



NVIDIA DGX OS SERVER VERSION 4.0.5

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Release Notes and Update Guide

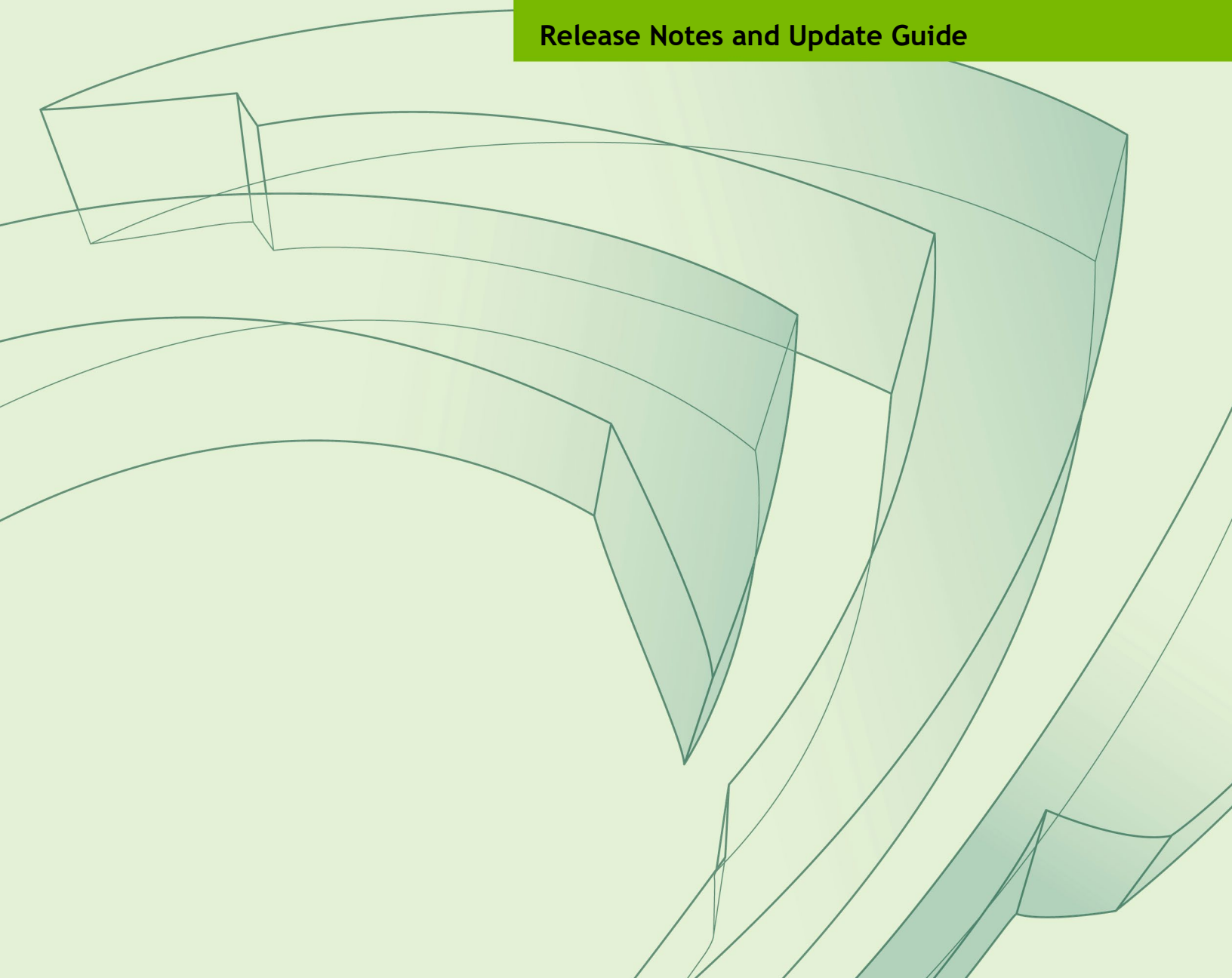


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NVIDIA DGX OS SERVER RELEASE NOTES FOR VERSION 4.0.5

This document describes version 4.0.5 of the NVIDIA® DGX™ OS Server Release 4.0 software and update package.

DGX OS Server v4.0.5 is provided as an ISO image which is available from NVIDIA Enterprise Support in the event the server needs to be re-imaged.

The software is also provided as an “over-the-network” update, which requires an internet connection and ability to access the NVIDIA public repository.

Refer to the *DGX-2 User Guide* (<https://docs.nvidia.com/dgx/dgx2-user-guide/index.html>) and *DGX-1 User Guide* (<https://docs.nvidia.com/dgx/dgx1-user-guide/index.html>) for the following instructions.

- ▶ How to re-image the system with the ISO image
- ▶ How to install the software on air-gapped systems

UPDATE ADVISEMENT

► NVIDIA GPU Cloud Containers

In conjunction with DGX OS Server v4.0.5, customers should update their NVIDIA GPU Cloud containers to the latest container release¹.

► Ubuntu Security Updates

Customers are responsible for keeping the DGX server up to date with the latest Ubuntu security updates using the ‘apt full upgrade’ procedure. See the [Ubuntu Wiki Upgrades](#) web page for more information. Also, the Ubuntu Security Notice site (<https://usn.ubuntu.com/>) lists known Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVEs), including those that can be resolved by updating the DGX OS software.

ABOUT RELEASE 4.0

The following are the primary features of the DGX OS Server Release 4.0:

- First release to support the NVIDIA DGX-2 System
- Ubuntu 18.04 LTS
- NVIDIA GPU Driver Release 410
 - Supports CUDA 10.0
- Includes the NVIDIA Container Runtime for Docker (nvidia-docker2)

This release replaces the Docker Engine Utility for NVIDIA GPUs (nvidia-docker) with the NVIDIA Container Runtime for Docker (nvidia-docker2).
- New NVSM health monitoring software framework

Replaces `nvsysinfo` and `nvhealth`

¹ See the *NVIDIA Deep Learning Frameworks* documentation website (<http://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/dgx/index.htm>) for information on the latest container releases as well as <https://docs.nvidia.com/deeplearning/dgx/user-guide/index.html> for instructions on how to access them.

VERSION HISTORY

Version 4.0.5

- ▶ Added support for NVIDIA DGX-2H systems, including both bare-metal and KVM modes.
- ▶ Updated to Ubuntu 18.04.2 LTS.
- ▶ Updated the NVIDIA GPU driver to version 410.104.

Includes security updates. For details, see [Security Bulletin: NVIDIA GPU Display Driver - February 2019](#).

See also the *Restricting Access to GPU Performance Counters* section of the Linux Readme for driver version 410.104.

- ▶ Enabled Linux crash dump mechanism.
See the [DGX-2 User Guide](#) for instructions on enabling/disabling DGX crash dump capabilities.
- ▶ Docker CE updated to 18.09.2.
Includes security updates. For details, see [DGX Software Security Update: runc Vulnerability – CVE-2019-5736](#) (requires login to NVIDIA Enterprise Support).
- ▶ NVSM components updated to version 19.02 (See [DGX OS Server Software Content](#) for details).
Includes the ability to control MaxQ/MaxP power settings to accommodate power-limited server racks. See the [DGX-2 User Guide](#) for instructions.
- ▶ Updated KVM² Software.
 - KVM software (dgx-kvm-sw) updated to version 19.02.0
 - KVM image (dgx-kvm-image) updated to version 4.0.5
 - Enabled CPU core-affinity (vThread) for 8 and 16 GPU VMs

² NVIDIA KVM is available only on DGX-2 systems. It is not available on DGX-1 systems.

Version 4.0.4

- ▶ Added support for NVIDIA DGX-1 systems.
Sets default Ubuntu IO scheduler from **CFQ** to **deadline**.
- ▶ Updated NVIDIA GPU driver to version 410.79.

Version 4.0.3

- ▶ Updated NVIDIA GPU driver to version 410.72.
- ▶ Updated other software components.
 - DCGM updated to version 1.5.3
 - Docker updated to version 18.06.1-ce
 - NVSM components updated to version 18.10
- ▶ Updated KVM Software.
 - KVM software (dgx-kvm-sw) updated to version 18.10.2.
 - KVM image (dgx-kvm-image) updated to version 4-0-3.
 - Added FS-Cache support for guest VMs.
 - Added multi-queue support for logical drives.
 - Added multi-queue support for virtual networking.
 - Added NUMA tuning.
 - Added CPU tuning (emulatorpin).

Version 4.0.2

- ▶ Updated NVIDIA GPU driver to version 410.48.

Version 4.0.1

- ▶ Initial release for the NVIDIA DGX-2 System
Does not support DGX-1 systems.
- ▶ NVIDIA GPU driver version 410.47
- ▶ See [About Release 4.0](#) for additional features list

DGX OS SERVER SOFTWARE CONTENT

The following table provides version information for software included in the DGX OS Server ISO image.

| Component | Version |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| DGX OS Server | 4.0.5 |
| GPU Driver | 410.104 |
| NVIDIA Container Runtime for Docker | 2.0.3 |
| Ubuntu | 18.04.2 LTS |
| Ubuntu kernel | 4.15.0-39 or later |
| Docker CE | 18.09.2 |
| NVIDIA System Health Monitor (NVSM) | nvsm-cli 19.02.1 nvsm-dshm 19.02.2 nvsm-apis 19.02.5 nvhealth 19.01-7 nvsysinfo 19.01-3 |
| Data Center GPU Management (DCGM) | 1.5.9 |
| Mellanox OFED | MLNX 4.4-2.0.1.0 |

DGX SERVER FIRMWARE VERSION REFERENCE

The following table shows the firmware and BIOS versions for the DGX hardware at the time of this release. Information provided for reference purposes.

DGX-2 / DGX-2H Firmware

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| BMC | V01.04.02 | Released versions for DGX-2/2H at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | V0.22 | |
| VBIOS | | |
| DGX-2 | 88.00.6B.00.01 | |
| DGX-2H | 88.00.6B.00.08 | |
| InfiniBand FW | 16.23.1020 | |
| PSU FW | 2.7 | |
| OS Drive | | |
| Samsung (first source) | CXV8601Q | |
| Samsung (second source) | EDA7202Q | |
| Data Drive | | |
| Micron (first source) | 101008R0 | |
| Samsung (second source) | EDA5202Q | |

DGX-1 with Tesla P100

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|--|
| BMC | 3.27.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Pascal) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A06 | |
| VBIOS | 86.00.41.00.05 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

DGX-1 with Tesla V100 (16 GB)

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| BMC | 3.27.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Volta) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A06 | |
| VBIOS | 88.00.18.00.01 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

DGX-1 with Tesla V100 (32 GB)

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| BMC | 3.27.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Volta) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A06 | |
| VBIOS | 88.00.80.00.04 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

KNOWN ISSUES

This chapter captures the issues related to the DGX OS software or DGX hardware at the time of the software release.

RESOLVED ISSUES

This section captures the resolved issues related to the DGX OS software or DGX hardware at the time of the software release.

- ▶ *(DGX-1): NVHealth erroneously assumes the OS drive is RAID 1*
- ▶ *(DGX-2): NVSM Labels 100G Ethernet tests incorrectly*
- ▶ *Health Monitor Processes Listen on IPv4 and IPv6 Interfaces*

Fixed by disabling the default Mosquitto service on a fresh installation. To ensure the service is disabled after an over-the-network update, perform the following.

```
$ sudo systemctl stop mosquitto  
$ sudo systemctl disable mosquitto
```

KNOWN SOFTWARE ISSUES

The following are known issues with the software.

- ▶ [Apparmor Profile May not Work with Some Containers](#)
- ▶ [InfiniBand Bandwidth Drops for KVM Guest VMs](#)

Apparmor Profile May not Work with Some Containers

Issue

Apparmor is enabled in this version of the DGX OS Server, with Docker generating a default profile. The default profile may or may not work with your containers.

Workaround

If there is a conflict with your containers, then either

- ▶ Disable Apparmor, or
- ▶ Provide a custom Apparmor profile and include it in the docker run command.

InfiniBand Bandwidth Drops for KVM Guest VMs

Issue

The InfiniBand bandwidth when running on multi-GPU guest VMs is lower than when running on bare metal.

Explanation

Currently, performance when using GPUDirect within a guest VM will be lower than when used on a bare-metal system.

KNOWN DGX-2 SYSTEM ISSUES

The following are known issues specific to the DGX-2 server.

- ▶ [RAID 1 Rebuild Progress Bar May Freeze](#)
- ▶ [NVSM Does Not Show Alerts for Degraded RAID 1 Array](#)
- ▶ [NVSM Does Not Show Alerts for Modified EFI Directory on Boot Drive](#)
- ▶ [cachefilesd Service Fails After Switching from KVM Mode Back to Bare-metal](#)
- ▶ [Logfile Setup Error When Creating a VM](#)
- ▶ [KVM VMs May Become Inaccessible After Host Reboot](#)
- ▶ [Update to Version 4.0.x May Fail Due to Missing DGX GPG Key](#)
- ▶ [NVSM Does not Detect Downgraded GPU PCIe Link](#)
- ▶ [Applications Cannot be Run Immediately Upon Powering on the DGX-2](#)
- ▶ [Hot-plugging of Storage NVMe Drives is not Supported](#)
- ▶ [Storage NVMe Removal May Result in Removal of Different NVMe Drive](#)
- ▶ [BMC SNMP Community String Limitations](#)
- ▶ [Some BMC Dashboard Quick Links Appear Erroneously](#)
- ▶ [Long Boot Time](#)

RAID 1 Rebuild Progress Bar May Freeze

Issue

When using NVSM CLI to rebuild the RAID 1 array, the progress bar may freeze - for example, at 0%.

Workaround

The rebuild is occurring even though the progress bar does not indicate it. You can confirm this with the following command:

```
$ sudo mdadm -D /dev/md0
```

If the RAID 1 array is still in the process of being rebuilt, the output will include the following line.

```
Rebuilt Status : XX% complete
```

If the RAID 1 array rebuilding process is completed, the output will show both drives in 'active sync' state.

NVSM Does Not Show Alerts for Degraded RAID 1 Array

Issue

If one of the RAID 1 OS drives becomes corrupted or fails, the RAID goes in degraded mode but NVSM does not show an alert. The `nvsm show` command reports the RAID array as healthy.

Workaround

NVSM raises the correct alerts after a system reboot.

NVSM Does Not Show Alerts for Modified EFI Directory on Boot Drive

Issue

If the EFI directory of one of the RAID 1 OS drives is inadvertently modified, the system will boot off the good drive but NVSM does not show an alert. The `nvsm show` command reports the drive as healthy.

Explanation and Recovery

The EFI directory is used to hold the UEFI boot file. The ESP monitor will not be aware of changes to the directory name and will not generate an alert.

This will be resolved in the next DGX OS release.

cachefilesd Service Fails After Switching from KVM Mode Back to Bare-metal

Issue

After switching the DGX-2 from KVM mode back to bare-metal, the `cachefilesd` service becomes inactive.

Explanation and Workaround

The service is stopped when the KVM software is installed, but not restarted when it is removed.

To work around after switching from KVM mode to bare-metal, enable and start the `cachefilesd` service as follows.

```
sudo systemctl enable cachefilesd && sudo systemctl start cachefilesd
```

Logfile Setup Error When Creating a VM

Issue

The following error may appear while creating a VM:

```
..Error setting up logfile: No write access to directory
/home/$USER/.cache/virt-manager
```

Workaround

To avoid the error, remove the `/home/$USER/.cache/virt-manager` directory after installing KVM packages or before running the first `nvidia-vm` command.

KVM VMs May Become Inaccessible After Host Reboot

Issue

Rebooting the KVM host while VMs are running can corrupt the `/raid` volume used by the VM. While the KVM host attempts to shut down the VMs during a reboot, it may fail to shut down all of them, resulting in an inaccessible VM.

Workaround

Manually shut down all active VMs before rebooting/shutting down the KVM host.

Update to Version 4.0.x May Fail Due to Missing DGX GPG Key

Issue

If an over-the-network update was previously performed on the DGX-2 server, for example, to update from version 4.0.1 to 4.0.3, then updating to a later version may fail due to a missing DGX GPG key with the following messages:

```
...
Err:1 http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/bionic bionic
InRelease
  The following signatures couldn't be verified because the public key
is not available: NO_PUBKEY ECDB3674629C85F2
...
W: GPG error: http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/bionic
bionic InRelease: The following signatures couldn't be verified because
the public key is not available: NO_PUBKEY ECDB3674629C85F2
```

```
E: The repository
'http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/bionic bionic
InRelease' is not signed.
```

Explanation and Recovery

A recent change in the Ubuntu keyring update causes the DGX GPG key to be overwritten during the DGX OS update. Perform the following before attempting to update again.

1. Download the dgx-repo-keys package.

```
wget
https://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/bionic/pool/multive
rse/d/dgx-repo-keys/dgx-repo-keys_2.0_amd64.deb
```

2. Install the dgx-repo-keys package.

```
sudo dpkg -i ./dgx-repo-keys_2.0_amd64.deb
```

3. Confirm that the DGX GPG key has been installed:

```
apt-key list

/etc/apt/trusted.gpg.d/dgx-key.gpg
-----
pub   rsa4096 2016-06-07 [SC]
      7835 264B 12C3 DA96 5D0E  1078 ECDB 3674 629C 85F2
uid           [ unknown] dgx-cosmos-support <dgx-cosmos-
support@nvidia.com>
sub   rsa4096 2016-06-07 [E]
```

NVSM Does not Detect Downgraded GPU PCIe Link

Issue

If the GPU PCIe link is downgraded to Gen1, NVSM still reports the GPU health status as OK.

Explanation and Resolution

The NVSM software currently does not check for this condition. The check will be added in a future software release.

Applications Cannot be Run Immediately Upon Powering on the DGX-2

Issue

When attempting to run an application that uses the GPUs immediately upon powering on the DGX-2 system, you may encounter the following error.

```
CUDA_ERROR_SYSTEM_NOT_READY
```

Explanation and Workaround

The DGX-2 uses a fabric manager service to manage communication between all the GPUs in the system. When the DGX-2 system is powered on, the fabric manager initializes all the GPUs. This can take approximately 45 seconds. Until the GPUs are initialized, applications that attempt to use them will fail.

If you encounter the error, wait and launch the application again.

Hot-plugging of Storage NVMe Drives is not Supported

Issue

Hot-plugging or hot-swapping one of the storage non-volatile memory express (NVMe) drive might result in system instability or incorrect device reporting.

Workaround and Resolution

Turn off the system before removing and replacing any of the storage NVMe drives. This will be resolved in a future software update.

Storage NVMe Removal May Result in Removal of Different NVMe Drive

Issue

When attempting to remove access to an NVMe drive using the following command,

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/nvme/nvmeX/device/remove
```

where X specifies which NVMe drive to remove, other NVMe drives may get removed.

Workaround and Resolution

This is the result of an issue in the NVMe driver and will be resolved in a future software update. To work around, shut down the system before removing the NVMe drive.

BMC SNMP Community String Limitations

Issue

The DGX-2 BMC has the following SNMP Community String limitations:

- No support for SNMPv3
- No SNMP configuration controls in the BMC dashboard
- No support for setting RO and RW permissions from the command line `ipmitool`.

Resolution

This will be resolved in a future BMC firmware release.

Some BMC Dashboard Quick Links Appear Erroneously

Issue

On the BMC dashboard, the following Quick Links appear by mistake and should not be used.

- Maintenance->Firmware Update
- Settings->NvMeManagement->NvMe P3700Vpd Info

Resolution

These quick links will be removed from the menu in a future BMC firmware release.

Long Boot Time

Issue

The DGX-2 System boot process can take over five minutes from the start of the system boot until the login prompt.

Explanation and Workaround

Part of the boot process involves setting up of the PXE boot feature. If you do not need PXE boot functionality, you can shorten the boot time by disabling PXE boot for all installed Mellanox cards as follows.



NOTE: This disables the ability to perform PXE boot from the ConnectX 5 network adapters.

1. Start the Mellanox Software Tools driver.

```
$ sudo mst start
```

2. Determine the Mellanox cards that have PXE boot enabled.

```
$ sudo mlxconfig query|grep -i -e "device\|EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE"
```

Look for any Mellanox devices that show EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE as True as highlighted in the following example.

```
Device #5:
Device type:    ConnectX5
Device:         /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf4
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE          True(1)
```

In this example, PXE boot needs to be disabled for /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf4.

3. Disable PXE boot for each required card.

Example:

```
$ sudo mlxconfig -d /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf4 set
EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE=0
```

4. Verify that all ports show EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE as False (0).

```
~$ sudo mlxconfig query|grep -i -e "device\|EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE"
Device #1:
Device type:    ConnectX5
Device:         /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf8
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE          False(0)
Device #2:
Device type:    ConnectX5
Device:         /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf7
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE          False(0)
Device #3:
Device type:    ConnectX5
Device:         /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf6
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE          False(0)
Device #4:
Device type:    ConnectX5
```

```

Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf5
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)
Device #5:
Device type:     ConnectX5
Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf4
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)
Device #6:
Device type:     ConnectX5
Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf3
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)
Device #7:
Device type:     ConnectX5
Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf2
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)
Device #8:
Device type:     ConnectX5
Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf1
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)
Device #9:
Device type:     ConnectX5
Device:          /dev/mst/mt4119_pciconf0
                EXP_ROM_UEFI_x86_ENABLE                False(0)

```

KNOWN DGX-1 SYSTEM ISSUES

The following are known issues specific to the DGX-1 server.

- ▶ [NVSM APIs Return Duplicate Serial Numbers for PSUs](#)
- ▶ [Forced Reboot Hangs the OS](#)
- ▶ [Script Cannot Recreate RAID Array After Re-inserting a Known Good SSD](#)
- ▶ [Software Power Cap Not Reported Correctly by nvidia-smi](#)
- ▶ [GPUs Cannot be Reset While the System is Running](#)

NVSM APIs Return Duplicate Serial Numbers for PSUs

Issue

Utilities or scripts that use NVSM APIs will display duplicate PSU serial numbers instead of unique ones for each PSU.

Cause

This is the result of a race condition in the BMC when getting PSU information.

Forced Reboot Hangs the OS

Issue

When issuing `reboot -f` (forced reboot), I/O error messages appear on the console and then the system hangs.

The system reboots normally when issuing `reboot`.

Resolution

This issue will be resolved in a future version of the DGX OS server.

Script Cannot Recreate RAID Array After Re-inserting a Known Good SSD

Issue

When a good SSD is removed from the DGX-1 RAID 0 array and then re-inserted, the script to recreate the array fails.

Explanation and Workaround

After re-inserting the SSD back into the system, the RAID controller sets the array to offline and marks the re-inserted SSD as `Unconfigured_Bad` (UBad). The script will fail when attempting to rebuild an array when one or more of the SSDs are marked Ubad.

To recreate the array in this case,

1. Set the drive back to a good state.

```
# sudo /opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64
/c0/e<enclosure_id>/s<drive_slot> set good
```

2. Run the script to recreate the array.

```
# sudo /usr/bin/configure RAID array.py -c -f
```

Software Power Cap Not Reported Correctly by nvidia-smi

Issue

On DGX-1 systems with Pascal GPUs, `nvidia-smi` does not report Software Power Cap as "Active" when clocks are throttled by power draw.

Explanation and Resolution

This issue is with `nvidia-smi` reporting and not with the actual functionality. This will be fixed in a future release.

GPUs Cannot be Reset While the System is Running

Issue

You will not be able to reset the GPUs while the system is running.

Workaround

If an issue occurs which causes the GPUs to hang or if they need to be reset, you must reboot the system.

KNOWN ISSUES RELATED TO UBUNTU / LINUX KERNEL

The following are known issues related to the Ubuntu OS or the Linux kernel that affect the DGX server.

- ▶ [System May Slow Down When Using `mpirun`](#)
- ▶ [PKCS Errors Appear When the System Boots](#)

System May Slow Down When Using `mpirun`

Issue

Customers running Message Passing Interface (MPI) workloads may experience the OS becoming very slow to respond. When this occurs, a log message similar to the following would appear in the kernel log:

```
kernel BUG at /build/linux-fQ94TU/linux-4.4.0/fs/ext4/inode.c:1899!
```

Explanation

Due to the current design of the Linux kernel, the condition may be triggered when `get_user_pages` is used on a file that is on persistent storage. For example, this can happen when `cudaHostRegister` is used on a file path that is stored in an ext4 filesystem. DGX systems implement `/tmp` on a persistent ext4 filesystem.

Workaround



NOTE: If you performed this workaround on a previous DGX OS software version, you do not need to do it again after updating to the latest DGX OS version.

In order to avoid using persistent storage, MPI can be configured to use shared memory at `/dev/shm` (this is a temporary filesystem).

If you are using Open MPI, then you can solve the issue by configuring the Modular Component Architecture (MCA) parameters so that `mpirun` uses the temporary file system in memory.

For details on how to accomplish this, see the Knowledge Base Article [DGX System Slows Down When Using `mpirun`](#) (requires login to the [NVIDIA Enterprise Support portal](#)).

PKCS Errors Appear When the System Boots

Issue

When the DGX system boots, “PKCS#7 signature not signed with a trusts key” messages appear on the console and system logs.

Explanation

DGX OS Server installs Ubuntu 18.04, which checks all kernel modules for signatures even though Secure Boot is not enabled. Since the NVIDIA drivers are not part of the Ubuntu kernel, the drivers will be flagged with the message when the system boots.

This does not affect the system nor indicate a problem with system software.

DGX OS SERVER SOFTWARE CONTENT

The following table provides version information for software included in the DGX OS Server ISO image.

| Component | Version |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| DGX OS Server | 4.0.5 |
| GPU Driver | 410.104 |
| NVIDIA Container Runtime for Docker | 2.0.3 |
| Ubuntu | 18.04.2 LTS |
| Ubuntu kernel | 4.15.0-39 or later |
| Docker CE | 18.09.2 |
| NVIDIA System Health Monitor (NVSM) | nvsm-cli 19.02.1 nvsm-dshm 19.02.2 nvsm-apis 19.02.5 nvhealth 19.01-7 nvsysinfo 19.01-3 |
| Data Center GPU Management (DCGM) | 1.5.9 |
| Mellanox OFED | MLNX 4.4-2.0.1.0 |

DGX SERVER FIRMWARE VERSION REFERENCE

The following table shows the firmware and BIOS versions for the DGX hardware at the time of this release. Information provided for reference purposes.

DGX-2 / DGX-2H Firmware

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| BMC | V01.04.02 | Released versions for DGX-2 at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | V0.22 | |
| VBIOS | | |
| DGX-2 | 88.00.6B.00.01 | |
| DGX-2H | 88.00.6B.00.08 | |
| InfiniBand FW | 16.23.1020 | |
| PSU FW | 2.7 | |
| OS Drive | | |
| Samsung (first source) | CXV8601Q | |
| Samsung (second source) | EDA7202Q | |
| Data Drive | | |

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| Micron (first source) | 101008R0 | |
| Samsung (second source) | EDA5202Q | |
| FPGA | 3.1 | |

DGX-1 with Tesla P100

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|--|
| BMC | 3.30.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Pascal) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A07 | |
| VBIOS | 86.00.41.00.05 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

DGX-1 with Tesla V100 (16 GB)

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| BMC | 3.30.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Volta) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A07 | |
| VBIOS | 88.00.18.00.01 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

DGX-1 with Tesla V100 (32 GB)

| Component | Version | Notes |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| BMC | 3.30.30 | Released versions for DGX-1 hardware (Volta) at the time of this software release. Information provided for reference purposes. |
| SBIOS | S2W_3A07 | |
| VBIOS | 88.00.80.00.04 | |
| PSU | 00.03.07 | |
| SSD | GXM1103Q | |

UPDATING TO VERSION 4.0.5

These instructions explain how to update the DGX OS server software through an internet connection to the NVIDIA public repository. The process updates a DGX system image to the latest QA'd versions of the entire DGX software stack, including the drivers.

Perform the updates using commands on the DGX server console.

UPDATE PATH INSTRUCTIONS

The update instructions depend on the software version currently installed on the DGX server. Follow the instructions corresponding to your current DGX OS server software.

Updating from Version 2.x

- a) [Update from 2.x to 3.1.x.](#)
- b) [Update from 3.1.x to 4.0.5](#)

Updating from Version 3.1.x

Follow instructions at [Updating from 3.1.x to 4.0.5](#)

Updating from Version 4.0.1 or later

Follow instructions at [Updating from 4.0.1 \(or Later\) to 4.0.5.](#)

CONNECTING TO THE DGX SERVER CONSOLE

Connect to the DGX server console using either a direct connection or a remote connection through the BMC.



NOTE: SSH can be used to perform the update. However, if the Ethernet port is configured for DHCP, there is the potential that the IP address can change after the DGX server is rebooted during the update, resulting in loss of connection. If this happens, connect using either a direct connection or through the BMC to continue the update process.



WARNING: Connect directly to the DGX server console if the DGX is connected to a 172.17.xx.xx subnet.

DGX OS Server software version 4.0.4 installs Docker CE which uses the 172.17.xx.xx subnet by default for Docker containers. If the DGX server is on the same subnet, you will not be able to establish a network connection to the DGX server.

Refer to the appropriate DGX-1 or DGX-2 User Guide for instructions on how to change the default Docker network settings after performing the update.

Direct Connection

1. Connect a display to the VGA connector and a keyboard to any one of the USB ports.
2. Power on the DGX server.

Remote Connection through the BMC

Refer to the appropriate user guide (DGX-1 or DGX-2) for instructions on establishing a remote connection to the BMC.

VERIFYING THE DGX SERVER CONNECTION TO THE REPOSITORIES

Before attempting to perform the update, verify that the DGX server network connection can access the public repositories and that the connection is not blocked by a firewall or proxy.

On DGX-1 Systems if Upgrading from Version 2.x.

Enter the following on the DGX-1 system.

```
$ wget -O f1-changelogs http://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts
$ wget -O f2-archive
http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/xenial/Release
$ wget -O f3-usarchive
http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/xenial/Release
$ wget -O f4-security
http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/xenial/Release
$ wget -O f5-download
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/xenial/Release
$ wget -O f6-international
http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/dists/xenial/Release
```

All the **wget** commands should be successful and there should be six files in the directory with non-zero content.

On DGX-2 and DGX-1 Systems

Enter the following on the DGX system

```
$ wget -O f1-changelogs http://changelogs.ubuntu.com/meta-release-lts
$ wget -O f2-archive
http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic/Release
$ wget -O f3-usarchive
http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic/Release
$ wget -O f4-security
http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/dists/bionic/Release
$ wget -O f5-download
http://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/dists/bionic/Release
$ wget -O f6-international
http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/bionic/dists/bionic/Release
```

All the **wget** commands should be successful and there should be six files in the directory with non-zero content.

UPDATING FROM 2.X TO 3.1.X

See the section [Connecting to the DGX Console](#) for guidance on connecting to the console to perform the update.

Update Instructions

1. If you have not already done so, verify that your DGX-1 system can access the public repositories as explained in [Verifying the DGX Connection to the Repositories](#).
2. Update the list of available packages and their versions.

```
$ sudo apt update
```

3. Install any updates.

```
$ sudo apt -y full-upgrade
```

4. Install dgx-release-upgrade.

```
$ sudo apt install -y dgx-release-upgrade
```

5. Begin the update process.

```
$ sudo dgx-release-upgrade
```

If you are using a proxy server, then add the **-E** option to keep your proxy environment variables.

Example:

```
$ sudo -E dgx-release-upgrade
```

6. At the prompt to confirm starting the upgrade, press **Y** to begin.

```
Do you want to start the upgrade?
```

```
...
```

```
Installing the upgrade can take several hours. Once the download has
finished, the process cannot be canceled.
```

```
Continue [yN]  Details [d]
```

7. At the prompt whether to restart services during the package upgrades without asking, select **Yes**.

```
Restart services during package upgrades without
asking?      <Yes>                                <No>
```

8. After starting the update process, respond to the presented options as follows:

- Select **“keep the local version currently installed”** if there is a new grub package and you see the following text:

```
A new version of configuration file /etc/default/grub is available,
but the version installed currently has been locally modified.
```

```
What do you want to do about modified configuration file grub?
```

```
  Install the package maintainer's version
  keep the local version currently installed ← Select
  show the differences between the versions
  show a side-by-side difference between the versions
  show a 3-way difference between available versions
  do a 3-way merge between available versions
  start a new shell to examine the situation
```

The local version contains the changes that have been made on the DGX-1.

- Press **Y** if prompted about InfiniBand configuration choices.

```
Configuration file
'./usr/src/mlnx-ofed-kernel-4.0/ofed_scripts/ib_ipoib.conf'
```

```
==> File on system created by you or by a script.
==> File also in package provided by package maintainer.
```

```
What would you like to do about it ? Your options are:
```

```
Y or I : install the package maintainer's version
N or O : keep your currently-installed version
D      : show the differences between the versions
Z      : start a shell to examine the situation
```

```
The default action is to keep your current version.
```

```
*** ib_ipoib.conf (Y/I/N/O/D/Z) [default=N] ?
```

- Press **Y** if prompted about docker.list configuration choices.

```
Configuration file '/etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list'
```

```
==> File on system created by you or by a script.
==> File also in package provided by package maintainer.
```

```
What would you like to do about it ? Your options are:
```

```
Y or I : install the package maintainer's version
N or O : keep your currently-installed version
D      : show the differences between the versions
Z      : start a shell to examine the situation
```

```
The default action is to keep your current version.
```

```
*** docker.list (Y/I/N/O/D/Z) [default=N] ?
```

9. Press **Y** to proceed with the final reboot.

Restart required

To finish the upgrade, a restart is required. Upon the next boot, the system will continue to install several packages in the background.

*** This can take another ~7 minutes to complete. DO NOT shutdown or reboot the system during this period ***.

If you select 'y' the system will be restarted.

Continue [yN]

After this reboot, the update process will take several minutes to perform some final installation steps.

10. Confirm the Linux kernel version.

```
$ uname -a
```

Expected output: (or later version)

```
Linux jws-1 4.4.0-104-generic #116~16.04.1-Ubuntu SMP Mon Aug 14
16:07:05 UTC 2017 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

11. Confirm the CUDA driver version.

```
$ nvidia-smi
```

Expected output, first line

```
NVIDIA-SMI 384.145                Driver Version: 384.145
```


Verifying the nvidia-peer-memory Module

1. Make sure the nvidia-peer-memory module is installed.

```
$ lsmod | grep nv_peer_mem
```

Expected output:

```
nv_peer_mem      16384  0
nvidia           11911168  30 nv_peer_mem,nvidia_modeset,nvidia_uvm
ib_core          143360  13
rdma_cm,ib_cm,ib_sa,iw_cm,nv_peer_mem,mlx4_ib,mlx5_ib,ib_mad,ib_ucm
,ib_umad,ib_uverbs,rdma_ucm,ib_ipoib
```

- If the expected output appears, then no further action is needed.
- If there is no output, then continue the steps to install the nvidia-peer-memory module.

2. Install the module.

```
$ sudo apt-get install --reinstall mlnx-ofed-kernel-dkms nvidia-
peer-memory-dkms
```

Expected output:

```
DKMS: install completed.
Processing triggers for initramfs-tools (0.103ubuntu4.2) ...
update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-4.4.0-64-generic
```

3. Add the module to the Linux kernel.

```
$ sudo modprobe nv_peer_mem
```

There is no expected output for this command.

4. Repeat step 1 to verify that the nvidia-peer-memory module is installed.

Enabling Dynamic DNS Updates

If your network is configured for DHCP, then dynamic DNS updates need to be enabled. You may have already enabled dynamic DNS updates on the DGX OS Server 2.x software, in which case no further action is needed.

To verify, check whether `/etc/resolv.conf` is a link to `/run/resolvconf/resolv.conf`.

```
$ ls -l /etc/resolv.conf
```

Expected output:

```
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 29 Dec 1 21:19 /etc/resolv.conf ->
../run/resolvconf/resolv.conf
```

- ▶ If the expected output appears, then no further action is needed.
 - ▶ If this does not appear, then enable dynamic DNS updates as follows:
1. Launch the Resolvconf Reconfigure package.

```
$ sudo dpkg-reconfigure resolvconf
```

The Configuring resolvconf screen appears.

2. Select **<Yes>** when asked whether to prepare `/etc/resolv.conf` for dynamic updates.
3. Select **<No>** when asked whether to append original file to dynamic file.
4. Select **<OK>** at the Reboot recommended screen.
 - You do not need to reboot.
 - You are returned to the command line.
5. Bring down the interface, where `<network-interface>` is the name of your primary network interface (em1, em2, enp1s0f0, or enp1s0f1).

```
$ sudo ifdown <network-interface>
```

Expected output:

```
ifdown: interface <network interface> not configured
```

6. Bring up the interface.

```
$ sudo ifup <network interface>
```

Expected output (last line):

```
...
bound to <IP address> -- renewal in ...
```

Recovering from an Interrupted Update

If the script is interrupted during the update, such as from a loss of power or loss of network connection, restore power or restore the network connection, whichever caused the interruption.

- If you have *not* rebooted the system and are successfully returned to the Linux command line, restart the update by entering the following, replacing * with the actual string of characters that identify the directory where the tarball was extracted:

```
$ cd /tmp/ubuntu-release-upgrade-*/
$ sudo ./xenial
```

- If you rebooted the system and are successfully returned to the Linux command line, you will need to download and extract the tarball manually.

```
$ sudo apt-get install -y wget
$ wget
http://international.download.nvidia.com/dgx/repos/release_updates/xenial.tar.gz
$ tar -zxvf xenial.tar.gz -C <extract_path>
```

Then restart the failed update:

```
$ cd <extracted_path>
$ sudo ./xenial
```

- If the system encounters a kernel panic after you restore power and reboot the DGX-1, you will not be able to perform the over-the-network update. You will need to re-image the DGX-1 with the latest image (see the [DGX-1 User Guide](#) for instructions) and then perform the network update if needed.

UPDATING FROM 3.1.X TO 4.0.5

See the section [Connecting to the DGX Console](#) for guidance on connecting to the console to perform the update.



CAUTION: These instructions update all software for which updates are available from your configured software sources, including applications that you installed yourself. If you want to prevent an application from being updated, you can instruct the Ubuntu package manager to keep the current version. For more information, see [Introduction to Holding Packages](#) on the Ubuntu Community Help Wiki.

Update Instructions

1. If you have not already done so, verify that your DGX-1 system can access the public repositories as explained in [Verifying the DGX Server Connection to the Repositories](#).

2. Update the list of available packages and their versions.

```
$ sudo apt update
```

3. Install any updates.

```
$ sudo apt -y full-upgrade
```

If the output indicates that the `cuda-drivers-diagnostic` package is upgradable, then update the package as follows.

- a) Clean out the apt cache.

```
$ sudo apt clean
```

- b) Reinstall the `cuda-drivers-diagnostic` package.

```
$ sudo apt install --reinstall -y cuda-drivers-diagnostic
```

4. Install `dgx-release-upgrade`.

```
$ sudo apt install -y dgx-release-upgrade
```

If this step fails with a message to install all available updates, then you need to perform steps 3a and 3b and then retry this step.

5. Begin the update process.

```
$ sudo dgx-release-upgrade
```

If you are using a proxy server, then add the **-E** option to keep your proxy environment variables.

Example:

```
$ sudo -E dgx-release-upgrade
```

6. After starting the update process, respond to the presented options as follows:
 - Press **y** if you are logged in to the DGX server remotely through secure shell (SSH) and are asked if you want to continue running under SSH.

```
Continue running under SSH?
```

```
This session appears to be running under ssh. It is not recommended
to perform a upgrade over ssh currently because in case of failure
it is harder to recover.
```

```
If you continue, an additional ssh daemon will be started at port
'1022'.
```

```
Do you want to continue?
```

```
Continue [yN]
```

An additional sshd daemon is started.

Press **Enter** in response to the following message.

```
Starting additional sshd
```

```
To make recovery in case of failure easier, an additional sshd will
be started on port '1022'. If anything goes wrong with the running
ssh you can still connect to the additional one.
```

```
If you run a firewall, you may need to temporarily open this port.
As this is potentially dangerous it's not done automatically. You
can open the port with e.g.:
```

```
'iptables -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 1022 -j ACCEPT'
```

```
To continue please press [ENTER]
```

- Press **Enter** in response to the message warning you that third-party sources are disabled.

```
Third party sources disabled
```

```
Some third party entries in your sources.list were disabled. You
can re-enable them after the upgrade with the 'software-properties'
tool or your package manager.
```

```
To continue please press [ENTER]
```

- Press **N** if prompted about `dgx.list` configuration choices.

```
Configuration file '/etc/apt/sources.list.d/dgx.list'
```

```

==> Modified (by you or by a script) since installation.
==> Package distributor has shipped an updated version.
    What would you like to do about it ? Your options are:
      Y or I : install the package maintainer's version
      N or O : keep your currently-installed version
      D      : show the differences between the versions
      Z      : start a shell to examine the situation
The default action is to keep your current version.
*** dgx.list (Y/I/N/O/D/Z) [default=N] ?

```

- When prompted to resolve other configuration files, evaluate the changes before accepting the package maintainer's version, keeping the local version, or manually resolving the difference. You are also asked to confirm that you want to remove obsolete packages.

7. At the prompt to confirm starting the upgrade, press **Y to begin.**

```

Do you want to start the upgrade?
...

Installing the upgrade can take several hours. Once the download has
finished, the process cannot be canceled.

Continue [yN]  Details [d]

```

8. Press **Y to proceed with the final reboot.**

```

System upgrade is complete.

Restart required

To finish the upgrade, a restart is required.
If you select 'y' the system will be restarted.

Continue [yN]

```

After this reboot, the update process will take several minutes to perform some final installation steps.

UPDATING FROM 4.0.1 (OR LATER) TO 4.0.5

For Release 4.0, only updates from versions 4.0.1 and later are supported with these instructions. To update from version 4.0.0, you must re-image the system.

See the section [Connecting to the DGX Console](#) for guidance on connecting to the console to perform the update.



CAUTION: These instructions update all software for which updates are available from your configured software sources, including applications that you installed yourself. If you want to prevent an application from being updated, you can instruct the Ubuntu package manager to keep the current version. For more information, see [Introduction to Holding Packages](#) on the Ubuntu Community Help Wiki.

Update Instructions

1. If you have not already done so, verify that your DGX system can access the public repositories as explained in [Verifying the DGX Server Connection to the Repositories](#).

2. Update the list of available packages and their versions.

```
$ sudo apt update
```

3. Review the packages that will be updated.

```
$ sudo apt full-upgrade -s
```

To prevent an application from being updated, instruct the Ubuntu package manager to keep the current version. See [Introduction to Holding Packages](#).

4. Upgrade to version 4.0.5.

```
$ sudo apt full-upgrade
```

- Answer any questions that appear.
 - Most questions require a Yes or No response. When asked to select the grub configuration to use, select the current one on the system.
 - Other questions will depend on what other packages were installed before the update and how those packages interact with the update.
 - If a message appears indicating that `nvidia-docker.service` failed to start, you can disregard it and continue with the next step. The service will start normally at that time.
5. Reboot the system.

Recovering from an Interrupted or Failed Update

If the script is interrupted during the update, such as from a loss of power or loss of network connection, then restore power or restore the network connection, whichever caused the interruption.

- If the system encounters a kernel panic after you restore power and reboot the DGX-2, you will not be able to perform the over-the-network update. You will need to re-image the DGX-2 with the latest image (see the [DGX-2 User Guide](#) for instructions) and then perform the network update.

If you are successfully returned to the Linux command line, continue following the instructions from step 2 in the [Updating from Version 4.0.1 \(or Later\) to 4.0.5](#) update instructions

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