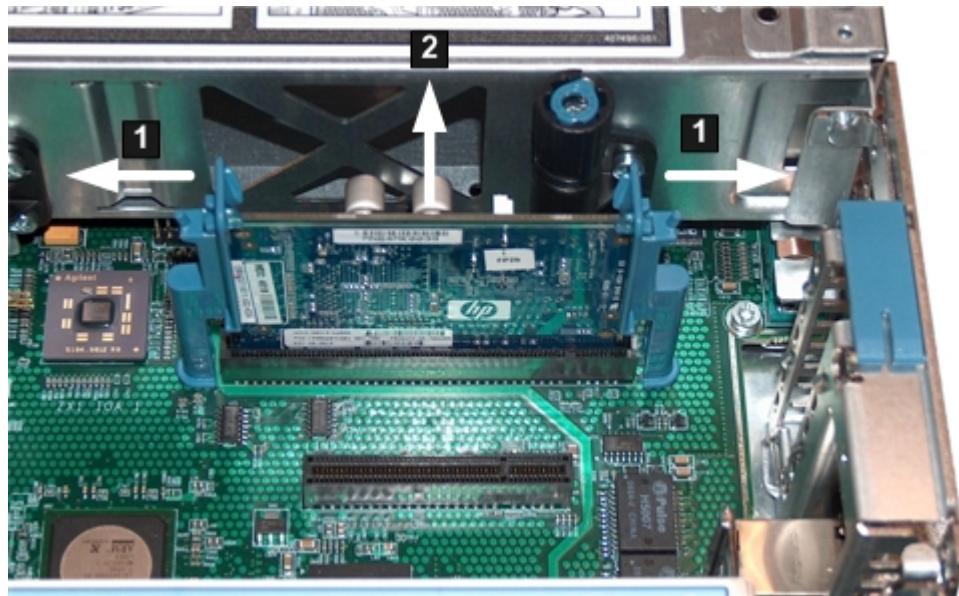
Removing the PCIe Expansion Board

To remove the PCIe expansion board:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
4. Pinch the board rail clips to the sides (1). See [Figure 81](#) (page 187).

5. Pull the PCIe expansion board straight up and out of the server (2).

Figure 81 Removing the PCIe Expansion Board

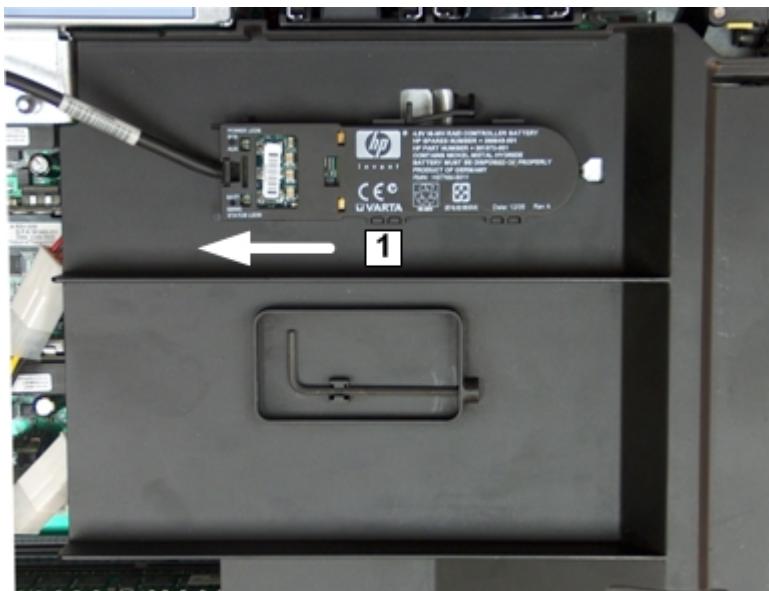


Replacing the Smart Array P400 Controller Board

To replace the Smart Array P400 controller board:

1. Insert the SAS core I/O Smart Array P400 controller board into the dedicated slot:
 - a. Align the card connector with the slot on the system board.
 - b. Apply firm, even pressure to both sides of the card until it fully seats into the slot.
 - c. Close the SAS core I/O Smart Array P400 controller board lock. See [Figure 79](#).
2. **CAUTION:** When reconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the channel cables. Match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS core I/O board. If the cables are mismatched, the server will not reboot. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channels.
3. Reconnect the internal SAS cables to the SAS core I/O Smart Array P400 controller board.
3. To install the battery onto the airflow guide:
 - a. Insert the posts on the battery into the slots on the airflow guide.
 - b. Slide the battery until it clicks into place (1). See [Figure 82](#).

Figure 82 Installing the Battery on the Airflow Guide



4. Plug the battery cable into the connector on the SAS core I/O RAID board.
5. Replace the top cover, unless you continue with replacing the PCIe expansion board. See “Replacing the Top Cover” (page 139), or proceed to “Replacing the PCIe Expansion Board” (page 188).
6. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack, unless you continue with replacing the PCIe expansion board. See “Inserting the Server into the Rack” (page 138), or proceed to “Replacing the PCIe Expansion Board” (page 188).
7. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server, unless you continue with replacing the PCIe expansion board. See “Powering On and Powering Off the Server” (page 74), or “Replacing the PCIe Expansion Board” (page 188).

Replacing the PCIe Expansion Board

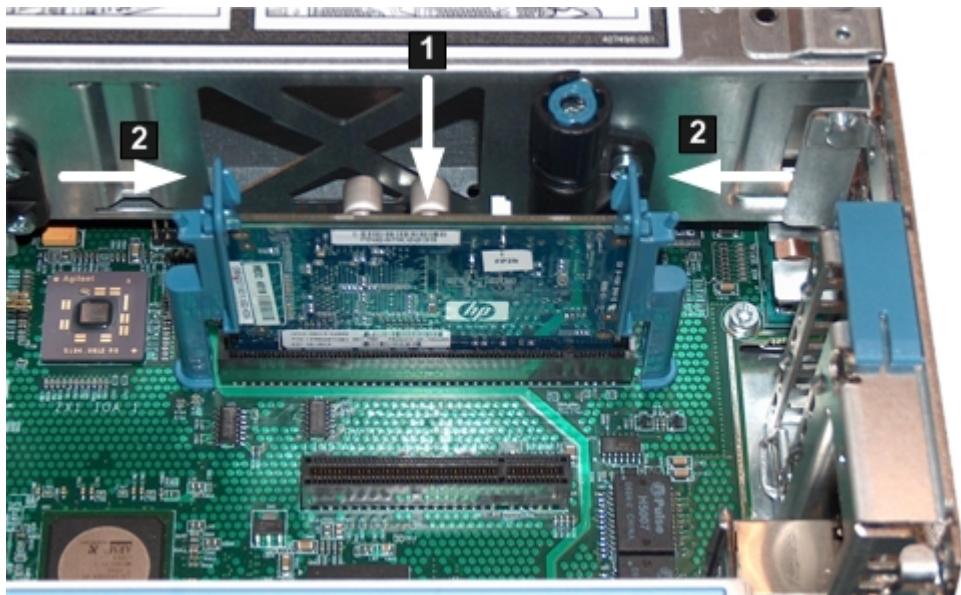
To replace the PCIe expansion board:

1. Make sure the board rail clip are in the open position.
2. Guide the PCIe expansion board into the rails, and seat the board into the slot on the system board.

NOTE: The PCIe expansion board and slot are keyed to fit only one way.

3. Push the board rail clips toward the PCIe expansion board to lock the board in place.

Figure 83 Installing the PCIe Expansion Board



4. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
5. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
6. Reconnect the power cables, and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the SAS Backplane Board

Serial-attached SCSI (SAS) is a new, faster version of the industry standard SCSI technology. Although SCSI is a proven technology, its parallel data communication model restricts it from providing the speed and scalability that is required for modern data transfer and storage. In a parallel data communication environment, multiple devices share one bus; all data travels over the same cable and through the same port.

SAS provides serial, or point-to-point, data transfer. A point-to-point architecture means that each device has its own private bus, cable, and port. This architecture improves the reliability and availability of data, and greatly enhances data transfer rates. Current data transfer rates are 3 Gb/s. Additional features of the SAS technology include:

- Full-duplex capability (all data reads and writes occur simultaneously).
- Automatic device discovery and configuration (each device is assigned a unique SAS address).
- Thin cables and small connectors (assist with cooling and ease cable management issues).
- Increased scalability (expanders enable support for thousands of SAS devices).

The SAS backplane attaches to an interconnect board that functions as a link between the midplane board and the SAS backplane.

- ⚠ WARNING!** Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.
- Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is off.
- Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or equipment damage.
-
- ⚠ CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.
-

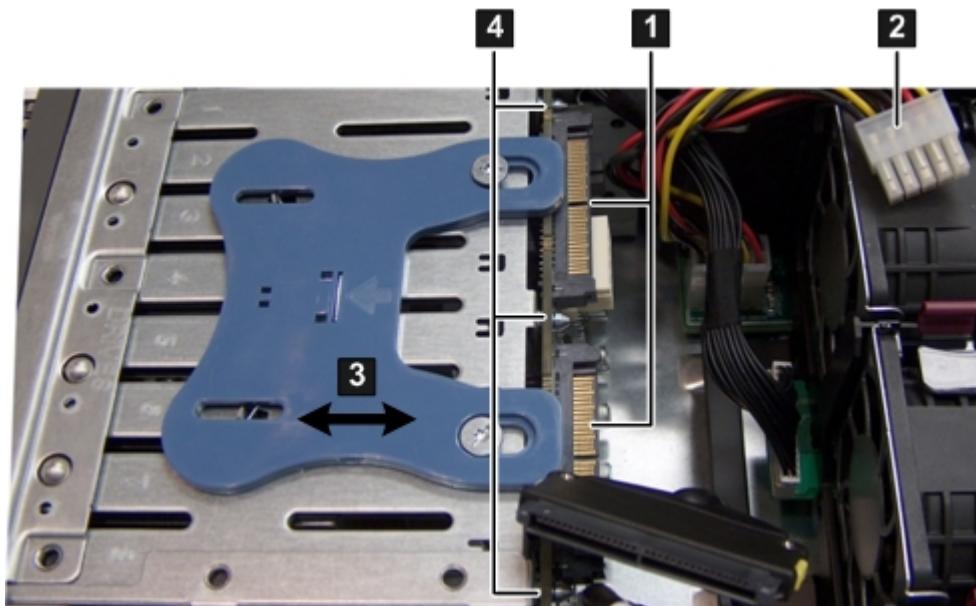
Removing the SAS Backplane Board

To remove the SAS backplane:

1. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
 2. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
 3. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
 4. Slide the SAS drives and fillers approximately two inches out of the drive bays. See “[Removing a SAS Hard Drive](#)” (page 149).
-

- ⚠ CAUTION:** When disconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the cables. When reconnecting these cables, match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS backplane. If the cables are mismatched, the server will not function correctly. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channel.
-
5. Disconnect the SAS cables from the connectors on the SAS backplane (1).
 6. Disconnect the SAS backplane power cable from the connector on the SAS backplane (2).
 7. Pull the release mechanism toward the front of the server to disengage the SAS backplane from the server (3).
 8. Lift the SAS backplane off the guide posts on the SAS drive cage (4). Angle the board toward the rear of the server and lift it out of the server.

Figure 84 Removing and Replacing the SAS Backplane



Replacing the SAS Backplane

To replace the SAS backplane:

1. Pull the release mechanism toward the front of the server and hold it there to allow the SAS backplane to be installed.
2. Align the three keyway slots of the SAS backplane with the guide posts on the disk drive cage and guide the board down until it is flush with the SAS drive cage (4).
3. Let go of the release mechanism to lock the board in place.
4. Reconnect the SAS backplane power cable to the connector on the SAS backplane (2).
5. Reconnect the SAS cables into the connectors on the SAS backplane (1).

CAUTION: When reconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the channel cables. Match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS backplane. If the cables are mismatched the server will not function correctly. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channel.

6. Push the release mechanism toward the back of the server to secure the SAS backplane to the server (3).
7. Replace the SAS disk drives. See “[Replacing a SAS Hard Drive](#)” (page 149).
8. Replace the top cover. See “[Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).
9. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See “[Inserting the Server into the Rack](#)” (page 138).
10. Reconnect the power cables and power on the server. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).

Removing and Replacing the System Board

- IMPORTANT:** If your system board has a TPM installed, you must order a new TPM when you order a replacement system board. Before replacing the system board, you must first back up the current TPM settings. See the HP-UX operating system documentation for more information. The TPM is not a customer-installable component. If you need to replace a TPM on a replacement system board, contact the Hewlett Packard Enterprise authorized service provider.

The system board supports the functionality for the following server subsystems and components:

- System management
- Power
- Internal SAS mass storage
- Processors
- Memory
- Supplies power to the other server boards:
 - Fan/display board
 - I/O fan board
 - I/O backplane
 - SAS backplane



WARNING! Ensure that the system is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to performing this procedure.

Voltages are present at various locations in the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is in the off position.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.



CAUTION: Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

NOTE: The system board is the primary location of the UUID. The fan/display board is the secondary location of the UUID. Do not remove these components at the same time, or the UUID is deleted.

When replacing the system board you are prompted to copy the secondary UUID to the primary location (**SEC to PRI**). Reply **y**.

Removing the System Board

To remove the system board:

1. Save your system configuration and iLO 2 MP configuration settings.

① **IMPORTANT:** Before removing the system board, record all boot configuration settings (find the settings using the `INFO ALL` EFI command). You **must** reset these values after replacing the battery. Use the `LS` EFI command to gather the LAN configuration information. You can also use the non-volatile RAM configuration backup (NVRAM) backup utility to back up and store these values. The utility is located on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at: <http://www.hpe.com/info/bizsupport>.
For iLO 2 MP configuration settings, see the Integrity iLO 2 Operations Guide.

2. Power off the server and disconnect the power cables. See “[Powering On and Powering Off the Server](#)” (page 74).
3. Disconnect all external cables from the server rear panel.
4. If rack mounted, slide the server completely out from the rack. See “[Extending the Server from the Rack](#)” (page 138).
5. Remove the top cover. See “[Removing and Replacing the Top Cover](#)” (page 139).

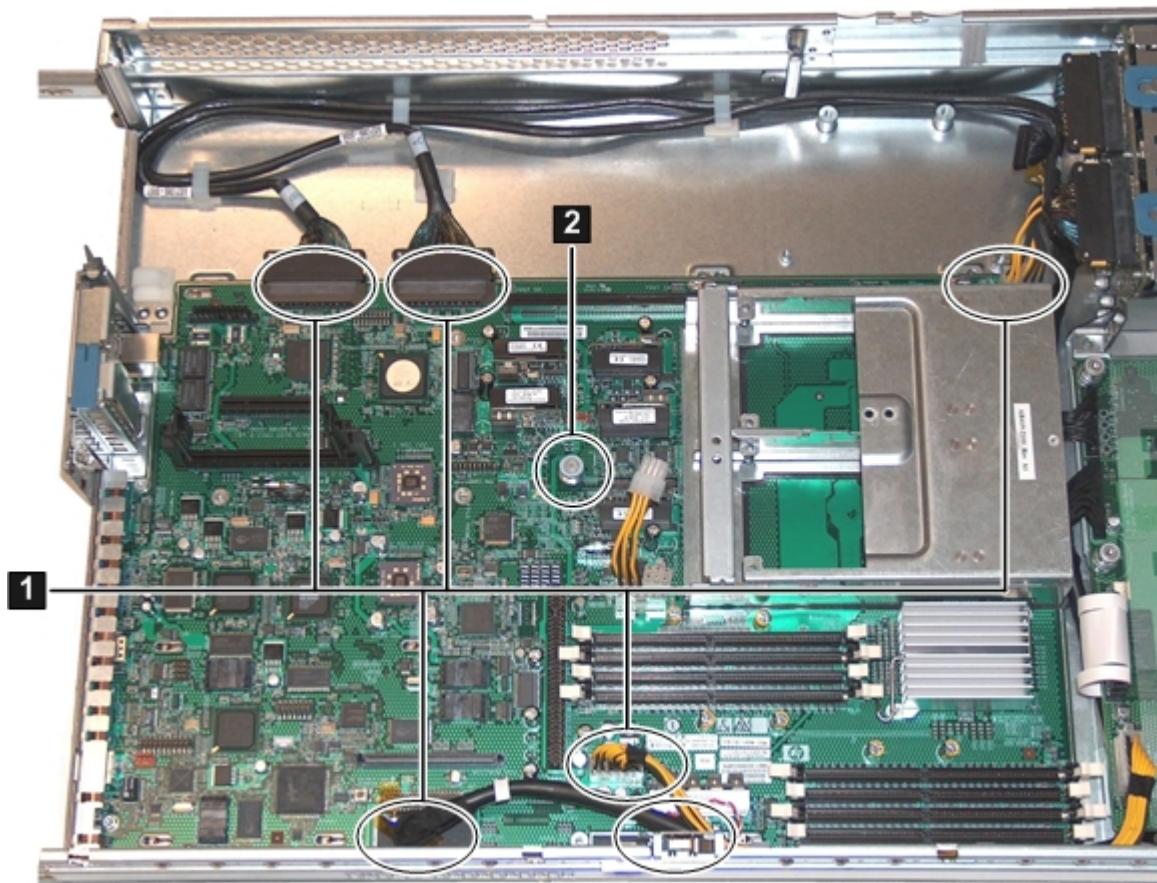
6. Remove the fan carrier. See “[Removing the Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 155).
7. Remove the airflow guide. See “[Removing the Airflow Guide](#)” (page 140).
8. Remove the memory. See “[Removing System Memory](#)” (page 165).
9. Remove the processors. See “[Removing a Processor](#)” (page 168).
10. Remove the power supply housing. See “[Removing the Power Supply Housing](#)” (page 174).
11. Remove the I/O backplane assembly. See “[Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly](#)” (page 159).
12. Disconnect the internal SAS cables attached to the system board (if necessary. See [Figure 85](#).

△ CAUTION: When disconnecting the SAS cables, note the labeling on the cables. When reconnecting these cables, match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS core I/O card. If the cables are mismatched, the server might not reboot. Both the cables and the sockets are clearly marked with the correct channel.

NOTE: The cables connect directly to the system board for a non-RAID configuration, and connect to the Smart Array P400 controller board for a RAID configuration.

13. Remove the Trusted Platform module (if necessary). See “[Removing the TPM](#)” (page 183).
14. Disconnect the power cable that attaches the Smart Array P400 controller board to the battery on the airflow guide (if necessary).
15. Remove the Smart Array P400 controller backplane and the PCIe expansion card (if necessary).
16. Remove the I/O fan carrier. See “[Removing the I/O Fan Carrier Assembly](#)” (page 157).
17. Disconnect the cables that attach to the system board (1). See [Figure 85](#).
18. Pull up on the post in the center of the system board to unlock it from the server chassis. See [Figure 85](#).
19. Shuttle the system board toward the front of the server until the board keyways clear the server guide pins. Tilt the system board toward the rear of the server and lift it out at an angle from the server to remove it.

Figure 85 Removing and Replacing the System Board



- 1** System board connections **2** System board unlocking post

NOTE: If the optional Smart Array P400 controller and PCIe expansion boards are installed in your server, the SAS cables will not be plugged into the system board as shown in [Figure 85 \(page 194\)](#).

Replacing the System Board

- △ **CAUTION:** When replacing an Office Friendly system board, you must use system board part number AB419-69004 or the server will not power on. It shuts down with an overtemp condition due to multiple fan failures. The following error displays for all of the fans:

```
Log Entry 4: 14 Feb 2007 16:52:21
Alert Level 5: Critical
Keyword: COOLING_UNIT_FAILURE
Cooling unit failure
Logged by: Baseboard Management Controller;
Sensor: Cooling Device - Fan 1 (Mem)
Data1: transition to Critical from less severe 0x2045D33E45020050 FFFF0207210A0300
```

To replace the system board:

1. Insert the new system board with the back of the system board going into the server first. Guide the system board onto the guide pins, and slide the system board into the keyways.

NOTE: When replacing the system board you are prompted to copy the secondary UUID to the primary location (**SEC to PRI**). Reply **y**.

2. Reconnect the cables that attach to the system board (1). See [Figure 85](#).
3. Replace the I/O fan carrier. See [“Replacing the I/O Fan Carrier Assembly” \(page 159\)](#).
4. Reconnect the power cable that attaches to the SAS backplane.
5. Replace the Smart Array P400 controller backplane and PCIe expansion card (if necessary).
6. Reconnect the power cable that attaches to the Smart Array P400 controller backplane and the PCIe expansion card (if necessary).
7. Reconnect the internal SAS cables.

⚠ **CAUTION:** When reconnecting the SAS cables, match each cable with the appropriate socket on the SAS core I/O card. If the cables are mismatched, the server might not reboot. Both cables and sockets are clearly marked with the correct channel.

NOTE: The cables connect directly to the system board for a non-RAID configuration, and connect to the Smart Array P400 controller for a RAID configuration.

8. Replace the TPM. See [“Replacing the TPM” \(page 183\)](#).
9. Replace the I/O card cage. [“Replacing the I/O Backplane Assembly” \(page 161\)](#).
10. Replace the power supply cage. See [“Replacing the Power Supply Housing” \(page 175\)](#).
11. Replace the processors. See [“Installing a Processor” \(page 172\)](#).
12. Replace the memory. See [“Installing Memory” \(page 166\)](#).
13. Replace the airflow guide. See [“Replacing the Airflow Guide” \(page 142\)](#).
14. Replace the fan carrier assembly. [“Replacing the Fan Carrier Assembly” \(page 156\)](#).
15. Replace the top cover. See [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).
16. If rack mounted, slide the server completely into the rack. See [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).
17. Reconnect all cables and power on the server. See [“Powering On and Powering Off the Server” \(page 74\)](#).
18. Restore boot, LAN, and iLO 2 MP settings recorded in step [Step 1](#) of the procedure, see [“Removing the System Board” \(page 192\)](#) when prompted by the server.

7 Support and other resources

Accessing Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support

- For live assistance, go to the Contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise Worldwide website:
www.hpe.com/assistance
- To access documentation and support services, go to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center website:
www.hpe.com/support/hpesc

Information to collect

- Technical support registration number (if applicable)
- Product name, model or version, and serial number
- Operating system name and version
- Firmware version
- Error messages
- Product-specific reports and logs
- Add-on products or components
- Third-party products or components

Accessing updates

- Some software products provide a mechanism for accessing software updates through the product interface. Review your product documentation to identify the recommended software update method.
- To download product updates, go to either of the following:
 - Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center **Get connected with updates** page:
www.hpe.com/support/e-updates
 - Software Depot website:
www.hpe.com/support/softwaredepot
- To view and update your entitlements, and to link your contracts, Care Packs, and warranties with your profile, go to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center **More Information on Access to Support Materials** page:
www.hpe.com/support/AccessToSupportMaterials

① **IMPORTANT:** Access to some updates might require product entitlement when accessed through the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center. You must have an HP Passport set up with relevant entitlements.

Websites

Website	Link
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Information Library	<u>www.hpe.com/info/enterprise/docs</u>
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center	<u>www.hpe.com/support/hpesc</u>

Website	Link
Contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise Worldwide	<u>www.hpe.com/assistance</u>
Subscription Service/Support Alerts	<u>www.hpe.com/support/e-updates</u>
Software Depot	<u>www.hpe.com/support/softwaredepot</u>
Customer Self Repair	<u>www.hpe.com/support/selfrepair</u>
Insight Remote Support	<u>www.hpe.com/info/insightremotesupport/docs</u>
Serviceguard Solutions for HP-UX	<u>www.hpe.com/info/hpux-serviceguard-docs</u>
Single Point of Connectivity Knowledge (SPOCK) Storage compatibility matrix	<u>www.hpe.com/storage/spock</u>
Storage white papers and analyst reports	<u>www.hpe.com/storage/whitepapers</u>

Customer self repair

Hewlett Packard Enterprise customer self repair (CSR) programs allow you to repair your product. If a CSR part needs to be replaced, it will be shipped directly to you so that you can install it at your convenience. Some parts do not qualify for CSR. Your Hewlett Packard Enterprise authorized service provider will determine whether a repair can be accomplished by CSR.

For more information about CSR, contact your local service provider or go to the CSR website:
[**www.hpe.com/support/selfrepair**](http://www.hpe.com/support/selfrepair)

Remote support

Remote support is available with supported devices as part of your warranty, Care Pack Service, or contractual support agreement. It provides intelligent event diagnosis, and automatic, secure submission of hardware event notifications to Hewlett Packard Enterprise, which will initiate a fast and accurate resolution based on your product's service level. Hewlett Packard Enterprise strongly recommends that you register your device for remote support.

For more information and device support details, go to the following website:

[**www.hpe.com/info/insightremotesupport/docs**](http://www.hpe.com/info/insightremotesupport/docs)

Typographic Conventions

This document uses the following conventions.

%, \$, or #	A percent sign represents the C shell system prompt. A dollar sign represents the system prompt for the Bourne, Korn, and POSIX shells. A number sign represents the superuser prompt.
Command	A command name or qualified command phrase.
Computer output	Text displayed by the computer.
Ctrl+x	A key sequence. A sequence such as Ctrl+x indicates that you must hold down the key labeled Ctrl while you press another key or mouse button.
ENVIRONMENT VARIABLE	The name of an environment variable, for example, PATH.
ERROR NAME	The name of an error, usually returned in the errno variable.
Key	The name of a keyboard key. Return and Enter both refer to the same key.
Term	The defined use of an important word or phrase.
User input	Commands and other text that you type.

<i>Variable</i>	The name of a placeholder in a command, function, or other syntax display that you replace with an actual value.
[]	The contents are optional in syntax. If the contents are a list separated by , you must choose one of the items.
{}	The contents are required in syntax. If the contents are a list separated by , you must choose one of the items.
...	The preceding element can be repeated an arbitrary number of times.
Three vertical periods	Indicates the continuation of a code example.
	Separates items in a list of choices.
WARNING	A warning calls attention to important information that if not understood or followed will result in personal injury or nonrecoverable system problems.
CAUTION	A caution calls attention to important information that if not understood or followed will result in data loss, data corruption, or damage to hardware or software.
IMPORTANT	This alert provides essential information to explain a concept or to complete a task
NOTE	A note contains additional information to emphasize or supplement important points of the main text.

Documentation feedback

Hewlett Packard Enterprise is committed to providing documentation that meets your needs. To help us improve the documentation, send any errors, suggestions, or comments to Documentation Feedback (docsfeedback@hpe.com). When submitting your feedback, include the document title, part number, edition, and publication date located on the front cover of the document. For online help content, include the product name, product version, help edition, and publication date located on the legal notices page.

A Customer Replaceable Units Information

This appendix provides the following information for each field replaceable unit:

- Manufacturing part number
- Description
- Replacement part number
- Exchange part number

Parts Only Warranty Service

Your Hewlett Packard Enterprise Limited Warranty may include a parts only warranty service. Under the terms of parts only warranty service, Hewlett Packard Enterprise will provide replacement parts free of charge. For parts only warranty service, CSR part replacement is mandatory. If you request Hewlett Packard Enterprise to replace these parts, you will be charged for the travel and labor costs of this service.

Customer Self Repair

Hewlett Packard Enterprise products are designed with many Customer Replaceable Units (CRU) parts, to minimize repair time and allow for greater flexibility in performing defective parts replacement. If during the diagnosis period Hewlett Packard Enterprise (or Hewlett Packard Enterprise service providers or service partners) identifies that the repair can be accomplished by the use of a CRU part, Hewlett Packard Enterprise will ship that part directly to you for replacement. There are three categories of CRU parts:

Yes	Parts for which customer self repair is mandatory. If you request Hewlett Packard Enterprise to replace these parts, you will be charged for the travel and labor costs of this service.
Optional	Parts for which customer self repair is optional. These parts are also designed for customer self repair. If, however, you require that Hewlett Packard Enterprise replace them for you, there may or may not be additional charges, depending on the type of warranty service designated for your product.
No	Some Hewlett Packard Enterprise parts are not designed for customer self repair. To satisfy the customer warranty, Hewlett Packard Enterprise requires that an authorized service provider replace the part.

Based on availability and where geography permits, CRU parts are shipped for next business day delivery. Same-day or four-hour delivery might be offered at an additional charge where geography permits. If assistance is required, you can call the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Technical Support Center and a technician will help you over the telephone.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise specifies in the materials shipped with a replacement CRU part whether a defective part must be returned to Hewlett Packard Enterprise. In cases where it is required to return the defective part to Hewlett Packard Enterprise, you must ship the defective part back to Hewlett Packard Enterprise within a defined period of time, normally five (5) business days. The defective part must be returned with the associated documentation in the provided shipping material. Failure to return the defective part may result in Hewlett Packard Enterprise billing you for the replacement. With a CRU, Hewlett Packard Enterprise pays for all the shipping and part return costs and determines the courier to be used.

For more information about Hewlett Packard Enterprise's Customer Self Repair program, contact your local service provider. For the North American program, refer to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website at:

<http://www.hpe.com/info/selfrepair>

Table 68 provides customer self repair information.

Table 68 Customer Self Repair Information

Code	Level	Description	Comments
AY	Yes	Level A with instructions available in the service guide	Requires you to replace these parts under warranty. No technical skills required.
BY	Optional	Level B with instructions available in the service guide	Low to moderate technical skills required.
CY	Optional	Level C with instructions available in the service guide	High technical skills required.
N	No	Not a customer replaceable part.	Some Hewlett Packard Enterprise parts are not designed for customer self repair. In order to satisfy the customer warranty, Hewlett Packard Enterprise requires that an authorized service provider install or replace the part.

Customer Replaceable Units List

Table 69 lists the customer replaceable units (CRUs) of the Integrity rx2660 server.

- ! **IMPORTANT:** The list of part numbers is current and correct as of the publication of the document. Part numbers change often. Check the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Partsurfer website, <http://www.hpe.com/info/partssurfer>, to ensure you have the latest part numbers associated with this server.

Table 69 CRU List

Manufacturing Part Number	Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number	Customer Self Repair
Processors				
AD252-2100D AD252AX	CPU module, 1.4 GHz / 12 MB dual-core	AD252-2100D	AD252-6900A	BY
AH237-2100A AH237AX	CPU module, 1.4 GHz / 12 MB dual-core ¹	AH237-2100A	AH237-6900A	BY
AD249-2103D AD249AX	CPU module, 1.6 GHz / 6 MB single-core	AD249-2103D	AD249-6900A	BY
AH236-2100A AH236AX	CPU module, 1.6 GHz / 6 MB single-core ¹	AH236-2100A	AH236-6900A	BY
AH238-2100A AH238AX	CPU module, 1.6 GHz / 18 MB dual-core ¹	AH238-2100A	AH238-6900A	BY
AD392-2100B AD392AX	CPU, 1.6GHz/12MB, single core	AD392-2100B	AD392-6900A	BY
AD390-2100B AD390AX	CPU, 1.42GHz/12MB, dual core	AD390-2100B	AH240-6900A	BY
AD391-2100B AD391AX	CPU, 1.67GHz/18MB, dual core	AD391-2100B	AH241-6900A	BY
Memory (DIMMs)				
AB563-6001A	512 MB DIMM	AD326A	AB563-69001	BY
AB564-6001A	1 GB DIMM	AD327A	AB564-69001	BY
AB565-6001A	2 GB DIMM	AD328A	AB565-69001	BY

Table 69 CRU List (continued)

Manufacturing Part Number	Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number	Customer Self Repair
AB566-6001A	4 GB DIMM	AD329A	AB566-69001	BY
AB567AX	8GB 2Rx4 PC2-4200 DDR 1.2" DIMM	AB567-67001		BY
Boards				
AB419-60001	System board	AB419-67001	AB419-69001	CY
AB419-60001	System board ¹	AB419-67024	AB419-69004	CY
AB419-60002	I/O backplane assembly, PCI-X	AB419-67002	AB419-69002	BY
AB419-60003	I/O backplane assembly, PCIe / PCI-X	AB419-67003	AB419-69003	BY
AB419-60010	SAS backplane	AB410-67010	n/a	BY
AB419-60005	System Insight Display (Diagnostic Panel)	AB419-67005	n/a	BY
380622-001	Bulk power supply	403781-001	n/a	AY
379123-001	Bulk power supply ¹	AB419-67023	n/a	AY
399428-001	Bulk power supply riser	407750-001	n/a	BY
314581-003	TPM module	406059-001	n/a	N / CY ²
AB419-60004	Display/fan board	AB419-67004	n/a	BY
AB419-60011	Display/fan board, Office Friendly	AB419-67019	n/a	BY
AB419-60009	I/O fan board	AB419-67009	n/a	AY
AB419-60012	I/O fan board, Office Friendly	AB419-67020	n/a	AY
Internal Disks/Removable Media				
375863-001	36 GB SAS hard drive	376596-001		AY
375863-002	72 GB SAS hard drive	376597-001		AY
431959-B21	146 GB SAS hard drive	432320-001	432320-001	AY
AD142-2100B	DVD drive	AD142-2100B	n/a	AY
AD143-2100B	DVD+RW drive	AD143-2100B	n/a	AY
Add-On I/O Cards				
AB620-60503	Audio card	AB620-60503	n/a	BY
RAID				
AB419-60008	PCI expansion board	AB419-67008	n/a	BY
012760-001	Smart array P400 controller	405831-001	n/a	BY
012764-004	Smart array P400 controller cache module, 256 MB	405836-001	n/a	BY
381573-001	Smart array P400 controller battery module	398648-001	n/a	BY
408658-001	Smart array P400 controller battery cable assembly, 11.5 in.	409124-001	n/a	BY
Fans				
394035-001	Fan assembly	407747-001	n/a	AY

Table 69 CRU List (continued)

Manufacturing Part Number	Description	Replacement Part Number	Exchange Part Number	Customer Self Repair
6070B0178401	Fan assembly, Office Friendly	AB419-67021	n/a	AY
Cables				
n/a	Cable kit Includes the following cables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fan/display signal cable • Diagnostic panel to display/fan board signal cable • I/O fan board to display/fan board signal cable • DVD signal cable • SAS power cable • Display/fan board to system board power cable • CPU power cable • Intrusion switch and cable 	AB419-67012	n/a	BY
n/a	SAS cable	AB419-67013	n/a	AY
Miscellaneous				
394028-003	Bezel	AB419-67014	n/a	AY
394037-001	Top cover	AB419-67015	n/a	AY
6070B0176101	Top cover, Office Friendly	AB419-67022	n/a	AY
376383-002	SAS disk filler panel	376383-002	n/a	AY
229567-001	DVD filler panel	229567-001	n/a	AY
n/a	Airflow guide (with hex tool)	AB419-67016	n/a	AY
AB463-3440A	CPU air blocker	AB463-3440A	n/a	AY
234556-001	System Battery (located on the System board) (CR2032)	234556-001	n/a	BY
234556-001	iLO/MP Battery (located on the System board) (CR2032)	234556-001	n/a	BY

¹ Required for Office Friendly servers, and compatible with Data Center servers

² N = new install; CY = with a system board replacement



IMPORTANT: The list of part numbers above is current and correct as of November 2007. Part numbers change often. Check the <http://www.hpe.com/info/partssurfer> website to ensure you have the latest part numbers associated with this server.

Use the part nomenclature from this list to select the correct part from the Partsurfer.

B Upgrades

This appendix provides instructions to upgrade the I/O backplane and the processor.

Upgrading the I/O Backplane

This section details how to upgrade the I/O backplane assembly from a PCI-X to a PCI-X/PCIe back plane assembly.

I/O Backplane Upgrade Overview

This section shows you how to upgrade the I/O backplane from a PCI-X I/O backplane to a PCI-X/PCIe I/O backplane.

Table 70 I/O Slots and Speed Comparison

Slot Number	PCI-X I/O Backplane	PCI-X / PCIe I/O Backplane
1	PCI-X 266 MHz	PCIe x8
2	PCI-X 133 MHz	PCIe x8
3	PCI-X 266 MHz	PCI-X 133 MHz

① **IMPORTANT:** If you are planning to move the PCI-X card in slot 3 of the PCI-X backplane to slot 3 of the PCI-X/PCIe backplane, be aware of the following:

- Slot 3 of the PCI-X backplane runs at 266 MHz; slot 3 of the PCI-X/PCIe backplane runs at 133 MHz. The card runs at the slower speed if used in slot 3 of the PCI-X/PCIe backplane.
- The hardware path to slot 3 changes from the PCI-X backplane to the PCI-X/PCIe backplane. You are required to make configuration changes to enable this card in slot 3 of the PCI-X/PCIe backplane.

If disks are attached to a host bus adapter (HBA) in slot 3, use the HP-UX volume group command set (using the `vgexport` command) to export data prior to installing the hardware upgrade. On the subsequent server boot, import the data (using the `vgimport` command) to the drives in their new locations.

SUSE Linux users should consider using Persistent Device Names before installing the upgrade. For more information, see the appropriate Operating System documentation.

Required Service Tools

Service of this server requires one or more of the following tools:

- Electrically Conductive Field Service Grounding Kit
- ACX-15 Torx screwdriver

Safety Information

Use care to prevent injury and equipment damage removing and replacing server components. Voltages can be present within the server. Many assemblies are sensitive to damage by electrostatic discharge (ESD).

Follow the safety conventions listed below to ensure safe handling of components, to prevent injury, and to prevent damage to the server:

⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

- When removing or installing any server component, follow the instructions provided in this guide.
- If installing an assembly that is neither hot-swappable nor hot-pluggable, disconnect the power cable from the external server power receptacle.

⚠ **WARNING!** Ensure that the server is powered off and all power sources are disconnected from the server prior to removing or installing server hardware.

Voltages are present at various locations within the server whenever an AC power source is connected. These voltages are present even when the main power switch is turned off.

Failure to observe this warning can result in personal injury or damage to equipment.

- Do not wear loose clothing that can snag or catch on the server or on other items.
- Do not wear clothing subject to static charge buildup, such as wool or synthetic materials.
- If installing an internal assembly, wear an antistatic wrist strap and use a grounding mat, such as those included in the Electrically Conductive Field Service Grounding Kit.
- Handle accessory boards and components by the edges only. Do not touch any metal-edge connectors or any electrical components on accessory boards.

⚠ **WARNING!** To reduce the risk of personal injury from hot surfaces, allow the internal server components to cool before touching them.

Upgrading the I/O Backplane

Use these procedures to upgrade the I/O backplane assembly from a PIC-X I/O backplane to a PCI-X/PCIe I/O backplane. The I/O backplane assembly consists of the I/O backplane board and a sheet metal enclosure. The PCI-X I/O backplane board contains three full-length public PCI-X I/O slots.

Performing a Server Backup

Record the boot configuration settings. To find the settings, use the `INFO ALL` EFI Shell command.

💡 **TIP:** Running the `info io` command from the EFI Shell allows you to record the device codes, given in HEX, for your I/O devices. This can be helpful in verifying I/O cards after the upgrade.

Powering Off the Server

1. Shut down the operating system. See [Chapter 4 \(page 82\)](#).
2. Power off the server. See [“Powering Off the Server” \(page 75\)](#)

Accessing the Server

1. There are two mounting configurations for the server; pedestal mounted, and rack mounted. Depending on your mounting configuration, use one of the following procedures:
 - [“Accessing a Rack Mounted Server” \(page 138\)](#)
 - [“Accessing a Pedestal Mounted Server” \(page 138\)](#)
2. Remove the top cover. See [“Removing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#)

Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly From the Server

Observe the following warning and cautions before removing the I/O backplane assembly.

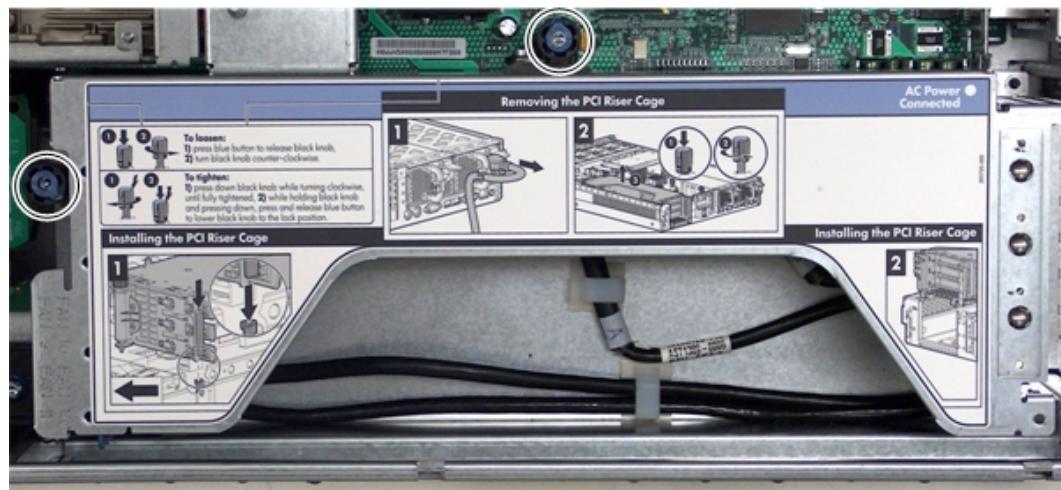
- ⚠ **CAUTION:** Observe all ESD safety precautions before attempting this procedure. Failure to follow ESD safety precautions can result in damage to the server.

Record the slot location of all PCI cards as they are removed. The only compatible slot across the two I/O backplanes is the PCI-X 133 MHz slot. If you have more than one PCI-X card in your rx2660 server, it needs to be upgraded to a PCIe card. If you use a 266 MHz card in a 133 MHz slot, the card runs at the lower speed.

To remove the I/O backplane assembly:

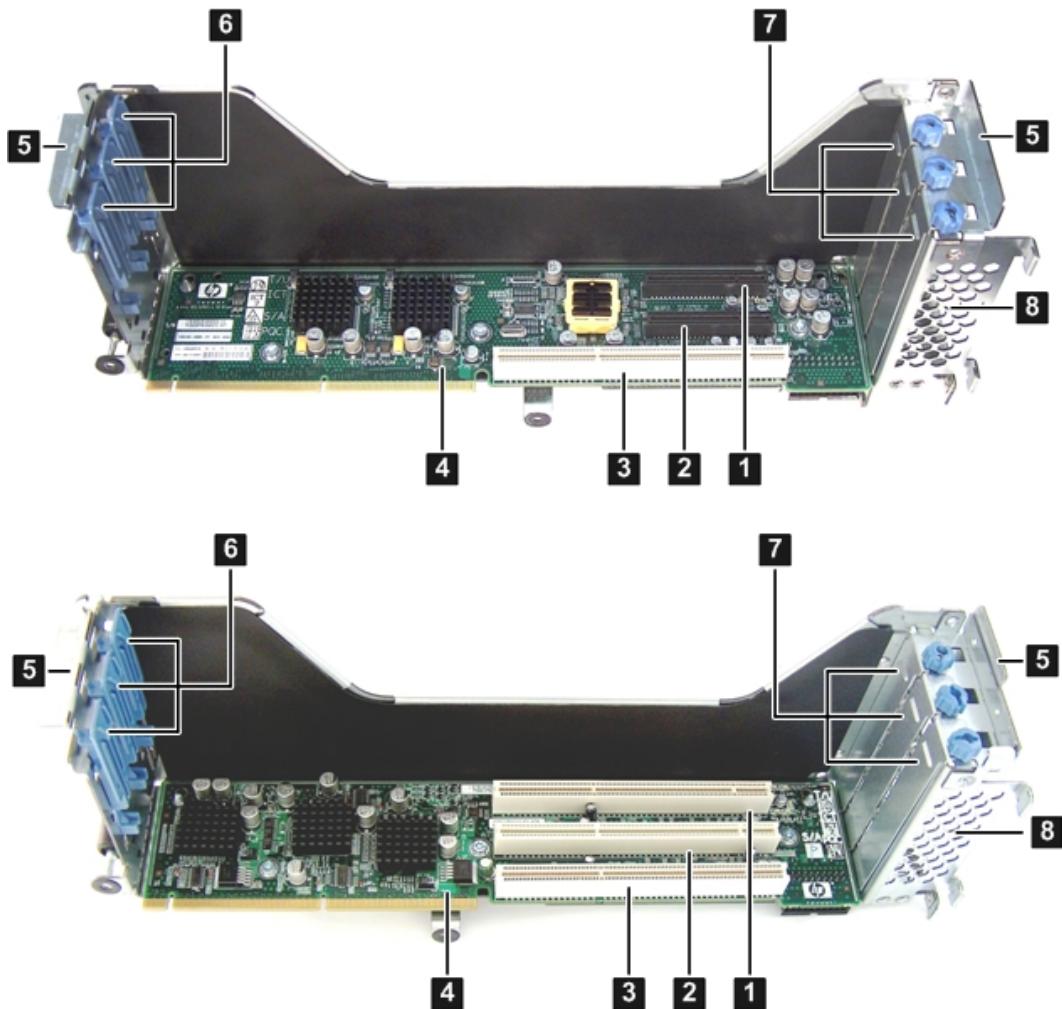
1. Disconnect any cables attached to the I/O cards in the I/O backplane assembly.
2. Loosen the two captive screws that hold the I/O backplane assembly to the system board. See [Figure 86](#) for the screw locations.
 - a. Press the blue button to release the black knob.
 - b. Turn the black knob counterclockwise until the captive screw is free from the system board.

Figure 86 I/O Backplane Assembly Screw Locations



3. Lift the assembly straight up and out of the server. [Figure 87 \(page 206\)](#) shows the PCI-X I/O backplane assembly.
4. Remove the PCI-X cards from the I/O backplane assembly:
 - a. Remove the bulkhead T-15 thumbscrews from the I/O backplane assembly.
 - b. Pull the cards up and out of the I/O backplane assembly.

Figure 87 Removing the I/O Backplane Assembly



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Slot 1 (266 MHz)
2 Slot 2 (133 MHz)
3 Slot 3 (266 MHz)
4 I/O backplane
5 I/O backplane assembly guide tabs | 6 Gate latches (for full-length cards)
7 Bulkhead fillers
8 Sheet metal enclosure
9 I/O backplane T-15 screws
10 Bulkhead T-15 thumbscrews |
|--|--|

Removing the PCI-X I/O Backplane Board from the I/O Backplane Assembly

To remove the I/O backplane from the I/O backplane assembly:

1. Remove the three T-15 screws that attach the PCI-X backplane to the I/O backplane assembly. [Figure 87 \(page 206\)](#) shows the locations of the T-15 screws.
2. Slide the PCI-X backplane down to release it from the posts on the I/O backplane assembly, and lift it from the I/O backplane assembly.

Figure 88 I/O Backplane Post Locations



1 I/O backplane posts 2 PCI-X I/O backplane

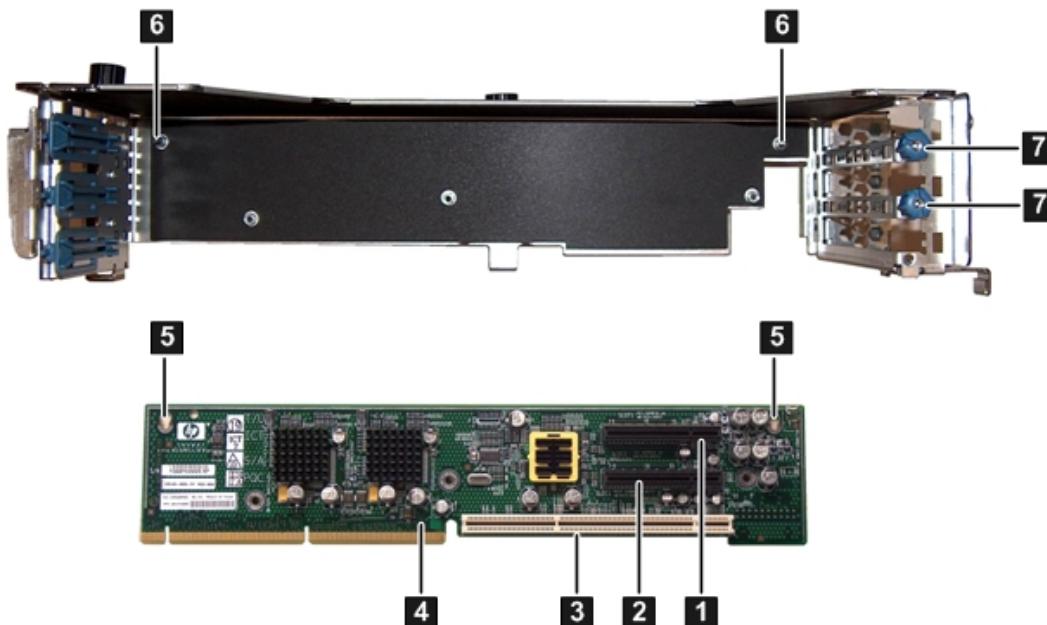
3. Place the PCI-X I/O backplane in a static-free bag.

Installing the PCI-X/PCIe I/O Backplane Board Into the I/O Backplane Assembly

To install the I/O backplane into the I/O backplane assembly:

1. Align the PCI-X/PCIe I/O board keyways with the posts on the I/O backplane assembly. [Figure 89 \(page 207\)](#) shows the locations of the posts on the I/O backplane assembly.
2. Slide the I/O backplane up to lock it onto the I/O backplane assembly posts.

Figure 89 Installing the PCI-X/PCIe I/O Backplane



1 Slot 1 (PCIe x8)
2 Slot 2 (PCIe x8)
3 Slot 3 (PCI-X 133 MHz)
4 PCI-X/PCIe I/O backplane

5 PCI-X/PCIe I/O backplane keyways
6 I/O backplane posts
7 Bulkhead T-15 thumbscrews

3. Install and tighten the three T-15 screws to attach the I/O board to the I/O backplane assembly

4. Insert the I/O cards into the I/O card slots on the I/O backplane:
 - a. Insert the tab at the base of the card bulkhead into the slot on the I/O backplane.
 - b. Align the card connectors with the slots on the I/O backplane.
 - c. Apply firm, even pressure to both sides of the card until it fully seats into the slot.
 - d. Install and tighten the bulkhead T-15 thumbscrew to secure the I/O card to the I/O backplane assembly.

⚠ **CAUTION:** Ensure that you fully seat the card into the slot or the card could fail after power is applied to the slot.

Replacing the I/O Backplane Assembly Into the Server

To replace the I/O backplane assembly into the server:

1. Align the tabs with the guide slots in the server and slide the I/O backplane assembly into place.
2. Press down evenly on the I/O backplane assembly to seat the I/O backplane into the connector on the system board.
3. Tighten the two captive screws. See [Figure 86](#).
 - a. Press the black knob down while turning it clockwise until it is fully tightened.
 - b. While holding the black knob and pressing down, press and release the blue button to lower the black knob to the locked position.

Replacing the Top Cover

For instructions on replacing the top cover, see [“Replacing the Top Cover” \(page 139\)](#).

Installing the Server Into the Rack

For instructions on inserting the server back into the rack, see [“Inserting the Server into the Rack” \(page 138\)](#).

Installing the Server Into a Pedestal

To install the server back into the pedestal:

1. Align the posts on the pedestal side piece with the slots in the pedestal, and slide the side piece flush with the rest of the pedestal.
2. Tighten the thumb screws on the rear of the server pedestal piece to attach it to the server.
3. Stand the server up on its side with the pedestal feet slots on the bottom.
4. Install the four pedestal kit feet by pushing them into the slots.

Powering On the Server

For instructions on powering on the server, see [“Powering On the Server” \(page 74\)](#)

Upgrade Verification

Viewing Warnings

To view warnings, access the EFI Shell and run the `info warning` command.

Verifying I/O cards

To verify the I/O cards, access the EFI Shell and run the `info io` command.

```
Shell> info io
I/O INFORMATION

BOOTABLE DEVICES
Order  Media Type  Path
-----
```

```

1      CDROM      Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2|1)/Usb(0, 0)/CDROM(Entry0)/HD(Part1,Sig00000000)
2      HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,400)/Pci(2|0)/Sas(Addr5000C5000034749D,Lun0)/HD(Part1,Sig4EE76936-BE45-47FA-9AC7-B0ECF2D912F2)

3      HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,400)/Pci(2|0)/Sas(Addr5000C50000347735,Lun0)/HD(Part1,Sig92C8CB4C-E0F2-11DA-8002-D6217B60E588)

4      HARDDRIVE  Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,400)/Pci(2|0)/Sas(Addr5000C50000347735,Lun0)/HD(Part3,Sig92C8CB7E-E0F2-11DA-8004-D6217B60E588)

Seg Bus Dev Fnc Vendor Device Slot
# # # # ID ID # Path
--- --- --- --- -----
00 00 01 00 0x103C 0x1303 XX Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|0)
00 00 01 01 0x103C 0x1302 XX Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|1)
00 00 01 02 0x103C 0x1048 XX Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1|2)

Fast initialization: Enabled
System Wake-On-LAN: Disabled

Shell>

```

Devices, such as USB ports, that do not occupy a slot are referenced as being in slot **XX**. Slots that do not contain an I/O card are not listed in the output. Using the output, confirm that a device detected in each slot that is populated.

Booting the Operating System

For instructions on booting to the operating system, see [Chapter 4 \(page 82\)](#).

Processor Upgrades

The Integrity rx2660 server supports upgrades from Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9000 series to Intel Itanium Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9150M.

CAUTION: Intel Itanium Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9150M cannot be intermixed with similar Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors 9000 series. Processor speed and cache size must be identical for all processors in a system. To ensure compatibility whether upgrading, replacing, or adding an additional processor, use processors with identical part numbers. Failure to observe this caution results in performance degradation or system failure. To ensure compatibility, use processors with identical part numbers.

Table 71 lists the processor upgrades that are supported, and required system firmware levels for each server.

Table 71 Processor Upgrades

Manufacturing Part Number	Processor	System Firmware Level
HPE Integrity rx2660 server		
AD392-2100B AD392AX	1.6 GHz / 12 MB / Single Core	
AD390-2100B AD390AX	1.42 GHz / 12 MB / Dual Core	greater than 01.05
AD391-2100B AD391AX	1.67 GHz / 18 MB / Dual Core	
HPE Integrity rx3600 server		
AD390-2100C AD390AX	1.42 GHz / 12 MB	
AD391-2100C AD391AX	1.67 GHz / 18 MB	greater than 02.03
HPE Integrity rx6600 server		
AD388-2100C	1.6 GHz / 24 MB	
AD389-2100C	1.6 GHz / 18 MB	greater than 02.03
AD390-2100C AD390AX	1.42 GHz / 12 MB	

Table 71 Processor Upgrades (continued)

Manufacturing Part Number	Processor	System Firmware Level
HPE Integrity BL860c server blade		
AD394-2101C	1.42 GHz / 12 MB	greater than 01.01
AD395-2102C	1.6 GHz / 6 MB	
AD396-2101C	1.67 GHz / 18 MB	

Upgrading Versus Adding On

If your Integrity server already contains one, or more, of the processors listed in [Table 71](#), then follow the processor removal and replacement procedures (see “[Removing and Replacing a Processor](#)” ([page 167](#))) to add another processor. Updating the firmware and OS is unnecessary when adding another processor.

If your Integrity server does not currently contain one, or more, of the processors listed in [Table 71](#), then a server upgrade is being performed, and system firmware and OS updates might be necessary. After any necessary system firmware and OS updates are performed, follow the processor removal and replacement procedures (see “[Removing and Replacing a Processor](#)” ([page 167](#))).

Firmware

Before upgrading the processor, ensure the server is at the required system firmware level. Check the system firmware version by executing the `info fw` command at the EFI Shell prompt.

NOTE: Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the latest version of firmware.

Go to <http://www.hpe.com/support/itaniumpservers>.

Operating Systems

- ① **IMPORTANT:** Check the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center (HPESC) website at <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpsc> for any required OS patches.

HP-UX

HP-UX supports the processor upgrade at the following minimum release levels:

- HP-UX 11.23 0706
- HP-UX 11.31 0709

OpenVMS

OpenVMS must be upgraded to OpenVMS V8.3-1H1 to support the processor upgrade.

Windows

Windows supports the processor upgrade.

Linux

Linux supports the processor upgrade. If you choose to move any I/O cards or storage during this upgrade, Linux must be reinstalled.

C Utilities

This appendix describes the utilities that are part of the server. These include the EFI Boot Manager and EFI-POSSE.

Extensible Firmware Interface Boot Manager

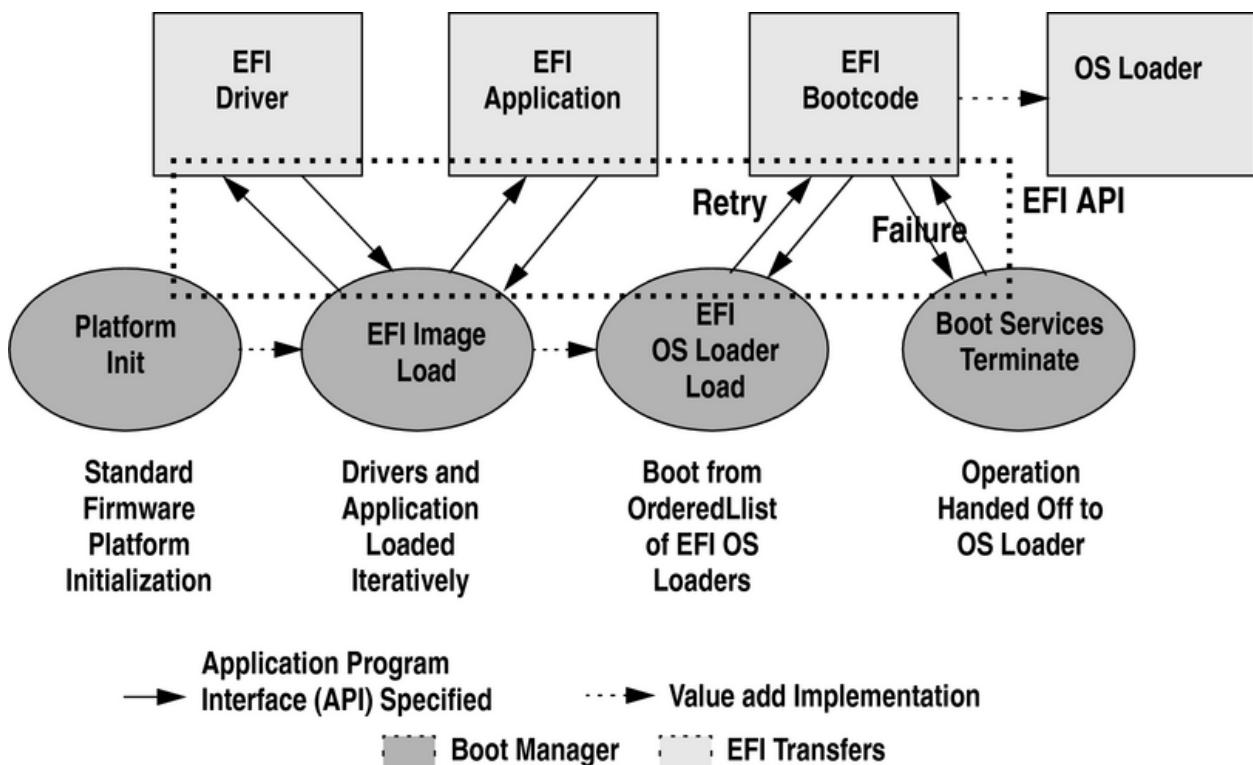
Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) is an OS and platform-independent boot and pre-boot interface. EFI resides between the OS and platform firmware. This allows the OS to boot without having details about the underlying hardware and firmware. EFI supports boot devices; uses a flat memory model; and hides platform and firmware details from the OS.

NOTE: EFI and Pre-OS System Environment (POSSE) are similar. EFI is an Intel specification, whereas POSSE is the Hewlett Packard Enterprise implementation that aids Hewlett Packard Enterprise support.

EFI consolidates boot utilities similar to those found in PA-RISC based servers, such as the Boot Console Handler (BCH), and platform firmware into a single platform firmware. EFI enables the selection of any EFI OS loader from any boot medium that is supported by EFI boot services. An EFI OS loader supports multiple options on the user interface.

EFI supports booting from media that contain an EFI OS loader or an EFI-defined system partition. An EFI-defined system partition is required by EFI to boot from a block device.

Figure 90 EFI Boot Sequence



The EFI Boot Manager loads EFI applications (including operating system OS first stage loader) and EFI drivers from an EFI-defined file system or image loading service. Non-volatile RAM (NVRAM) variables point to the file to be loaded. These variables contain application-specific data that is passed directly to the EFI application. EFI variables provides system firmware with a boot menu that points to all the operating systems, even multiple versions of the same operating systems.

The EFI Boot Manager enables you to control the server booting environment. Depending on boot option configuration after the server is powered up, the Boot Manager presents you with different ways to bring up the system. For example, you can boot to the EFI Shell, to an operating

system located on the network or residing on media in the server, or the EFI Boot Maintenance menu.

The following options are available in the EFI Boot Manager menu:

- Boot from File: Allows you to launch a specific application without adding it as a boot option. When you select this option, a menu displays devices to choose your boot file from. Selecting a disk device then displays subdirectories and executable applications on that device. Search the subdirectories to find the correct file to boot from. If you choose a LAN device to boot from, you can boot the file from a remote server. The remote server must be set up ahead of time to recognize `bootp` requests from your server.

You can also launch a specific application without adding it as a boot option. In this case, the EFI Boot Manager searches the root directories and the `\EFI\TOOLS` directories of all of the EFI system partitions present in the system for the specified EFI application.

- Add Boot Entry: Adds a boot entry to the EFI Boot Manager. This works similarly to Boot from File, but adds the file to the boot menu as a new entry instead of just booting the file once. You must specify a name for the boot entry to be added, and you can add ASCII or UNICODE arguments to the application being launched.
- Remove Boot Entry: Deletes a specific boot option.
- Change Boot Order: Controls the relative order in which the EFI Boot Manager attempts to issue boot options. For help on the control key sequences you need for this option, see the help menu.
- Manage BootNext Setting: Selects a boot option to use only once (the next boot operation).
- Set Automatic Boot Timeout: Defines the value in seconds before the system automatically boots without user intervention. Set this value to zero to disable the timeout feature.
- Exit: Returns control to the EFI Boot Manager menu. This displays the active boot devices, including a possible integrated shell (if the implementation is so constructed).

For more information, see “[Using the Boot Option Maintenance Menu](#)” (page 240).

EFI Commands

[Table 72](#) lists EFI commands for Integrity servers. The equivalent BCH commands found in PA-RISC based servers are also listed.

Table 72 EFI Commands

EFI Shell Command	BCH Command Equivalent (PA-RISC)	BCH Command Parameters (PA-RISC)	Definition
These commands are found in all other menus.			
info boot	Boot	[PRI HAA ALT <path>]	Boot from specified path
help <command>	HElp	[<menu> <command>]	Display help for specified command or menu
reset	RESET		Reset the server (to allow reconfiguration of complex
exit (at EFI Shell)	MAin		Return to the main menu
MAin			
EFI Boot Manager “change boot order”	PAth	[PRI HAA ALT CON KEY <path>]	Display or modify a path
bcfg	SEArch	[ALL]	Search for boot devices
bcfg	SEArch	[D]isplay [I]PL [<path>]	Search for boot devices

Table 72 EFI Commands (continued)

EFI Shell Command	BCH Command Equivalent (PA-RISC)	BCH Command Parameters (PA-RISC)	Definition
many commands offer a [-b] parameter to cause 25 line breaks	ScRoll	[ON OFF]	Display or change scrolling capability
COnfiguration			
autoboot	AUto	[BBoot SEarch STart] [ON OFF]	Display or set the auto start flag
info boot	BootID	[<processor #>[<bootid #>]]	Display or set processor boot identifier
EFI Boot Manager	Boot info		Display boot-related information
autoboot	BootTimer	[0-200]	Seconds allowed for boot attempt
cpuconfig	CPUCONFIG	[<cpu>][ON OFF]]	Configure or deconfigure processor
ioconfig	IOCONFIG	IOCONFIG [fast_init mps_optimize wol [on off]]	Deconfigure or reconfigure I/O components or settings
boottest	FastBoot	[ON OFF] or [test] [RUN SKIP]	Display or set boot tests execution
date	Time	[cn:yr:mo:dy:hr:mn[:ss]]	Read or set the date
time	Time	[cn:yr:mo:dy:hr:mn[:ss]]	Read or set the real time clock
INformation			
info all	ALL		Display all server information
info boot	BootINfo		Display boot-releated information
info cpu	CAche		Display cache information
info chiprev	ChipRevisions		Display revision number of major VLSI
MP command <df>	FRU		Display FRU information
info fw	FwrVersion		Display firmware version for PDC, ICM, and complex
info io	IO		Display firmware version for PDC, ICM, and complex
lanaddress	LanAddress		Display core LAN station address
info mem	Memory		Display memory information
info cpu	PRocessor		Display processor information
SERvice			
errdump clear	CLEARPIM		Clear (zero) the contents of PIM
mm	MemRead	<addr> [<len>] [<type>]	Read memory locations scope of page deallocation

Table 72 EFI Commands (continued)

EFI Shell Command	BCH Command Equivalent (PA-RISC)	BCH Command Parameters (PA-RISC)	Definition
pdt	page deallocation table (pdt)		Display or clear the page deallocation table
errdump mca errdump cmc errdump init	processor internal memory (PIM)	[<proc>] [HPMC LPMC TOC ASIC]]	Display PIM information

EFI/POSSE Commands

This section provides information on the EFI/POSSE commands developed for the server.

EFI and Pre-OS System Environment (POSSE) are similar. EFI is an Intel specification, whereas POSSE is the Hewlett Packard Enterprise implementation that aids Hewlett Packard Enterprise support.

NOTE: Your output might not exactly match the output shown in this section due to the type of server you purchased.

help

Provides information on the EFI Shell commands. It also has an additional feature to aid those familiar with the BCH menus of PA-RISC servers to adjust to their equivalent functions in EFI.

Syntax

```
help [-b] <category>
help [-b] <cmd>
help [-b] bch <bchmenu> <bchcmd>
```

Parameters

-b	Enable page breaking
category	Category of commands to view help on commands
cmd	Shell command name on which to provide verbose information
bch	Display the list of BCH commands and their corresponding EFI
bchmenu	BCH menu name taken from the top level of the BCH menu
bchcmd	BCH command on which to display information

Operation

If help is initiated with no parameters, it displays a list of EFI Shell command categories. To list all of the commands within a category, enter `help <category>`. If help is issued with the `-b` option, any output longer than one page pauses after each page displays. If a shell command name is used as a parameter, verbose help displays for that command.

If you issue the `help` command with the `bch` option, it displays a list of BCH commands and their corresponding EFI/POSSE commands. It instructs you to repeat the command line followed by a menu name for more information on that menu. If you issue `help` within the `bch` option and a menu name, it displays a list of commands that appear under that BCH menu. You can then issue `help` followed by `bch`, the menu name, and a BCH command name to display information about that command. This points you to the EFI command that has taken the place of that BCH functionality, or informs the user that the functionality no longer exists. Alternately, enter `help` followed by `bch` and a BCH command name to go straight to that command.

The following examples show the available options and output:

Example 2 help command

```
Shell> help
List of classes of commands:

boot          -- Booting options and disk-related commands
configuration -- Changing and retrieving system information
devices        -- Getting device, driver and handle information
memory         -- Memory related commands
shell          -- Basic shell navigation and customization
scripts        -- EFI shell-script commands
Type "help" followed by a class name for a list of commands in that class
Type "help" followed by command name for full documentation
```

Example 3 help bch command

COfiguration	help bch co
INformation	help bch in
PAth	help bch pa
ScRool	help bch sr
SEArch	help bch sea
SERvice	help bch ser
BOot	help bch bo
HELP	help bch he
RESET	help bch reset
MAin	help bch ma

For more help on one of the commands above, at the prompt type:
help bch <bchcmd>

Example 4 help configuration command

```
Shell> help configuration
Configuration commands:

cpuconfig    -- Deconfigure or reconfigure cpus
date         -- Display or set date
err          -- Display or set error level
esiproc      -- Make an ESI call
errdump      -- View/Clear logs
info         -- Display hardware information
monarch      -- View or set the monarch processor
palproc      -- Make a PAL call
salproc      -- Make a SAL call
time         -- Display or set time
ver          -- Displays version info
```

Type "help" followed by command name for full documentation on that command.
Type "help -a" to display a list of all commands.

Example 5 help cpuconfig command

```
Shell> help cpuconfig
Deconfigure or reconfigure cpus

CPUCONFIG [module] | [threads] [on|off]

module : Specifies which cpu module to configure
threads : Use to display info or configure threads
on|off : Specifies to configure or deconfigure a cpu module or threads
```

Note:

1. Cpu status will not change until next boot.
2. Specifying a cpu number without a state will display configuration status.

Examples:

- * To deconfigure CPU 0
fs0:\> cpuconfig 0 off
Cpu will be deconfigured on the next boot.
- * To display configuration status of cpus
fs0:\> cpuconfig

PROCESSOR MODULE INFORMATION

CPU Module	# of CPUs	Logical Speed	L3 Cache Size	L4 Cache Size	Family/ Model (hex.)	Processor Rev	State
0	2	1.1 GHz	4MB	32MB	1F/01	B1	Active
1	2	1.1 GHz	4MB	32MB	1F/01	B1	Active

- * To display cpu thread status
fs0:\> cpuconfig threads

cpuconfig: Threads are turned off.
 - * To enable cpu threads
fs0:\> cpuconfig threads on

cpuconfig: Threads will be on after a reset
 - * To disable cpu threads
fs0:\> cpuconfig threads off

cpuconfig: Threads will be off after a reset
-

Example 6 help ioconfig command

```
Shell> help ioconfig
Deconfigure or reconfigure IO components or settings

IOCONFIG [fast_init|wol [on|off]]

fast_init   Specifies device connection policy setting
wol        Specifies System Wake-On-LAN setting
on|off     Specifies to configure or deconfigure a feature or component

Note:
 1. If fast_init is enabled, firmware will connect only the minimum set of
    devices during boot. This feature might cause boot failure; disable this
    feature if failure occurs.

 2. Any pending Wake-On-LAN request will not be cleared until reboot if
    the setting is changed to disabled.
```

System will clear pending Wake-On-LAN requests each time the system reboots if the setting is disabled.

Examples:

- * To display the current settings
fs0:\> ioconfig
Fast initialization: Enabled
System Wake-On-LAN: Disabled
 - * To display the current device connection policy setting
fs0:\> ioconfig fast_init
Fast initialization: Enabled
 - * To disable fast initialization
fs0:\> ioconfig fast_init off
Fast initialization: Disabled
 - * To enable the System Wake-On-LAN setting
fs0:\> ioconfig wol on
System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled
-

baud

Sets the baud rate and communication settings for a universal asynchronous receiver-transmitter (UART).

Syntax

```
baud <index> <baudrate>
```

Parameters

```
<index> 0 through the total number of UARTS minus one
<baudrate>      baud rate.
```

Operation

Use this command to change the speed for a UART in the system. This command works for all UARTs visible to EFI/POSSE. If the UART is part of processor dependent hardware (PDH) space and is initialized by the core firmware, this command communicates the settings to core firmware so the UART can be initialized with the new settings on the next boot. System default is 9600 baud.

Table 73 Communications Parameters

Parameter	Value
RECEIVE_FIFO_DEPTH	1
TIMEOUT	1000000

Table 73 Communications Parameters (continued)

Parameter	Value
PARITY	No parity
DATA_BITS	8
STOP_BITS	1
CONTROL_MASK	0

boottest

Interacts with the speedy boot variable allowing it to be set appropriately.

Syntax

boottest	Displays status of all speedy boot bits
boottest on	Run all tests (for a normal boot time)
boottest off	Skip all tests (for a faster boot time)
boottest [test]	Displays status of specific Speedy Boot bit
boottest [test] [on off]	Sets or clears a specific Speedy Boot bit

Parameters

[test]	Each test can be set or cleared:
booting_valid	Enable/disable system firmware response to BOOTING bit. If OS Speedy Boot aware set to on.
early_cpu	Enable/disable early CPU selftests.
late_cpu	Enable/disable late CPU selftests.
platform	Enable/disable system board hardware tests.
chipset	Enable/disable CEC tests.
io_hw	Enable/disable EFI driver Core I/O tests.
mem_init	Enable/disable memory initialization.
mem_test	Enable/disable full destructive memory tests.

Example 7 boottest command

```
Shell> boottest
  BOOTTEST Settings Default Variable
  Selftest      Setting
  -----
  booting_valid    On (OS speedy boot aware)
  early_cpu        Run this test
  late_cpu         Run this test
  platform         Run this test
  chipset          Run this test
  io_hw            Run this test
  mem_init         Run this test
  mem_test         Run this test
```

Example 8 boottest early_cpu off command

```
Shell> boottest early_cpu off
  BOOTTEST Settings Default Variable
  Selftest      Setting
  -----
  booting_valid    On (OS speedy boot aware)
  early_cpu        Skip this test
  late_cpu         Run this test
  platform         Run this test
  chipset          Run this test
  io_hw            Run this test
  mem_init         Run this test
  mem_test         Run this test
```

cpuconfig

Displays the configured or deconfigured state of processors in the system and enables you to configure or reconfigure processors.

Syntax

```
cpuconfig <cpu> <on|off>
```

Parameters

<cpu>	specify a processor
<on off>	state to set the processor to

Operation

Issuing `cpuconfig` with no parameters displays the config/deconfig status of all processors. To reconfigure CPUs, specify a CPU number and a state `on` or `off`. If a valid state is entered and is different from the current state of a CPU, its status changes on the next boot.

NOTE: The last remaining configured CPU in a server cannot be deconfigured.

Example 9 cpucfg command

```
Shell> cpucfg
PROCESSOR INFORMATION
```

CPU	Speed	Proc Rev	Model	Family	Arch Rev	Processor State
0	1.6Ghz	B1	0	31	0	Sched Deconf
1	1.6Ghz	B1	0	31	0	Active

ioconfig

Use this command to deconfigure or reconfigure I/O components or settings.

Syntax

```
ioconfig <fast_init | mps_optimize | wol> <on | off>
```

Parameters

<fast_init>	specify device connection policy setting
<mps_optimize>	specify PCIe MPS optimization setting
<wol>	specify system wake-on-lan setting
<on off>	specify to configure or deconfigure a feature or component

Operation

The **ioconfig** file is used to retain information on the server I/O configuration across reboots. The **ioconfig** file is created by **insf** at install time; and is modified by **insf**, **rmsf**, and **ioscan** when devices are added or removed. The only purpose of the **ioconfig** file to maintain configuration information when the system is not running.

Example 10 ioconfig command

```
Shell> ioconfig
Deconfigure or reconfigure IO components or settings

IOCONFIG [fast_init|wol [on|off]]

fast_init   Specifies device connection policy setting
mps_optimie Specifies PCIe optimization setting
wol        Specifies System Wake-On-LAN setting
on|off     Specifies to configure or deconfigure a feature or component
```

Note:

1. If fast_init is enabled, firmware will connect only the minimum set of devices during boot. This feature might cause boot failure; disable this feature if failure occurs.
2. A reboot is required for PCIe MPS optimization changes to take effect
3. Any pending Wake-On-LAN request will not be cleared until reboot if the setting is changed to disabled.

System will clear pending Wake-On-LAN requests each time the system reboots if the setting is disabled.

Examples:

- * To display the current settings
fs0:\> ioconfig
Fast initialization: Enabled
MPS optimization: Disabled
System Wake-On-LAN: Disabled
 - * To display the current device connection policy setting
fs0:\> ioconfig fast_init
Fast initialization: Enabled
 - * To disable fast initialization
fs0:\> ioconfig fast_init off
Fast initialization: Disabled
 - * To enable the System Wake-On-LAN setting
fs0:\> ioconfig wol on
System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled
-

conconfig

Configures the primary console and turns on other consoles for mirroring from the firmware.

Syntax

```
conconfig [index] [on|off|primary]
```

Parameters

```
Index      Specifies index of console to set as primary
on        Enables the specified console as a secondary console
off       Puts console into "Not Configured" (NC) state
primary   Sets the specified console as primary
```

Notes

- Primary console setting takes effect after reboot.
- **P** in the status column indicates that the console is the primary.
- **S** in the status column indicates that the console is the secondary.
- **NC** in the status column indicates that the console is not configured.
- If a disabled console is set to primary, it is enabled.

Example 11 conconfig command

To display current primary operating system console:

```
Shell> conconfig
CONSOLE CONFIGURATION
Index Status Type      Device Path
----- -----
1      NC   Serial     Acpi(PNP0501,0)
2      S    Serial     Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1|1)
3      P    VGA        Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(4|0)
```

Example 12 conconfig 2 primary command

To change primary operating system console:

```
Shell> conconfig 2 primary
CONSOLE CONFIGURATION
Index Status Type      Device Path
----- -----
1      NC   Serial     Acpi(PNP0501,0)
2      P    Serial     Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1|1)
3      S    VGA        Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(4|0)
```

Example 13 conconfig 3 off command

To disable a console:

```
Shell> conconfig 3 off
CONSOLE CONFIGURATION
Index Status Type      Device Path
----- -----
1      NC   Serial     Acpi(PNP0501,0)
2      P    Serial     Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1|1)
3      NC   VGA        Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(4|0)
```

Example 14 conconfig 3 on command

To enable a console:

```
Shell> conconfig 3 on
CONSOLE CONFIGURATION
Index Status Type      Device Path
----- -----
1      NC   Serial     Acpi(PNP0501,0)
2      P    Serial     Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1|1)
3      S    VGA        Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(4|0)
```

default

Enables you to restore non-volatile memory (NVM) to default values and clear NVM storage values.

Syntax

```
default      [efi|sal]
default      clear [bmc|efi|sal]
```

Parameters

```
clear       clears NVM storage values
```

Operation

Sets NVM and stable store values to predefined default values. Normally only a subset of values are available for default. To reset the system, issue the `default clear` command.

errdump

Displays the contents of processor internal memory logged on the first machine check abort (MCA) for all processors present in the system.

Syntax

```
errdump [mca | cpe | cmc | init | la | clear]
```

Parameters

mca	dumps the Machine Check Abort error log
cpe	dumps the Corrected Platform Error log
cmc	dumps the Corrected Machine Check log
init	dumps the Initialization log
la	dumps the Logic Analyzer log
clear	erases all of the logs (mca, cpe, cmc, init, la)

Operation

Enter `errdump` with no parameters to display usage. Otherwise, the specified error log displays. Add `-n` to the `clear` parameter to disable the confirmation prompt. Access the `errdump` command from the System Configuration menu.

info

Displays most server information.

Syntax

```
info [-b] [target]
```

Parameters

target:	valid targets are:
all	display everything
cpu	display information on cpus
cache	display information on cache
mem	display information on memory
io	display information on io
boot	display boot-related information
chiprev	display information on chip revisions
fw	display firmware version information
sys	display system information
warning	display warning and stop boot information

Example 15 info all command

```
Shell> info all
```

SYSTEM INFORMATION

```
Date/Time: Jan 1, 1998 00:09:35 (19:98:01:01:00:09:35)
Manufacturer: hp
Product Name: server rx2660
Product Number: AB419-2101A
Serial Number: TWT46241EF
UUID: 30303030-3030-3030-3030-303030303030
System Bus Frequency: 200 MHz
```

PROCESSOR MODULE INFORMATION

CPU Module	# of CPUs	Logical Speed	L3 Cache Size	L4 Cache Size	Family/Model (hex.)	Processor Rev	Processor State
0	2	1.4 GHz	6 MB	None	20/00	C0	Active

```
CPU threads are turned off.
```

MEMORY INFORMATION

---- DIMM A -----		---- DIMM B -----	
DIMM	Current	DIMM	Current
0	512MB Active	512MB	Active
1	512MB Active	512MB	Active
2	----	----	
3	----	----	

```
Active Memory : 2048 MB
Installed Memory : 2048 MB
```

I/O INFORMATION

BOOTABLE DEVICES

Order	Media	Type	Path
1	HARDDRIVE	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1 0)/Sas(Addr500000E0119F9C12,Lun0)/HD(Part1,Sig4258E658-7952-11DB-8002-D6217B60E588)	
2	HARDDRIVE	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1 0)/Sas(Addr500000E0119F9C12,Lun0)/HD(Part3,Sig4258E6B2-7952-11DB-8004-D6217B60E588)	

Seg #	Bus #	Dev #	Fnc #	Vendor ID	Device ID	Slot #	Path
00	00	01	00	0x103C	0x1303	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1 0)
00	00	01	01	0x103C	0x1302	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1 1)
00	00	01	02	0x103C	0x1048	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1 2)
00	00	02	00	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2 0)
00	00	02	01	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2 1)
00	00	02	02	0x1033	0x00E0	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(2 2)
00	00	03	00	0x1002	0x515E	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,0)/Pci(3 0)
00	01	01	00	0x1000	0x0054	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(1 0)
00	01	02	00	0x14E4	0x1648	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2 0)
00	01	02	01	0x14E4	0x1648	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2 1)

```
Fast initialization: Enabled
System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled
```

BOOT INFORMATION

```
Monarch CPU:
```

Current	Preferred
Monarch	Monarch

CPU	CPU
Module/	Module/
Logical	Logical
-----	-----
0/0	0/0

AutoBoot: OFF - Timeout is disabled

Boottest:

BOOTTEST Settings Default Variable

OS is not speedy boot aware.

Selftest	Setting
-----	-----
early_cpu	Run this test
late_cpu	Run this test
platform	Run this test
chipset	Run this test
io_hw	Run this test
mem_init	Run this test
mem_test	Run this test

LAN Address Information:

LAN Address	Path
-----	-----
*Mac(001635C6214E)	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2 0)/Mac(001635C6214E)
Mac(001635C6214D)	Acpi(HWP0002,PNP0A03,200)/Pci(2 1)/Mac(001635C6214D)

FIRMWARE INFORMATION

*System Firmware A Revision: 62.01 [4623]

PAL_A: 7.31/7.46

PAL_B: 7.46

EFI Spec: 1.10

EFI Intel Drop: 14.62

EFI Build: 5.56

SAL Spec: 3.20

SAL_A: 2.00

SAL_B: 62.01

POSSE: 0.20

ACPI: 7.00

SMBIOS: 2.3.2a

System Firmware B Revision: 62.05 [4628]

BMC Revision: 75.07

IPMI: 1.00

Management Processor Revision: F.01.40

Updatable EFI Drivers:

Floating-Point Software Assistance Handler: 000000118

Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet Driver: 0007000A

SCSI Bus Driver: 00000021

SCSI Tape Driver: 00000020

Usb Ohci Driver: 00000034

USB Bus Driver: 00000014

USB Bot Mass Storage Driver: 00000014

Generic USB Mass Storage Driver: 00000015

* Indicates active system firmware image

WARNING AND STOP BOOT INFORMATION

Warning[55]: Invalid or inaccessible system ID(s)

CHIP REVISION INFORMATION

Chip	Logical	Device	Chip
Type	ID	ID	Revision
-----	-----	-----	-----
Memory Controller	0	4032	0020
Root Bridge	0	4030	0020

Host Bridge	0000	122e	0032
Host Bridge	0002	122e	0032
Host Bridge	0003	12ee	0011
Host Bridge	0006	12ee	0011
Host Bridge	0007	12ee	0011
Other Bridge	0	0	0030
Other Bridge	0	0	000d
Baseboard MC	0	0	7507

SYSTEM SECURITY CONFIGURATION
Trusted Boot: No Supported
TPM: Not Present

Shell>

Example 16 info cpu command

This example has processor hyperthreading turned on:

Shell> info cpu

PROCESSOR MODULE INFORMATION

CPU Module	# of CPUs	Logical Speed	L3 Cache Size	L4 Cache Size	Family/ Model (hex.)	Processor Rev	State
0	4	1.4 GHz	6 MB	None	20/00	B0	Active
1	4	1.4 GHz	6 MB	None	20/00	B0	Active

CPU threads are turned on.

This example has processor hyperthreading turned off:

Shell> info cpu

PROCESSOR MODULE INFORMATION

CPU Module	# of CPUs	Logical Speed	L3 Cache Size	L4 Cache Size	Family/ Model (hex.)	Processor Rev	State
0	2	1.4 GHz	6 MB	None	20/00	B0	Active
1	2	1.4 GHz	6 MB	None	20/00	B0	Active

CPU threads are turned off.

Example 17 info mem command

```
Shell> info mem
```

MEMORY INFORMATION

---- DIMM A -----		---- DIMM B -----	
DIMM	Current	DIMM	Current
0	256MB	Active	256MB
1	256MB	Active	256MB
2	----	----	----
3	----	----	----
4	----	----	----
5	----	----	----
Active Memory : 1024 MB			
Installed Memory : 1024 MB			

Example 18 info io command

```
Shell> info io
```

I/O INFORMATION

BOOTABLE DEVICES

Order	Media	Type	Path
1	CDROM		Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2 0)/Ata(Primary,Master)/CDROM(Entry0)

Seg	Bus	Dev	Fnc	Vendor	Device	Slot	Path
#	#	#	#	ID	ID	#	
00	00	01	00	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1 0)
00	00	01	01	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1 1)
00	00	01	02	0x1033	0x00E0	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1 2)
00	00	02	00	0x1095	0x0649	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2 0)
00	20	01	00	0x1000	0x0030	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(1 0)
00	20	01	01	0x1000	0x0030	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(1 1)
00	20	02	00	0x8086	0x1079	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2 0)
00	20	02	01	0x8086	0x1079	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2 1)
00	40	01	00	0x1000	0x0021	03	Acpi(HWP0002,200)/Pci(1 0)
00	60	01	00	0x1077	0x2312	02	Acpi(HWP0002,300)/Pci(1 0)
00	60	01	01	0x1077	0x2312	02	Acpi(HWP0002,300)/Pci(1 1)
00	80	01	00	0x1000	0x000F	01	Acpi(HWP0002,400)/Pci(1 0)
00	80	01	01	0x1000	0x000F	01	Acpi(HWP0002,400)/Pci(1 1)
00	C0	01	00	0x1000	0x0021	04	Acpi(HWP0002,600)/Pci(1 0)
00	E0	01	00	0x103C	0x1290	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(1 0)
00	E0	01	01	0x103C	0x1048	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(1 1)
00	E0	02	00	0x1002	0x5159	XX	Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(2 0)

System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled

Example 19 info boot command

```
Shell> info boot

BOOT INFORMATION

Monarch CPU:

  Current Preferred
  Monarch    Monarch
    CPU        CPU
  Module/   Module/
  Logical   Logical   Warnings
  -----  -----  -----
  0/0      0/0

AutoBoot: ON - Timeout is : 10 sec

Boottest:

  BOOTTEST Settings Default Variable

OS is not speedy boot aware.

  Selftest      Setting
  -----  -----
  early_cpu     Run this test
  late_cpu      Run this test
  platform      Run this test
  chipset       Run this test
  io_hw         Run this test
  mem_init      Run this test
  mem_test      Run this test

LAN Address Information:

  LAN Address      Path
  -----  -----
  *Mac(000E7F7E07FA)  Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|0)/Mac(000E7F7E07FA))
  Mac(000E7F7E07FB)  Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|1)/Mac(000E7F7E07FB))
```

lanaddress

Displays the core I/O MAC address.

Syntax:

```
lanaddress
```

Parameters

none

Example 20 lanaddress command

```
LAN Address Information:
  LAN Address      Path
  -----  -----
  Mac(00306E4C4F1A)  Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(3|0)/Mac(00306E4C4F1A))
  *Mac(00306E4C0FF2)  Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|0)/Mac(00306E4C0FF2))
```

monarch

Displays or modifies the ID of the bootstrap processor. The preferred monarch number is stored in NVM.

Syntax

```
monarch <cpu>
```

Parameters

<cpu> specifies a cpu

Operation

If specified with no parameters, monarch displays the Monarch processor for the server. Specifying a processor number alters the preferred Monarch processor. None of these changes takes affect until after a reboot.

Example 21 monarch command

```
Shell> monarch
Current Preferred
Monarch Monarch Possible Warnings
----- ----- -----
0 0
0 0
```

To view monarch: fs0 :\ monarch

```
          | Processor
-----+-----
current status | 0
next boot status | 0
```

To set the monarch processor to 1: fs0 :\ monarch 1

```
          | Processor
-----+-----
current status | 0
next boot status | 1
```

pdt

Displays or clears the contents of the Page Deallocation Table (PDT).

Syntax

```
pdt (clear)
```

Parameters

<clear> clears the pdt

Operation

With no options specified, the command displays the PDT information for the server. The PDT is cleared and a reboot is required for memory reallocation and safe booting.

Example 22 pdt command

```
Shell> pdt
PDT Information for PD

Last Clear time for PD: PDT has not been cleared
Number of total entries in PD PDT: 100
Number of used entries in PD PDT: 0
Number of free entries in PD PDT: 50
Number of permanent correctable (SBE) entries in PD PDT: 0
Number of permanent uncorrectable (MBE) entries in PD PDT: 0
Address of first uncorrectable error in PD: 0x00000000000000000000
```

Example 23 pdt clear command

```
Shell> pdt clear
Are you sure you want to clear the PDT? [y/N] y
Shell>
```

```
Shell> pdt
PDT Information

Last Clear time: 10/21/01 5:00p
Number of total entries in PDT: 50
Number of used entries in PDT: 0
Number of free entries in PDT: 50
Number of single-bit entries in PDT: 0
Number of multi-bit entries in PDT: 0
Address of first multi-bit error: 0x0000000000000000
```

sysmode

Displays or modifies the system mode.

Syntax

```
sysmode <normal | admin| service>
```

Parameters

<normal>	sets system mode to normal
<admin>	sets system mode to admin
<service>	sets system mode to service

Operation

If specified alone, `sysmode` displays the system mode. If a mode is specified as a parameter, the system mode changes immediately. The system mode is retained on successive boots.

Example 24 sysmode command

```
Shell> sysmode  
System Mode: NORMAL  
  
Shell> sysmode admin  
You are now in admin mode.  
  
Shell> sysmode service  
You are now in service mode.  
  
Shell> sysmode normal  
You are now in normal mode
```

Option ROM Configuration for Arrays Utility

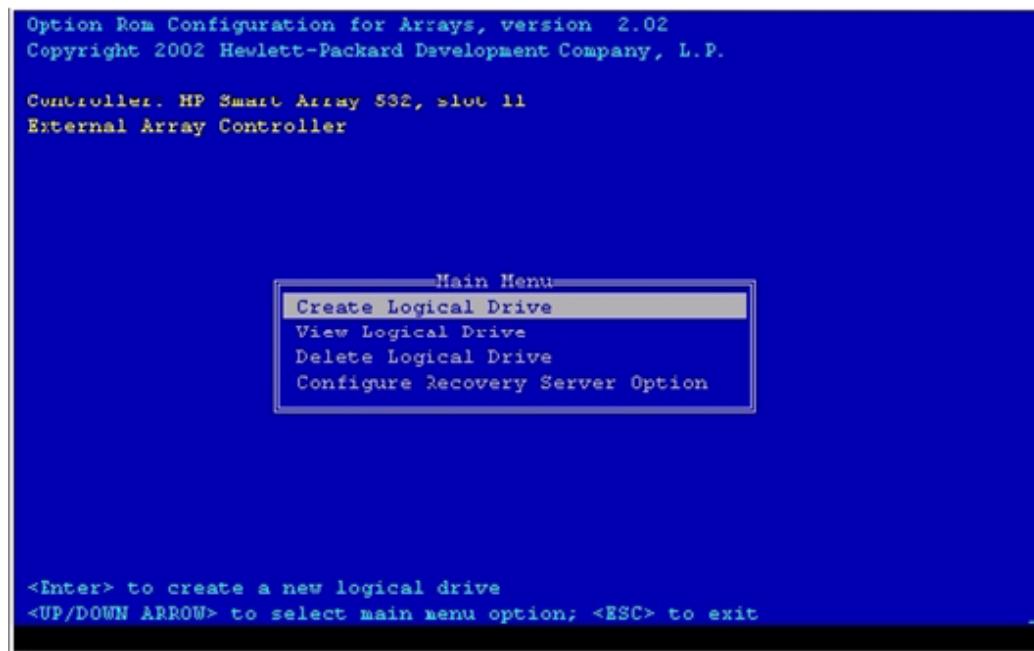
The Option ROM Configuration for Arrays (ORCA) utility is a ROM-based utility for manually configuring an array on a Smart Array controller.

NOTE: Due to the type of server you purchased, your output might not exactly match the output shown in this section.

To use ORCA:

1. Power on the server. POST runs, and any array controllers that are in the server are initialized one at a time. During each controller initialization process, POST halts for several seconds while an ORCA prompt message appears.
2. At the ORCA prompt:
 - If you are connected using a headless console, press the **Esc+8** combination.
 - Otherwise, press **F8**. The ORCA Main Menu appears, allowing you to create, view, or delete a logical drive.

Figure 91 ORCA Main Menu



Creating a Logical Drive Using ORCA

To create a logical drive using ORCA:

1. Select **Create Logical Drive**. The screen displays a list of all available (unconfigured) physical drives and the valid RAID options for the system.

2. Use the **Arrow** keys, **Spacebar**, and **Tab** to navigate around the screen and set up the logical drive, including an online spare drive if one is required.

NOTE: You cannot use ORCA to configure one spare drive to be shared among several arrays.

3. Press **Enter** to accept the settings.
4. Press **F8** to confirm the settings and save the new configuration. After several seconds, the Configuration Saved screen appears.
5. Press **Enter** to continue. You can now create another logical drive by repeating the previous steps.

NOTE: Newly created logical drives are invisible to the operating system. To make the new logical drives available for data storage, format them using the instructions given in the operating system documentation.

CFGGEN Utility

The `cfggen` utility is a command line utility that runs in the Linux, EFI, and Windows Pre-Installation (WinPE) environments. It is a minimally interactive program that you run from a command line prompt, or a shell script.

The results from invoking this utility are communicated through the program status value that is returned when the program exits.

Use the `cfggen` utility to create IM storage configurations on SAS controllers. Some `cfggen` commands work only with SAS adapters in the EFI environment.

Starting CFGGEN

The `cfggen` utility is located on the HPE IPF Offline Diagnostic and Utilities CD. To use `cfggen`:

1. Insert the CD into the drive.
2. Boot the server to the EFI Shell prompt.
3. From the EFI Shell prompt, change to the CD drive:

```
shell> fs0: Enter  
fs0:>
```

4. Change to the directory that contains `cfggen.efi`.

```
fs0:> cd EFI\HP\TOOLS\NETWORK Enter  
fs0: EFI\HP\TOOLS\NETWORK>
```

5. From this directory, use `cfggen`.

CFGGEN Operation

The `cfggen` command is not case sensitive. You can enter `cfggen` commands and parameters in uppercase, lowercase, or a mixture of the two. Use the following conventions in command descriptions:

The `cfggen` command uses a command line interface.

Syntax: `cfggen <controller #> <command> <parameters>`

Use the following conventions in command descriptions:

- Text in italics must be entered exactly as shown on the command line.
- Text surrounded by `< >` must be replaced with a required parameter.
- Text surrounded by `[]` can be replaced by an optional parameter.

- Parameters surrounded by { } must be entered one or more times, as appropriate for the issued command.
- Command line definition characters (< >, [], and { }) cannot be entered on the command line.

The program name, controller number, command, and parameters fields must be separated by the ASCII space character. The format of the parameters is command-specific.

The program return value is returned to the user when the program exits. A value of 0 is returned if the command is successful. Otherwise, a value of 1 is returned.

Rules for creating IM volumes and hot spare disks

When creating IM volumes and hot spare disks, the following rules apply:

- All disks that are part of an IM volume or a hot spare for an IM volume must be on the same SAS controller.
- IM volumes are supported.
- Only two IM volumes (plus a global hot spare) per controller can be created.
- An IM array must have two disks.
- A hot spare disk cannot be created without at least one IM volume already created.
- The utility does not allow adding a hot spare disk type different from disk types in the volume.
- With the AUTO command all drives used are the same type as the first available disk found, and the size is limited to the size of the smallest disk.

CFGGEN Utility Commands

This section lists the commands available for the cfggen utility.

CREATE Command

The CREATE command creates IM volumes on the SAS controller. Firmware and hardware limitations for this family of cards limit the number of configurations that are possible.

Syntax

```
cfggen <controller #> create <volume type> <size> [qsync] [noprompt]
```

Parameters

<volume type> Volume type for the volume to be created. Valid value is IM.

<size> Size of the IM volume in megabytes, or “MAX” for the maximum size available.

[qsync] Quick synchronization of the volume created.

[noprompt] Eliminates warnings and prompts.

Operation

After a disk is added to an IM volume, its storage capacity might or might not be used depending on drive capacity and volume capacity. For example, if you add a 36 GB disk to a volume that only uses 9 GB of capacity on each disk, the remaining 27 GB of capacity on the disk is unusable.

The disk identified by the first SCSI ID on the command line is assigned as the primary disk when creating an IM volume. If the SAS controller is allowed to resynchronize the disks, the data on the primary disk is available by accessing the newly created volume.

AUTO Command

The AUTO command automatically creates an IM volume on the SAS controllers. The volume is created with the maximum number of disks available for use in the specified volume type. The

main difference between the `AUTO` command and the `CREATE` command is that with `AUTO` command, you do not specify SCSI ID values for disks to use in the volume. The `cfggen` utility uses the first disks it finds that are usable in the IM volume. Firmware and hardware limitations for the family of controllers limit the number of configurations that are possible.

Syntax

```
cfggen <controller #> auto <volume type> <size> [qsync] [noprompt]
```

Parameters

<volume type>	Volume type for the volume to be created. Valid value is IM.
<size>	Size of the RAID volume in megabytes, or “MAX” for the maximum size available.
[qsync]	Quick synchronization of the volume created.
[noprompt]	Eliminates warnings and prompts.

Operation

When `AUTO` creates an IM volume, the first disk found is assigned as the primary disk. If the controller is allowed to resynchronize the disks, the data on the primary disk is available by accessing the newly created volume. Reply `yes` if you want to complete the creation.

HOTSPARE Command

The `hotspare` command creates a hot spare disk. The hot spare disk is added to hot spare pool 0.

Syntax

```
cfggen <controller #> hotspare [delete] <Encl:Bay>
```

Parameters

<controller #>	A SAS controller number between 0 and 255.
[delete]	Specifies that the hot spare is to be deleted (omit the <code>delete</code> keyword to specify hot-spare creation).
<Encl:Bay>	Enclosure number and Bay number that identify the disk drive that becomes the hot spare.

Operation

The number of disks in an IM array plus the hot spare cannot exceed three. You can create only one hot spare disk. Make sure the capacity of the hot spare disk is greater than or equal to the capacity of the smallest disk in the logical drive. An easy way to verify this is to use the `display` command.

Specifying SCSI Parameters

The following SCSI parameters can be configured for the SCSI board:

- SCSI ID (SCSI initiator ID)
- Maximum data transfer rate (SCSI rate)
- Bus width
- Whether the HBA is bootable (driver support)
- Avoid bus resets (secondary cluster server)

NOTE: Your output might differ from the output in the following examples depending on your server and its configuration.

Using the SCSI Setup Utility

To use the SCSI Setup Utility to specify SCSI parameters:

- At the EFI Shell prompt, enter the `info io` command to map the parameters for all PCI cards installed in the server:

A list of all the devices that are installed in the server and managed by EFI drivers displays. For example:

```
I/O INFORMATION
```

```
BOOTABLE DEVICES
```

Order	Media	Type	Path				
1	CDROM		Acpi(HWP0002, 0)/Pci(2 0)/Ata(Primary,Master)/CDROM(Entry0)				
Seg	Bus	Dev	Fnc	Vendor ID	Device ID	Slot #	Path
00	00	01	00	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 0)/Pci(1 0)
00	00	01	01	0x1033	0x0035	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 0)/Pci(1 1)
00	00	01	02	0x1033	0x00E0	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 0)/Pci(1 2)
00	00	02	00	0x1095	0x0649	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 0)/Pci(2 0)
00	20	01	00	0x1000	0x0030	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 100)/Pci(1 0)
00	20	01	01	0x1000	0x0030	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 100)/Pci(1 1)
00	20	02	00	0x8086	0x1079	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 100)/Pci(2 0)
00	20	02	01	0x8086	0x1079	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 100)/Pci(2 1)
00	40	01	00	0x1000	0x0021	03	Acpi(HWP0002, 200)/Pci(1 0)
00	60	01	00	0x1077	0x2312	02	Acpi(HWP0002, 300)/Pci(1 0)
00	60	01	01	0x1077	0x2312	02	Acpi(HWP0002, 300)/Pci(1 1)
00	80	01	00	0x1000	0x000F	01	Acpi(HWP0002, 400)/Pci(1 0)
00	80	01	01	0x1000	0x000F	01	Acpi(HWP0002, 400)/Pci(1 1)
00	C0	01	00	0x1000	0x0021	04	Acpi(HWP0002, 600)/Pci(1 0)
00	E0	01	00	0x103C	0x1290	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 700)/Pci(1 0)
00	E0	01	01	0x103C	0x1048	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 700)/Pci(1 1)
00	E0	02	00	0x1002	0x5159	XX	Acpi(HWP0002, 700)/Pci(2 0)

```
System Wake-On-LAN: Enabled
```

In this example, a single SCSI interface is listed.

For each channel of the SCSI board, note certain information. For example, look at the information for the SCSI interface. For each channel of *this* SCSI interface, note the following information:

- Bus #: Identifies the bus the device is on. This is the same for both channels. In this example, the bus number is 20.
- Dev #: The ID the device is assigned on the bus. This is the same for both channels. In this example, the SCSI interface is device 01.
- Fnc #: Identifies the channel of the device (00 for channel A, 01 for channel B, and so on). In this example, because the SCSI interface has two channels, one channel is 00 and the other is 01.
- Vendor ID: Shows the device vendor ID. This is the same for both channels. For all SCSI interfaces, the ID is 0x1000.
- Device ID: Shows the device ID. This is the same for both channels. In this example, the SCSI interface the ID is 0x0030.
- Slot #: Identifies the physical card slot in the system where the SCSI interface is installed. This is the same for both channels. In this example, the SCSI interface is on the system board, therefore the slot number is xx.
- Path: Identifies the device path. In this example, the SCSI interface path is Acpi(HWP0002, 200)/Pci(1|0) for channel A and Acpi(HWP0002, 200)/Pci(1|1) for channel B.

Using the SCSI interface information from this example, the combined information that tells you this is a SCSI interface is as follows:

```
00 20 01 00 0x1000 0x0030  xx Acpi(HWP0002, 200)/Pci(1|0)
00 20 01 01 0x1000 0x0030  xx Acpi(HWP0002, 200)/Pci(1|1)
```

The vendor (**0x1000**) and device (**0x0030**) are the IDs for a SCSI interface. Of the devices with those IDs, this device has two channels (Fnc # of **00** immediately followed by Fnc # of **01**). Also, this SCSI interface has a non-numeric (XX) slot # indicating that it is on the system board.

- From the EFI Shell prompt, enter the `devtree` command to obtain the controller handle for the SCSI interface. A tree of all EFI-capable devices installed in the system displays.

For example:

```
Shell> devtree
Device Tree
Ctrl[04]
Ctrl[06] VenHw(SysROM)
Ctrl[0B] Acpi(HWP0002,0)
    Ctrl[15] Usb Open Host Controller
    Ctrl[16] Usb Open Host Controller
    Ctrl[17] Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(1|2)
    Ctrl[18] PCI IDE/ATAPI Controller
    Ctrl[56] DV-28E-C
    Ctrl[91] FAT File System [FAT32] 118 MB
Ctrl[0C] Acpi(HWP0002,100)
    Ctrl[1C] LSI Logic Ultra320 SCSI Controller
    Ctrl[1D] LSI Logic Ultra320 SCSI Controller
    Ctrl[1E] Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|0)
        Ctrl[57] Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|0)/Mac(000E7F7E07FA)
    Ctrl[1F] Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|1)
        Ctrl[58] Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(2|1)/Mac(000E7F7E07FB)
Ctrl[0D] Acpi(HWP0002,200)
    Ctrl[20] Acpi(HWP0002,200)/Pci(1|0)
Ctrl[0E] Acpi(HWP0002,300)
    Ctrl[22] HP 2 Gb Dual Port PCI/PCI-X Fibre Channel Adapter ( Port 1 )
    Ctrl[23] HP 2 Gb Dual Port PCI/PCI-X Fibre Channel Adapter ( Port 2 )
Ctrl[0F] Acpi(HWP0002,400)
    Ctrl[24] Acpi(HWP0002,400)/Pci(1|0)
    Ctrl[25] Acpi(HWP0002,400)/Pci(1|1)
Ctrl[10] Acpi(HWP0002,600)
    Ctrl[26] Acpi(HWP0002,600)/Pci(1|0)
Ctrl[11] Acpi(HWP0002,700)
    Ctrl[27] Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(1|0)
    Ctrl[28] Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(1|1)
    Ctrl[43] 16550 Serial UART Driver
    Ctrl[44] VT-100+ Serial Console
        Ctrl[3E] Primary Console Input Device
        Ctrl[3F] Primary Console Output Device
        Ctrl[3D] Primary Standard Error Device
    Ctrl[29] Acpi(HWP0002,700)/Pci(2|0)
Ctrl[40] Acpi(PNP0501,0)
    Ctrl[41] 16550 Serial UART Driver
        Ctrl[42] VT-100+ Serial Console
    Ctrl[54] VenHw(D65A6B8C-71E5-4DF0-A909-F0D2992B5AA9)
```

This information describes the SCSI interface because the path on the first line, `Acpi(HWP0002,100)`, is the path from the information displayed by the `info io` command. The next two lines describe the SCSI interface two channels, one line for each channel. The lines contain the SCSI interface description [`LSI Logic Ultra160 SCSI Controller`]. The value shown for `Ctrl—17` and `18` at the beginning of each line is the controller handle for each channel. You need this value for the next step.

NOTE: The controller handle values change on every boot.

- From the EFI Shell prompt, enter the `Shell> drvcfg` command to obtain the EFI driver handle for the SCSI interface. A list of all EFI-capable configurable components in the system is displayed.

For example:

```
Shell> drvcfg
Configurable Components
Drv[3D] Ctrl[15] Lang[eng]
Drv[3F] Ctrl[19] Lang[eng]
```

```
Drv[45] Ctrl[1C] Lang[eng]
Drv[45] Ctrl[1D] Lang[eng]
```

This listing shows which driver controls which device (controller). This information describes a SCSI interface because the values shown for Ctrl—17 and 18 are the controller handles for the SCSI interface two channels (from the information displayed by the devtree command).

NOTE: The EFI driver handle values change on every boot.

 **TIP:** From the `drvcfg` command, record these two pieces of information for each channel of each SCSI interface for parameters to be changed:

- `Drv`(the EFI driver handle)
- `Ctrl`(the controller handle)

4. Using the driver handle [`Drv`] and the controller handle [`Ctrl`] from the `drvcfg` command, start the EFI SCSI Setup Utility for one channel of this SCSI interface.

At the EFI Shell prompt, enter:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s drvr_handle cntrl_handle
```

where

- `drvr_handle` The handle of the driver that controls the channel with the SCSI ID you want to display or change
- `cntrl_handle` The handle of the controller for the channel with the SCSI ID you want to display or change

For channel A of this SCSI interface, enter:

```
Shell> drvcfg -s 45 18
```

The EFI SCSI Setup Utility starts and its main menu appears, showing a list of all the EFI capable SCSI interfaces in the system.

5. Move the cursor to highlight the channel of the SCSI interface.
6. Press **Enter** to determine which channel of the interface to highlight, match the `PCI Bus`, `PCI Dev`, and `PCI Func` values on this screen to the `Bus #`, `Dev #`, and `Fnc #` values from the `info io` command.

 **CAUTION:** Do not select the <Global Properties> option on the main menu.

 **TIP:** To move the cursor in the EFI SCSI Setup Utility, use the following keys:

- Arrow keys: `↑ ↓ ← →`
- Alternate keys:
 - `H` = left
 - `J` = down
 - `K` = up
 - `L` = right
 - `I` = home
 - `O` = end

The Adapter Properties screen for this channel of the SCSI interface appears.

7. Be sure the utility is running for the channel of the SCSI interface by comparing the values shown for PCI Bus, PCI Device, and PCI Function to the Bus #, Dev #, and Fnc # values from the info io command.

△ **CAUTION:** Do not change the value for any of these fields on the Adapter Properties screen:

- Auto Termination
- SCSI Parity
- SCSI Bus Scan Order
- Spinup Delay (Secs)

Changing any of these fields can cause unpredictable results.

CAUTION: Do not change the value for *any* of these fields on the Device Properties screen:

- Scan Id
- Scan LUNs > 0
- Disconnect
- SCSI Timeout
- Queue Tags
- Format
- Verify

Changing any of these fields can cause unpredictable results.

8. Display the SCSI parameters listed below for the channel of the SCSI interface and change the parameters if necessary, or restore its SCSI parameters to their default values.
 - SCSI ID
 - Maximum data transfer rate
 - Bus width
 - Whether the SCSI interface is bootable (driver support)
 - Avoid bus resets (secondary cluster server)
 - Restore Defaults
9. Use the arrow keys to navigate to the appropriate SCSI parameter.
10. Use the plus (+) and minus (-) keys to scroll through the values until the value you want appears.
11. Press **Esc** to exit the Adapter Properties screen.
12. Move the cursor to the action (*cancel*, *save*, or *discard*) you want to take, and press **Enter**. Select one of the following options:
 - Cancel the exit to stay on the Adapter Properties screen for the channel of the SCSI interface.
 - Save the changes you made, then exit the screen.
 - Discard the changes you made, then exit the screen.

If you select *cancel*, you remain in the Adapter Properties screen for the channel of the SCSI interface. You can still change the channel's parameters.

If you select *save* or *discard*, you go to the EFI SCSI Setup Utility main menu.

△ **CAUTION:** Do not select the <Global Properties> option on the main menu.

13. Press **Esc** to exit the main menu and the EFI SCSI Setup Utility.
14. Select the option for exiting the utility.
15. When you are prompted, press **Enter** to stop the SCSI interface; you are now at the EFI Shell prompt.
16. At the EFI Shell prompt, enter the `reset` command. The system starts to reboot. This is required to cause the new SCSI setting.

Using the Boot Option Maintenance Menu

This menu allows you to select console output and input devices as well as various boot options. It contains the following items:

- Boot From File
- Add Boot Entry
- Edit Boot Entry
- Remove Boot Entry
- Edit OS Boot Order
- AutoBoot Configuration
- BootNext Configuration
- Driver Configuration
- Console Configuration
- System Reset

NOTE: Your server might have different options available based on the server configuration and installed hardware components.

These items are described in the following sections. The following selections are available on all menus:

- **Help:** Displays the help available for the command.
- **Exit:** Returns to the main Boot Options Maintenance menu.
- **Enter:** Selects an item after using the arrow keys to highlight the item.
- **Save Settings to NVRAM:** Saves your changes.

Paths

All devices in servers are represented by paths in the EFI Shell. To identify the correct slot or disk drive, use the following tables.

NOTE: The device path might be different depending on which I/O riser is installed in your server.

Table 74 PCI Slots and Device Path

Slots	Device Path
1 PCI	Acpi(HWP0002,400)/pci(1 0)
2 PCI	Acpi(HWP0002,300)/pci(1 0)
3 PCI	Acpi(HWP0002,200)/pci(1 0)
4 PCI	Acpi(HWP0002,600)/pci(1 0)

Table 75 Disk Drives and Device Path

Disk Drive	Device Path
SCSI Disk (HDD1)	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(1 1)/Scsi(Pun2,Lun0)
SCSI Disk (HDD2)	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(1 0)/Scsi(Pun1,Lun0)
SCSI Disk (HDD3)	Acpi(HWP0002,100)/Pci(1 0)/Scsi(Pun0,Lun0)
Removable Media Boot	Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2 0)/ATA

Boot From File

Use this option to manually run a specific application or driver.

NOTE: This option boots the selected application or driver one time only. When you exit the application, you return to this menu.

This option displays the file systems that are on your server or workstation and lets you browse these file systems for applications or drivers that are executable. Executable files end with the .efi extension. You can also select remote boot (LAN) options that have been configured on your network.

For example:

```
Boot From a File. Select a Volume
  NO VOLUME LABEL [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2|0)/Ata(Primary,Master)/CDROM
  CD_FORMAT [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2|0)/Ata(Secondary,Master)/CDROM
  Removable Media Boot [Acpi(HWP0002,500)/Pci(2|0)/Ata(Secondary,Master)
  Load File [EFI Shell [Built-in]]
  Load File [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(3|0)/Mac(00306E4C4F1A)]
  Exit
```

Where:

- NO VOLUME LABEL: A hard drive. When you format a hard drive, the EFI tools provide an option to LABEL the disk. In this example, the volume is not labelled.
- CD_FORMAT: The label created for the disk currently inside the DVD drive.
- Removable Media Boot: Allows you to boot from a removable media drive (CD/DVD drive). This option does not support booting from a specific file on a specific CD.
- Load Files: The EFI Shell and the LAN.

Add a Boot Option

Use this option to add items to the EFI boot menu.

This option displays the file systems that are on your system and lets you browse these file systems for applications or drivers that are executable. Executable files end with the .efi extension. You can also select remote boot (LAN) options that have been configured on your network. The option you have selected is added to the EFI boot menu.

If you add a new drive to your system, you must manually add its boot options list if you want to make it a bootable device.

When adding a boot option that already exists in the Boot Manager list of boot options, you can choose whether to create a new option or modify the existing one. If you:

- To modify an existing option, change the boot option name or add boot option arguments to the existing option.

NOTE: If you create a new boot option for an already existing option, multiple instances of the same boot option exist.

For example:

```
Add a Boot Option. Select a Volume
NO VOLUME LABEL [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2|0)/Ata(Primary,Master)/CDROM
    Removable Media Boot [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(2|0)/Ata(Secondary,Master)
        Load File [EFI Shell [Built-in]]
        Load File [Acpi(HWP0002,0)/Pci(3|0)/Mac(00306E4C4F1A)]
    Exit
```

Where:

- NO VOLUME LABEL: A hard drive. You can search through the disk for bootable applications to add to the Boot Manager list of Boot options.
- Removable Media Boot: Treats the removable media as a bootable device.
- Load File EFI Shell: Adds a new instance to the EFI Shell. Load File with the MAC address adds a network boot option.
- Load File with the MAC address: Adds a network boot option.

Edit Boot Entry

Use this option to edit the boot options on the EFI boot menu.

NOTE: This does not delete any files, applications or drivers from your server.

This option displays a list of boot options that are configured on your server. The names match the options on the main Boot Manager menu.

If you remove a drive from your server, you must manually delete it from the boot options list.

- To delete an item from the list, use the arrow keys to highlight the item and press **Enter**.
- To remove all of the entries from the EFI boot menu, select Delete All Boot Options. This setting can be used as a security device on servers that are accessed remotely.

Delete Boot Option(s)

Use this option to remove boot options from the EFI boot menu.

NOTE: This does not delete any files, applications, or drivers from your system.

This option displays a list of boot options that are configured on the system. The names match the options on the main Boot Manager menu.

If you remove a drive from the system, you must manually delete it from the boot options list.

- To delete an item from the list, use the arrow keys to highlight the item and press **Enter**.
- To remove all of the entries from the EFI Boot menu, select **Delete All Boot Options**. This setting can be used as a security device on systems that are accessed remotely.

Change Boot Order

Use this option to remove boot options entry. The order in which options are listed in the EFI boot menu also reflects the order in which the server attempts to boot. If the first boot option fails, the server tries booting the second, then the third, and so forth, until a boot option succeeds or until all options have failed.

For example, if you normally boot using a configuration on your LAN but would like to boot from a local hard drive if the LAN is unavailable, move the LAN boot option to the top of the list, followed by the hard drive boot option.

The menu lists boot options that currently exist in the main Boot Manager menu. You can change the priority of the items by moving them up or down in the list:

- Press **U** to move an option up.
- Press **D** to move an option down.

- Select Save Settings to NVRAM to modify the order in the Boot Manager menu, which modifies the order that the Boot Manager attempts to boot the options.
- The items at the bottom of the screen are descriptions of the selected option.

```
Change boot order. Select an Operation
  EFI Shell [Built-in]
  Current OS
  Save Settings to NVRAM
  Help
  Exit
```

VenHw (D65A6B8C-71E5-4DF0-A909-F0D2992B5AA9)
 Boot0000

For example:

Manage BootNext Setting

Use this option to run the selected boot option immediately upon entering the main Boot Manager menu. This option is useful for booting an option that only needs to be booted once, without changing any other setting in the main Boot Manager menu. This is a one-time operation and does not change the permanent system boot settings.

This option displays the file systems that are on your system and lets you browse these file systems for applications or drivers that are executable. Executable files end with the .efi extension. You can also select remote boot (LAN) options that have been configured on your network.

To restore the default BootNext setting, select **Reset BootNext Setting**.

For example:

```
Manage BootNext setting. Select an Operation
  EFI Shell [Built-in]
  Current OS
  Reset BootNext Setting
  Save Settings to NVRAM
  Help
  Exit
```

VenHw (D65A6B8C-71E5-4DF0-A909-F0D2992B5AA9)
 Boot0000

Set AutoBoot TimeOut

Use this option to set the amount of time the system pauses before attempting to launch the first item in the Boot Options list.

For example:

```
Set Auto Boot Timeout. Select an Option
  Set Timeout Value
  Delete/Disable Timeout
  Help
  Exit
```

Interrupting the timeout during the countdown stops the Boot Manager from loading any boot options automatically. If there is no countdown set, you must select boot options manually.

- To set the auto boot timeout value, in seconds, select **Set Timeout Value** and enter the desired value.
- To disable the timeout function, select **Delete/Disable Timeout**.

NOTE: When this option is selected, the server does not automatically boot. The server stops at the EFI boot menu and waits for user input.

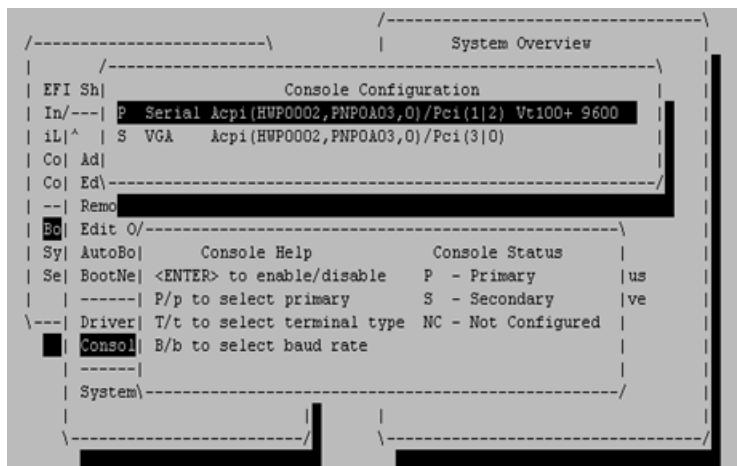
Select Console Configuration

Use this option to define the devices that are used to provide input and output to the system console. This list includes the VGA monitor and a serial port for directing input and output to a terminal emulation package.

NOTE: If you install a modem in your server, make sure you disable the modem serial port in both the Active Console Input and Active Console Output device lists.

NOTE: Some operating systems support multiple consoles, such as a simultaneous serial and VGA output. See your OS documentation to determine how many consoles are supported with your server. Multiple consoles are not supported for HP-UX or Windows (use the Smart Setup CD to switch between COM A and the iLO 2 MP on Windows systems).

Figure 92 Console Configuration



This menu is identical to Console Error Devices. Integrity servers do not support different configurations for Input, Output, and Error console. For correct operation, you must do the following:

- When changes are made to Input, Output, or Error console menus, you must make the identical change in all menus.
- When changing serial devices, you must also make changes to Input, Output, and Error menus.

To define the devices that are used to provide input and output to the system console:

- Select the console (P Serial or S VGA).

Each option is identified with an EFI device path. Not all options are available, depending on the configuration of the server and the options purchased.

NOTE: Device paths might differ slightly on different servers.

- Select the console configuration option.

On both serial device examples, UART 9600 indicates the current baud rate of the serial device (can be changed with the EFI Shell baud command), VenMsg Vt100+ is the current emulation type (several different terminal emulation protocols are supported).

Only one terminal emulation type can be selected for each serial console, but multiple serial consoles can be selected at a time.

Select Active Standard Error Devices

Use this option to define the devices that display error messages from the system console.

This menu is identical to the Console Output Devices menu. The server does not support different configurations for Output and Error console. When you make changes to either Output or Error

console menus, you must make the identical change in the other menu. When you change serial devices, you must make changes to Output, Input, and Error menus for proper operation

Using the System Configuration Menu

The System Configuration menu on servers with the latest version of the EFI firmware supported includes the following options:

NOTE: To determine the current firmware version, issue the following `EFI info fw` command at the EFI Shell prompt.

- Security/Password Menu: Enables you to change the administrator and user passwords.
- Advanced System Information Menu: Displays information about system and component configuration.
- Set System Date: Enables you to modify the system date.
- Set System Time: Enables you to modify the system time.
- Reset Configuration to Default: Enables you restore system settings to their original configuration.
- Help: Displays additional information about the available options.
- Exit: Returns to the EFI startup menu.

Security/Password Menu

You can set administrator and user passwords to provide different levels of access to the system firmware.

Resetting Passwords

If you forget your passwords, reset them by running using the iLO 2 MP `<Ctrl+N>rs` command. This command resets the iLO 2 MP and resets the password.

NOTE: You can only run this command when directly connected to the server.

Advanced System Information

The Advanced System Information menu displays information about server and component configuration.

Set System Time

Set System Time lets you modify the server time.

Set System Date

Set System Date lets you modify the server date.

Set User Interface

Set User Interface lets the user change the legacy boot manager user interface.

Set System Wake-On LAN

Set System Wake-On LAN lets the user enable/disable the server Wake-On_LAN settings.

Set System Defaults

Set System Defaults lets you select server default settings.

Integrated Lights Out 2 Management Processor

The Integrated Lights Out Management Processor (iLO MP) for entry-level Integrity servers is an autonomous management subsystem embedded directly on the server. It is the foundation

of the server High Availability (HA), embedded server, and fault management. It also provides system administrators secure remote management capabilities regardless of server status or location. The iLO 2 MP is available whenever the system is connected to a power source, even if the server main power switch is in the off position.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise has used several different names over the years to describe the management functionality embedded in their servers, including “the management processor.” In addition, Hewlett Packard Enterprise uses the term “management processor” to refer to any embedded microprocessor that manages a system. Management processor is a descriptive term (such as “server”), and iLO, is a brand name, or label (such as “Integrity”).

Remote access is the key to maximizing efficiency of administration and troubleshooting for enterprise servers. Integrity servers have been designed so all administrative functions that can be performed locally on the machine, can also be performed remotely. iLO enables remote access to the operating system console, control over the server power and hardware reset functionality, and works with the server to enable remote network booting through a variety of methods.

iLO 2 refers to an Integrated Lights Out 2 Management Processor (iLO 2 MP) with the latest advanced digital video redirection technology. This new feature gives you a higher performance graphics console redirection experience than with the previous iLO.

For information on the iLO 2 MP, see the HPE Integrity iLO 2 operations guide.

D Warranty and regulatory information

For important safety, environmental, and regulatory information, see *Safety and Compliance Information for Server, Storage, Power, Networking, and Rack Products*, available at www.hpe.com/support/Safety-Compliance-EnterpriseProducts.

Warranty information

HPE ProLiant and x86 Servers and Options

www.hpe.com/support/ProLiantServers-Warranties

HPE Enterprise Servers

www.hpe.com/support/EnterpriseServers-Warranties

HPE Storage Products

www.hpe.com/support/Storage-Warranties

HPE Networking Products

www.hpe.com/support/Networking-Warranties

Regulatory information

Belarus Kazakhstan Russia marking



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Manufacturing date:

The manufacturing date is defined by the serial number.

CCSYWWZZZZ (serial number format for this product)

Valid date formats include:

- YYWW, where Y indicates the year counting from within each new decade, with 2000 as the starting point; for example, 238: 2 for 2002 and 38 for the week of September 9. In addition, 2010 is indicated by 0, 2011 by 1, 2012 by 2, 2013 by 3, and so forth.
- YYWW, where YY indicates the year, using a base year of 2000; for example, 0238: 02 for 2002 and 38 for the week of September 9.

Turkey RoHS material content declaration

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti: EEE Yönetmeliğine Uygundur

Ukraine RoHS material content declaration

Обладнання відповідає вимогам Технічного регламенту щодо
обмеження використання деяких небезпечних речовин в
електричному та електронному обладнанні, затвердженого
постановою Кабінету Міністрів України від 3 грудня 2008 № 1057

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