NVIDIA UFM Enterprise User Manual v6.19.4

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About This Document

NVIDIA ® UFM ® Enterprise is a powerful platform for managing InfiniBand scale-out computing environments. UFM enables data center operators to efficiently monitor and operate the entire fabric, boost application performance and maximize fabric resource utilization.

This user guide provides documentation for network administrators responsible for deploying, configuring, monitoring, and troubleshooting the network in their data center.

For a list of the new features, bug fixes and known issues in this release, see Release Notes.

Software Download

To download the UFM software, please visit NVIDIA's Licensing Portal.

If you do not have a valid license, please fill out the NVIDIA Enterprise Account Registration form to get a UFM evaluation license.

Document Revision History

For the list of changes made to this document, refer to Document Revision History.

Release Notes

NVIDIA® UFM® is a powerful platform for managing InfiniBand scale-out computing environments. UFM enables data center operators to efficiently monitor and operate the entire fabric, boost application performance and maximize fabric resource utilization.

Key Features

UFM provides a central management console, including the following main features:

- Fabric dashboard including congestion detection and analysis
- Advanced real-time health and performance monitoring
- Fabric health reports
- Threshold-based alerts
- Fabric segmentation/isolation
- Quality of Service (QoS)
- Routing optimizations
- Central device management
- Task automation
- Logging
- High availability
- Daily report: Statistical information of the fabric during the last 24 hours
- Event management
- Switch auto-provisioning
- UFM-SDN Appliance in-service software upgrade

- Fabric validation tests
- Client certificate authentication
- IPv6 on management ports

> **Warning**
>
> Prior to installation, please verify that all prerequisites are met. Please refer to System Requirements.

Changes and New Features

This section lists the new and changed features in this software version.

> **Note**
>
> For an archive of changes and features from previous releases, please refer to Changes and New Features History.

> **Note**
>
> XDR-related features were delivered at the Alpha level (XDR readiness only) and are scheduled to reach the Beta level by the November 2024 release.

Feature	Description
Telemetry Enhancements	Added the ability to zoom into XDR aggregated ports and view telemetry data per related plane ports. For more

Feature	Description
	information, r efer to XDR Per-Plane Zoom-In.
	Added integration with UTM plugin to avoid intermittent port zero counter values. Refer to Telemetry.
	Added support for automatic handling of telemetry discovery in case of topology changes.
Managing Unhealthy Ports in XDR IB Clusters	Added the ability to set XDR aggregated ports as healthy or unhealthy. For more information, refer to Unhealthy Ports Window.
Switch Management via Web UI	Added a configurable option for accessing managed switch CLI and Web-UI via UFM Web-UI. For more information, refer to Devices Window.
Switch In-Service Upgrade Events	Added support for two new events - isolating and de-isolating actions of switch in-service upgrade. Refer to Threshold-Crossing Events Reference.
Global API for UFM Plugins Management	Added API for managing UFM plugins via UFM Multi-subnet consumer. Refer to Multi-Subnet UFM.
Module Temperature Events Update	Updated the naming and thresholds of the Module Temperature threshold reached events. Refer to Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events.
Persistency for Certificate Authorities (CAs) Certificates	Added support for CAs certificate persistency, ensuring the same CA certificates are used in case of UFM HA failover/takeover. Refer to Setting Up SSL and CA Certificates in UFM.
SM Configuration Validation	Added support for automatic validation of SM configuration on HCAs. The Validation can be done upon demand via Fabric Validation. Refer to Events & Alarms → SM Configuration Events.
Supported Operating Systems	Added support for UFM HA Ubuntu24.04 and Debian 10 operating systems. Refer to Installation Notes.
	Added support for UFM on CentOS Stream 10.
Podman Support	Added Podman support for Oracle. Refer to Podman Installation.
Plugin Health Test Enhancement	Updated the health test of the REST over RDMA plugin to test if the plugin is operating properly. For more information, refer to UFM Server Health Monitoring.

Feature	Description
Software Upgrade - API Request Update	Extended the password length limitation from 20 to 64 characters for the following UFM actions: software upgrade, firmware upgrade, OFED upgrade, and profile update.
OpenSM static topology configuration REST API	Added support for managing OpenSM static topology configuration using REST API. Refer to the UFM REST API Documentation.

Plugins Changes and New Features

Plugin	Version	Changes and New Features
REST-RDMA Plugin	1.0.0-33	N/A
NDT Plugin	1.1.1-17	N/A
UFM Telemetry Fluentd Streaming (TFS) Plugin	1.0.15-2	As of v1.0.15-2, the plugin pushes telemetry data to FluentD. A n has been introduced to enable or suppress this feature, with the value set to true.
UFM Events Fluent Streaming (EFS) Plugin	1.0.0-6	N/A
UFM Bright Cluster Integration Plugin	1.0.0-3	N/A
UFM Cyber-AI Plugin	2.10.0-8	N/A
IB Link Resiliency Plugin	1.0.0-3	Introduced the new IB Resiliency plugin, merging ALM and PDR p
ClusterMinder Plugin	1.1.7	Introduced the following changes: **Switch:** 1. Support NVOS switches 2. Add amBER data for cumulus switches

Plugin	Version	Changes and New Features
		HOST DTS ad-hoc mode: 1. Collect data for "`GeneralInfo`" and "`FirmwareConfigI` **Data sources:** 1. Add option to add label while adding new data sources 2. Add option to update existing data sources 3. add option to multiple remove data sources **Global changes:** 1. Histogram export to excel file 2. Define Cluster Name via UI 3. Component view for group differences 4. Suspected error tab for all the services except DTS
Sysinfo Plugin	1.1.1	N/A
SNMP Plugin	1.0.0-3	N/A
Packet Level Monitoring Collector (PMC) Plugin	1.19.10	**Bug Fixes:** • High and critical severity vulnerability in waitress • Plugin's failure to start web server when PMC process fails
PDR Deterministic Plugin	1.0.5-2	As of UFM Enterprise v6.19.0, the PDR plugin will not be supporte
Autonomous Link Maintenance (ALM) Plugin	2.9.1-2	As of UFM Enterprise v6.19.0, the ALM plugin will not be support
GNMI-Telemetry Plugin	1.2.12-5	**New Features:** • Notification Trigger: A notification will only be generated if a of the subscribed counters changes when the flag `include_all_data=true` is set • Partition Format: The partition now supports only the forma `nvidia/ib/1/3/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*` • Strict Mode Control: A new flag, `strict_collected_cou` defaults to `false`. This flag manages strict mode for mult

Plugin	Version	Changes and New Features
		requests. If set to `true`, an error will be returned indicatin is illegal, and no subscription stream will be started. If set to a message will be logged, and the existing counters will be s **Bug Fixes:** • Fixed issue with onchange subscription: The headers for the message when subscribing to an `onchange` should be a st an array of strings • Fixed issue with incorrect plugin version returned by capabi
UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin	1.19.4	**Bug Fixes:** • Issue with primary and secondary session IDs not being rec the plugin • Issue with switch port status not being updated
UFM Consumer Plugin	1.0.0-16	N/A
Fast-API Plugin	1.0.0-2	N/A
UFM Light Plugin	1.1.0-2	Improved Topology API Aligned new timestamp format with Telemetry.
Key Performance Indexes (KPI) Plugin	1.0.7-1	**New Features:** 1. Introduced security updates 2. Integrated the link flapping logic to the KPI plugin as a new

Note

The items listed in the table below apply to all UFM license types.

Note

For bare metal installation of UFM, it is required to install MLNX_OFED 5.X (or newer) before the UFM installation.

Please make sure to use the UFM installation package that is compatible with your setup, as detailed in Bare Metal Deployment Requirements.

Unsupported Functionalities/Features

The following distributions are no longer supported in UFM:

- RH7.0-RH7.7 / CentOS7.0-CentOS7.7
- SLES12 / SLES 15
- EulerOS2.2 / EulerOS2.3
- Ubuntu18.04

Deprecated Features:

- Mellanox Care (MCare) Integration
- UFM on VM (UFM with remote fabric collector)
- Logical server auditing
- The UFM high availability script - **/etc/init.d/ufmha** - is no longer supported
- The **UFM Multi-site portal** feature is no longer supported. The Multi-Subnet feature can be used instead
- As of UFM Enterprise v6.19.0, the Autonomous Link Maintenance **(ALM)** and **PDR Deterministic** plugins are no longer supported.
- The **GRPC-Streamer plugin** is deprecated.
- As of UFM Enterprise v6.18.0, **UFM Agent discovery** will be disabled by default, and managed switches will be discovered in-band
- As of UFM Enterprise v6.18.0, the `ibdiagpath` diagnostic utility is deprecated

- As of UFM Enterprise version 6.14.0, **UFM Monitoring Mode** is deprecated and is no longer supported
- As of UFM Enterprise v6.12.0, the **Logical Elements tab** is removed
- Removed the following fabric validation tests: **CheckPortCounters & CheckEffectiveBER**

> **Note**
>
> In order to continue working with **/etc/init.d/ufmha** options, use the same options using the **/etc/init.d/ufmd** script.
>
> For example:
>
> Instead of using **/etc/init.d/ufmha model_restart,** please use **/etc/init.d/ufmd model_restart** (on the primary UFM server)
>
> Instead of using **/etc/init.d/ufmha sharp_restart,** please use **/etc/init.d/ufmd sharp_restart** (on the primary UFM server)
>
> The same goes for any other option that was supported on the **/etc/init.d/ufmha** script

Installation Notes

Supported Devices

Supported NVIDIA Externally Managed Switches

Type	Model	Latest Tested Firmware Version
NDR switches	• MQM9790	31.2021.4036
HDR switches	• MQM8790	27.2012.4036
EDR switches	• SB7790	15.2010.4402

Type	Model	Latest Tested Firmware Version
	• SB7890	

Supported NVIDIA Internally Managed Switches

Type	Model	Latest Tested OS Version
XDR switches	• Q3200_RA	NVOS-25.02.1002
NDR switches	• MQM9700	MLNX-OS 3.12.1002 NVOS 25.01.4000
HDR switches	• MQ8700 • MCS8500 • TQ8100-HS2F • TQ8200-HS2F	MLNX-OS 3.12.1002
EDR switches	• SB7700 • SB7780 • SB7800 • CS7500 • CS7510 • CS7520	MLNX-OS 3.10.4400

System Requirements

Bare Metal Deployment Requirements

Platform	Type and Version
OS (Relevant for Standalone and High-Availability deployments)	64-bit OS: • RedHat 8 • RedHat 9 • Ubuntu 20.04 • Ubuntu 22.04 • Ubuntu 24.04 • Debian 10
CPU[(a)]	x86_64
HCAs	• NVIDIA ConnectX®-5 with Firmware 16.35.4030 and above • NVIDIA ConnectX®-6 with Firmware 20.24.4702 and above • NVIDIA ConnectX®-7 with Firmware 28.42.0428 and above • NVIDIA ConnectX®-8 with Firmware 40.44.0036 and above • NVIDIA Mezzanine Board with Four ConnectX-7 ASICs for Multi-GPU Connectivity (CEDAR) with Firmware 28.36.0394 and above • NVIDIA BlueField with Firmware 24.33.900 and above • NVIDIA BlueField-2 with Firmware 24.33.900 and above • NVIDIA BlueField-3 with Firmware 32.42.0148 and above
OFED[(b)]	• MLNX_OFED 5.X • MLNX_OFED23.x • MLNX_OFED24.x

Note

[(a)] CPU requirements refer to resources consumed by UFM. You can also dedicate a subset of cores on a multicore server. For example, 4 cores for UFM on a 16-core server.

[(b)] For supported HCAs in each MLNX_OFED version, please refer to MLNX_OFED Release Notes.

[(c)]UFM v6.15.0 is the last version to support NVIDIA ConnectX-4 adapter cards

Note

For running SHARP Aggregation Manager within UFM, it is recommended to use MLNX_OFED-5.4.X version or newer.

Note

Installation of UFM on minimal OS distribution is not supported.

Note

UFM does not support systems in which NetworkManager service is enabled.

Before installing UFM on RedHat OS, make sure to disable the service.

Docker Installation Requirements

UFM Docker Container is supported on the standard docker environment (engine).

The following operating systems were tested with Docker Container (as standalone container):

Component	Type and Version
Supported OS	• RHEL8 • RHEL9 • Ubuntu20.04 • Ubuntu22.04 • Ubuntu24.04

Component	Type and Version
	• Debian 10

Note

For UFM Docker Container installation in HA mode, please refer to Bare Metal Deployment Requirements for the list of operating systems and kernels which support HA.

Note

On some Ubuntu OSs, Docker is installed via SNAP, which might lead to errors when trying to use UFM Plugins.

To solve this issue, perform the following:

1. Remove Docker installed via SNAP, run:

```
snap remove --purge docker
```

2. Update the local package index, run :

```
apt update
```

3. Install native Docker, run:

```
apt install-y docker.io
```

Podman Installation

> **Note**
>
> Podman is tested on Oracle Linux and RedHat distributions.

Installation Instructions

Since Docker and Podman are mutually exclusive, ensure that any existing Docker packages are removed before installing Podman. You can do this with the following command:

```
yum remove $(rpm -qa | grep docker)
```

Once Docker is removed, proceed with the installation of Podman and the Podman Docker-compatible CLI using the following commands:

```
dnf install podman podman-docker
```

Finally, enable and start the Podman socket to allow for socket-based communication:

```
systemctl enable --now podman.socket
```

After installing Podman, the deployment of UFM Docker Containers and UFM plugins should function in the same way as the corresponding Docker deployments.

UFM Server Resource Requirements per Cluster Size

Fabric Size	CPU Requirements*	Memory Requirements	Disk Space Requirements	
			Minimum	Recommended
Up to 1000 nodes	4-core server	4 GB	20 GB	50 GB
1000-5000 nodes	8-core server	16 GB	40 GB	120 GB
5000-10000 nodes	16-core server	32 GB	80 GB	160 GB
Above 10000 nodes	Contact NVIDIA Support			

UFM GUI Client Requirements

The platform and GUI requirements are detailed in the following tables:

Platform	Details
Browser	Edge, Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Opera, Safari
Memory	• Minimum: 8 GB • Recommended: 16 GB

MFT Package Version

Platform	Details
MFT	Integrated with MFT version **4.30.1-1210**

UFM SM Version

Platform	Type and Version
SM	UFM package includes SM version 5.21.12

> **Note**
>
> Assuming the SM is connected to the production cluster, it can handle any events (IB traps) coming from the fabric that is being built; such events should not affect the routing on the production cluster. If events occurred in the production cluster, the routing could be changed.
>
> However, NVIDIA recommends isolating fabric sections to allow faster bring-ups, **faster troubleshooting and misconfiguration avoidance** that can cause routing errors. Isolation provides clearer SM and CollectX logs, avoiding warnings/errors from masking real production issues.

UFM NVIDIA SHARP Software Version

Platform	Type and Version
NVIDIA® Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation and Reduction Protocol (SHARP)™	UFM package includes NVIDIA SHARP software version 3.9.1

Used Ports by UFM Server

For a list of ports used by the UFM Server for internal and external communication, refer to Appendix – Used Ports.

Software Update from Prior Versions

The installer detects versions previously installed on the machine and prompts you to run a clean install of the new version or to upgrade while keeping user data and configuration unchanged.

The upgrade from previous versions maintains the existing database and configuration, allowing a seamless upgrade process.

> **Info**
>
> Upgrading UFM Enterprise software version is supported up to two previous GA software versions (GA -1 or -2).
>
> For example, if you wish to upgrade to UFM Enterprise v6.17.0, it is possible to do so only from UFM Enterprise v6.16.0 or v6.15.0.

> **Note**
>
> Due to a possible conflict, SM and SHARP installed by the MLNX_OFED must be uninstalled. The installation procedure will detect and print all MLNX_OFED packages that must be removed.

Bug Fixes in This Release

Ref #	Description
4351867	**Description**: Resolved issue where, after a multi-NIC host reboot without a common description, some modules were not removed from the original

Ref #	Description
	system.
	Keywords: Multi-NIC, Module
	Discovered in Release: v6.19.0
4410864	**Description**: Fixed issue where UFM server selected the wrong GUID for the fabric interface when Socket Direct was enabled on the InfiniBand HCA.
	Keywords: GUID, Fabric Interface, Socket Direct
	Discovered in Release: v6.6.0

Known Issues in This Release

Issue	Description
4504965	**Description**: Resolved issue where "`cables activate`" using Flint failed over the IB interface.
	Keywords: `cables activate`, Flint, Fail
	Discovered in Release: N/A

Info

For a list of known issues from previous releases, please refer to Known Issues History.

Changes and New Features History

Note

The items listed in the table below apply to all UFM license types.

Feature	Description
Rev 6.18.0	
UFM Reports Enhancements	Added an option for excluding unhealthy ports from UFM reports based on `ibdiagnet` (for example: Fabric Health report, Fabric Validation tests). For more information, refer to Excluding Unhealthy Ports from Fabric Health Report.
Telemetry Enhancements	Added support for Egress Queue depth indications (as part of UFM secondary telemetry instance). For more information, refer to Exposing Performance Histogram Counters.
	Added support for Extended Port VL Xmit Time Congestion counters (as part of UFM secondary telemetry instance).
UFM Configuration Adjustments	Added the option for auto-setting of UFM configuration based on fabric size (large scale, small scale). For more information, refer to Adjusting UFM Configuration Files Based on Fabric Size.
UFM Container Timezone	The UFM Container has been updated to operate in the host machine's time zone instead of UTC.
UFM Events	Added the ability to update thresholds, severities, and durations (TTL) for selected UFM Events.
	Added a new UFM event for indicating asymmetric Adaptive Routing (based on SM trap). For more information, refer to Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events.
Topology Changes Reports Enhancements	Enhanced the topology change indication from the master topology and enabled a quick drill-down to the associated topology change report. For more information, refer to Topology Compare Tab and Events & Alarms.
Multi-Subnet UFM	Added support for running UFM Fabric validation Tests from UFM Multi-Subnet Consumer. For more information, refer to Multi-Subnet UFM.
UFM Docker Container Deployment	Added support for deploying UFM as a docker on Oracle Linux 8. For more information, refer to Installation Notes.
UFM-HA	HA Deployment: Added support for deploying UFM HA on Ubuntu24.04.
	HA Configuration: Added configurable failover criteria (management interface loss-of-link).
UFM System	Introduced an internal debugging tool for more efficient analysis of

Feature	Description	
Dump Analyser	UFM system dumps.	
Plugins	REST-RDMA Plugin	Added support for client certificate authentication when communicating between the client and the REST over RDMA plugin server.
	UFM Light Plugin	Added support for UFM Light Plugin to create a reduced UFM model and deliver a high-performance REST API.
	Key Performance Indexes (KPI) Plugin	Added support for the KPI plugin which periodically collects telemetry metrics and topology data from one or multiple UFM Telemetry and UFM clusters to calculate high-level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
	ClusterMinder Plugin	Added support for the ClusterMind plugin which collects telemetry data from multiple data sources and aggreats, streams and visualizes the backend.
	Packet Level Monitoring Collector (PMC) Plugin	Added the option to collect PHY link-down event indications through fast-recovery notification channels.
	UFM Plugins Management	Added support for UFM plugin management using the `manage_ufm_plugins.sh` script.
	Plugins Bundle	Added support for a single deployment of plugins to extend functionalities of the UFM ecosystem.
REST APIs	UFM-Forge Integration	Added support for setting SM resource limitation. For more information, refer to the Physical-Virtual GUID Mapping REST API.
	SHARP Jobs Performance Analysis	Added a new REST API which expose SHARP Job statistics data. For more information, refer to NVIDIA SHARP REST API
	UFM Logging	Added caller (IP Address) and duration logging info for all REST API calls.
	UFM Version API Enhancement	Added a REST API to retrieve the versions of major UFM components and enabled plugins.
Rev 6.17.0		

Feature	Description
XDR Support	Added XDR support readiness (based on XDR setup simulations only).
	Added support for UFM Network topology planarized network.
Switch NVOS Support	Added support for NVOS switches in UFM.
Device Access	Added the ability to record two sets of switch login credentials on UFM. Refer to Device Access
UFM Authentication Server	The authentication server is enabled by default. Refer to Configurations of the UFM Authentication Server.
InfiniBand Cluster Procedures Automation	Upon UFM startup, the following procedures are initiated: • Generate default Fabric health - Refer to Fabric Health Tab • Validate cluster topology - Refer to Topology Compare Tab • Obtain and keep the UFM's initial system dump - Refer to UFM System Dump Tab
Secondary Telemetry	• Added the " `rq_general_error` " field to support retrieving the number of packet drops due to MPR mismatch. • Added support for reporting cable length information for NDR optic cables. • Added support for retrieving cable information for downed ports. • Added switch/module power usage data in UFM telemetry. For more information, refer to Low-Frequency (Secondary) Telemetry Fields.
Events Simulation	Added the ability to simulate any event from the Events policy tab. Refer to Events Policy Simulation.
Unhealthy Port Enhancement	Added the ability to display valid unhealthy port information (eliminating non-zero port values) when added manually. Refer to Unhealthy Ports Window.
UFM High Availability	Added support for UFM HA to configure IPv4 and IPv6 concurrently to provide Virtual IP address. Refer to UFM High-Availability User Guide.
REST APIs	Unhealthy Ports REST API: Added the ability to return device state (healthy/unhealthy). Refer to NVIDIA UFM Enterprise REST API Guide

Feature	Description
	→ Unhealthy Ports REST API
	Add switch/module power usage data in UFM telemetry. Refer to NVIDIA UFM Enterprise REST API Guide → Systems REST API
Plugins	Enhanced Plugins management infrastructure.
	GNMI-Telemetry Plugin: Added support for streaming gNMI events and restricted authentication via client SAN pinning/filtering on the gNMI plugin server-side.
	UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin: Added a new plugin to monitor and manage running UFM Telemetry instances.
	UFM Consumer Plugin: Added a new plugin that serves as a Multi-Subnet consumer within UFM, offering all the functionalities available for Multi-Subnet UFM.
	PDR Deterministic Plugin: Updated high BER analysis with the up-to-date high BER algorithm.
	Autonomous Link Maintenance (ALM) Plugin: Added the following capabilities: • Model configuration • Configure to reset both ports after isolation • Reflect model performance to the user
	UFM Telemetry Fluentd Streaming (TFS) Plugin: Added an option to the TFS to stream the data using the CLX C streamer instead of the Python streamer.
Rev 6.16.0	
Syslog Streaming	Added the option for setting UFM syslog streaming facility. For more information, refer to Configuring Syslog
Switch Cables REST API	Added the option to query specific switch cables (using Ports API).
Switch Power Information	Added support for switch and modules power usage data in UFM telemetry and REST API. For more information, refer to Devices Window and Inventory Window.
UFM Data Streaming	Added the ability to change the UFM Data streaming log facility. For more information, refer to Configuring Syslog and Configuring UFM Logging.

Feature	Description
Kerberos Authentication	Added the ability for Kerberos authentication, a strong network authentication protocol for client-server applications. For more information, refer to Kerberos Authentication and Enabling Kerberos Authentication.
SM Settings	Changed the default maximal number of VLs to 2 (VL0 – VL1). For more information, refer to Appendix – UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties.
Cable Management	Added support for showing transceiver information for downed links. For more information, refer to Cables Window and Network Map.
Secondary Telemetry	Added the `secondary_slvl_support` flag and information on the default counters. For more information, refer to Secondary Telemetry.
Congestion Control	Added support for SM congestion control settings. For more information, refer to Appendix - OpenSM Configuration Files for Congestion Control.
UFM HA	Enhanced reliability and added support for setting UFM HA on LVM (Logical Volume Manager). For more information, refer to UFM High-Availability Documentation.
Plugins	Packet Mirroring Collector (PMC) Plugin: Added support for event on PF indicating a QP closing with error on any other GVMI/VF. For more information, refer to Packet Level Monitoring Collector (PMC) Plugin.
	PDR Deterministic Plugin: Updated instructions. For more information, refer to PDR Deterministic Plugin.
	GNMI-Telemetry Plugin: Added gNMI telemetry streaming support (supporting secured mode streaming). For more information, refer to GNMI-Telemetry Plugin.
	NDT Plugin (Subnet Merger): Added the option to validate the extended fabric using cable validation tool. For more information, refer to the NDT Plugin.

Bug Fixes History

Ref. #	Description
Rev 6.18.0	

Ref. #	Description
4012915	Description: Fixed bug in SMTP configuration
	Keywords: SMTP, Configuration
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.1
3985023	Description: Fixed the issue where GUIDs could not be assigned to empty keys in the REST API
	Keywords: REST API, GUID, Empty Keys
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.2
3959780	Description: Fixed the issue with missing telemetry data on the dashboard after installing UFM Enterprise v6.17.1
	Keywords: Telemetry, Data, Dashboard
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.1
3912416	Description: Fixed the issue where the Web UI frequently exits after the admin password was changed
	Keywords: WebUI, Exit, Password
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.0
3881365	Description: Fixed the issue with the CloudX REST API malfunctioning when deleting a port associated with a PKey
	Keywords: CloudX, REST API, PKey, Port
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.2
Rev 6.17.0	
3912416	Description: Fixed issue with the authentication server being repeatedly restarted by the UFM health check after the default admin password is changed
	Keywords: Authentication, Server, Disable
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.0
3863958	Description: Fixed issue where IB-IB go to INIT states due to failed UFM failover after enabling SHARP with PKeys
	Keywords: SHARP, PKey, IB-IB Link, Failover
	Discovered in Release: v6.16.0
3850673	Description: Fixed issue where multiple ports go down simultaneously (link-downed counter increment)

Ref. #	Description
	Keywords: Ports, down, simultaneous
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.1
3850217	Description: Fixed issues with ALM plugin (disabled handling topology changes and limited the number of trials of creating dynamic telemetry sessions by configurable variables)
	Keywords: ALM Plugin
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.0
3826544	Description: Fixed node info discovery issue
	Keywords: Node, Info, Discovery
	Discovered in Release: v6.16.0
3826069	Description: Fixed HCA port naming convention inconsistencies in UFM WebUI
	Keywords: HCA port, Port name, WebUI
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.2
3816196	Description: Fixed issue where UFM creates empty PKeys by UFM Rest API
	Keywords: Empty, PKey, REST API
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.2
3811475	Description: Fixed issue where UFM loggings REST API omits additional contents of the log when it spans over multiple lines
	Keywords: UFM Loggings, REST API, Span over, Multiple Lines
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.3
3803527	Description: Fixed issue with Create History REST API while collecting SM Logs Error
	Keywords: Create History, SM Log Error
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.3
3752196	Description: Fixed intermittent UFM REST API Failures
	Keywords: UFM REST API, Failures
	Discovered in Release: v6.16.0
3864876	Description: Fixed issue with UFM events not appearing in remote syslog
	Keywords: UFM Events, Remote syslog

Ref. #	Description
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.1
3809574:	Description: Fixed WebUI issues in the "Power" column
	Keywords: WebUI, Power
	Discovered in Release: v6.16.0
3766079	Description: Fixed issue with UFM not showing SSH user/pass tab
	Keywords: SSH, User/Pass Tab
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.0
3916656	Description: Fixed issue with releasing lock without acquiring when handling MC join requests from unknown source.
	Keywords: MC, lock
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.0
Rev 6.16.0	
3754940	Description: Fixed issue where following the UFM HA upgrade from version 5.0.1-2 to version 5.3.1-2, the `ufm_ha_cluster config` command wiped the root partition
	Keywords: UFM HA Upgrade, `ufm_ha_cluster config`, Root Partition, Wipe
	Discovered in Release: 6.15.2
3752196	Description: Fixed intermittent UFM REST API Failures
	Keywords: REST API, Failure
	Discovered in Release: 6.15.1
3758874	Description: Fixed manage_the_unmanaged tool failure
	Keywords: manage_the_unmanaged, Failure
	Discovered in Release: 6.15.2
3773902	Description: Fixed the issue in congestion control, where `cc-policy.conf` file remains unchanged following the upgrade of the container version (with no changes made by the user)
	Keywords: Congestion Control, cc-policy.conf, Upgrade, Container
	Discovered in Release: 6.16.0-4

Ref. #	Description
3560659	Description: Modifying the mtu_limit parameter for [MngNetwork] in gv.cfg does not accurately reflect changes upon restarting UFM.
	Keywords: mtu_limit, MngNetwork, gv.cfg, UFM restart
	Workaround: UFM needs to be restarted twice in order for the changes to take effect.
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.1
Rev 6.15.1	
3670183	**Description:** Monitoring endpoint not returning counters for an active interface
	Keywords: Monitoring, Active Interface, Counters
	Discovered in release: v6.15.0
3670182	**Description:** Inconsistent port format type returned from the UFM
	Keywords: Inconsistent**,** Port, Format Type
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1
3666944	**Description:** Port auto isolation failed to activate when a port consistently exhibited a high Symbol BER (1e-7)
	Keywords: Port Auto Isolation, Symbol BER
	Discovered in release: v6.13.1
3665316	**Description:** The UFM REST API endpoint `/ufmRest/resources/ports` provide inaccurate port state information
	Keywords: Ports REST API, Port State
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1
3604194	**Description:** UFM Fabric Validation "`CheckPortCounters`" failure
	Keywords: Fabric Validation, `CheckPortCounters`
	Discovered in release: v6.13.2
Rev 6.15.0	
3665001	**Description:** UFM Web UI does not display Network Map (stuck with "please wait" message)
	Keywords: Web UI, Network Map

Ref. #	Description
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1
3644553	**Description**: When querying the ports, adding a `cable_info=true` as an argument will give cable information per port
	Keywords: Ports, Query, `cable_info=true`
	Discovered in release: v6.14.0
3604212	**Description:** Broken links REST API
	Keywords: REST API, Broken link
	Discovered in release: v6.13.2
3604183	**Description:** UFM error UFM NOT performed OpenSM polling for fabric changes more than 230742 seconds
	Keywords: OpenSM, UFM Error
	Discovered in release: v6.13.2-5
3604021	**Description:** UFM Enterprise installation under Ubuntu 22.04 fails on `configure_ha_nodes.sh`
	Keywords: Ubuntu 22.04, Installation, `configure_ha_nodes.sh`
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1-5
3587849	**Description:** OpenSM restarted when backup UFM lost power
	Keywords: OpenSM, Restart
	Discovered in release: v6.9
3577427	**Description:** UFM REST API returns wrong switch type for NDR unmanaged switch
	Keywords: Unmanaged Switch, NDR, REST API
	Discovered in release: v6.13.1
3575882	**Description:** UFM event is not generated for a switch down
	Keywords: UFM Event, Switch Down
	Discovered in release: v6.13.1
3628421	**Description:** UFM Web UI timezone issue when selecting Local Time
	Keywords: Timezone, Web UI, Local Time
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1-5

Ref. #	Description
3566193	**Description:** Request for docker UFM HA support on Debian OS 10.13
	Keywords: Docker, HA support, Debian
	Discovered in release: v6.14.1-5
3565820	**Description:** UFM container CLI bugs
	Keywords: CLI, Container
	Discovered in release: v6.13.2-5
Rev 6.14.0	
3590777	**Description**: After upgrading UFM new telemetry data is not being collected and presented in UI Telemetry tab.
	Keywords: Telemetry, Coredump
	Discovered in release: 6.14.0
Rev 6.13.2	
3228893	Description: ufm-prolog.sh failure: hostnames are not found in the fabric after reboot
	Keywords: Hostnames; `ufm-prolog.sh`, reboot
	Discovered in Release: 6.10.0
3495692	Description: UFM Enterprise v6.13.1 server hangs intermittently, blocking UFM REST server, and UFM GUI
	Keywords: UFM REST, UFM GUI
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.1
N/A	Description: Reverted setGuidsForPkey APIs for supporting SHARP reservation (in case it is enabled)
	Keywords: setGuidsForPkey, SHARP Reservation
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.1

Known Issues History

Ref #	Issue
	Rev 6.18.0

Ref #	Issue
3991199	**Description:** Dynamic Telemetry instances are not recovered during the backup
	Keywords: Dynamic Telemetry, Backup, Restore
	Workaround: N/A
	Discovered in Release: 6.17.5
Rev 6.17.0	
3859362	**Description:** UFM TFS endpoint dashboard report Switch port TX/RX rate reach
	Keywords: TFS, Switch Port, TX/RX
	Workaround: N/A
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.1
3881365	**Description:** Malfunctioning of the rest API when deleting port associated to a
	Keywords: CloudX, API, Bare-Metal
	Workaround: N/A
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.2
3862847	**Description:** UFM reports wrong cable length for NDR optical cables connected
	Keywords: NDR, Optical Cables, Quantum-2, Switch
	Workaround: N/A
	Discovered in Release: v6.17.0
Rev 6.16.0	
3791820	**Description:** Configuring the collection of SLVL on the secondary telemetry will sampled at a reduced rate.
	Keywords: SLVL, Multi-Rate, Reduced Rate
	Workaround: Edit the `launch_ibdiagnet_config.ini` file and restart the U 1. Edit the `launch_ibdiagnet_config.ini` file by running the following `vi /opt/ufm/files/conf/secondary_telemetry_defaults/laun` Comment the following line:

Ref #	Issue

	2. Restart UFM telemetry:
	`#base_freq=1`
	`/etc/init.d/ufmd ufm_telemetry_stop`
	`/etc/init.d/ufmd ufm_telemetry_start`

	Discovered in Release: 6.15.0
3775405	**Description**: Upon UFM startup, an empty temporary folder will be created at /t (due to periodic telemetry status check)
	Keywords: Empty folder, temporary, /tmp
	Workaround: Add 'rm -f /tmp/tmp*' to crontab to run daily or change instances_sessions_compatibility_interval parameter in gv.cfg to 30/60 minute
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.0
3560659	**Description**: Modifying the `mtu_limit` parameter for [MngNetwork] in gv.cfg changes upon restarting UFM.
	Keywords: `mtu_limit`, MngNetwork, gv.cfg, UFM restart
	Workaround: UFM needs to be restarted twice in order for the changes to take
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.0
3729822	**Description**: The Logs API temporarily returns an empty response when SM log both previous year (2023) and current year (2024).
	Keywords: Logs API, Empty response, Logs file
	Workaround: N/A (issue will be automatically resolved after the problematic SM messages from 2023 and 2024 years, will be rotated)
	Discovered in Release: v6.15.0
3675071	**Description**: UFM stops gracefully after the b2b primary cable is physically disc
	Keywords: UFM HA, B2B, Primary Cable Disconnection
	Workaround: N/A
	Discovered in Release: 6.14.1

Ref #	Issue
N/A	**Description:** Execution of UFM Fabric Health Report (via UFM Web UI / REST AP SLRG register which might cause some of the switch and HCA's firmware to stu to stay at "Init" state.
	Keywords: Fabric Health Report, SLRG register, "Init" state, Switch, HCA
	Discovered in Release: 6.14.0
3538640	**Description:** Fixed ALM plugin log rotate function.
	Keywords: ALM, Plugin, Log rotate
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3532191	**Description**: Fixed UFM hanging (database is locked) after corrective restart of
	Keywords: Hanging, Database, Locked
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3555583	**Description:** Resolved REST API links' inability to return hostname for computer
	Keywords: REST API, Links, Hostname, Computer Nodes
	Discovered in Release: 6.12.1
3549795	**Description:** Fixed ufm_ha_cluster status to show DRBD sync status.
	Keywords: ufm_ha_cluster, DRBD, Sync Status
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3549793	**Description:** Fixed UFM HA installation failure.
	Keywords: HA, Installation
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3547517	**Description:** Fixed UFM logs REST API returning empty result when SM logs exi
	Keywords: Logs, SM logs, Empty
	Discovered in Release: 6.11.0
3546178	**Description:** Fixed SHARP jobs failure when SHARP reservation feature is enabl
	Keywords: SHARP, Jobs, Reservation
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3541477	**Description:** Fixed UFM module temperature alerting on wrong thresholds.
	Keywords: Module Temperature, Alert Threshold

Ref #	Issue
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3191419	**Description:** Fixed UFM default session API returning port counter values as NU
	Keywords: Null, Port Counter, Value, API
	Discovered in Release: 6.9.0
3560659	**Description**: Fixed proper update in [MngNetwork] mtu_limit in gv.cfg when res
	Keywords: mtu_limit, gv.cfg, Update, UFM restart
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.1
3534374	**Description:** Fixed configure_ha_nodes.sh failure when deploying UFM6.13.x HA
	Keywords: configure_ha_nodes.sh, HA, Ubuntu22.04
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3496853	**Description:** Fixed daily report not being sent properly.
	Keywords: Daily Report, Failure
	Discovered in Release: 6.13.0
3469639	**Description**: Fixed REST RDMA server failure every couple of days, causing inab
	Keywords: REST RDMA, ibdiagnet
	Discovered in Release: 6.12.0
3455767	**Description:** Fixed incorrect combination of multiple devices in monitoring.
	Keywords: Monitoring, Incorrect combination
	Discovered in Release: 6.12.0
3511410	**Description**: Collect system dump for DGX host does not work due to missing s
	Workaround: Install sshpass utility on the DGX .
	Keywords: System Dump, DGX, sshpass utility
3432385	**Description**: UFM does not support HDR switch configured with hybrid split mo are split and some are not.
	Workaround: UFM can properly operate when **all** or **none** of the HDR switch po
	Keywords: HDR Switch, Ports, Hybrid Split Mode
3472330	**Description**: On bare-metal high availability (HA), when initiating a UFM system or standby node, the collection process will not include the HA dumps (pacema

Ref #	Issue
	Workaround: To extract the HA system dump from bare-metal, run the followir master/standby nodes: `/usr/bin/vsysinfo -S all -e -f /etc/ufm/ufm-ha-sysdump.cor` The extracted HA system dump are stored in `/tmp/HA_sysdump.gz.tar`
	Keywords: UFM System Dump, HA, Bare-Metal
3461658	**Description**: After the upgrade from UFM Enterprise v6.13.0 GA to UFM Enterp fast recovery path in `opensm.conf` is not automatically updated and remains `fast_recovery_conf_file (null))`
	Workaround: If you wish to enable the network fast recovery feature in UFM, m appropriate path for the current fast recovery configuration file (`/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/fast_recovery.conf`) in the opensm.cor `/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm`, before starting UFM.
	Keywords: Network fast recovery, Missing, Configuration
N/A	**Description**: Enabling a port for a managed switch fails in case that port is not ((this may occur in ports that were disabled on previous versions of UFM - prior t
	Workaround: Set "persistent_port_operation=false" in `gv.cfg` to use non-per enabling of the port. UFM restart is required.
	Keywords: Disable, Enable, Port, Persistent
3346321	**Description**: Failover to another port (multi-port SM) will not work as expected docker container
	Workaround: Failover to another port (multi-port SM) works properly on UFM Ba
	Keywords: Failover to another port, Multi-port SM
3348587	**Description**: Replacement of defected nodes in the HA cluster does not work w
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: Defected Node, HA Cluster, pcs version
3336769	**Description**: UFM-HA: In case the back-to-back interface is disabled or disconn a split-brain state, and the "ufm_ha_cluster status" command will stop functior
	Workaround: To resolve the issue: 1. Connect or enable the back-to-back interface

Ref #	Issue
	2. Run `pcs cluster start --all` 3. Follow instructions in Split-Brain Recovery in HA Installation.
	Keywords: HA, Back-to-back Interface
3361160	**Description**: Upgrading UFM Enterprise from versions 6.8.0, 6.9.0 and 6.10.0 res historical telemetry database (due to schema change). This means that the nev based on the new schema.
	Workaround: To preserve the historical telemetry database data while upgradin 6.9.0 and 6.10.0, perform the upgrade in two phases. First, upgrade to UFM v6. latest UFM version (UFM v6.12.0 or newer). It is important to note that the upgr depending on the size of the historical telemetry database.
	Keywords: UFM Historical Telemetry Database, Cleanup, Upgrade
3346321	**Description:** In some cases, when multiport SM is configured in UFM, a failover be triggered instead of failover to the local available port
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: Multiport SM, Failover, Secondary port
3240664	**Description**: This software release does not support upgrading the UFM Enterp version (v6.11.0). UFM upgrade is supported in UFM Enterprise v6.9.0 and v6.10
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: UFM Upgrade
3242332	**Description**: Upgrading MLNX_OFED uninstalls UFM
	Workaround: Upgrade UFM to a newer version (v6.11.0 or newer), then upgrade
	Keywords: MLNX_OFED, Uninstall, UFM
3237353	**Description:** Upgrading from UFM v6.10 removes MLNX_OFED crucial packages
	Workaround: Reinstall MLNX_OFED/UFM
	Keywords: MLNX_OFED, Upgrade, Packages
N/A	Description: Running UFM software with external UFM-SM is no longer support
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: External UFM-SM

Ref #	Issue
3144732	**Description**: By default, a managed Ubuntu 22 host will not be able to send sys remote host as it does not include the sshpass utility.
	Workaround: In order to allow the UFM to generate system dump from a mana sshpass utility prior to system dump generation.
	Keywords: Ubuntu 22, sysdump, sshpass
3129490	**Description**: HA uninstall procedure might get stuck on Ubuntu 20.04 due to m the host.
	Workaround: Stop the multipath daemon before running the HA uninstall scrip
	Keywords: HA uninstall, multipath daemon, Ubuntu 20.04
3147196	**Description**: Running the upgrade procedure on bare metal Ubuntu 18.04 in HA
	Workaround: For instructions on how to apply the upgrade for bare metal Ubur Availability Upgrade for Ubuntu 18.04 .
	Keywords: Upgrade, Ubuntu 18.04, Docker Container, failure
3145058	**Description**: Running upgrade procedure on UFM Docker Container in HA mode
	Workaround: For instructions on how to apply the upgrade for UFM Docker Cor Container Procedure.
	Keywords: Upgrade, Docker Container, failure
3061449	**Description**: Upon upgrade of UFM all telemetry configurations will be overridd configuration of the new UFM version.
	Workaround: If the telemetry configuration is set manually, the user should set upgrading the UFM for the changes to take effect. Telemetry manual configuration should be set on the following telemetry confi upgrade: `/opt/ufm/conf/telemetry_defaults/launch_ibdiagnet_con`
	Keywords: Telemetry, configuration, upgrade, override.
3053455	**Description:** UFM “Set Node Description” action for unmanaged switches is not deployments
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: Set Node Description, Ubuntu18
3053455	**Description:** UFM Installations are not supported on RHEL8.X or CentOS8.X
	Workaround: N/A
	Keywords: Install, RHEL8, CentOS8

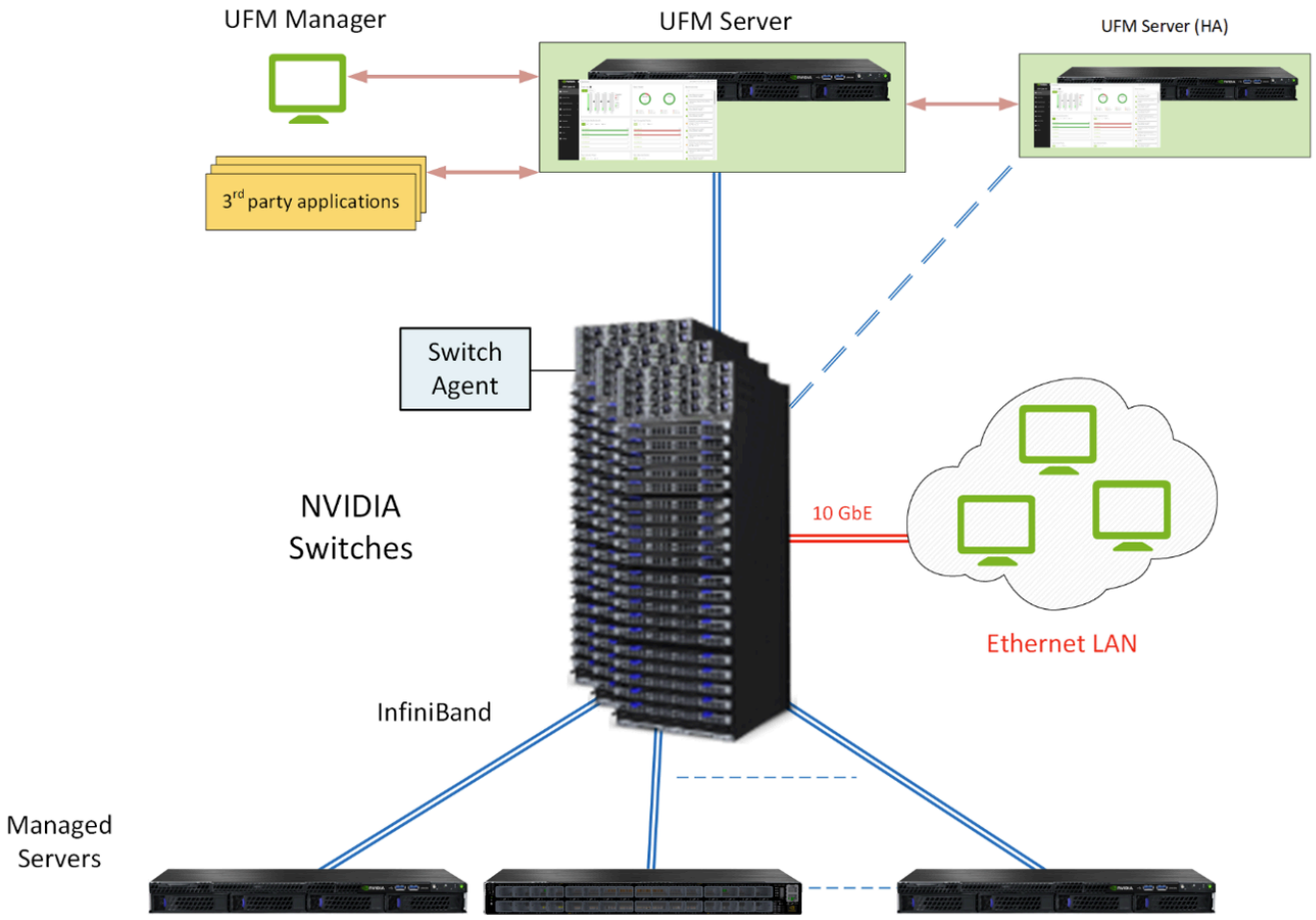
Ref #	Issue
3052660	**Description:** UFM monitoring mode is not working
	Workaround: In order to make UFM work in monitoring mode, please edit telem `/opt/ufm/conf/telemetry_defaults/launch_ibdiagnet_config.ini` Search for `arg_12` and set empty value: `arg_12=` Restarting the UFM will run the UFM in monitoring mode. Before starting the U `monitoring_mode = yes` in gv.cfg
	Keywords: Monitoring, mode
3054340	**Description:** Setting non-existing log directory will fail UFM to start
	Workaround: Make sure to set a valid (existing) log directory when setting this
	Keywords: Log, Dir, fail, start

UFM Overview

Scale-Out Your Fabric with Unified Fabric Manager

NVIDIA®UFM is a host-based solution that provides all the management functionalities required for managing fabrics.

Fabric Topology with UFM



UFM Server is a server on which UFM is installed and has complete visibility over the fabric to manage routing on all devices.

UFM HA Server is a UFM installed server on a secondary server for High Availability deployment.

Managed Switching Devices are fabric switches, gateways, and routers managed by UFM.

Managed Servers are the compute nodes in the fabric on which the various applications are running, and UFM manages all servers connected to the fabric.

UFM Host Agent is an optional component that can be installed on the Managed Servers. UFM Host Agent provides local host data and host device management functionality.

The UFM Host Agent provides the following functionality:

- Discovery of IP address, CPU, and memory parameters on host
- Collection of CPU/Memory/Disk performance statistics on host
- Upgrading HCA Firmware and OFED remotely
- Creating an IP interface on top of the InfiniBand partition

UFM Switch Agent is an embedded component in NVIDIA switches that allows IP address discovery on the switch and allows UFM to communicate with the switch. For more information, please refer to Device Management Feature Support.

UFM Benefits

Benefit	Description
Central Console for Fabric Management	UFM provides all fabric management functions in one central console. The ability to monitor, troubleshoot, configure and optimize all fabric aspects is available via one interface. UFM's central dashboard provides a one-view fabric-wide status view.
In-Depth Fabric Visibility and Control	UFM includes an advanced granular monitoring engine that provides real-time access to switch and host data, enabling cluster-wide monitoring of fabric health and performance, real-time identification of fabric-related errors and failures, quick problem resolution via granular threshold-based alerts and a fabric utilization dashboard.
Advanced Traffic Analysis	Fabric congestion is difficult to detect when using traditional management tools, resulting in unnoticed congestion and fabric under-utilization. UFM's unique traffic map quickly identifies traffic trends, traffic bottlenecks, and congestion events spreading over the fabric, which enables the administrator to identify and resolve problems promptly and accurately.

Benefit	Description
Enables Multiple Isolated Application Environments on a Shared Fabric	Consolidating multiple clusters into a single environment with multi-tenant data centers and heterogeneous application landscapes requires specific policies for the different parts of the fabric. UFM enables segmentation of the fabric into isolated partitions, increasing traffic security and application performance.
Service-Oriented Automatic Resource Provisioning	UFM uses a logical fabric model to manage the fabric as a set of business-related entities, such as time critical applications or services. The logical fabric model enables fabric monitoring and performance optimization on the application level rather than just at the individual port or device level. Managing the fabric using the logical fabric model provides improved visibility into fabric performance and potential bottlenecks, improved performance due to application-centric optimizations, quicker troubleshooting and higher fabric utilization.
Quick Resolution of Fabric Problems	UFM provides comprehensive information from switches and hosts, showing errors and traffic issues such as congestion. The information is presented in a concise manner over a unified dashboard and configurable monitoring sessions. The monitored data can be correlated per job and customer, and threshold-based alarms can be set.
Seamless Failover Handling	Failovers are handled seamlessly and are transparent to both the user and the applications running on the fabric, significantly lowering downtime. The seamless failover makes UFM in conjunction with other Mellanox products, a robust, production-ready solution for the most demanding data center environments.
Open Architecture	UFM provides an advanced Web Service interface and CLI that integrate with external management tools. The combination enables data center administrators to consolidate management dashboards while flawlessly sharing information among the various management applications, synchronizing overall resource scheduling, and simplifying provisioning and administration.

Main Functionality Modules

Module	Description
Fabric Dashboard	UFM's central dashboard provides a one-view fabric-wide status view. The dashboard shows fabric utilization status, performance metrics, fabric-wide events, and fabric health alerts.

Module	Description
	The dashboard enables you to efficiently monitor the fabric from a single screen and serves as a starting point for event or metric exploration.
Fabric Segmentation (PKey Management)	In the PKey Management view you can define and configure the segmentation of the fabric by associating ports to specific defined PKeys. You can add, remove, or update the association of ports to the related PKeys and update the qos_parameters for PKey (mtu, rate, service_level).
Fabric Discovery and Physical View	UFM discovers the devices on the fabric and populates the views with the discovered entities. In the physical view of the fabric, you can view the physical fabric topology, model the data center floor, and manage all the physical-oriented events.
Central Device Management	UFM provides the ability to centrally access switches and hosts, and perform maintenance tasks such as firmware and software upgrade, shutdown and restart.
Monitoring	UFM includes an advanced granular monitoring engine that provides real-time access to switch and server data. Fabric and device health, traffic information and fabric utilization are collected, aggregated and turned into meaningful information.
Configuration	In-depth fabric configuration can be performed from the Settings view, such as routing algorithm selection and access credentials. The Event Policy Table, one of the major components of the Configuration view, enables you to define threshold-based alerts on a variety of counters and fabric events. The fabric administrator or recipient of the alerts can quickly identify potential errors and failures, and actively act to solve them.
Fabric Health	The fabric health tab contains valuable functions for fabric bring-up and on-going fabric operations. It includes one-click fabric health status reporting, UFM Server reporting, database and logs' snapshots and more.
Logging	The Logging view enables you to view detailed logs and alarms that are filtered and sorted by category, providing visibility into traffic and device events as well as into UFM server activity history.
High Availability	In the event of a failover, when the primary (active) UFM server goes down or is disconnected from the fabric, UFM's High Availability (HA) capability allows for a secondary (standby) UFM server to immediately and seamlessly take over fabric management tasks. Failovers are handled seamlessly and are transparent to both the user and the applications running in the fabric. UFM's High Availability capability,

Module	Description
	when combined with NVIDIA's High Availability switching solutions allows for non-disruptive operation of complex and demanding data center environments.

Please refer to the following sections for UFM's main functionalities:

- Events and Alarms
- Reports
- Telemetry

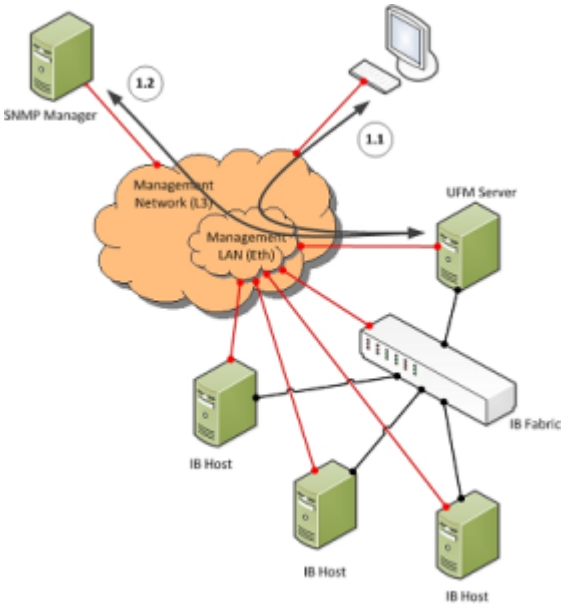
UFM Communication Requirements

This chapter describes how the UFM server communicates with InfiniBand fabric components.

UFM Server Communication with Clients

The UFM Server communicates with clients over IP. The UFM Server can belong to a separate IP network, which can also be behind the firewall.

UFM Server Communication with Clients



UFM Server Communication with UFM Web UI Client

Communication between the UFM Server and the UFM web UI client is HTTP(s) based. The only requirement is that TCP port 80 (443) must not be blocked.

UFM Server Communication with SNMP Trap Managers

The UFM Server can send SNMP traps to configured SNMP Trap Manager(s). By default, the traps are sent to the standard UDP port 162. However, the user can configure the destination port. If the specified port is blocked, UFM Server traps will not reach their destination.

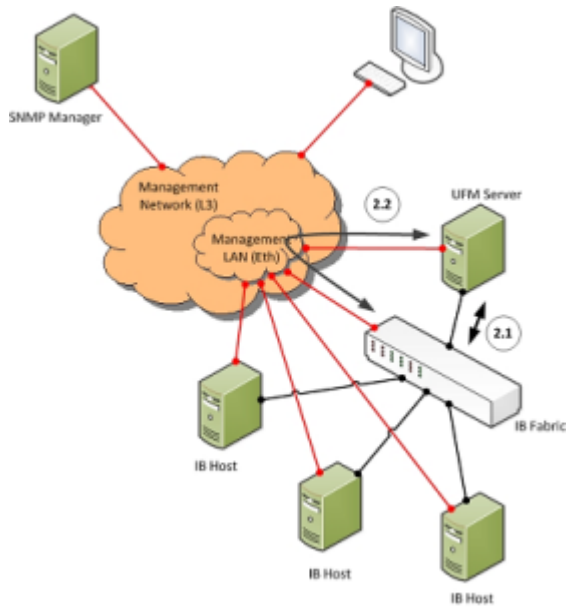
Summary of UFM Server Communication with Clients

Affected Service	Network	Address / Service / Port	Direction
Web UI Client	Out-of-band management*	HTTP / 80 HTTPS / 443	Bi-directional
SNMP Trap Notification	Out-of-band management*	UDP / 162 (configurable)	UFM Server to SNMP Manager

*If the client machine is connected to the IB fabric, IPoIB can also be used.

UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Switches

UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Switches



UFM Server InfiniBand Communication with Switch

The UFM Server must be connected directly to the InfiniBand fabric (via an InfiniBand switch). The UFM Server sends the standard InfiniBand Management Datagrams (MAD) to the switch and receives InfiniBand traps in response.

UFM Server Communication with Switch Management Software (Optional)

The UFM Server auto-negotiates with the switch management software on Mellanox Grid Director switches. The communication is bound to the switch Ethernet management port.

The UFM Server sends a multicast notification to MCast address 224.0.23.172, port 6306 (configurable). The switch management replies to UFM (via port 6306) with a unicast message that contains the switch GUID and IP address. After auto-negotiation, the UFM server uses Switch JSON API (HTTPS based) to retrieve inventory data and to apply switch actions (software upgrade and reboot) on the managed switch.

The following Device Management tasks are dependent on successful communication as described above:

- Switch IP discovery
- FRU Discovery (PSU, FAN, status, temperature)

- Software and firmware upgrades

The UFM Server manages IB Switch Devices over **HTTPS** (default port **443** – configurable) and / or SSH (default port 22 – configurable).

UFM Server Communication with Externally Managed Switches (Optional)

UFM server uses Ibdiagnet tool to discover chassis information (PSU, FAN, status, temperature) of the externally managed switches.

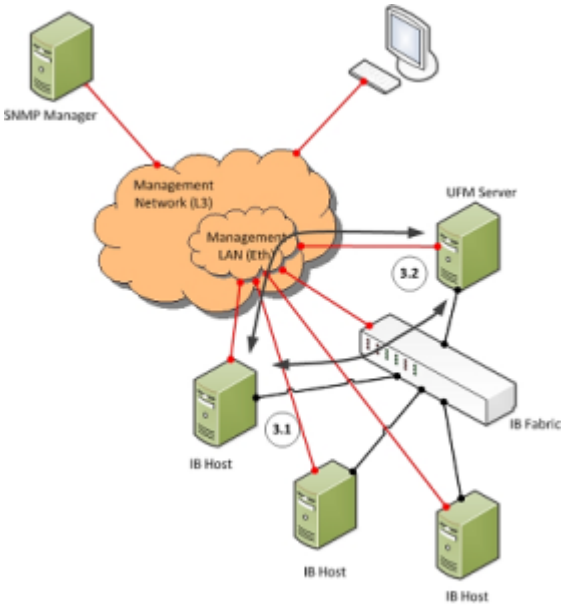
By monitoring chassis information data, UFM can trigger selected events when module failure occurs or a specific sensor value is above threshold.

Summary of UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Switches

Affected Service	Network	Address / Service / Port	Direction
InfiniBand Management / Monitoring	InfiniBand	Management Datagrams	Bi-directional
Switch IP Address Discovery (auto-negotiation with switch management software)	Out-of-band management	Multicast 224.0.23.172, TCP / 6306 (configurable)	Multicast: UFM Server to switch TCP: Bi-directional
Switch Chassis Management / Monitoring	Out-of-band management	TCP / UDP / 6306 (configurable) SNMP / 161 (configurable) SSH / 22 (configurable)	Bi-directional

UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Hosts

UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Hosts



UFM Server InfiniBand Communication with HCAs

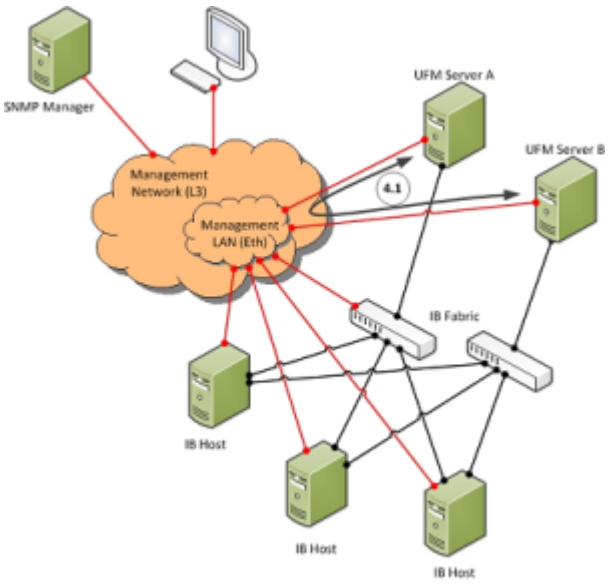
The UFM Server must be connected directly to the InfiniBand fabric. The UFM Server sends the standard InfiniBand Management Datagrams (MADs) to the Host Card Adapters (HCAs) and receives InfiniBand traps.

UFM Server Communication with InfiniBand Hosts

Affected Service	Network	Address / Service / Port	Direction
InfiniBand Management / Monitoring	InfiniBand	Management Datagrams	Bi-directional

UFM Server High Availability (HA) Active—Standby Communication

UFM Server HA Active—Standby Communication



UFM Server HA Active—Standby Communication

UFM Active — Standby communication enables two services: heartbeat and DRBD.

- *heartbeat* is used for auto-negotiation and keep-alive messaging between active and standby servers. *heartbeat* uses port 694 (udp).
- DRBD is used for low-level data (disk) synchronization between active and standby servers. DRBD uses port 8888 (tcp).

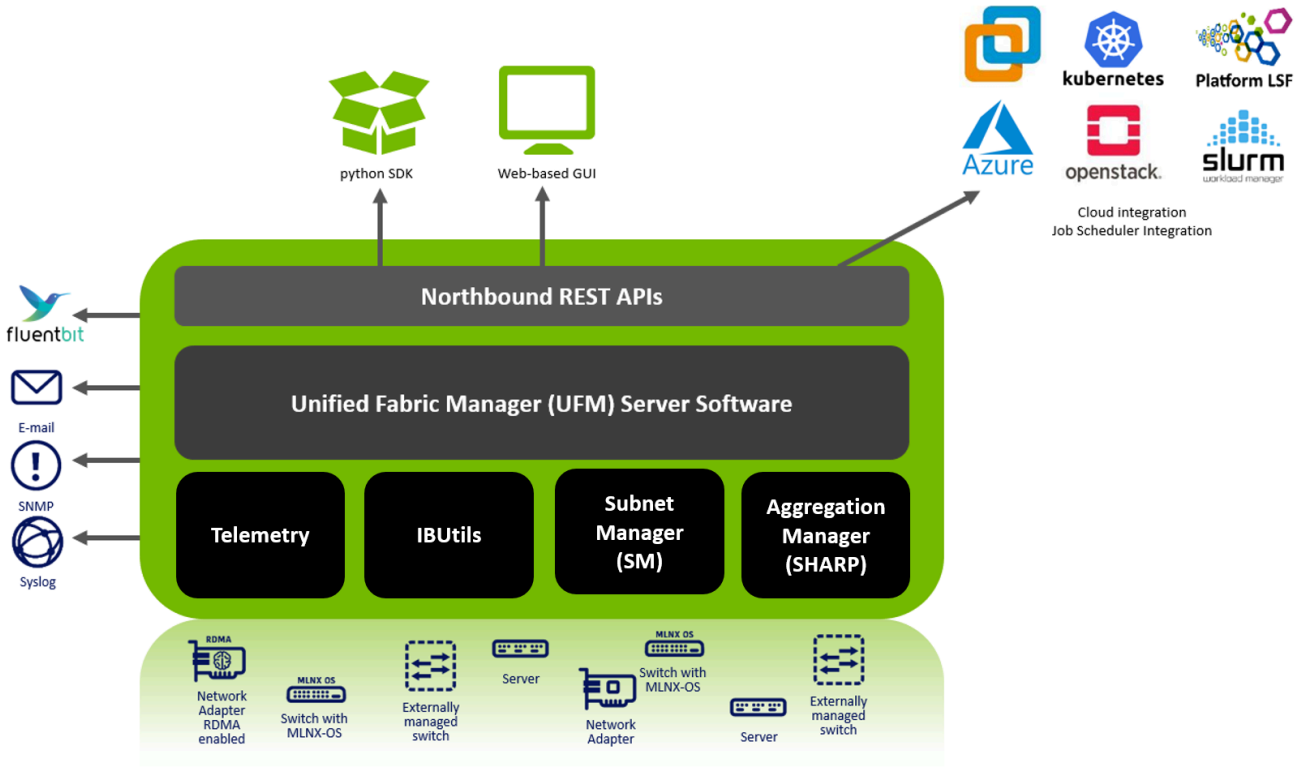
Affected Service	Network	Address / Service / Port	Direction
UFM HA heartbeat	Out-of-band management*	UDP / 694	Bi-directional
UFM HA DRBD	Out-of-band management*	TCP / 8888	Bi-directional

*An IPoIB network can be used for HA, but this is not recommended, since any InfiniBand failure might cause split brain and lack of synchronization between the active and standby servers.

UFM Software Architecture

The following figure shows the UFM high-level software architecture with the main software components and protocols. Only the main logical functional blocks are displayed and do not necessarily correspond to system processes and threads.

UFM High-Level Software Architecture



Graphical User Interface

UFM User Interface is a web application based on JavaScript and Angular JS, which is supported by any Web Browser. The Web application uses a standard REST API provided by the UFM server.

Client Tier API

Third-party clients are managed by the REST API.

Client Tier SDK Tools

Support for UFM's API and a set of tools that enhance UFM functionality and interoperability with third-party applications are provided as part of UFM.

UFM Server

UFM server is a central data repository and management server that manages all physical and logical data. UFM-SDN Appliance receives all data from the Device and Network tiers and invokes Device and Network tier components for management and configuration

tasks. UFM-SDN Appliance uses a database for data persistency. The UFM-SDN Appliance is built on the Python twisted framework.

Subnet Manager

Subnet Manager (SM) is the InfiniBand “Routing Engine”, a key component used for fabric bring-up and routing management. UFM uses the Open Fabric community OpenSM Subnet Manager. UFM uses a plug-in API for runtime management and fabric data export.

NVIDIA Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation and Reduction Protocol (SHARP)™ Aggregation Manager

NVIDIA Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation and Reduction Protocol (SHARP) is a technology that improves the performance of mathematical and machine learning applications by offloading collective operations from the CPU to the switch network.

Aggregation Manager (AM) is a key component of NVIDIA SHARP software, used for NVIDIA SHARP resources management.

For further information about NVIDIA SHARP AM, refer to Appendix - NVIDIA SHARP Integration .

Performance Manager

The UFM Performance Manager component collects performance data from the managed fabric devices and sends the data to the UFM-SDN Appliance for fabric-wide analysis and display of the data.

Device Manager

The Device Manager implements the set of common device management tasks on various devices with varying management interfaces. The Device Manager uses SSH protocol and operates native device CLI (command-line interface) commands.

UFM Switch Agent

UFM Switch Agent is an integrated part of NVIDIA switch software. The agent supports system parameter discovery and device management functionality on switches.

Communication Protocols

UFM uses the following communication protocols:

- Web UI communicates with the UFM server utilizing **Web Services** carried on **REST API**.
- The UFM server communicates with the switch Agent located on managed switches by proprietary **TCP/UDP**-based discovery and monitoring protocol and **SSH**.
- Monitoring data is sent by the switch Agent to UFM server Listener by a proprietary **TCP**-based protocol.

Getting Familiar with UFM's Data Model

Overview of Data Model

UFM enables the fabric administrator to manage the fabric based on discovery data collected from the fabric. This data is mapped into model elements (objects) available to the end user via UFM REST API and UFM Web UI.

UFM Model Basics

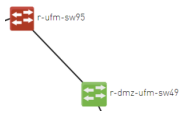
The fabric managed by UFM consists of a set of physical and logical objects, including their connections. The Object Model has a hierarchical object-oriented tree structure with objects as the tree elements. Each object defines an abstraction for physical or logical fabric elements.

Physical Model

The Physical Model represents the physical resources and connectivity topology of the Network. UFM enables discovery, monitoring and configuration of the managed physical objects.

Physical Objects

Icon	Name	Description
N/A	Port Object	Represents the external physical port on switch or on Host Channel Adapter (HCA). A port is identified by its number. UFM provides InfiniBand standard management and monitoring capabilities on the port level.

Icon	Name	Description
N/A	Module Object	Represents the Field Removable Unit, Line card, and Network card on switch or HCA on host. For NVIDIA Switches, Line and Network Cards are modeled as modules.
	Link Object	Represents the physical connection between two active ports.
N/A	Cable Object	Represents the physical cable or the transceiver connected to one of the link edges.
	Computer Object	Represents the computer (host) connected to the Fabric. The UFM Agent installed on the host provides extended monitoring and management capabilities. Hosts without agents are limited to InfiniBand standard management and monitoring capabilities.
	Switch Object	Represents the switch chassis in the Fabric. A Switch object is created for every NVIDIA Switch. Switches of other vendors are represented as InfiniBand Switches and limited by InfiniBand standard management and monitoring capabilities.
	Rack Object	Represents the arbitrary group of switches or computers. When linked devices are shown as a group, the link is shown between the group and the peer object.

UFM Web UI Overview

The UFM Web User Interface (GUI) lets you access UFM through a web browser, where you can visualize your network and interact with the display using a keyboard and mouse.

The UFM WebUI is supported on Google Chrome and TBD. It is designed to be viewed on a display with a minimum resolution of 1920 × 1080 pixels.

- Access the WebUI
- WebUI Layout
- Set User Preferences

Access the WebUI

UFM Web UI Supported Browsers

UFM Web UI is supported on all the following web browsers: Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome and Opera.

For optimal UFM Web UI performance, make sure you are using the latest version available of Google Chrome.

For more information, see *UFM User Manual*.

Launching UFM Web UI Session

Before accessing the UFM Web UI:

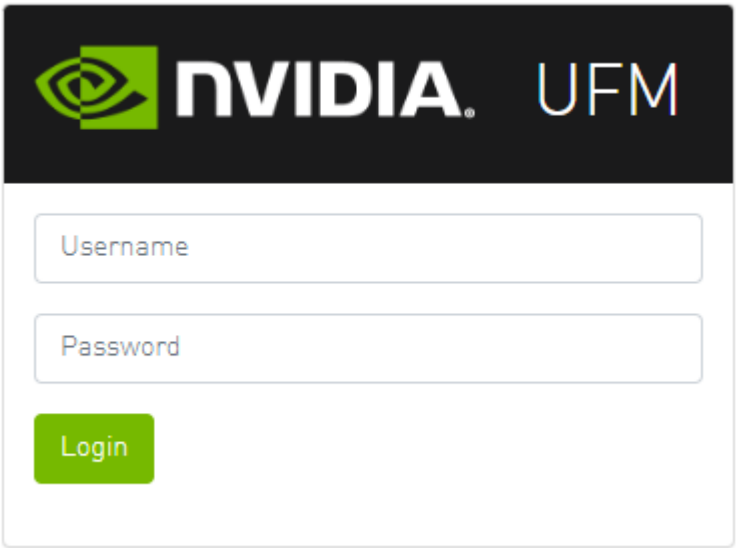
- If required, you can change the configuration of the connection (port and protocol) between the UFM server and the APACHE server in the file *gv.cfg*:
    - *ws_protocol* = http or https
        - Setting the parameter *ws_protocol* to *http* allows unsecured access
        - Setting the parameter *ws_protocol* to *https* denies unsecured access.
    - *ws_port* = port number

To launch a UFM Web UI session, do the following:

1. Launch the Web UI by entering the following URL in your browser:

   http://<UFM_server_IP>/ufm

   https://<UFM_server_IP>/ufm



2. In the Login page, enter your **User Name** and your predefined user **Password** and click **Login**.

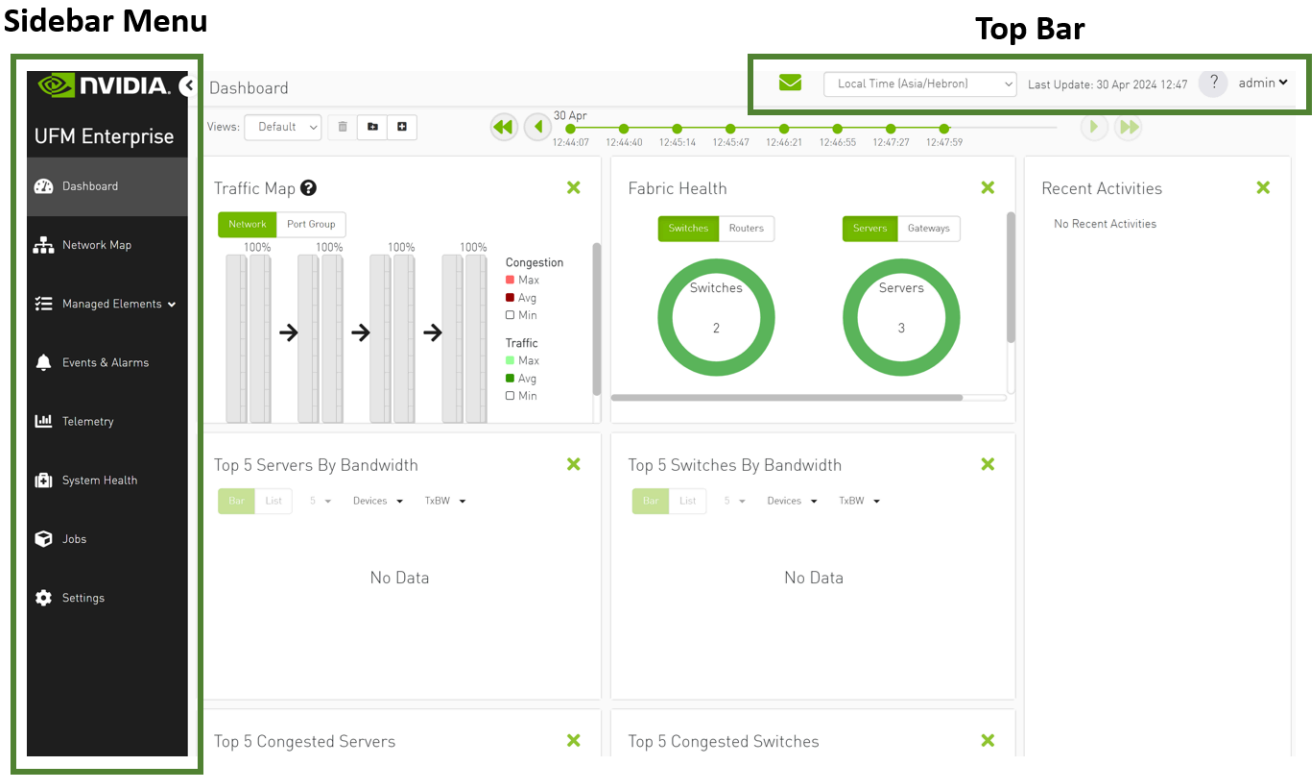
Once you have entered your user name and password, the main window shows the UFM Dashboard. For more information, see the Fabric Dashboard.

WebUI Layout

The UFM WebUI contains two main areas:

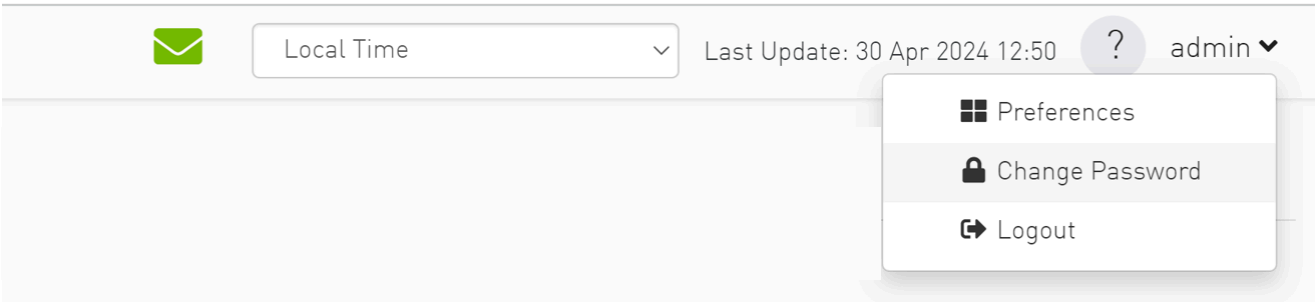
1. Top Bar - Contains local time zone and user information on the top right side of the screen.

2. Sidebar Menu - Contains a taskbar accessible from a sidebar menu on the left side of the screen. For more information on each tab, refer to UFM Web UI.



Top Bar

Each user can customize the UFM display, time zone, and date format, change their account password, and manage their preferences. For details, refer to Set User Preferences.



Sidebar Menu

Tab Icon	Description
Dashboard	Provides a summary view of the fabric status.
	Provides a hierarchical topology view of the fabric.

Tab Icon	Description
Network Map	
Managed Elements	Provides information on all fabric devices. This information is presented in a table format.
Logical Elements	Provides information on all logical servers. This information is presented in a table format.
Events & Alarms	Provides information on the events & alarms generated by the system.
Telemetry	Enables establishing monitoring sessions on devices or ports.
System Health	Enables running and viewing fabric reports, UFM reports, and system logs. You can also back up UFM configuration files.
Jobs	Provides information on all jobs created, as a result of UFM actions.
Settings	Enables configuring UFM server and UFM fabric settings, including events policy, device access, network management, subnet manager, and user management

UFM Web UI Main Navigation Buttons

UFM software consists of several main web UI windows, accessible from a sidebar menu on the left side of the screen.

Navigator Tabs

Tab Icon	Description
Dashboard	Provides a summary view of the fabric status.
Network Map	Provides a hierarchical topology view of the fabric.
Managed Elements	Provides information on all fabric devices. This information is presented in a table format.

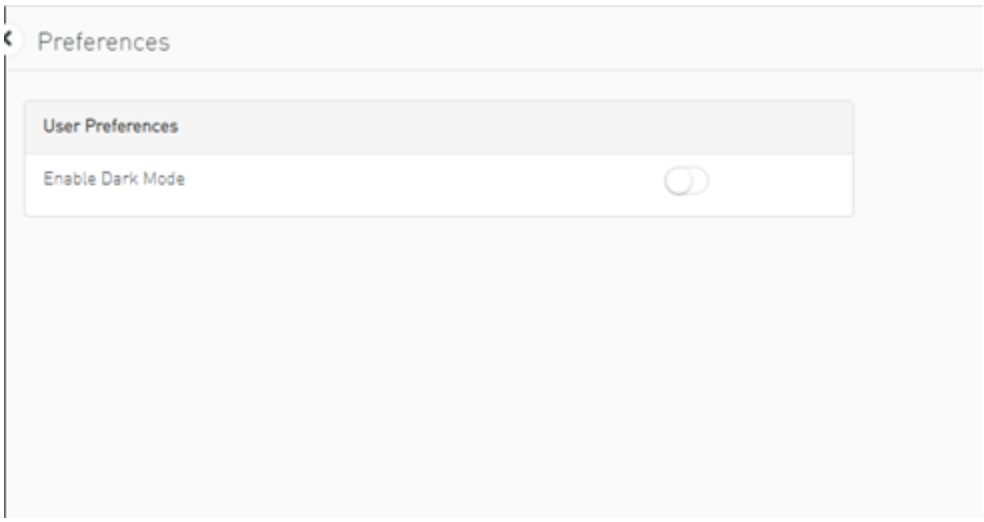
Tab Icon	Description
Logical Elements	Provides information on all logical servers. This information is presented in a table format.
Events & Alarms	Provides information on the events & alarms generated by the system.
Telemetry	Enables establishing monitoring sessions on devices or ports.
System Health	Enables running and viewing fabric reports, UFM reports, and system logs. You can also back up UFM configuration files.
Jobs	Provides information on all jobs created, as a result of UFM actions.
Settings	Enables configuring UFM server and UFM fabric settings, including events policy, device access, network management, subnet manager, and user management

Set User Preferences

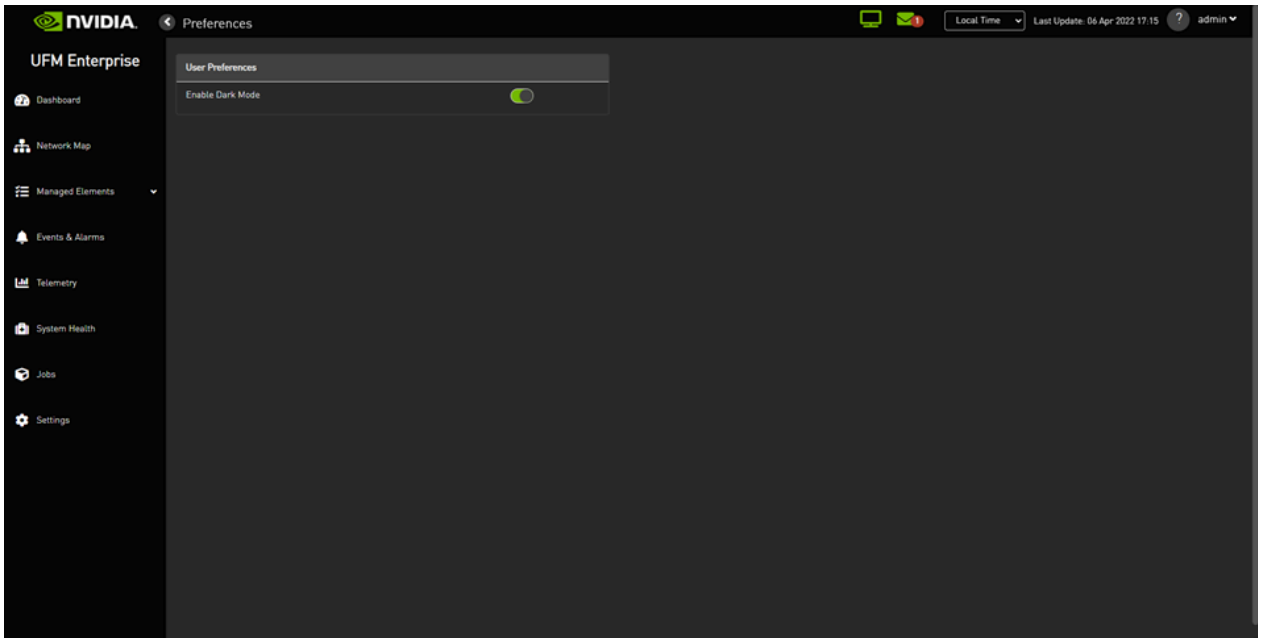
This section describes how to customize your UFM display settings and change your password,

Dark/Light Theme

1. Select **Preferences.**



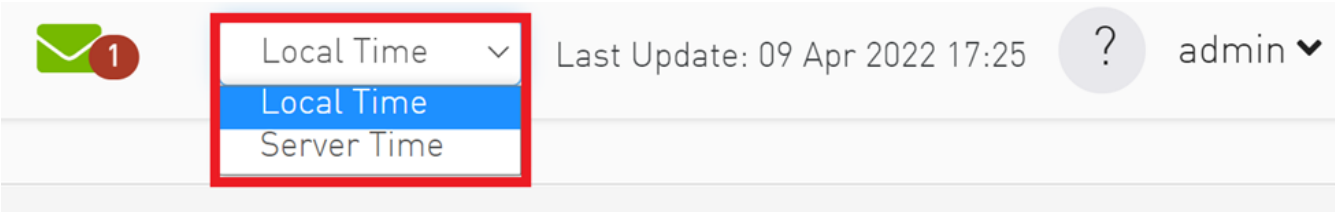
2. In **User Preferences**, enable dark mode for UFM presentation in a dark theme. The following figure shows the dark theme:

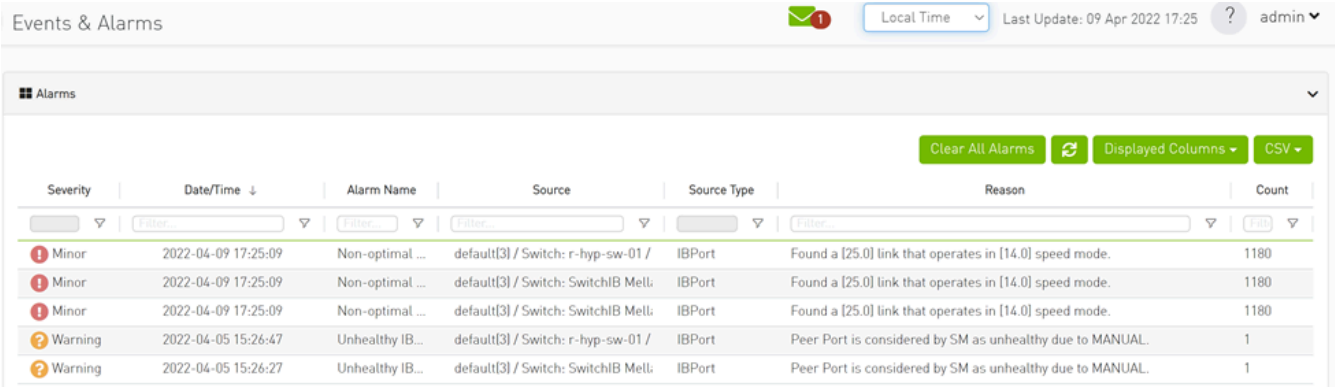


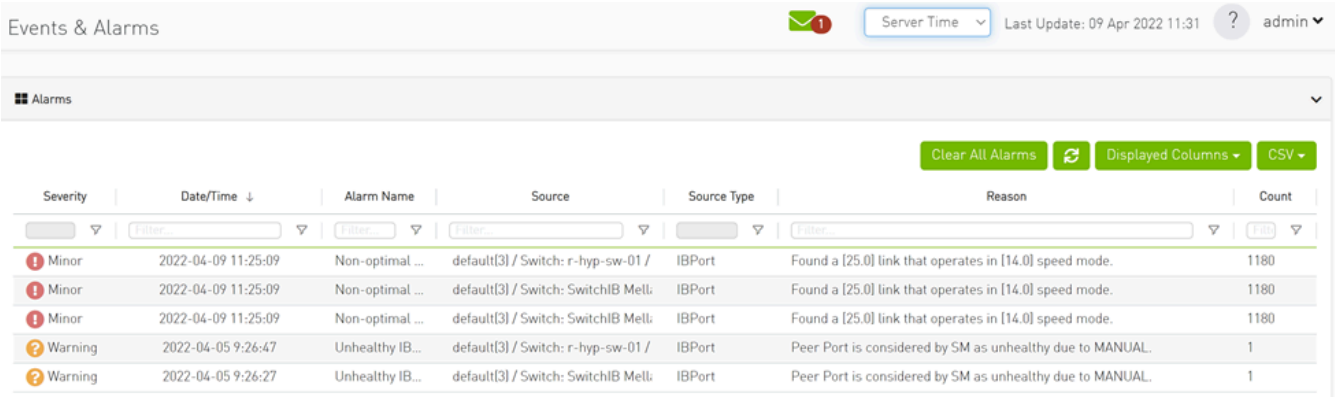
Time Zone Converter

Allows you to unify all times in UFM like events and alarms, ibdiagnet, telemetry and logs. You can switch between local and machine time.

In the status bar drop-down menu, switch between local and server/machine time.





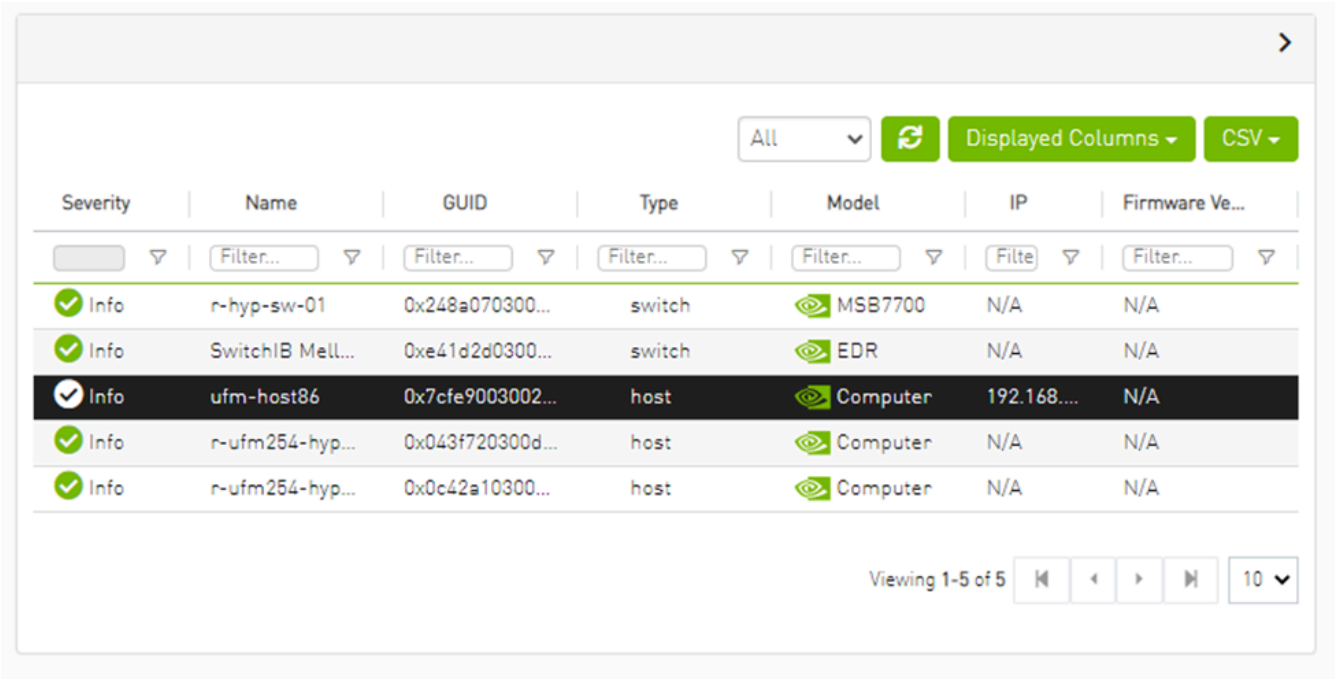


Note

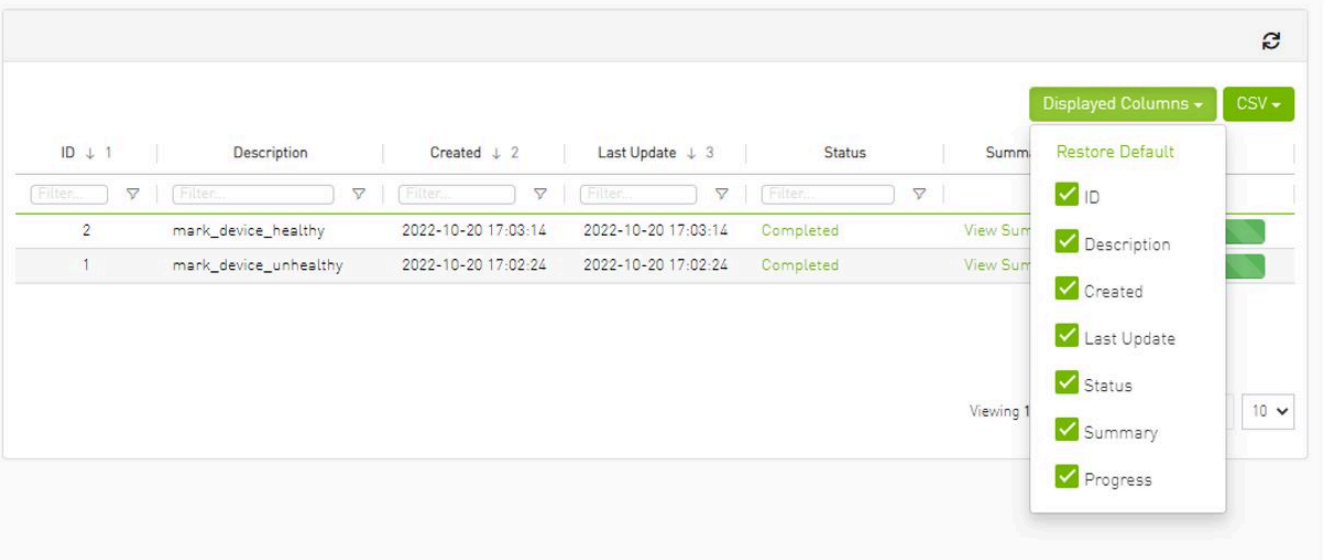
In the screenshots, the difference between Server Time and Local Time is 6 hours.

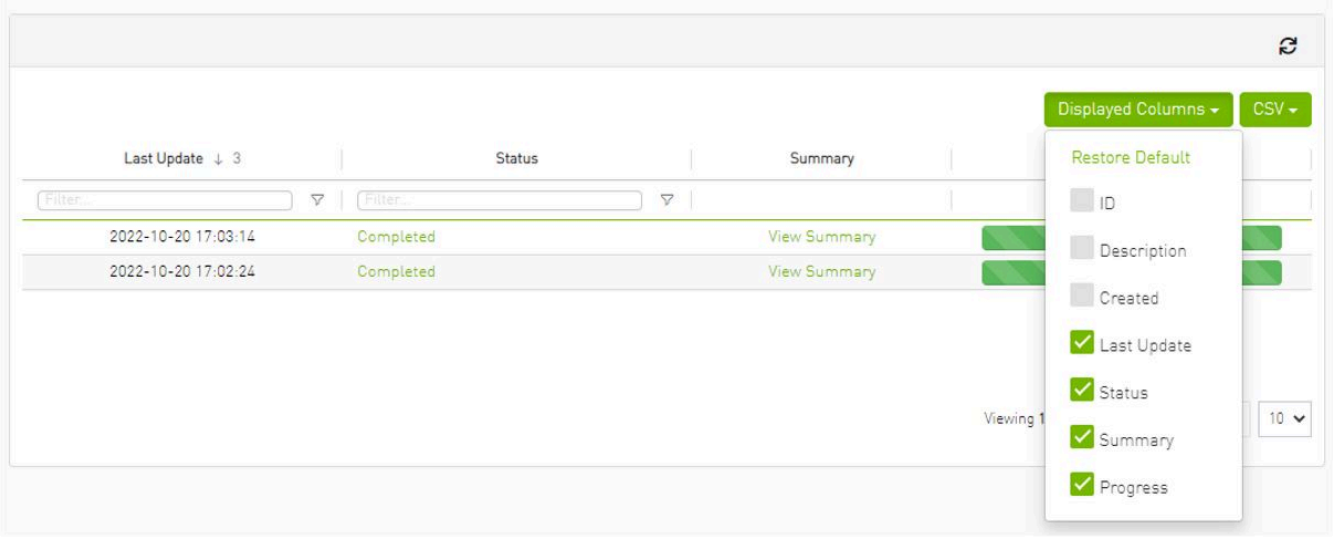
Table Enhancements

Look and Feel Improvements



Displayed Columns





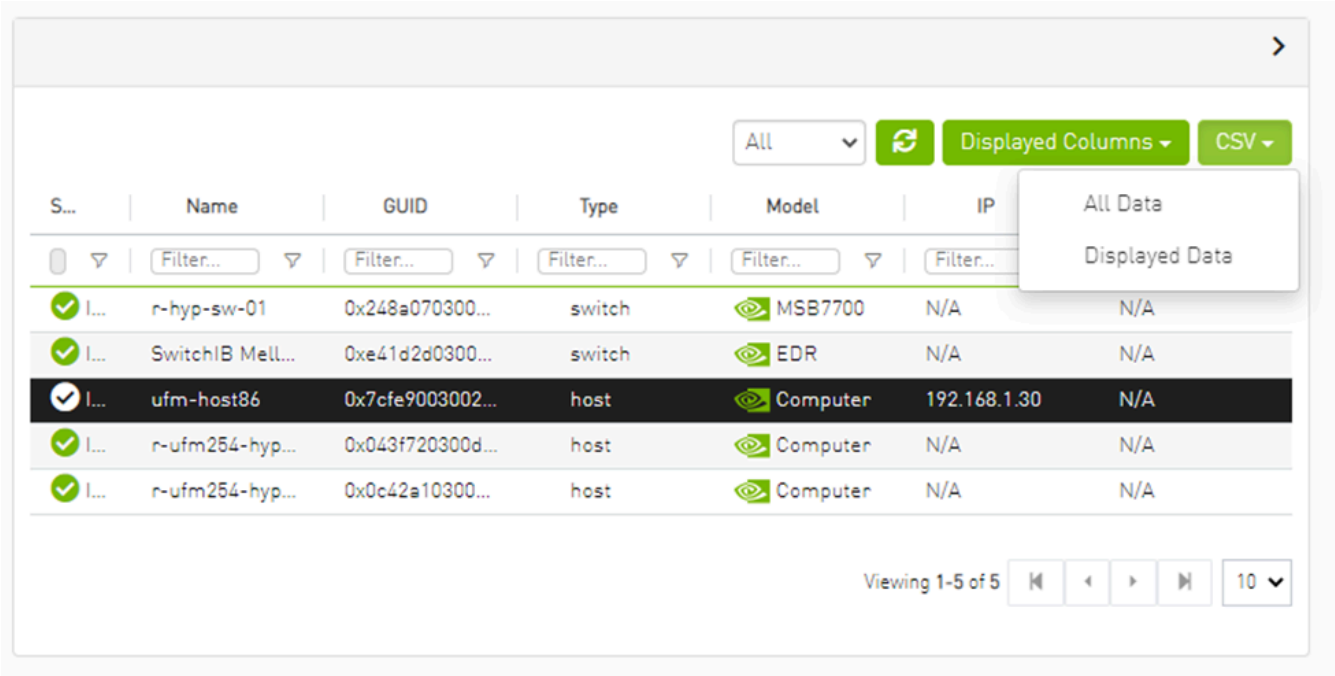
Note

Displayed columns of all tables are persistent per user, with the option to restore defaults.

Export All Data as CSV

There are two options for exporting as CSV

- All Data: all data returned from server.
- Displayed Data: only displayed rows.



UFM Installation and Initial Configuration

UFM® software includes Server and Agent components. UFM Server software should be installed on a central management node. For optimal performance, and to minimize interference with other applications, it is recommended to use a dedicated server for UFM. The UFM Agent is an optional component and should be installed on fabric nodes. The UFM Agent should not be installed on the Management server.

The following sections provide step-by-step instructions for installing and activating the license file, installing the UFM server software, and installing the UFM Agent.

Prerequisites for UFM Server Software Installation

Please refer to Installation Notes for information on system prerequisites.

UFM Installation Steps

To install the UFM software:

1. Download the UFM software and license file
2. Install the UFM Server Software and Activate the Software License
3. Perform initial configuration
4. Run the UFM server software

UFM Installation Steps

- Downloading UFM Software and License File
- Installing UFM Server Software

Downloading UFM Software and License File

Before you obtain a license for the UFM® software, prepare a list of servers with the MAC address of each server on which you plan to install the UFM software. These MAC addresses are requested during the licensing procedure.

Obtaining License

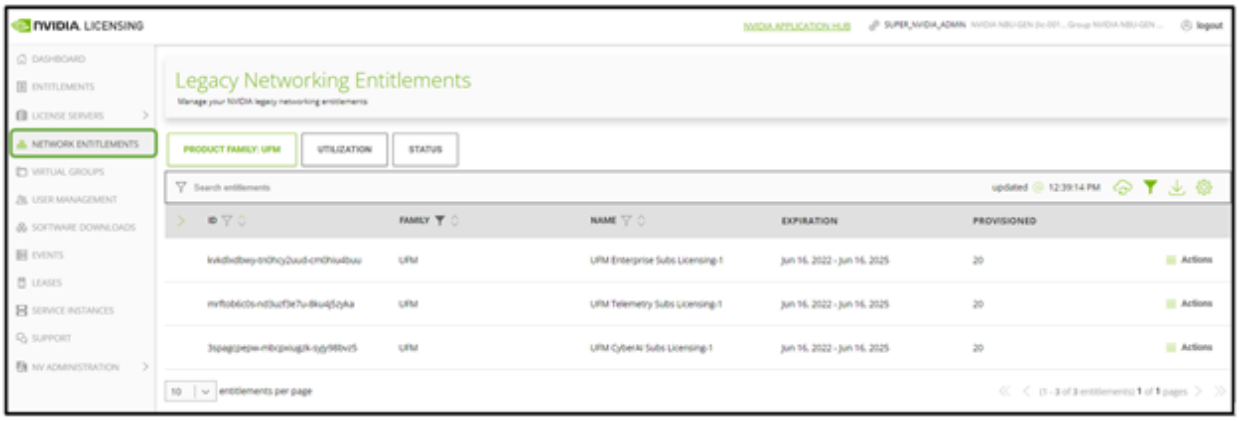
UFM is licensed per managed device according to the UFM license agreement.

When you purchase UFM, you will receive an email with instructions on obtaining your product license. A valid UFM license is a prerequisite for the installation and operation of UFM.

UFM licenses are per managed node and are aggregative. If you install an additional license, the system adds the previous node number and the new node number and manages the sum of the nodes. For example, if you install a license for 10 managed nodes and an additional license for 15 nodes, UFM will be licensed for up to 25 managed nodes.

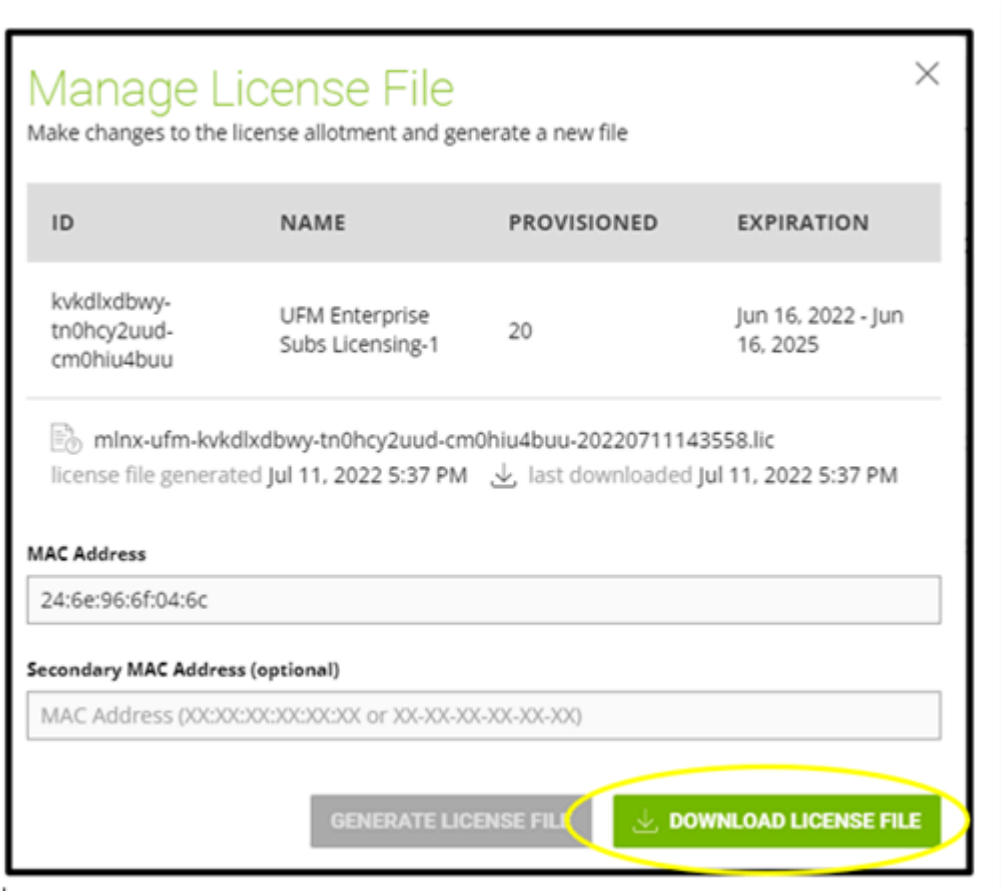
To obtain the license:

1. Go to NVIDIA's Licensing and Download Portal and log in as specified in the licensing email you received.
    - If you did not receive your NVIDIA Licensing and Download Portal login information, contact your product reseller.
2. If you purchased UFM directly from NVIDIA and you did not receive the login information, contact **enterprisesupport@nvidia.com.** Click on the Network Entitlements tab. You'll see a list with the serial licenses of all your software products and software product license information and status.



3. Select the license you want to activate and click on the “Actions” button.

4. In the MAC Address field, enter the MAC address of the delegated license-registered host. If applicable, in the HA MAC Address field, enter your High Availability (HA) server MAC address. If you have more than one NIC installed on a UFM Server, use any of the MAC addresses.



5. Click on Generate License File to create the license key file for the software.

6. Click on Download License File and save it on your local computer.

If you replace your NIC or UFM server, repeat the process of generating the license to set new MAC addresses. You can only regenerate a license two times. To regenerate the license after that, contact NVIDIA Sales Administration at **enterprisesupport@nvidia.com**.

Downloading UFM Software

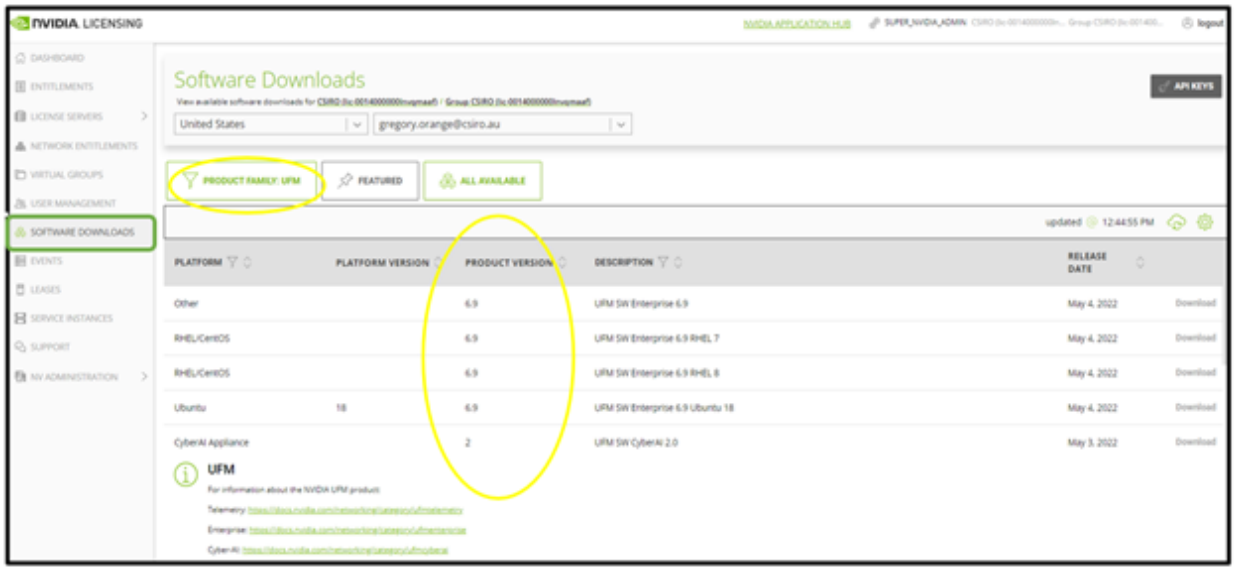
> **Note**
>
> Due to internal packaging incompatibility, this release has two different packages for each of the supported distributions:
>
> - One for UFM deployments over MLNX_OFED 5.X (or newer)
>
> Please make sure to use the UFM installation package compatible to your setup.

This software download process applies to software updates and first-time installation.

If you own the UFM Media Kit and this is your first-time installation, skip this section.

To download the UFM software:

1. Click on Software Downloads, filter the product family to UFM, and select the relevant version of the software. Click on Download.



2. Save the file on your local drive.

3. Click Close.

Installing UFM Server Software

The default UFM® installation directory is */opt/ufm*.

For instructions on installing the UFM server software, please refer to following instructions per desired installation mode.

- Installing UFM Server on Bare Metal Server
    - Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server- Standalone Mode
    - Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server - High Availability Mode
- Installing UFM Docker Container Mode
    - Installing UFM on Docker Container - Standalone Mode
    - Installing UFM on Docker Container - High Availability Mode

The following processes might be interrupted during the installation process:

- httpd (Apache2 in Ubuntu)
- dhcpd

> **Note**
>
> To install UFM over static IPv4 configuration (instead of DHCP) please refer to Configuring UFM Over Static IPv4 Address before installation.

After installation:

1. Activate the software license
2. Perform initial configuration

> **Note**
>
> Before you run UFM, ensure that all ports used by the UFM server for internal and external communication are open and available. For the list of ports, see Appendix – Used Ports.

Prerequisites for UFM Server Software Bare Metal Installation

Verify that a supported version of Linux is installed on your machine. For details, see UFM System Requirements.

The following table lists the packages that must be installed on your machine (according to the system OS) before you install the UFM server software.

Prerequisites for UFM Server Software Installation

Verify that a supported version of Linux is installed on your machine. For details, see UFM System Requirements.

The following table lists the packages that must be installed on your machine (according to the system OS) before you install the UFM server software.

RedHat 8	RedHat 9	Ubuntu 20.04	Ubuntu 22.04
acl	acl	acl	acl
apr-util-openssl	apr-util-openssl	apache2	apache2
bc	bc	bc	bc
dos2unix	dos2unix	chrpath	chrpath
gnutls	gnutls	cron	cron
httpd	httpd	dos2unix	dos2unix
iptables	iptables-nft	gawk	gawk
jansson	jansson	lftp	lftp
lftp	lftp	libcurl4	libcurl4

RedHat 8	RedHat 9	Ubuntu 20.04	Ubuntu 22.04
libnsl	libnsl	logrotate	logrotate
libxml2	libxml2	python3	python3
libxslt	libxslt	qperf	qperf
mod_session	mod_session	rsync	rsync
mod_ssl	mod_ssl	snmpd	snmpd
net-snmp	net-snmp	sqlite3	sqlite3
net-snmp-libs	net-snmp-libs	sshpass	sshpass
net-snmp-utils	net-snmp-utils	ssl-cert	ssl-cert
net-tools	net-tools	sudo	sudo
php	php	telnet	telnet
psmisc	psmisc	zip	zip
python36	python3		
qperf	qperf		
rsync	rsync		
sqlite	sqlite		
sshpass	sshpass		
sudo	sudo		
telnet	telnet		
zip	zip		

Note

On some Ubuntu OSs, Docker is installed via SNAP, which might lead to errors when trying to use UFM Plugins.

To solve this issue, perform the following:

1. Remove Docker installed via SNAP, run:

```
snap remove --purge docker
```

2. Update the local package index, run :

```
apt update
```

3. Install native Docker, run:

```
apt install-y docker.io
```

In addition, ensure the following before you begin installation:

- The computer hostname is not defined as 127.0.0.1 and localhost is defined as 127.0.0.1.
- The hostname must NOT appear on the loopback address line. An example of the loopback address is: 127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost.
- Disable the firewall service (`/etc/init.d/iptables stop`), or ensure that the required ports are open (see the prerequisite script, refer to Used Ports).
- Disable SELinux.
- If more than one fabric is managed by different UFM instances, set up different management network spaces for each fabric (not the same LAN).
- Uninstall any previously installed Subnet Manager from the UFM server machine.
- MLNX_OFED 5.x version is installed prior to installing UFM.
- As of UFM v.6.12.0, it is **NOT mandatory** to configure the IPoIB fabric interface with an IP address.

In cases where the IP is configured, it is **mandatory** that the IP is permanently configured and that it starts automatically upon server reboot (the IPoIB fabric interface should be active even if the network is down).

> **Note**
>
> The user can set a persistent IP address using Netplan (mainly for Ubuntu systems) or modifying the interface network script (RedHat systems).

- The default MLNX_OFED installation includes opensm. Remove the MLNX_OFED opensm before UFM installation like the following examples:

  RedHat:

  ```
  rpm -e opensm-3.3.9.MLNX_20111006_e52d5fc-0.1
  ```

  Ubuntu:

  ```
  apt purge opensm
  ```

  By default, ib0 and eth0 are configured as primary access points for the UFM management. If different management and/or InfiniBand interfaces (including bond interfaces) are used as the primary access points, you should modify the configuration file by running the script */opt/ufm/scripts/change_fabric_config.sh* as described in the section Configuring General Settings in gv.cfg.

  Change the UFM Agent interface to the Ethernet and/or IPoIB interfaces used for communication with UFM Agent:

  ```
  ufma_interfaces = ib0,eth0
  ```

Additional Prerequisites for UFM High Availability Installation

- Reliable and high-capacity out-of-band IP connectivity between the UFM Primary and Secondary servers (1 Gb Ethernet is recommended). This connectivity is used for DRBD synchronization.

- Format two identical servers with dedicated disk partitions for UFM replication. Since the UFM configuration file is replicated to the standby server, both master and standby servers must have the same interfaces.

- Allocate exactly the same size partition on both servers (master and slave) for the replicated data. See UFM Server Requirements for the recommended partition size.

  Partitions should not be mounted and must be zeroed (the file system should not be installed on the partitions). For disk partitioning, see the Linux user manual (man fdisk).

- We recommend establishing a passwordless SSH (via /root/.ssh/authorized_keys file) between the two servers before the installation.

- In fabrics consisting of multiple tiers of switches, it is recommended that the management ports (ib0) of the primary and secondary UFM server be connected to different fabric switches on the same tier (the outermost edge in CLOS 5 designs).

  This is because by default, UFM manages the IB fabric via ib0, port 1 of the HCA. Failure or disconnect of ib0, the IB management port, causes a failure condition in UFM resulting in HA failover.

  When the management ports (ib0) of the primary and secondary UFM server are connected to the same switch, a failure of this switch will result in a disconnect of both UFMs from the fabric, and therefore UFM will not be able to manage the fabric.

Note

Subnet Manager is running over the native InfiniBand layer, therefore bonding the IpoIB interfaces will not provide high availability. For additional information, please refer to section UFM Failover to Another Port.

The UFM installation includes the InfiniBand Performance Management module (IBPM). This module is responsible for reporting

performance information back to UFM and upper layer applications. When available, this process is offloaded to the non-management port (default ib1) of the UFM server. Failure or disconnect of the non-management port (ib1) on the primary UFM server will not cause UFM to failover. By default, the UFM Health Monitoring process is configured to try to restart the IBPM. For more information, see UFM Health Configuration in the UFM User Manual.

Installing UFM Server on Bare Metal Server

Installing UFM server on Bare Metal server can be done with the following modes:

- Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server- Standalone Mode
- Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server - High Availability Mode

Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server - High Availability Mode

Before installing UFM server software in High-Availability mode, ensure that the Additional Prerequisites for UFM High Availability Installation are met.

The UFM High-Availability configuration requires dual-link connectivity based on two separate interfaces between the two UFM HA nodes. This configuration comprises of a primary link that is exclusively reserved for DRBD operations and a secondary link designated for backup purposes. Crucially, it is imperative that communication between the servers is established in a bidirectional manner across both interfaces and validated through user-initiated testing, such as a 'ping' command or other suitable alternatives before HA configuration can be implemented. In cases where only one link is available among the two UFM HA nodes/servers, manually configure UFM with a single link. Refer to Configure HA without SSH Trust (Single Link Configuration).

Note

UFM HA package requires a dedicated partition with the same name for DRBD on both servers. This guide uses `/dev/sda5` as an example.

1. On both servers, Install UFM Enterprise in Stand Alone (SA) mode.

   Note

   Do not start UFM service.

2. Install the latest pcs and drbd-utils and resource-agents-extra drivers on both servers.

   For Ubuntu:

   ```
   apt install pcs pacemaker drbd-utils resource-agents-extra
   ```

   For CentOS/Red Hat:

   ```
   yum install pcs pacemaker drbd84-utils kmod-drbd84 resource-
   agents-extra
   ```

   OR

   ```
   yum install pcs pacemaker drbd90-utils kmod-drbd90 resource-
   agents-extra
   ```

3. Download UFM-HA latest package from using this command:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.tgz
```

For sha256:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.sha256
```

> **Note**
>
> For more information on the UFM-HA package and all installation and configuration options, please refer to UFM High-Availability User Guide.

4. Extract the downloaded UFM-HA package on both servers under `/tmp/.`

5. Go to the directory you extracted /tmp/ufm_ha_XXX and run the installation script. For example, if your DRBD partition is `/dev/sda5` run:

```
./install.sh -l /opt/ufm/files/ -d /dev/sda5 -p enterprise
```

6. Configure the HA cluster. There are the three methods:

- Configure HA with SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration) - Requires passwordless SSH connection between the servers.
- Configure HA without SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration) - Does not require passwordless SSH connection between the servers, but asks you to run configuration commands on both servers.
- Configure HA without SSH Trust (Single Link Configuration) - Can be used in cases where only one link is available among the two UFM HA nodes/servers.

Configure HA with SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration)

1.

    1. On the **master server only**, configure the HA nodes. To do so, from /tmp, run the `configure_ha_nodes.sh` command as shown in the below example

```
configure_ha_nodes.sh \
--cluster-password 12345678 \
--master-primary-ip 10.10.10.1 \
--standby-primary-ip 10.10.10.2 \
--master-secondary-ip 192.168.10.1 \
--standby-secondary -ip 192.168.10.2 \
--no-vip
```

> **Note**
>
> The script `configure_ha_nodes.sh` is is located under /usr/local/bin/, therefore, by default, you do not need to use the full path to run it.

> **Note**
>
> The `--cluster-password` must be at least 8 characters long.

> **Note**
>
> To set up a Virtual IP for UFM and gain access to UFM through this IP, regardless of which server is running UFM,

you may employ the `--no-vip` OR `--virtual-ip` command and provide an IP address as an argument. This can be achieved by navigating to https://<Virtual-IP>/ufm on your web browser.

> **Note**
>
> When using back-to-back ports with local IP addresses for HA sync interfaces, ensure that you add your IP addresses and hostnames to the `/etc/hosts` file. This is needed to allow the HA configuration to resolve hostnames correctly based on the IP addresses you are using.

> **Note**
>
> `configure_ha_nodes.sh` requires SSH connection to the standby server. If SSH trust is not configured, then you are prompted to enter the SSH password of the standby server during configuration runtime

2. Depending on the size of your partition, wait for the configuration process to complete and DRBD sync to finish.

Configure HA without SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration)

If you cannot establish an SSH trust between your HA servers, you can use **ufm_ha_cluster directly to configure HA. To configure HA, follow the below instructions:**

> **Note**

Please change the variables in the commands below based on your setup.

1.

   1. [On Standby Server] Run the following command to configure Standby Server:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r standby \
--local-primary-ip 10.10.50.1 \
--peer-primary-ip 10.10.50.2 \
--local-secondary-ip 192.168.10.1 \
--peer-secondary-ip 192.168.10.2 \
--hacluster-pwd 123456789 \
--no-vip
```

   2. [On Master Server] Run the following command to configure Master Server:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r master --local-primary-ip
10.10.50.1 \
--peer-primary-ip 10.10.50.2 \
--local-secondary-ip 192.168.10.1 \
--peer-secondary-ip 192.168.10.2 \
--hacluster-pwd 123456789 \
--no-vip
```

   You must wait until after configuration for DRBD sync to finish, depending on the size of your partition. To check the DRBD sync status, run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Configure HA without SSH Trust (Single Link Configuration)

> **Warning**
>
> This is not the recommended configuration and, in case of network failure, it might cause HA cluster split brain.

If you cannot establish an SSH trust between your HA servers, you can use **ufm_ha_cluster directly to configure HA. To configure HA, follow the below instructions:**

> **Note**
>
> Please change the variables in the commands below based on your setup.

1.

    1. [On Standby Server] Run the following command to configure Standby Server:

    ```
    ufm_ha_cluster config \
    -r standby \
    -e 10.212.145.5 \
    -l 10.212.145.6 \
    --enable-single-link
    ```

    2. [On Master Server] Run the following command to configure Master Server:

    ```
    ufm_ha_cluster config -r master \
    -e 10.212.145.6 \
    -l 10.212.145.5 \
    ```

```
-i 10.212.145.50 \
--enable-single-link
```

You must wait until after configuration for DRBD sync to finish, depending on the size of your partition. To check the DRBD sync status, run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Starting HA Cluster

- To start UFM HA cluster:

```
ufm_ha_cluster start
```

- To check UFM HA cluster status:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Stopping UFM HA cluster:

```
ufm_ha_cluster stop
```

> **Note**
>
> For complete details on high availability, refer to NVIDIA UFM High-Availability User Guide.

Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server-Standalone Mode

To install the UFM server software as a standalone for InfiniBand:

1. Create a temporary directory (for example */tmp/ufm*).
2. Open the UFM software zip file that you downloaded. The zip file contains the following installation files:
    - RedHat 7/CentOS 7/OEL 7: ufm-X.X-XXX.el7.x86_64.tgz
    - RedHat 8/Centos 8: ufm-X.X-XXX.el8.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 18.04: ufm-X.X-XXX.Ubuntu18.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 20.04: ufm-X.X-XXX.Ubuntu20.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 22.04: ufm-X.X-XXX.Ubuntu22.x86_64.tgz
3. Extract the installation file for your system's OS to the temporary directory that you created.
4. From within the temporary directory, run the following command as root:

```
./install.sh
```

> **Note**
>
> Running with the option "-o ib" is no longer required. For automatic installation, use the -q flag.
>
> For “quiet” installation -q flag can be added (automatically answer yes for each question the installer asks).

> **Note**
>
> Export MULTISUBNET_CONSUMER=1 environment variable before running the installation script to install the UFM server in Multisubnet Consumer mode.

The UFM software is installed. You can now remove the temporary directory.

Installing UFM Docker Container Mode

General Prerequisites

- MLNX_OFED must be installed on the server that will run UFM Docker
- For UFM to work, you must have an InfiniBand port configured with an IP address and in "up" state.

> **Note**
>
> For InfiniBand support, please refer to NVIDIA Inbox Drivers , or MLNX_OFED guides.

- Make sure to stop the following services before running UFM Docker container, as it utilizes the same default ports that they do: Pacemaker, httpd, OpenSM, and Carbon.
- If firewall is running on the host, please make sure to add an allow rule for UFM used ports (listed below):

> **Note**

If the default ports used by UFM are changed in UFM configuration files, make sure to open the modified ports on the host firewall.

- 80 (TCP) and 443 (TPC) are used by WS clients (Apache Web Server)
- 8000 (UDP) is used by the UFM server to listen for REST API requests (redirected by Apache web server)
- 6306 (UDP) is used for multicast request communication with the latest UFM Agents
- 8005 (UDP) is used as a UFM monitoring listening port
- 8888 (TCP) is used by DRBD to communicate between the UFM Primary and Standby servers
- 2022 (TCP) is used for SSH

Prerequisites for Upgrading UFM Docker Container

- Supported versions for upgrade are UFM v.6.10.0 and above.
- UFM files directory from previous container version mounted on the host.

Step 1: Loading UFM Docker Image

To load the UFM docker image, pull the latest image from docker hub:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

Note

You can see full usage screen for ufm-installation by running the container with `-h` or `-help` flag:

```
docker run --rm mellanox/ufm-enterprise-
installer:latest -h
```

If an Internet connection is not available, perform the following:

- Copy the UFM image to your machine.
- Load the image from the file using this command:

```
docker image load -i <image-path>
```

Step 2: Installing UFM Docker

Installation Command Usage

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v [LICENSE_DIRECTORY]:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install [OPTIONS]
```

Modify the variables in the installation command as follows:

- `[UFM_LICENSES_DIR]`: UFM license file or files location.

> **Note**

Example: If your license file or files are located under `/downloads/ufm_license_files/` then you must set this volume to be `-v /downloads/ufm_license_files/:/installation/ufm_licenses/`

- `[OPTIONS]`: UFM installation options. For more details see the table below.

Command Options

Flag	Description	Default Value
`-f | --fabric-interface`	IB fabric interface name.	ib0
`-g | --mgmt-interface`	Management interface name.	eth0
`-h | --help`	Show help	N/A
`-m | --multisubnet-consumer`	UFM Multisubnet Consumer mode	N/A

Installation Modes

UFM Enterprise installer supports several deployment modes:

- Installing UFM on Docker Container - High Availability Mode
- Installing UFM on Docker Container - Standalone Mode

Installing UFM on Docker Container - High Availability Mode

Pre-Deployments Requirements

- Install **pacemaker**, **pcs**, and **drbd-utils** on both servers

  For Ubuntu:

  ```
  apt install pcs pacemaker drbd-utils
  ```

  For CentOS/Red Hat:

  ```
  yum install pcs pacemaker drbd84-utils kmod-drbd84
  ```

  OR

  ```
  yum install pcs pacemaker drbd90-utils kmod-drbd90
  ```

- A partition for DRBD on each server (**with the same name** on both servers) such as `/dev/sdd1`. Recommended partition size is 10-20 GB, otherwise DRBD sync will take a long time to complete.

- CLI command `hostname -i` must return the IP address of the management interface used for pacemaker sync correctly (update `/etc/hosts/` file with machine IP)

- Create the directory on each server under `/opt/ufm/files/` with read/write permissions on each server. This directory will be used by UFM to mount UFM files, and it will be synced by DRBD.

- Disable the firewall service (`/etc/init.d/iptables` stop), or ensure that the required ports are open (see the prerequisite script).

- Disable SELinux.

Installing UFM Containers

On the main server, install UFM Enterprise container with the command below:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v /tmp/license_file/:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install
```

On the standby (secondary) server, install the UFM Enterprise container like the following example with the command below:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install
```

Downloading UFM HA Package

Download the UFM-HA package on both servers using the following command:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.9.0-6.tgz
```

Installing UFM HA Package

For more information on the UFM-HA package and all installation and configuration options, please refer to UFM High Availability User Guide.

1. [On Both Servers] Extract the downloaded UFM-HA package under `/tmp/`

2. [On Both Servers] Go to the extracted directory `/tmp/ufm_ha_XXX` and run the installation script. For example, if your DRBD partition is `/dev/sda5` run the following command:

```
./install.sh -l /opt/ufm/files/ -d /dev/sda5 -p enterprise
```

Configuring UFM HA

There are the three methods to configure the HA cluster:

- Configure HA with SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration) - Requires passwordless SSH connection between the servers.
- Configure HA without SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration) - Does not require passwordless SSH connection between the servers, but asks you to run configuration commands on both servers.
- Configure HA without SSH Trust (Single Link Configuration) - Can be used in cases where only one link is available among the two UFM HA nodes/servers.

Configure HA with SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration)

1. On the **master server only**, configure the HA nodes. To do so, from /tmp, run the `configure_ha_nodes.sh` command as shown in the below example

```
configure_ha_nodes.sh \
--cluster-password 12345678 \
--master-primary-ip 10.10.50.1 \
--standby-primary-ip 10.10.50.2 \
--master-secondary-ip 192.168.10.1 \
--standby-secondary-ip 192.168.10.2 \
--no-vip
```

Note

The script `configure_ha_nodes.sh` is is located under /usr/local/bin/, therefore, by default, you do not need to use the full path to run it.

Note

The `--cluster-password` must be at least 8 characters long.

Note

When using back-to-back ports with local IP addresses for HA sync interfaces, ensure that you add your IP addresses and hostnames to the `/etc/hosts` file. This is needed to allow the HA configuration to resolve hostnames correctly based on the IP addresses you are using.

Note

`configure_ha_nodes.sh` requires SSH connection to the standby server. If SSH trust is not configured, then you are prompted to enter the SSH password of the standby server during configuration runtime

2. Depending on the size of your partition, wait for the configuration process to complete and DRBD sync to finish. To check the DRBD sync status, run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Configure HA without SSH Trust (Dual Link Configuration)

If you cannot establish an SSH trust between your HA servers, you can use `ufm_ha_cluster` directly to configure HA. You can see all the options for configuring HA in the Help menu:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -h
```

To configure HA, follow the below instructions:

> **Note**
>
> Please change the variables in the commands below based on your setup.

1. [On **Standby Server**] Run the following command to configure **Standby Server**:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r standby -e <peer ip address> -l
<local ip address> -p <cluster_password>
```

2. [On **Master Server**] Run the following command to configure **Master Server**:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r master -e <peer ip address> -l
<local ip address> -p <cluster_password> -i <virtual ip
```

```
address>
```

Configure HA without SSH Trust (Single Link Configuration)

> **Warning**
>
> This is not the recommended configuration and, in case of network failure, it might cause HA cluster split brain.

If you cannot establish an SSH trust between your HA servers, you can use **ufm_ha_cluster** directly to configure HA. To configure HA, follow the below instructions:

> **Note**
>
> Please change the variables in the commands below based on your setup.

1.

    1. [On **Standby Server**] Run the following command to configure **Standby Server**:

    ```
    ufm_ha_cluster config \
    -r standby \
    -e 10.212.145.5 \
    -l 10.212.145.6 \
    --enable-single-link
    ```

    2. [On **Master Server**] Run the following command to configure **Master Server**:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r master \
-e 10.212.145.6 \
-l 10.212.145.5 \
-i 10.212.145.50 \
--enable-single-link
```

You must wait until after configuration for DRBD sync to finish, depending on the size of your partition. To check the DRBD sync status, run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

IPv6 Example:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r standby -l
fcfc:fcfc:209:224:20c:29ff:fee7:d5f2 -e
fcfc:fcfc:209:224:20c:29ff:fecb:4962 --enable-single-link -
p some_secret
```

Starting HA Cluster

- To start UFM HA cluster:

```
ufm_ha_cluster start
```

- To check UFM HA cluster status:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

- To stop UFM HA cluster:

```
ufm_ha_cluster stop
```

- To uninstall UFM HA, first stop the cluster and then run the uninstallation command as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/ufm_ha/uninstall_ha.sh
```

Installing UFM on Docker Container - Standalone Mode

1. Copy only your UFM license file(s) to a temporary directory which we're going to use in the installation command. For example: `/tmp/license_file/`

2. Run the UFM installation command according to the following example which will also configure UFM fabric interface to be ib1:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v /tmp/license_file/:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install \
--fabric-interface ib1
```

3. Reload systemd:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

4. To Start UFM Enterprise service run:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise
```

Replacing the Standby Node

- Install the HA package for the new node (standby).
- Disconnect the standby node (the old standby) and run the following command on the master node:

```
ufm_ha_cluster detach
```

- Configure the new standby node; please refer to the relevant section depending on the installation
- Connect the new standby to the cluster by running the command on the master node:

```
ufm_ha_cluster attach -l <local primary ip address> -e <peer
primary ip address> -E <peer secondary ip address> -p <clust
```

Activating Software License

1. Before starting the UFM software, copy your license file(s) downloaded from NVIDIA Licensing and Download Portal (*volt-ufm-<serial-number>.lic*) to the master server

under the */opt/ufm/files/licenses* directory. We recommend that you back up the license file(s).

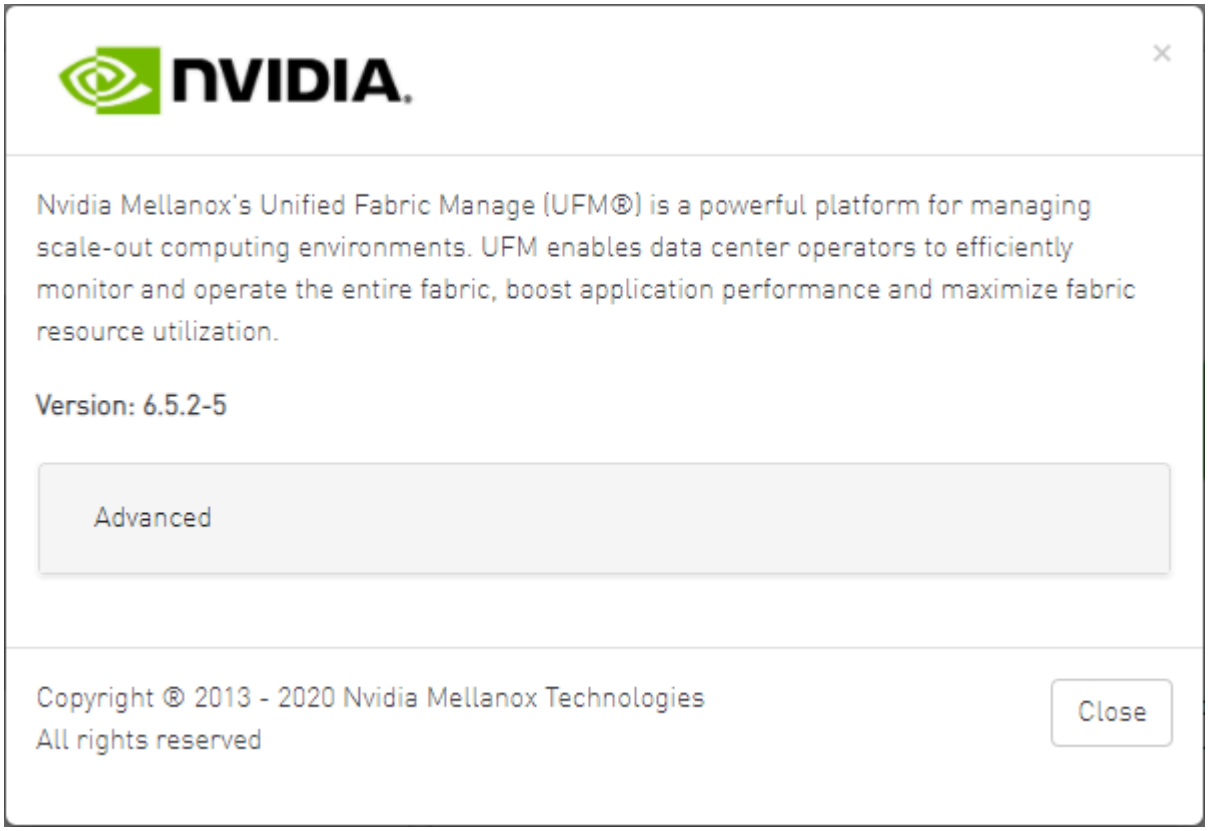
In High Availability mode, the license files are replicated to the standby machine automatically. Your software is now activated.

2. Run the UFM software as described in the following sections.

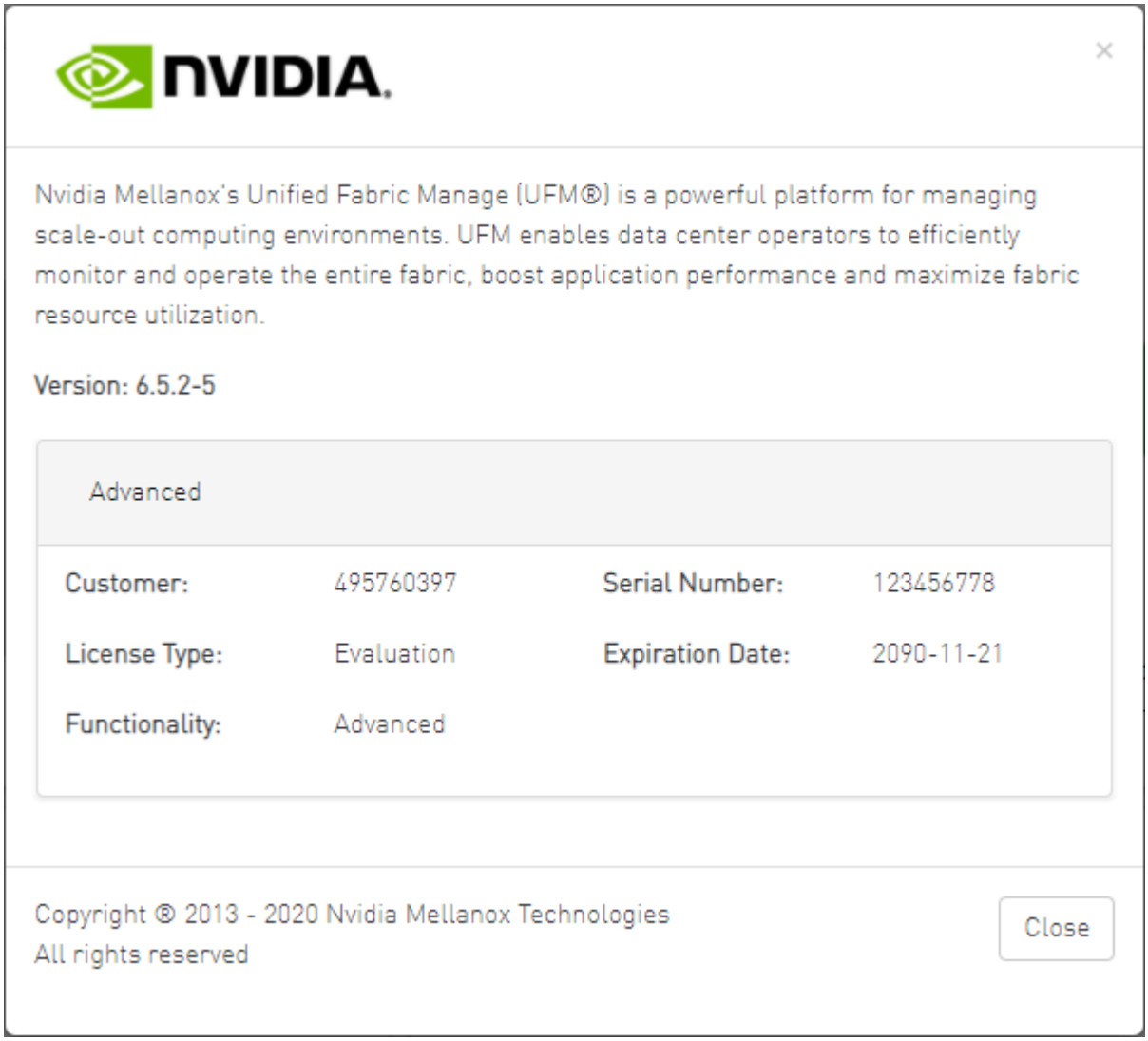
> **Note**
>
> When a UFM license is not provided for activation upon the first UFM installation, the UFM runs on an auto-generated evaluation license which expires after 30 days from the first start-up of the UFM.

Licensing

1. After installing and activating your software, you can view your licenses in the Web UI by clicking the About icon (images/download/thumbnails/4029938266/About-version-1-modificationdate-1750941786490-api-v2.png) in the main window.



2. To view the advanced license information, click the Advanced button. The advanced license details will be displayed below.



3. Product Functionality is updated only after startup. If you replace the UFM license, UFM continues to work in the previous mode until the UFM server is restarted.

To view license information from the CLI:

images/download/thumbnails/4029938266/Procedure_Heading_Icon-version-1-modificationdate-1750941785167-api-v2.PNG

Run CLI Command "**ufmlicense**" to display information about all installed licenses on the UFM server under /opt/ufm/files/licenses. This includes invalid and expired license information.

There are two UFM HA licenses where each license includes 2 different MACs: one for the primary machine and one for the standby machine.

In a given time, for each license, only one MACs is detected to be "Valid" (exists on the local machine) where the other MAC is detected as "Invalid" (exist on the standby

machine).

See below ou*tput example when running the CLI command* `ufmlicense` in SA and HA Modes.

HA Mode Output Example:

```
[root@ip-10-224-16-49-dg11 ~]# docker exec -ti ufm bash
root@ ip-10-224-16-49-dg11~# ufmlicense
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|NVIDIA Corp|xxxxxxx-xxxxxxx|UFM Enterprise|Subscription |e4:43:4b:18:3c:e0|2025-08-29 |128 |3 Years
|Invalid |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|NVIDIA Corp|xxxxxxx-xxxxxxx|UFM Enterprise|Subscription |e4:43:4b:18:49:a0|2025-08-29 |128 |3 Years
|Valid |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|NVIDIA Corp|xxxxxxx-xxxxxxx|UFM Enterprise|Subscription |e4:43:4b:18:3c:e0|2025-07-13 |128 |3 |Invalid
|
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|BBK Electronics Corp Ltd|xxxxxxx-xxxxxxx|UFM Enterprise|Subscription |e4:43:4b:18:49:a0|2025-07-13 |128
|3 |Valid |
```

SA Mode Output Example:

```
root@ufm-production:~# ufmlicense
|-----------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|   Customer ID   |     SN     |   swName      |        Type
|   MAC Address   |   Exp. Date   |Limit| Functionality | Status
|
|-----------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------|
|495760397         |123456778   |UFM Enterprise |Evaluation
|NA                |2090-11-21     |1024 |Advanced       |Valid   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------|
```

To remove a license:

images/download/thumbnails/4029938266/Procedure_Heading_Icon-version-1-modificationdate-1750941785167-api-v2.PNG

Delete the license file from /opt/ufm/files/licenses.

Running UFM Server Software

Before running UFM:

- Perform Initial Configuration
- Ensure that all ports used by the UFM server for internal and external communication are open and available. For the list of ports, see Used Ports.

  You can run the UFM server software in the following modes:

-
  - Running UFM Server Software in Management Mode
  - Running UFM Software in High Availability Mode
  - Running UFM in High Availability with failover to an external SM

> **Note**
>
> In Management or High Availability mode, ensure that all Subnet Managers in the fabric are disabled *before* running UFM. Any remaining active Subnet Managers will prevent UFM from running.

Running UFM Server Software in Management Mode

After installing, run the UFM Server by invoking:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise.service
```

> **Note**
>
> /etc/init.d/ufmd - Available for backward compatibility.

Log files are located under */opt/ufm/files/log* (the links to log files are in */opt/ufm/log*).

Running UFM Software in High Availability Mode

On the Master server, run the UFM Server by invoking:

```
ufm_ha_cluster start
```

You can specify additional command options for the `ufmha` service.

ufm_ha_cluster Command Options

Command	Description
start	Starts UFM HA cluster.
stop	Stops UFM HA cluster.
failover	Initiates failover (change mastership from local server to remote server).
takeover	Initiates takeover (change mastership from remote server to local server).
status	Shows current HA cluster status.
cleanup	Cleans the HA configurations on this node.
help	Displays help text.

HTTP/HTTPS Configuration

By default, UFM is configured to work with the secured HTTPS protocol.

After installation, the user can change the the Web Server configuration to communicate in secure (HTTPS) or non-secure (HTTP) protocol.

For changing the communication protocol, use the following parameter under the [Server] section in the `gv.cfg` file:

- ws_protocol = https

Changes will take effect after restarting UFM.

UFM Internal Web Server Configuration

UFM uses Apache as the main Web Server for client external access. The UFM uses an internal web server process to where the Apache forwards the incoming requests.

By default, the internal web server listens to the local host interface (127.0.0.1) on port 8000.

For changing the listening local interface or port, use the following parameters under the [Server] section in the `gv.cfg` file:

- rest_interface = 127.0.0.1
- rest_port = 8000

Changes will take effect after restarting UFM.

User Authentication

UFM User Authentication is based on standard Apache User Authentication. Each Web Service client application must authenticate against the UFM server to gain access to the system.

The UFM software comes with one predefined user:

- Username: admin
- Password: 123456

You can add, delete, or update users via User Management Tab.

UFM Authentication Server

The UFM Authentication Server, a centralized HTTP server, is responsible for managing various authentication methods supported by UFM.

Configurations of the UFM Authentication Server

The UFM Authentication Server is designed to be configurable and is initially turned off by default. This means that existing authentication methods are managed either by the native Apache functionality (such as Basic, Session, and Client Certificate authentication) or at the UFM level (including Token-Based authentication and Proxy Authentication).

Enabling the UFM Authentication Server provides a centralized service that oversees all supported authentication methods within a single service, consolidating them under a unified authentication API.

Apache utilizes the authentication server's APIs to determine a user's authentication status.

To enable the UFM Authentication Server, refer to Enabling UFM Authentication Server.

All activities of the UFM Authentication Server are logged in the `authentication_service.log` file, located at `/opt/ufm/files/log`.

Azure AD Authentication

Microsoft Azure Authentication is a service provided by Microsoft Azure, the cloud computing platform of Microsoft. It is designed to provide secure access control and authentication for applications and services hosted on Azure.

UFM supports Authentication using Azure Active Directory, and to do so, you need to follow the following steps:

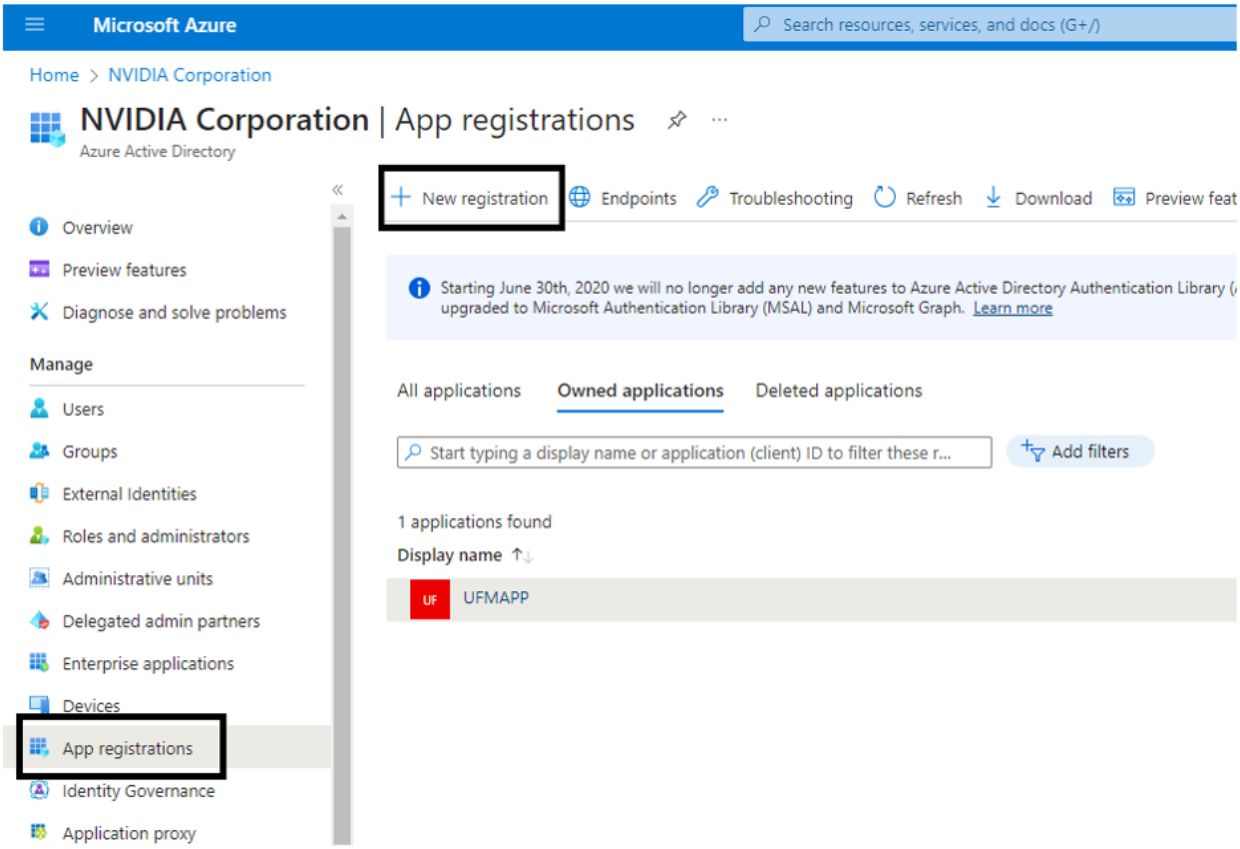
Register UFM in Azure AD Portal

To log in via Azure, UFM must be registered in the Azure portal using the following steps:

1. Log in to Azure Portal, then click "**Azure Active Directory"** in the side menu.

2. If you have access to more than one tenant, select your account in the upper right. Set your session to the Azure AD tenant you wish to use.

3. Under "**Manage"** in the side menu, click App Registrations > New Registration.

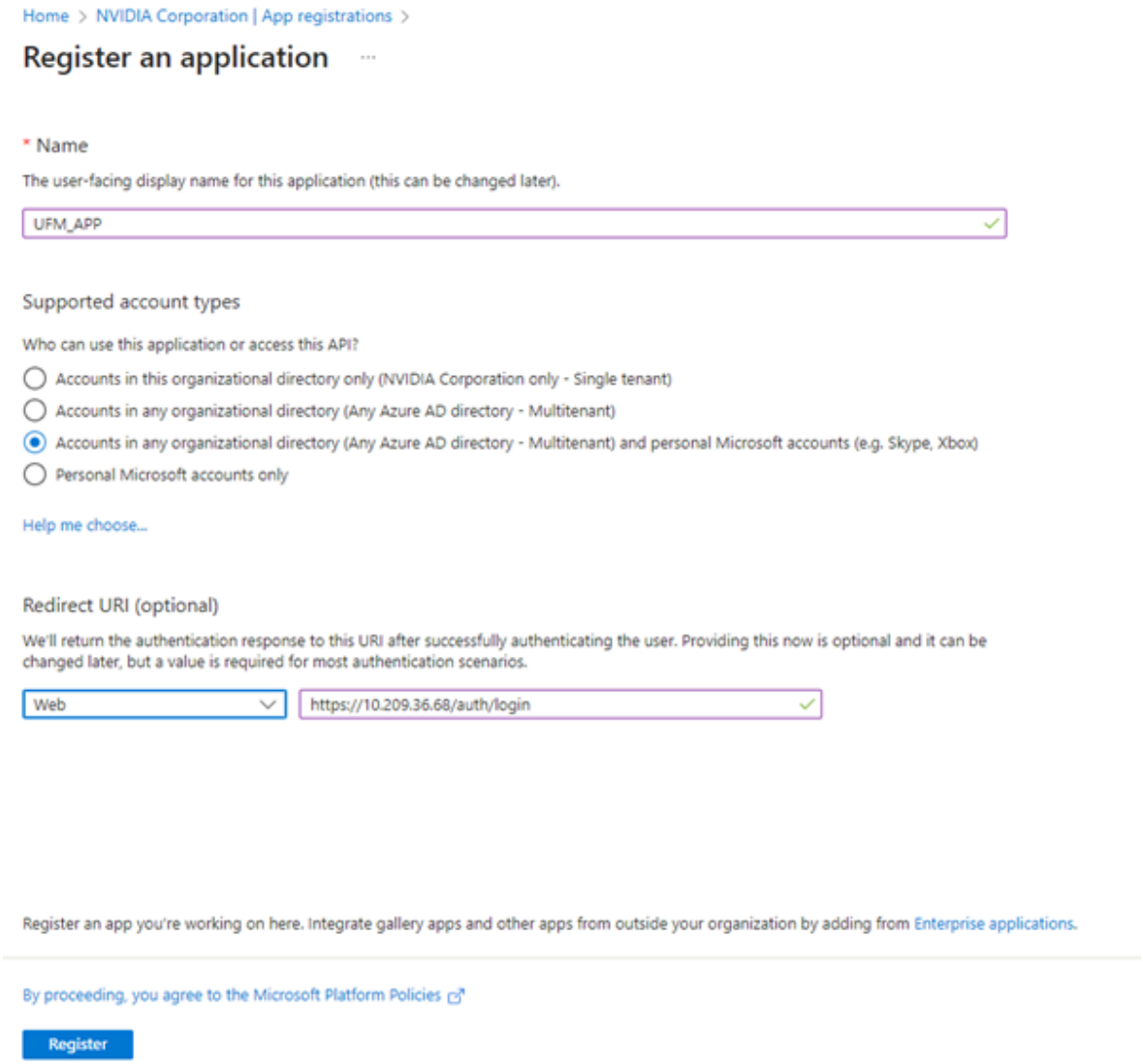


4. Provide the application details:

    1. **Name**: Enter a descriptive name.

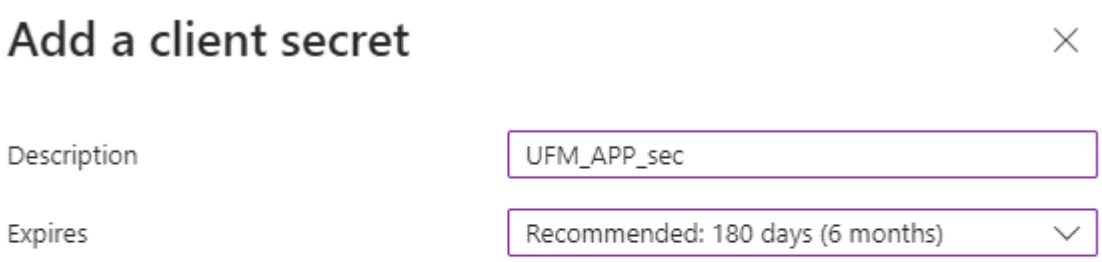
    2. **Supported account types**: Account types that are allowed to login and use the registered application.

    3. **Redirect URL**: select the app type **Web**, and Add the following redirect URL https:///auth/login



Then, click **Register**. The app's **Overview** page opens.

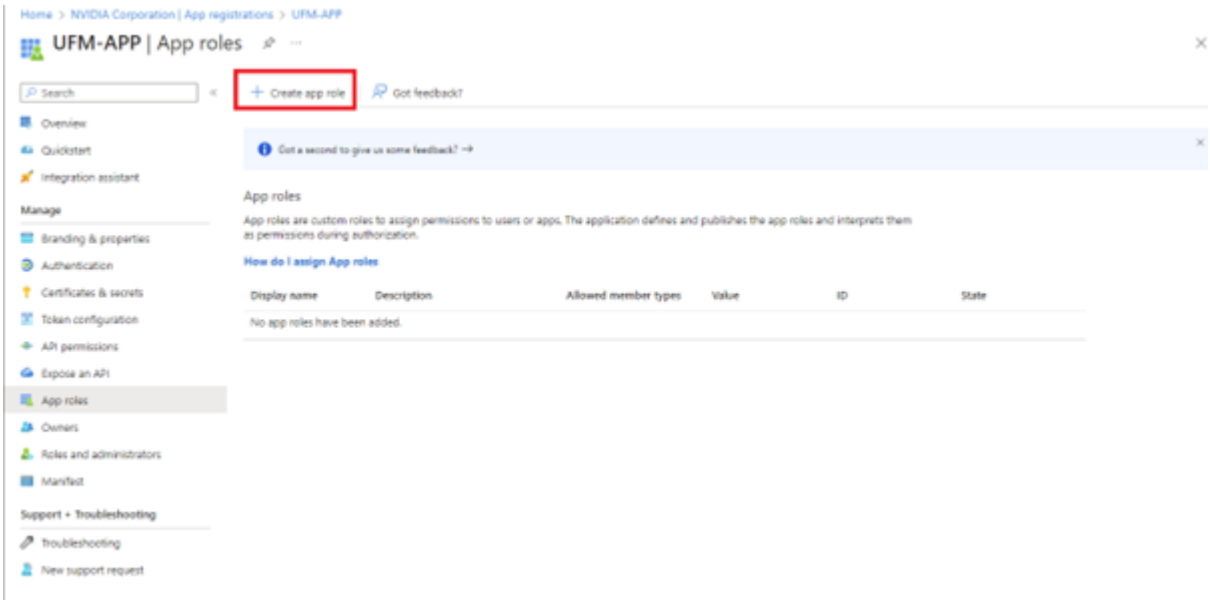
5. Under **Manage** in the side menu, click **Certificates & Secrets** > New client secret.



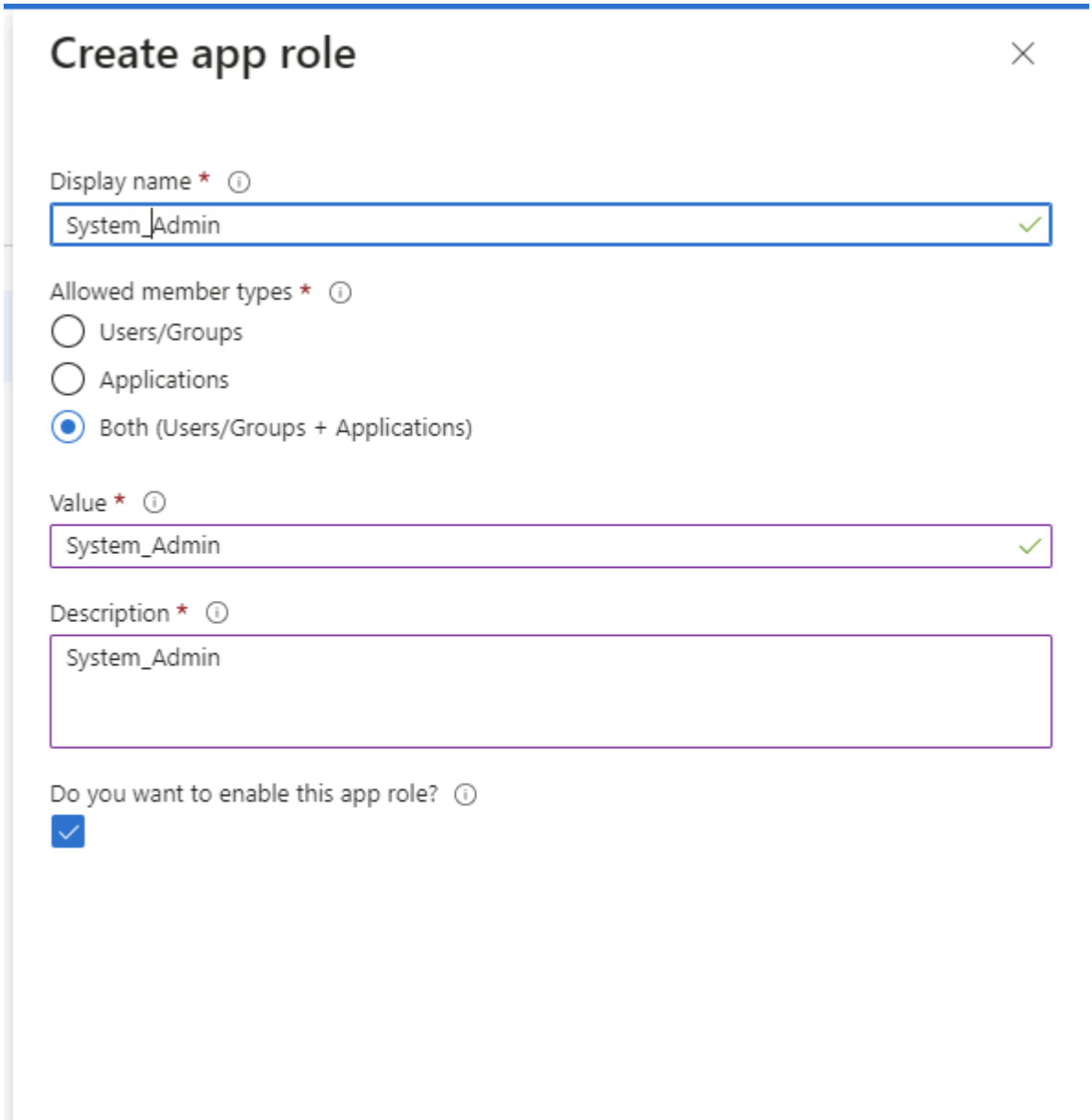
Provide a description for the client secret and set an expiration time, then click "**Add**."

6. Copy the client secret key value which will be needed to configure the UFM with Azure AD (Please note that the value of the generated secret will be hidden and will not be able to be copied/read after you leave the page.

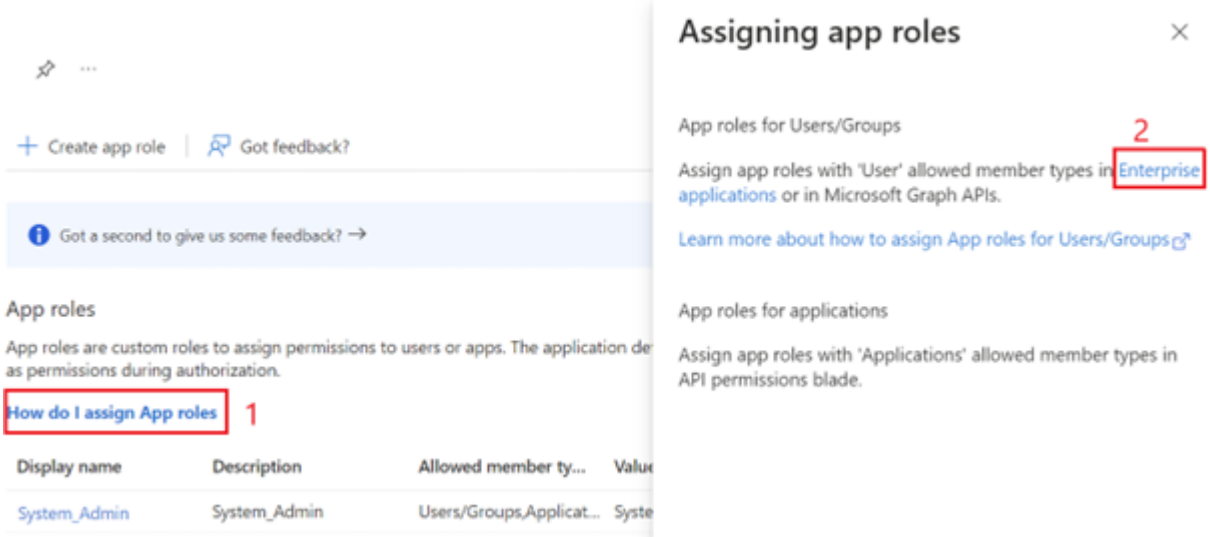
   Under "**Manage"** in the side menu, click App roles > Create app role.

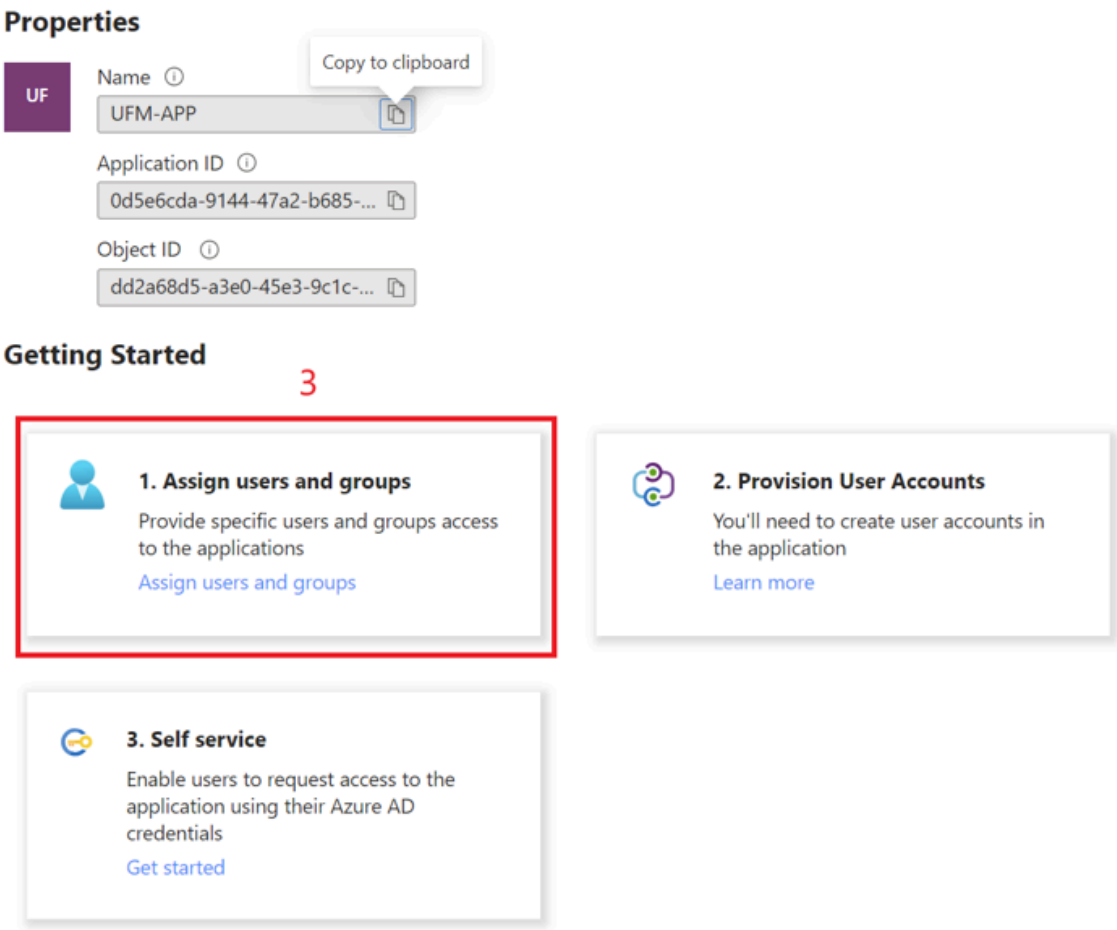


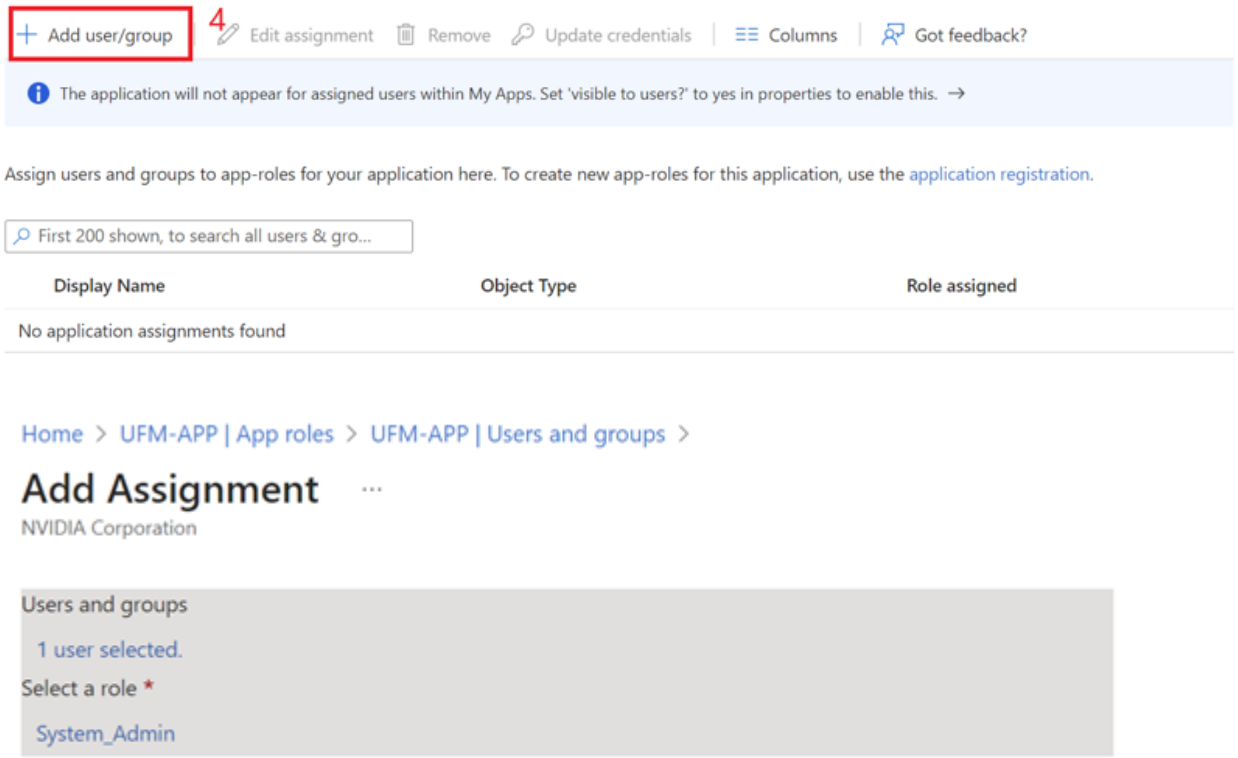
7. Provide the role details. Please note that the role value must be a valid UFM role; otherwise, the login will fail.



8. Assign the created role to the user. Follow the below steps:


Create app role
Got feedback?
Got a second to give us some feedback?
App roles
App roles are custom roles to assign permissions to users or apps. The application de
as permissions during authorization.
How do I assign App roles
1
Display name
Description
Allowed member ty...
Value
System_Admin
System_Admin
Users/Groups,Applicat...
Syste
Assigning app roles
App roles for Users/Groups
2
Assign app roles with 'User' allowed member types in Enterprise applications or in Microsoft Graph APIs.
Learn more about how to assign App roles for Users/Groups
App roles for applications
Assign app roles with 'Applications' allowed member types in API permissions blade.


Properties
UF
Name
Copy to clipboard
UFM-APP
Application ID
0d5e6cda-9144-47a2-b685-...
Object ID
dd2a68d5-a3e0-45e3-9c1c-...
Getting Started
3
1. Assign users and groups
Provide specific users and groups access to the applications
Assign users and groups
2. Provision User Accounts
You'll need to create user accounts in the application
Learn more
3. Self service
Enable users to request access to the application using their Azure AD credentials
Get started



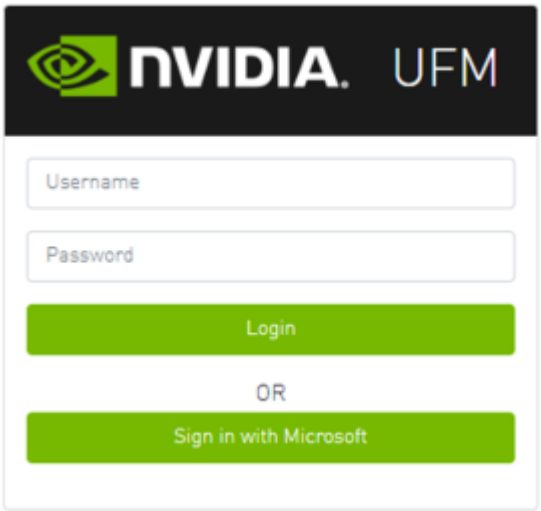
9. Click on "**Overview**" in the side menu to view the application information, such as tenant ID, client ID, and other details.

Enable Azure Authentication From UFM

Azure authentication is disabled by default. To enable it, please refer to Enabling Azure AD Authentication.

Azure Authentication Login Page

After enabling and configuring Azure AD authentication, an additional button will appear on the primary UFM login page labeled 'Sign In with Microsoft,' which will leads to the main Microsoft sign-in page:



Kerberos Authentication

Kerberos is a network authentication protocol designed to provide strong authentication for client-server applications by using secret-key cryptography.

The Kerberos protocol works on the basis of tickets, it helps ensure that communication between various entities in a network is secure. It uses symmetric-key cryptography, which means both the client and servers share secret keys for encrypting and decrypting communication.

To enable Kerberos Authentication, refer to Enabling Kerberos Authentication.

Setting Up Kerberos Server Machine

To set up a system as a Kerberos server, perform the following:

1. Install the required packages:

```
#Redhat
sudo yum install krb5-libs krb5-server
# Ubuntu
sudo apt-get install krb5-kdc krb5-admin-server
```

2. Edit the Kerberos configuration file '`/etc/krb5.conf`' to reflect your realm, domain and other settings:

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = YOUR-REALM

[realms]
    YOUR-REALM = {
        kdc = your-kdc-server
        admin_server = your-admin-server
    }

[domain_realm]
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
```

3. Use the `kdb5_util` command to create the Kerberos database:

```
kdb5_util create -r YOUR-REALM -s
```

4. Add administrative principals:

```
 Kadmin.local addprinc -randkey HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

5. Start KDC and Kadmin services:

```
sudo systemctl start krb5kdc kadmin
sudo systemctl enable krb5kdc kadmin
```

6. Generate a keytab file. The keytab file contains the secret key for a principal and is used to authenticate the service.

```
 kadmin.local ktadd -k /path/to/your-keytab-file HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

Replace `/path/to/your-keytab-file` with the actual path where you want to store the keytab file.

Setting Up Kerberos Client Machine

Follow the below steps to set up a system as a Kerberos client.

1. Install the required packages. When installing the UFM, the following packages will be installed as dependencies:

```
#Redhat
krb5-libs krb5-workstation mod_auth_gssapi
# Ubuntu
krb5-config krb5-user libapache2-mod-auth-gssapi
```

2. Configure the /etc/krb5.conf file to reflect your realm, domain, local names map and other settings:

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = YOUR-REALM

[realms]
    YOUR-REALM = {
        kdc = your-kdc-server
        admin_server = your-admin-server
        auth_to_local_names = {
```

```
            your-principle-name = your-local-user
        }

    }

[domain_realm]
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
```

3. Copy the keytab file from the Kerberos server to the machine where your service runs (the client). It is important to ensure that it is kept confidential.

   Please ensure that the keytab file exists and that Apache has the necessary read permissions to access the keytab file; otherwise, Kerberos authentication will not function properly.

4. Obtain a Kerberos ticket-granting ticket (TGT):

```
kinit -k -t /path/to/your-keytab-file HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

5. Enable Kerberos Authentication from UFM. Kerberos authentication is disabled by default. To enable it, please refer to Enabling Kerberos Authentication.

6. Test the Kerberos Authentication. You can use curl to test whether the user can authenticate to UFM REST APIs using Kerberos.

```
curl --negotiate -i -u : -k 'https://ufmc-eos01/ufmRestKrb/app/tokens'
```

Licensing

UFM license is subscription-based featuring the following subscription options:

- 1-year subscription
- 3-year subscription
- 5-year subscription
- Evaluation 30-day trial license

> **Note**
>
> UFM will continue to support old license types, but they are no longer available to obtain.

2 months before the expiration of your subscription license, UFM will warn you that your license will expire soon. After the subscription expires, UFM will continue to work with the expired license for two months beyond its expiration.

During this extra two-month period, UFM will generate a critical alarm indicating that the UFM license has expired and that you need to renew your subscription. Failing to do so within that 2-month period activates UFM Limited Mode. Limited mode blocks all REST APIs and access to the UFM web UI.

UFM enables functionality based on the license that was purchased and installed. This license determines the functionality and the maximum allowed number of nodes in the fabric.

To renew your UFM subscription, purchase a new license and install the new license file by downloading the license file to a temp directory on the UFM master server and then copying the license file to /opt/ufm/files/licenses/ directory.

> **Note**
>
> UFM may not detect new license files if downloaded directly to /opt/ufm/files/licenses. If UFM does not detect the new license file, a UFM restart may be required.

If several licenses are installed on the server (more than one license file exists under /opt/ufm/files/licenses/), UFM uses only the strongest license and takes into consideration the expiration date, and the managed device limits on it, regardless of any other licenses that may exist on the server.

Showing UFM Processes Status

This functionality allows users to view the current status of main processes handled by the UFM.

- To view the main UFM processes, run the script `show_ufm_status.sh` under the `/opt/ufm/scripts`. Example: `/opt/ufm/scripts/show_ufm_status.sh`
- To view the UFM main and child processes, run the script `show_ufm_status.sh` with `-e` (extended_processes).

  Example: `/opt/ufm/scripts/show_ufm_status.sh` `-e`

```
[root@r-ufm77 gvvm_github]# /opt/ufm/scripts/show_ufm_status.sh
==========================================================================================
                                    UFM Main Processes
==========================================================================================
ModelMain           Process is : [ Running ]
Opensm              Process is : [ Running ]
SHARP               Process is : [ Running ]
Unhealthy Ports     Process is : [ Running ]
Daily Report        Process is : [ Running ]
UFM Health          Process is : [ Running ]
UFM Telemetry       Process is : [ Running ]
```

```
[root@r-ufm77 gvvm_github]# /opt/ufm/scripts/show_ufm_status.sh -e
==========================================================================================
                                    UFM Main Processes
==========================================================================================
ModelMain           Process is : [ Running ]
Opensm              Process is : [ Running ]
SHARP               Process is : [ Running ]
Unhealthy Ports     Process is : [ Running ]
Daily Report        Process is : [ Running ]
UFM Health          Process is : [ Running ]
UFM Telemetry       Process is : [ Running ]
==========================================================================================
                                    UFM ModelMain Child Processes
==========================================================================================
SMClientConsumer    Process is : [ Running ]
SMTrapHandler       Process is : [ Running ]
SysinfoJsonAgent    Process is : [ Running ]
Telemetry Agent     Process is : [ Running ]
Telemetry History   Process is : [ Running ]
```

Upgrading UFM Software

After UFM installation, UFM detects existing UFM versions previously installed on the machine and prompts you to run a clean install of the new version or to upgrade. We recommend backing up the UFM configuration before upgrading the UFM as specified in the section UFM Database and Configuration File Backup.

Info

Upgrading the UFM Enterprise software version is supported up to two previous GA software versions (GA -1 or GA -2).

For example, if you wish to upgrade to UFM Enterprise v6.11.0, it is possible to do so only from UFM Enterprise v6.9.0 or v6.10.0.

- Upgrading UFM on Bare Metal Server
- Upgrading UFM on Docker Container

Upgrading UFM on Bare Metal Server

Upgrading UFM on Bare Metal - Standalone Server Upgrade

You can upgrade the UFM standalone server software for InfiniBand from the previous UFM version.

To upgrade the UFM server software:

1. Create a temporary directory (for example */tmp/ufm*).
2. Open the UFM software zip file that you downloaded. The zip file contains the following installation files for:
    - RedHat 7/CentOS 7/OEL 7: ufm-X.X -XXX.el7.x86_64.tgz
    - RedHat 8/CentOS 8/OEL 8: ufm-X.X -XXX.el8.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 18.04: ufm-X.X -XXX.ubuntu18.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 20.04: ufm-X.X -XXX.ubuntu20.x86_64.tgz
    - Ubuntu 22.04: ufm-X.X-XXX.ubuntu22.x86_64.tgz

3. Extract the installation file for your system's OS to the temporary directory that you created.

4. Stop the UFM server. Run:

```
systemctl stop ufm-enterprise
```

5. From within the temporary directory, run the following command as root:

```
./upgrade.sh
```

> **Note**
>
> A configuration backup ZIP file will be created in the running directory (e.g. /tmp/ufm). The backup file name is ufm_X.X.X_bkp.zip (X.X.X is the previous version).

   1. Upgrade from the previous version: the existing UFM data and configuration are preserved.

   2. In case upgrade.sh script stops before completion (e.g. missing prerequisite), the upgrade procedure can be resumed by fixing the issue (e.g. installing missing prerequisite) and rerunning ./upgrade.sh again.

6. Restart the UFM server. Run:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise.service
```

> **Note**

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd start - Available for backward compatibility.
```

7. After the upgrade, remove the temporary directory

Upgrading UFM on Bare Metal - High Availability Upgrade

> **Note**
>
> As of UFM version 6.14.0, UFM upgrade on HA supports in-service upgrade, meaning UFM can continue running during the steps of the upgrade, and there is no need to stop UFM before the upgrade (although this is also supported).

You can upgrade the UFM server HA software for InfiniBand from the previous release. The upgrade is performed on both servers.

To upgrade the UFM server software:

Upgrading the UFM Enterprise Package

1. On the standby server, extract the new UFM Enterprise package to the /tmp folder:

```
tar -xzf ufm-X.X.X-XXXXX.tgz -C /tmp
```

2. On the standby server, enter to the installation folder and upgrade script:

```
standby# cd /tmp/ ufm-X.X.X-X.<OS_NAME>.x86_64.mofed5/
```

3. Run the UFM upgrade script on the standby server:

```
./upgrade.sh
```

4. After the completion of the upgrade script, the UFM code will undergo an upgrade, while the UFM data will remain unchanged. The automatic upgrade of UFM data will take place during the next startup of UFM. To initiate this process, execute a failover from the Master node (or perform a takeover from the Standby node).

```
master# ufm_ha_cluster failover
```

> **Note**
>
> UFM will log the data upgrade to the syslog of the server, in case of issue a backup of the UFM data is saved prior to the upgrade in /opt/ufm/BACKUP directory and can be restored. For more information, refer to Appendix – Restoring UFM Data.

5. Once UFM is operational on the upgraded node (formerly the standby node), proceed to replicate steps 1 to 3 on the non-upgraded node (previously the master node).

Upgrading the UFM HA Package

1. On **both servers**, download latest UFM-HA package:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.tgz
```

For sha256:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.sha256
```

2. On **both servers**, extract the HA package under `/tmp/` and enter the new directory

3. On the UFM **Standby server**, run the upgrade command from within the extracted HA package located in `/tmp`:

```
./install.sh --upgrade
```

4. On the UFM **Master server,** run the upgrade command from within the extracted HA package located in `/tmp`:

```
./install.sh --upgrade
```

5. Run the following command to verify that the UFM HA cluster is up and running:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Upgrading UFM on Docker Container

> **Note**
>
> Upgrade the UFM container based on the existing UFM configuration files that are mounted on the server. It is important to use that same directory as a volume for the UFM installation command.
>
> In the below example /opt/ufm_files is used.

Upgrading UFM on Docker Container in Standalone Mode

1. Stop the UFM Enterprise service. Run:

```
systemctl stop ufm-enterprise
```

2. Remove the existing docker image. Run:

```
docker rmi mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

3. Load the new UFM Enterprise docker image. Run:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

4. Run the docker upgrade command:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_files/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest --upgrade
```

5. Reload system manager configuration:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

6. Start UFM Enterprise service:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise
```

Upgrading UFM Container in High Availability Mode

> **Note**
>
> As of UFM version 6.14.0, UFM upgrade on HA supports in-service upgrade, meaning UFM can continue running during the steps of the upgrade, and there is no need to stop UFM before the upgrade (although this is also supported).

Upgrading the UFM Enterprise Package

1. Remove the old docker image from the **Standby** server. Run:

```
Stand-by# docker rmi mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

2. Pull the new UFM Enterprise docker image on the **Standby** server. Run:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

> **Note**
>
> At this stage, the UFM container has been updated with the latest code. The UFM data, however, will be updated during the next UFM run.

3. Perform a failover to start UFM on the upgraded node. On the **Master** node, run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster failover
```

> **Note**
>
> When UFM starts, it will automatically update the UFM configuration.

4. Repeat steps 1-2 on the un-upgraded node (previous **Master** node).

Upgrading the UFM HA Package

1. On **both servers**, download and extract the latest UFM HA package. Run:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.tgz
```

For sha256:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.7.0-6.sha256
```

2. On both the **Master** and **Standby** servers, execute the upgrade command from within the extracted HA package. Ensure you run it first on the **Standby** server, then on the **Master** server:

```
./install.sh --upgrade
```

3. Run the following command to verify that the UFM HA cluster is up and running:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

Uninstalling UFM

The UFM Server can be uninstalled by running an uninstall script in the different server modes:

- Uninstalling UFM in Standalone Mode
- Uninstalling UFM in High Availability
- Uninstalling UFM in Docker Deployment

Uninstalling UFM in Standalone Mode

To uninstall the UFM Server:

1. Go to /opt/ufm.
2. Run ./uninstall.sh.

> **Note**
>
> Child interfaces are not deleted.

3. To delete primary interfaces, restart /etc/init.d/openibd.

Uninstalling UFM in High Availability

To uninstall the UFM Server in high availability mode:

1. Run the following on the master and slave to clean up the UFM HA configuration:

```
ufm_ha_cluser cleanup
```

2. To uninstall the UFM HA configuration, run:

```
/opt/ufm/ufm_ha/uninstall_ha.sh
```

3. To uninstall UFM Enterprise software, run the following on the master and slave:

```
/opt/ufm/uninstall.sh
```

Uninstalling UFM in Docker Deployment

To uninstall the UFM Server in high availability mode:

1. Run the following on the master and slave:

```
ufm_ha_cluser cleanup
```

2. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/ufm_ha/uninstall_ha.sh
```

3. Run the following on the master and slave:

```
/opt/ufm/files/uninstall.sh
```

UFM Configuration Backup and Restore

Overview

UFM migration enables backup and restores UFM configuration files.

Backup UFM configuration

By default, the following folders (placed in `/opt/ufm/files`) are being backed up:

- conf
- dashboardViews
- licenses
- networkViews
- scripts
- sqlite
- templates/user-defined
- ufmhealth/scripts
- userdata
- users_preferences

> **Note**
>
> The user may also backup the UFM historical telemetry data ("-t" argument).

UFM (Bare Metal)

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_backup.sh --help
usage: ufm_backup.pyc [-h] [-f BACKUP_FILE] [-t]
```

Optional Arguments

-h	--help	show this help message and exit
-f	--backup-file BACKUP_FILE	full path of zip file to be generated
-t	--telemetry	backup UFM historical telemetry

UFM Docker Container

1. Backup UFM configuration. Run:

```
docker exec ufm /opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_backup.sh
```

2. Copy the backup file from UFM docker container to the host. Run:

```
docker cp ufm:/root/<backup file> <path on host>
```

UFM Appliance

1. Backup UFM configuration. Run:

```
ufm data backup [with-telemetry]
```

2. Upload the backup file to a remote host. Run:

```
ufm data upload <backup file> <upload URL>
```

> **Note**
>
> More details can be found in the log file `/tmp/ufm_backup.log.`

Restore UFM Configuration

> **Note**
>
> All folders which are a part of the UFM backup are restored (filter is done during the backup stage).

UFM Bare Metal

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_restore.sh --help
usage: ufm_restore.pyc [-h] -f BACKUP_FILE [-u] [-v]
```

Optional Arguments

-h	--help	show this help message and exit
-f BACKUP_FILE	--backup-file BACKUP_FILE	full path of zip file generated by backup script
-u	--upgrade	upgrades the restored UFM files
-v	--verbose	makes the operation more talkative

UFM Docker Container

1. Stop UFM. Run:

```
docker exec ufm /etc/init.d/ufmd stop
```

2. Copy the backup file from the host into UFM docker container. Run:

```
docker cp <backup file> ufm:/tmp/<backup file>
```

3. Restore UFM configuration. Run:

```
docker exec ufm /opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_restore.sh -f
/tmp/<backup file> [--upgrade]
```

4. Start UFM. Run:

```
docker exec ufm /etc/init.d/ufmd start
```

UFM Appliance

1. Stop UFM. Run:

```
no ufm start
```

2. Copy the backup file from a remote host into UFM appliance. Run:

```
ufm data fetch <download URL>
```

3. Restore UFM configuration. Run:

```
ufm data restore <backup file>
```

4. Start UFM. Run:

```
ufm start
```

> **Note**
>
> When restoring the UFM configuration from host to a container, the following parameters in `/opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg` may be reset the following:
>
> - fabric_interface
> - ufma_interfaces

- mgmt_interface

> **Note**
>
> UFM configuration upgrade during restore is not supported in UFM Appliance GEN2/GEN2.5

More details can be found in the log files `/tmp/ufm_restore.log` and `/tmp/ufm_restore_upgrade.log`

UFM Factory Reset

This section provides a comprehensive guide on resetting UFM to its original factory settings.

> **Note**
>
> WARNING!!! this operation will remove all user data and configuration and will restore UFM to its factory defaults.

> **Note**
>
> The UFM Factory-Reset will exclusively revert UFM to its original factory settings, leaving HA configurations unaffected. To remove HA, it is essential to execute `ufm_ha_cluster cleanup` before initiating the factory reset.

UFM Docker Container Factory Reset

To reset UFM to its factory defaults when using UFM on a Docker container, follow these steps.

1. Ensure that UFM is not up and running. If UFM is running, stop it.

   For Stand-alone (SA) installations:

   ```
   systemctl stop ufm-enterprise
   # validate that ufm is not running
   systemctl status ufm-enterprise
   ```

   For High-Availability setups (perform the following on the master node only):

   ```
   ufm_ha_cluster stop
   # validate that ufm is not running
   ufm_ha_cluster status
   ```

2. Run `mellanox/ufm-enterprise` Docker Container with the following flags:

   > **Note**
   >
   > WARNING: This operation will erase all user data and configurations, resetting UFM to its factory defaults.
   >
   > CAUTION: This step does not require user confirmation, meaning UFM will be restored to factory defaults immediately once initiated.

   ```
   docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
   ```

```
                -v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock
\
                -v /tmp:/tmp \
                -
v /opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_files/ \
                mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
                --factory-reset
```

Flag	Type	Description
`--name=ufm_installer`	Mandatory	The container name must be called ufm_installer
`-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock`	Mandatory	The docker socket must be mounted on the docker container.
`-v /tmp:/tmp`	Optional	Logs of the operation can be viewed in `/tmp` on the host in case it is mounted
`-v /opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_ufm/`	Mandatory	For the factory reset to persist, it is essential to have the /opt/ufm/files directory mounted from the host.
`mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest`	Mandatory	The docker image name.

Flag	Type	Description
`--factory-reset`	Mandatory	This action will signal the UFM container to initiate the factory reset process.

UFM Enterprise Factory Reset

To restore UFM Enterprise to factory defaults:

1. Ensure that UFM is not up and running. If UFM is running, stop it.

   For Stand-alone (SA) installations:

   ```
   systemctl stop ufm-enterprise
   # validate that ufm is not running
   systemctl status ufm-enterprise
   ```

   For High-Availability setups (perform the following on the master node only):

   ```
   ufm_ha_cluster stop
   # validate that ufm is not running
   ufm_ha_cluster status
   ```

2. Run the `ufm_factory_reset.sh` script:

   Note

WARNING: This operation will erase all user data and configurations, resetting UFM to its factory defaults.

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_factory_reset.sh [-y]
```

Flag:

Flag	Type	Description
`-y`	Optional	Does not require user confirmation.

Docker Installation

General Prerequisites

- MLNX_OFED must be installed on the server that will run UFM Docker
- For UFM to work, you must have an InfiniBand port configured with an IP address and in "up" state.

> **Note**
>
> For InfiniBand support, please refer to NVIDIA Inbox Drivers , or MLNX_OFED guides.

- Make sure to stop the following services before running UFM Docker container, as it utilizes the same default ports that they do: Pacemaker, httpd, OpenSM, and Carbon.
- If firewall is running on the host, please make sure to add an allow rule for UFM used ports (listed below):

> **Note**
>
> If the default ports used by UFM are changed in UFM configuration files, make sure to open the modified ports on the host firewall.

- 80 (TCP) and 443 (TPC) are used by WS clients (Apache Web Server)
- 8000 (UDP) is used by the UFM server to listen for REST API requests (redirected by Apache web server)
- 6306 (UDP) is used for multicast request communication with the latest UFM Agents
- 8005 (UDP) is used as a UFM monitoring listening port
- 8888 (TCP) is used by DRBD to communicate between the UFM Primary and Standby servers
- 2022 (TCP) is used for SSH

Prerequisites for Upgrading UFM Docker Container

- Supported versions for upgrade are UFM v.6.7.0 and above.
- UFM files directory from previous container version mounted on the host.

Step 1: Loading UFM Docker Image

To load the UFM docker image, pull the latest image from docker hub:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

> **Note**

You can see full usage screen for ufm-installation by running the container with `-h` or `-help` flag:

```
docker run --rm mellanox/ufm-enterprise-
installer:latest -h
```

Step 2: Installing UFM Docker

Installation Command Usage

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v [UFM_FILES_DIRECTORY]:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v [LICENSE_DIRECTORY]:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install [OPTIONS]
```

Modify the variables in the installation command as follows:

- `[UFM_FILES_DIRECTORY]`: A directory on the host to mount UFM configuration files.

> **Note**
>
> UFM_FILES_DIRECTORY must have read/write permissions for other users because UFM needs write data during runtime.

> **Note**
>
> Example: If you want UFM files on the host to be under /opt/ufm/files/ you must set this volume to be: -v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/

- `[UFM_LICENSES_DIR]`: UFM license file or files location.

> **Note**
>
> Example: If your license file or files are located under `/downloads/ufm_license_files/` then you must set this volume to be `-v /downloads/ufm_license_files/:/installation/ufm_licenses/`

- `[OPTIONS]`: UFM installation options. For more details see the table below.

Command Options

Flag	Description	Default Value
`-f | --fabric-interface`	IB fabric interface name.	ib0
`-g | --mgmt-interface`	Management interface name.	eth0
`-h | --help`	Show help	N/A

Installation Modes

UFM Enterprise installer supports several deployment modes:

Stand Alone (SA) Installation

1. Create a directory on the host to mount and sync UFM Enterprise files with read/write permissions. For example: / `opt/ufm_files/`.

2. Copy only your UFM license file(s) to a temporary directory which we're going to use in the installation command. For example: `/tmp/license_file/`

3. Run the UFM installation command according to the following example which will also configure UFM fabric interface to be ib1:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v /tmp/license_file/:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install \
--fabric-interface ib1
```

> **Note**
>
> The values below can be updated in the command to your needs:
>
> - /opt/ufm/files/
> - /tmp/license_file/
> - For example, if you want UFM files to be mounted in another location on your server, create that directory and replace the path in the command.

4. Reload system

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

5. To Start UFM Enterprise service run:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise
```

High Availability

Pre-deployments requirements

- Install **pacemaker**, **pcs**, and **drbd-utils** on both servers
- A partition for DRBD on each server (**with the same name** on both servers) such as `/dev/sdd1`. Recommended partition size is 10-20 GB, otherwise DRBD sync will take a long time to complete.
- CLI command `hostname -i` must return the IP address of the management interface used for pacemaker sync correctly (update `/etc/hosts/` file with machine IP)
- Create the directory on each server under `/opt/ufm/files/` with read/write permissions on each server. This directory will be used by UFM to mount UFM files, and it will be synced by DRBD.

Installing UFM Containers

On the main server, install UFM Enterprise container with the command below:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
```

```
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
-v /tmp/license_file/:/installation/ufm_licenses/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install
```

On each the standby (secondary) server, install UFM Enterprise container like the following example with the command below:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/installation/ufm_files/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest \
--install
```

Downloading UFM HA Package

Download the UFM-HA package on both servers using the following command:

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.0.1-2.tgz
```

Installing UFM HA Package

1. [On Both Servers] Extract the downloaded UFM-HA package under /tmp/
2. [On Both Servers] Go to the extracted directory /tmp/ufm_ha_XXX and run the installation script:

   ```
   ./install.sh -l /opt/ufm/files/ -d /dev/sda5 -p enterprise
   ```

Option	Description
-l	Location For DRBD. Please always use /opt/ufm/files/
-d	Partition (disk) name for DRBD
-p	Product Name. For UFM Enterprise this must always be “enterprise”

Configuring UFM HA

There are two methods to configure the HA cluster:

- Configure HA with SSH Trust - Requires passwordless SSH connection between the servers.
- Configure HA without SSH Trust - Does not require passwordless SSH connection between the servers, but asks you to run configuration commands on both servers.

Configure HA with SSH Trust

1. On the **master server only**, configure the HA nodes. To do so, from /tmp, run the `configure_ha_nodes.sh` command as shown in the below example

```
configure_ha_nodes.sh --cluster-password 12345678 --master-ip 192.168.10.1 --standby-ip 192.168.10.2 --virtual-ip 192.168.10.5
```

> **Note**
>
> The script `configure_ha_nodes.sh` is is located under /usr/local/bin/, therefore, by default, you do not need to use the full path to run it.

> **Note**

The `--cluster-password` must be at least 8 characters long.

Note

When using back-to-back ports with local IP addresses for HA sync interfaces, ensure that you add your IP addresses and hostnames to the `/etc/hosts` file. This is needed to allow the HA configuration to resolve hostnames correctly based on the IP addresses you are using.

Note

`configure_ha_nodes.sh` requires SSH connection to the standby server. If SSH trust is not configured, then you are prompted to enter the SSH password of the standby server during configuration runtime

Option	Description
`--cluster-password`	UFM HA cluster password for authentication by the pacemaker.
`--master-ip`	Master (main) server IP address
`--standby-ip`	Standby server IP address
`--virtual-ip` **OR** `--no-vip`	UFM HA cluster Virtual IP or configure HA without virtual IP

2. Depending on the size of your partition, wait for the configuration process to complete and DRBD sync to finish.

Configure HA without SSH Trust

If you cannot establish an SSH trust between your HA servers, you can use ufm_ha_cluster directly to configure HA. You can see all the options for configuring HA in the Help menu:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -h
```

Usage:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config [<options>]
```

Option		Description
`-r`	`--role <node role>`	Node role (master or standby).
`-e`	`--peer-ha-ip <ip address>`	Peer node sync IP address (mandatory).
`-l`	`--local-ha-ip <ip address>`	Local node sync IP address (mandatory).
`-i`	`--virtual-ip <virtual-ip>`	Cluster virtual IP (should be used for master only)
`-p`	`--hacluster-pwd <pwd>`	HA cluster user password.
`-h`	`--help`	Show this message
`-N`	`--no-vip`	Configure HA without virtual IP

To configure HA, follow the below instructions:

Note

Please change the variables in the commands below based on your setup.

1. [On Both Servers] Run the following command to set the cluster password:

```
ufm_ha_cluster set-password –p <cluster_password>
```

2. [On Standby Server] Run the following command to configure Standby Server:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r standby -e <peer ip address> -l
<local ip address> -p <cluster_password>
```

3. [On Master Server] Run the following command to configure Master Server:

```
ufm_ha_cluster config -r master -e <peer ip address> -l
<local ip address> -p <cluster_password> -i <virtual ip
address>
```

Starting HA Cluster

- To start UFM HA cluster:

```
 ufm_ha_cluster start
```

- To check UFM HA cluster status:

```
ufm_ha_cluster status
```

- To stop UFM HA cluster:

```
ufm_ha_cluster stop
```

- To uninstall UFM HA, first stop the cluster and then run the uninstallation command as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/ufm_ha/uninstall_ha.sh
```

Upgrading From Existing UFM Container

> **Note**
>
> Upgrade the UFM container based on the existing UFM configuration files that are mounted on the server. It is important to use that same directory as a volume for the UFM installation command.
>
> In the below example /opt/ufm_files is used.

Upgrading UFM Container in SA Mode

1. Stop the UFM Enterprise service. Run:

```
systemctl stop ufm-enterprise
```

2. Remove the old docker image. Run:

```
docker rmi mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

3. Load the new UFM docker image. Run:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

4. Run the docker upgrade command:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_files/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest --upgrade
```

5. Reload system manager configuration:

```
systemctl daemon-reload
```

6. Start UFM Enterprise service:

```
systemctl start ufm-enterprise
```

Upgrading UFM Container in HA Mode

1. Stop HA Cluster on the **master node**. Run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster stop
```

2. Remove the old docker image **from both servers**. Run:

```
docker rmi mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

3. Load the new docker image **on both servers**. Run:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest
```

4. Run the docker command to upgrade UFM on the master node. Run:

```
docker run -it --name=ufm_installer --rm \
-v /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
-v /etc/systemd/system/:/etc/systemd_files/ \
-v /opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_files/ \
mellanox/ufm-enterprise:latest --upgrade
```

5. Download and extract the latest UFM HA package. Run

```
wget https://www.mellanox.com/downloads/UFM/ufm_ha_5.0.1-2.tgz
```

6. Install the extracted UFM HA package:

Note

In the below command, please modify the partition name based on the already configured DRBD partition.

```
./install.sh -l /opt/ufm/files/ -d /dev/sda5 -p enterprise
```

7. Start UFM HA cluster. Run:

```
ufm_ha_cluster start
```

Logging Into UFM Web UI

To open UFM WEB UI, open the following URL in your browser: http://[SERVER_IP]/ufm/ and type the default credentials.

Storage Considerations

UFM periodically collects fabric port statistics and saves them in its SQLite database. Before starting up UFM Enterprise, please consider the following disk space utilization for various fabric sizes and duration.

The measurements in the table below were taken with sampling interval set to once per 30 seconds.

Note

Be aware that the default sampling rate is once per 300 seconds. Disk utilization calculation should be adjusted accordingly.

Number of Nodes	Ports per Node	Storage per Hour	Storage per 15 Days	Storage per 30 Days
16	8	1.6 MB	576 MB (0.563 GB)	1152 MB (1.125 GB)
100	8	11 MB	3960 MB (3.867 GB)	7920 MB (7.734 GB)
500	8	50 MB	18000 MB (17.58 GB)	36000 MB (35.16 GB)
1000	8	100 MB	36000 MB (35.16 GB)	72000 MB (70.31 GB)

Installing and Running UFM Agent Software

> **Note**
>
> The UFM agent is an optional component that you can install on the fabric nodes to collect local node information and perform local management tasks.

UFM Agent Installation Prerequisites

Before you install the UFM agent, ensure that the following packages are installed on your system:

- net-tools
- coreutils
- procps
- sysstat
- sed

- util-linux
- grep
- gawk
- OpenIPMI-tools
- Iproute
- ip-bonding

Most of these packages are installed by the default LINUX installation. The UFM agent installation script terminates the installation if packages are missing. However, package names might vary between Linux distributions.

> **Note**
>
> TCP/UDP port 6306 is used for communication with the UFM server. This value might be overwritten (see installation option *ufma-ufm-mcast-port*).

Installing UFM Agent Software

The default UFM installation directory is */opt/ufm*.

To install the UFM Agent software, do the following:

images/download/thumbnails/4029938315/image2019-6-17_11-54-1-version-1-modificationdate-1750941807773-api-v2.png

1. Create a temporary directory (for example */tmp/ufm*).
2. Extract *ufma-3.0.0-XXX-<OS>-x86_64.tgz* to the temporary directory (where <OS> is *redhat* or *suse*).
3. Change directory to */tmp/ufm/ufma-3.0.0-XXX-<OS>-x86_64*.
4. From the temporary directory, run the following command as root: ./install.sh --ufma-mcast-ifaces *"ethxx,ibxx"*. You can use command options to override default

installation parameters.

5. After installation you can remove the temporary directory.

UFMA Installation Parameters

General Installation Parameters

Parameter	Default	Notes
--autostart	y	Override this if you do not want to start the UFMA process automatically.
--start-ipmi	y	Override this option if you do not use IPMI in your fabric.
--scriptsonly	y	Use this option when you install UFMA on the UFM server.

UFMA Parameters

Parameter	Default	Notes
--ufma-cpu-affinity	None	CPU core number, starting from zero.
--ufma-ufm-mcast-addr	224.0.23.172	This address MUST be configured in UFM.
--ufma-ufm-mcast-port	6306	This port MUST be configured in UFM.
--ufma-mcast-ifaces	N/A, mandatory parameter	You can bind UFMA listener to specific interfaces; for example, eth0, ib3.
--ufma-dir	/opt/ufma	Use only if /opt/ is mounted as read-only.

Running UFM Agent Software

After installing the UFM Agent software, the UFM Agent runs automatically. The UFM Agent reports messages to */var/log/ufma.log*.

- To check the status, invoke:

```
/etc/init.d/ufmad status
```

- To set the verbosity of the log level, use the UFMA_LOG_LEVEL environment variable. Valid values are from 0 (low) to 6 (high).

  To activate the new setting, restart the agent using:

  ```
  /etc/init.d/ufmad restart
  ```

  For troubleshooting, send the log files to Mellanox support.

InfiniBand Bonding on a Managed Host

Bonding between two ports of the same HCA is fully supported when the UFM Agent is running on the host. The UFM Agent learns the bond interface configuration that was created manually, and can then configure partitioning, meaning a p-key-based interface, on top of the bond interface.

When the UFM Agent is not installed, UFM learns and presents bond slave interfaces as separate interfaces, i.e. bonding is not indicated.

UFM SNMP Agent

UFM supports system MIBs, and answers SNMP queries for the following parameters:

Parameter	Value
sysDescr	UFM Server 5.2
sysObjectID	1.3.6.1.4.1.5206.1.200
sysContact	www.mellanox.com

Default get community string is "public", default set community string is "private."

Working with Fabric Collective Accelerator (FCA)

When you install both UFM and FCA, you must copy the FCA license to the UFM server so that FCA can work with UFM.

UFM Software Installation Prerequisites

Before installing UFM software, verify the prerequisites for standalone and high availability installation.

Prerequisites for UFM Server Software Installation

Please refer to the UFM Quick Start Guide.

Additional Prerequisites for UFM High Availability (HA) Installation

Please refer to the UFM Quick Start Guide.

UFM System Requirements

Please refer to Installation Notes for information on system prerequisites.

Manage Users

Accounts and Roles

Each UFM user can be assigned to one of the following four roles:

- **System Admin** – users can perform all operations including managing other users accounts.
- **Fabric Admin** – users can perform fabric administrator actions such as update SM configuration, update global credentials, manage reports, managing unhealthy ports, and manage PKeys, etc.
- **Fabric Operator** – users can perform fabric operator actions such as device management actions (enable/disable port, add/remove devices to/from groups, reboot device, upgrade software, etc.)
- **Monitoring Only** – users can perform monitoring actions such as view the fabric configuration, open monitoring sessions, define monitoring templates, and export monitoring data to CSV files, etc.

User Account Management

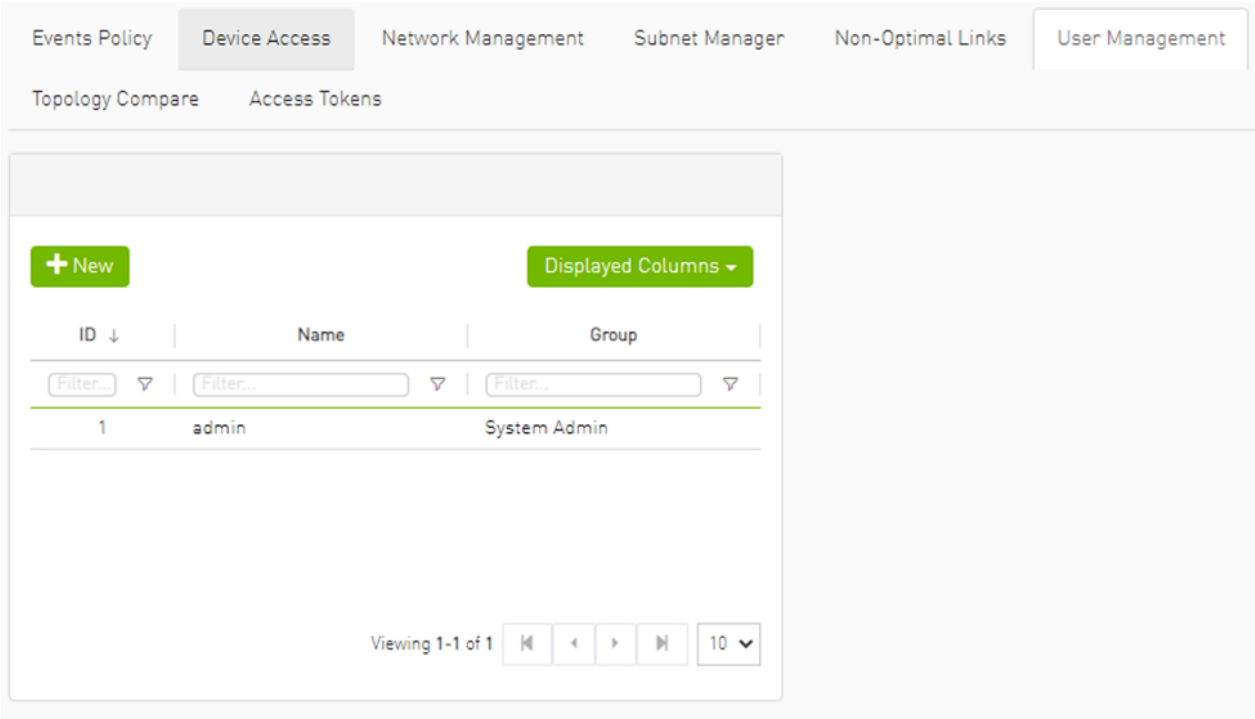
By default and upon every UFM deployment, the **admin** user (System Admin) is generated to allow initial access to the UFM.

A user with system Administration rights can manage other users' accounts, including the creation, deletion, and modification of accounts.

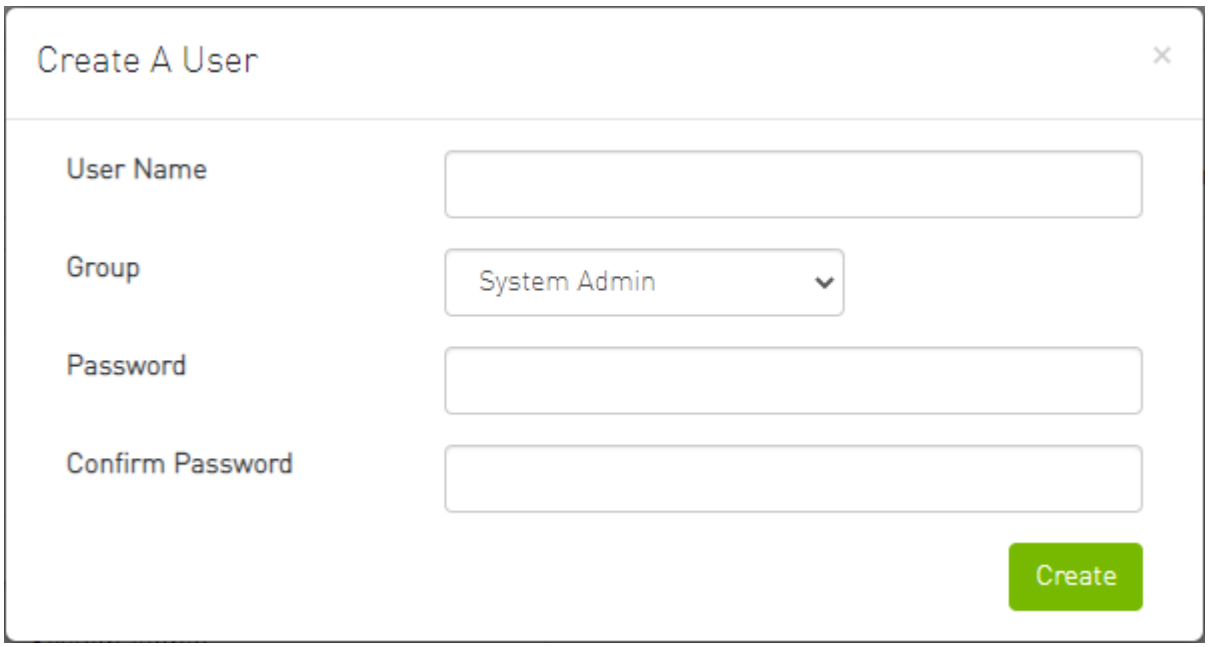
To edit existing user accounts, right-click the account from the list of user accounts and perform the desired action (Change Password/Remove).

Add New User

1. Click the “New” button.

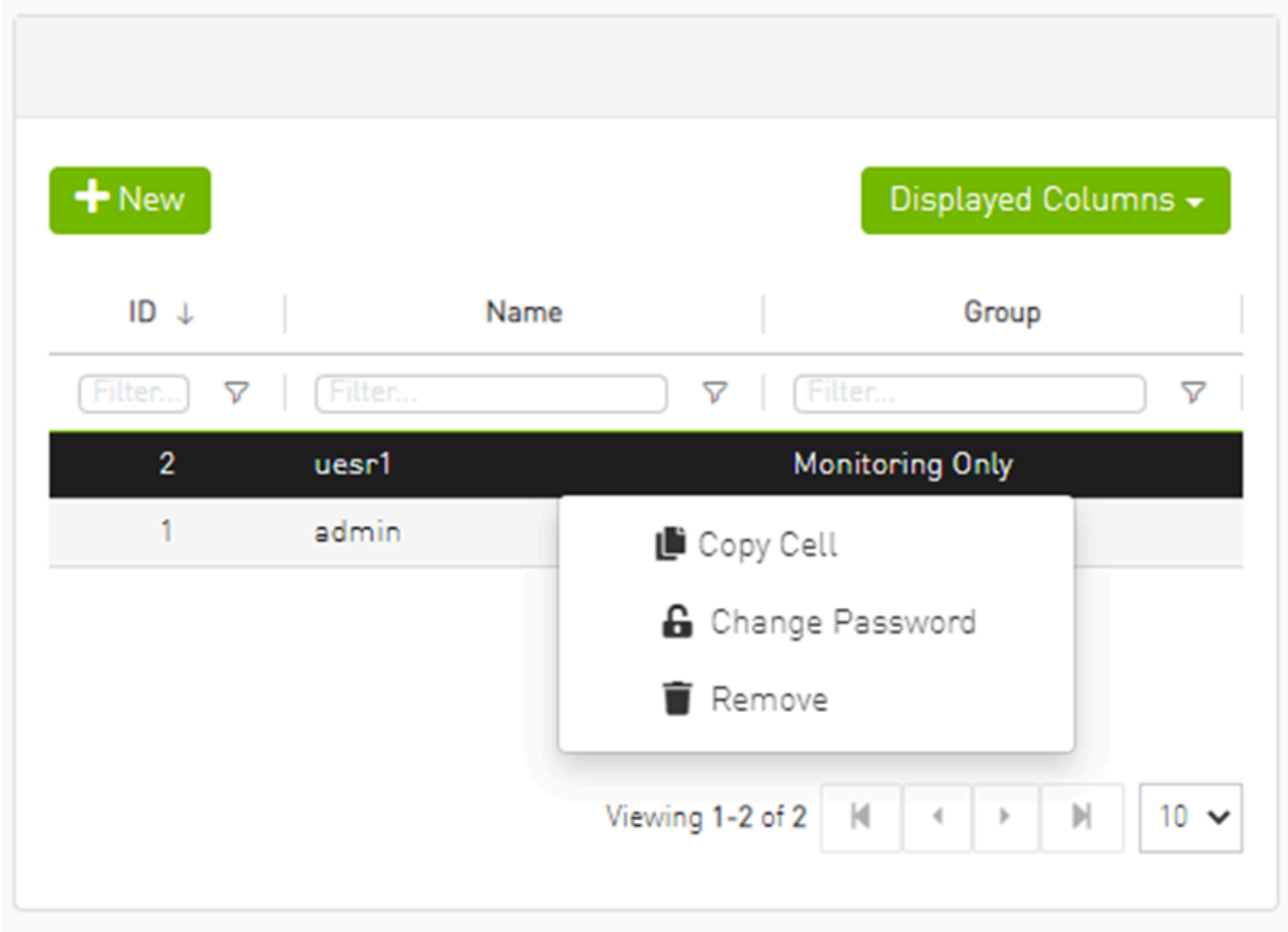


2. Fill in the required fields in the dialog box.



Edit/Remove Existing User

Right-click the account from the list of user accounts and perform the desired action (Change Password/Remove).



Authentication Methods

UFM User Authentication is based on standard Apache User Authentication or Internal UFM Authentication Server.

Each Web Service client application must authenticate against the UFM server to gain access to the system.

The available authentication methods supported by UFM are as follows:

Authentication Method	Description	UFM Related Prefix	REST API Reference
Basic Authentication	Based on user and password, provided by the client. This method is enabled by default.	/ufmRest	Basic Authentication

Authentication Method	Description	UFM Related Prefix	REST API Reference
Session-Based Authentication	A stateful authentication technique where sessions are used to keep track of the authenticated user. This method is enabled by default and is used by the UFM WebUI.	/ufmRestV2	Session-Based Authentication
Client-Based Authentication	Refers to an end user's device proving its own identity by providing a digital certificate that can be verified by a server in order to gain access to UFM resources	/ufmRest	Client-Based Authentication
Token-Based Authentication	Token-based authentication is a protocol which allows users to verify their identity, and in return receive a unique access token. To use UFM, the user should create a token using UFM Web UI or UFM REST API	/ufmRestV3	Token-Based Authentication
Proxy Authentication	Proxy authentication delegates the user authentication to a remote Proxy server.	/ufmRestV2 or /ufmRestV3	N/A
Azure AD Authentication	Microsoft Azure Authentication is a service provided by Microsoft Azure, the cloud computing platform of Microsoft. It is designed to provide secure access control and authentication for applications and services hosted on Azure.	/ufmRestV2	N/A
Kerberos Authentication	Kerberos is a protocol designed to authenticate service requests between trusted hosts over an untrusted network	/ufmRestKrb	N/A

There are two optional services which can provide authentication handling of UFM.

1. Apache Web Server (used by default) - Standard Apache web server and supports the above-mentioned authentication methods.

2. UFM Authentication Server - a centralized HTTP server, is responsible for managing various authentication methods supported by UFM.

UFM Authentication Server

Configurations of the UFM Authentication Server

The UFM Authentication Server is designed to be configurable and is initially turned on by default.

Enabling the UFM Authentication Server provides a centralized service that oversees all supported authentication methods within a single service, consolidating them under a unified authentication API.

Apache utilizes the authentication server's APIs to determine a user's authentication status.

All activities of the UFM Authentication Server are logged in the `authentication_service.log` file, located at `/opt/ufm/files/log`.

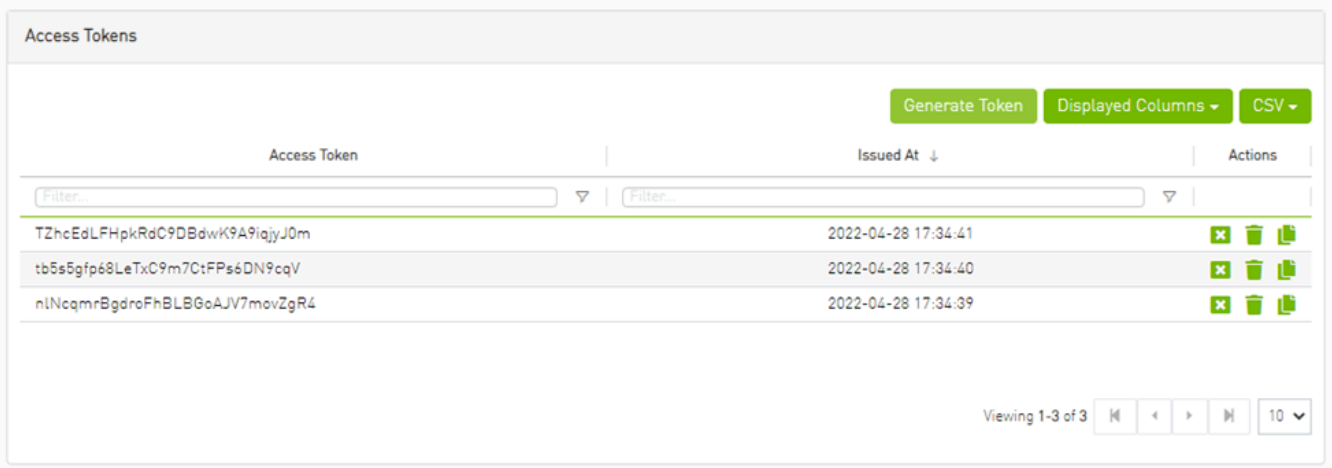
To enable/disable the UFM Authentication Server, refer to .

Token-Based Authentication

Token-based authentication is a protocol which allows users to verify their identity, and in return receive a unique access token. During the life of the token, users then access the UFM APIs that the token has been issued for, rather than having to re-enter credentials each time they need to use any UFM API.

> **Note**
>
> Under the Settings section there is a tab titled called “Access Tokens”.

The functionality of the added tab is to give the user the ability to create new tokens & manage the existing ones (list, copy, revoke, delete):



Actions:

Name	Icon	Description
Revoke		Revoke a specific token. **Note** The revoked token will no longer be valid.
Delete		Delete a specific token.
Copy		Copy specific token into the clipboard.

Note

Each user is able to list and manage only the tokens that have been created by themselves. Only the users with system_admin role will be able to create tokens.

Proxy Authentication

Delegating Authentication to a Proxy

To allow a custom user authentication, you can configure UFM to delegate the user authentication to a remote Proxy server. The remote Proxy server is written by the user, thus, allowing flexibility on deciding how the authentication is performed.

By default, the feature is disabled. To activate the feature, configure `auth_proxy_enabled` with `true`.

In case server authentication is enabled, use /ufmRestV2, otherwise, use /ufmRestV3 to send requests to UFM.

The request header should contain a username and role. The available roles are System_Admin, Fabric_Admin, Fabric_Operator, and Monitoring_Only. If the request header is sent without a username or a role, it is rejected by the UFM.

For example:

```
[AuthProxy]
# Defaults to false, but set to true to enable this feature
auth_proxy_enabled = true
# HTTP Header name that will contain the username
auth_proxy_header_name = X_WEBAUTH_USER
# HTTP Header name that will contain the user roles. The
available roles are as follows: System_Admin, Fabric_Admin,
Fabric_Operator, and Monitoring_Only
auth_proxy_header_role = X_WEBAUTH_ROLE

# Set to `true` to enable auto sign up of users who do not exist in
UFM DB. Defaults to `true`.
auth_proxy_auto_sign_up = true
# Limit where auth proxy requests come from by configuring a list
of IP addresses.
# This can be used to prevent users spoofing the X_WEBAUTH_USER
header.
# This option is required
# Example `whitelist = 192.168.1.1, 192.168.1.0/24, 2001::23, 2001::0/120`
```

```
auth_proxy_whitelist =
```

Azure AD Authentication

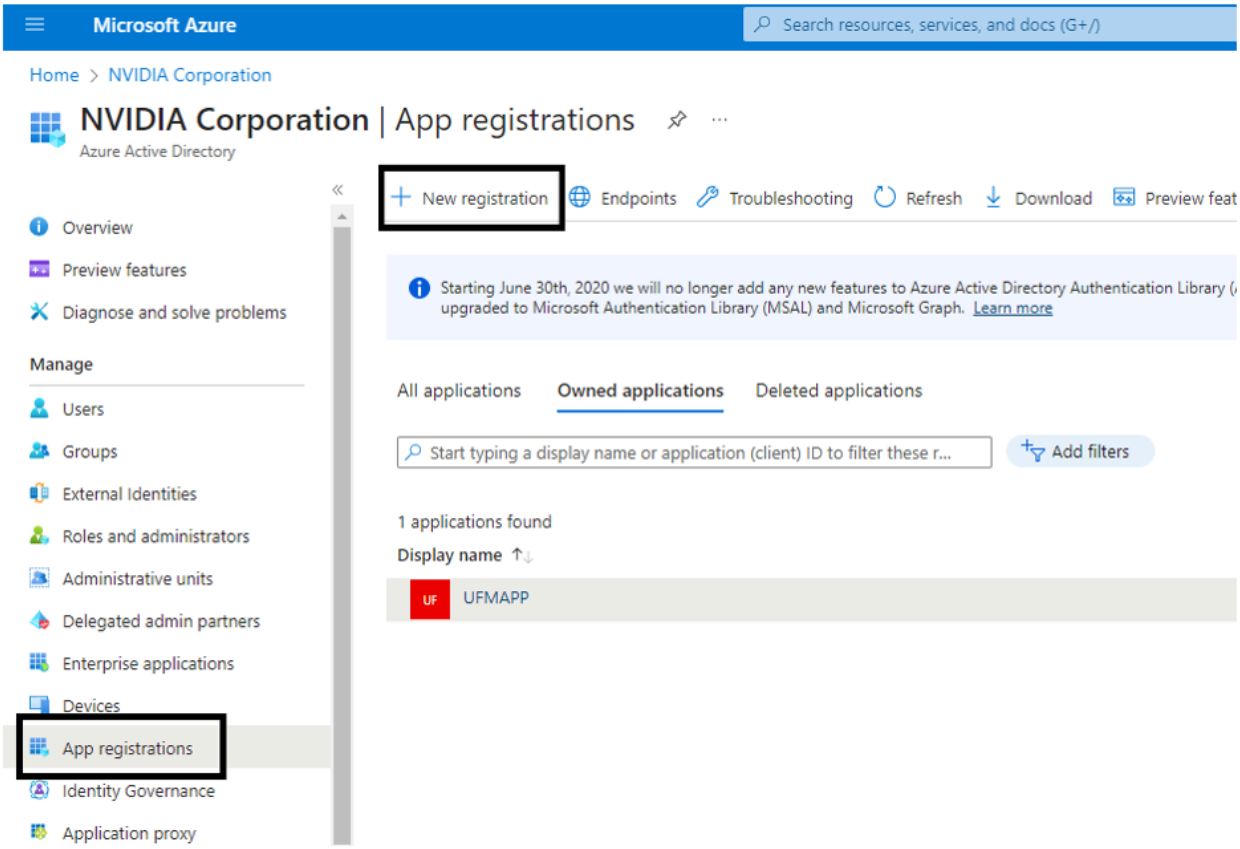
Microsoft Azure Authentication is a service provided by Microsoft Azure, the cloud computing platform of Microsoft. It is designed to provide secure access control and authentication for applications and services hosted on Azure.

UFM supports Authentication using Azure Active Directory, and to do so, you need to follow the following steps:

Register UFM in Azure AD Portal

To log in via Azure, UFM must be registered in the Azure portal using the following steps:

1. Log in to Azure Portal, then click "**Azure Active Directory"** in the side menu.
2. If you have access to more than one tenant, select your account in the upper right. Set your session to the Azure AD tenant you wish to use.
3. Under "**Manage"** in the side menu, click App Registrations > New Registration.

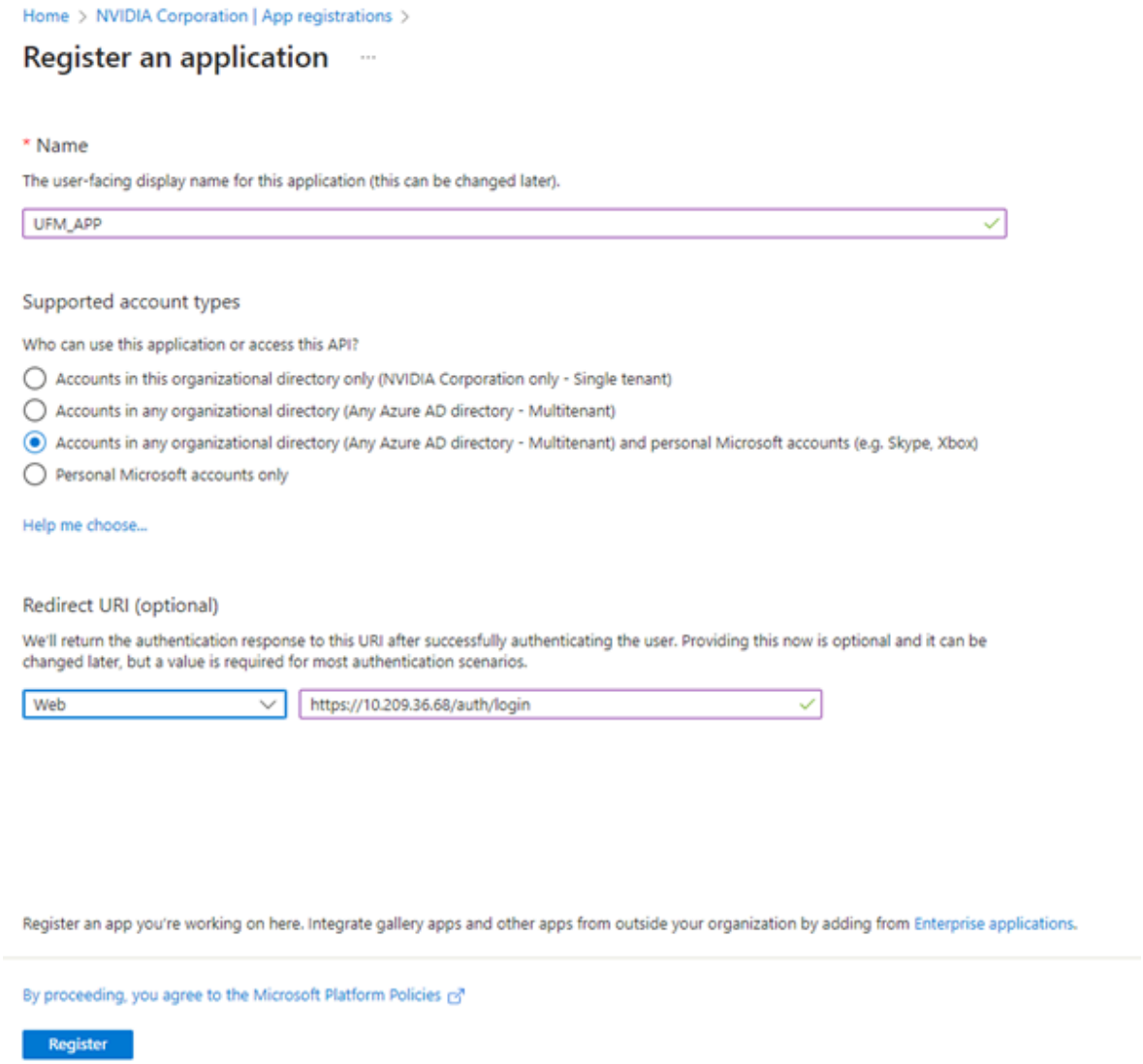


4. Provide the application details:

    1. **Name**: Enter a descriptive name.

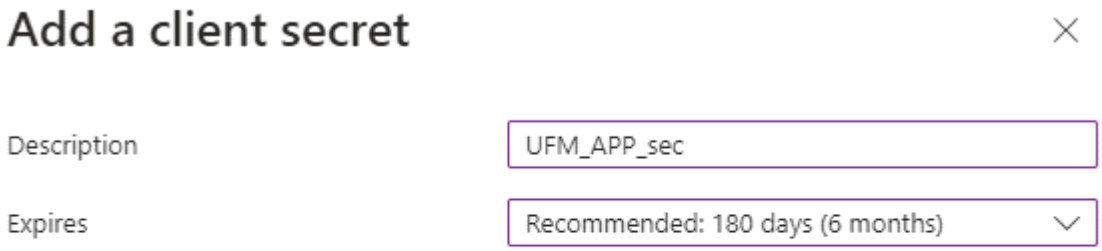
    2. **Supported account types**: Account types that are allowed to login and use the registered application.

    3. **Redirect URL**: select the app type **Web**, and Add the following redirect URL https:///auth/login



Then, click **Register**. The app's **Overview** page opens.

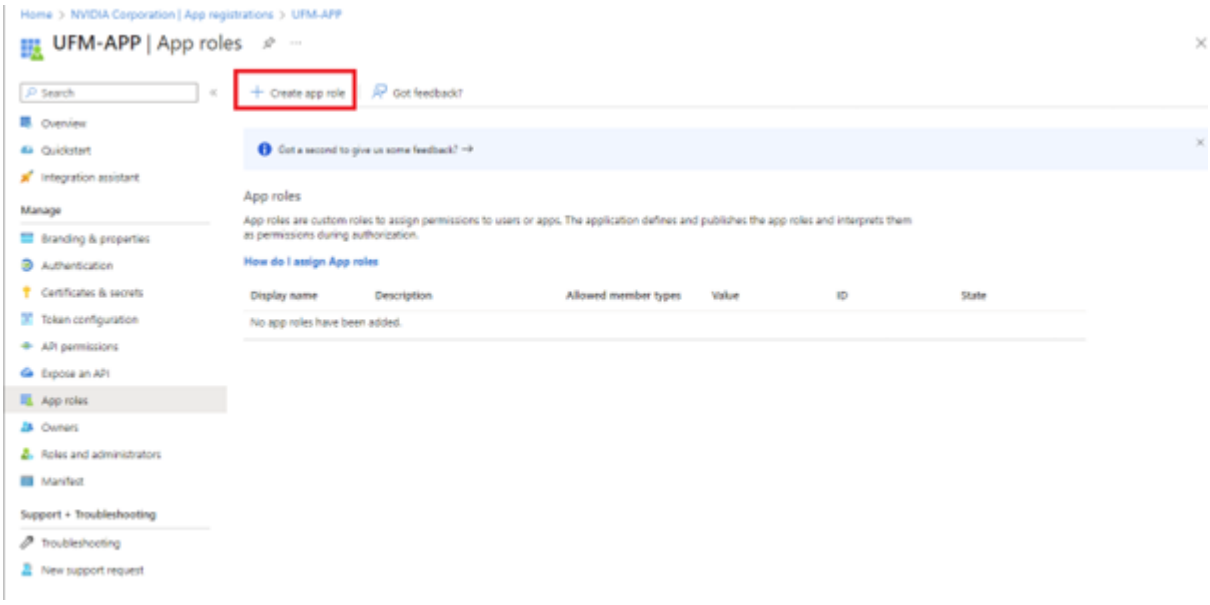
5. Under **Manage** in the side menu, click **Certificates & Secrets** > New client secret.



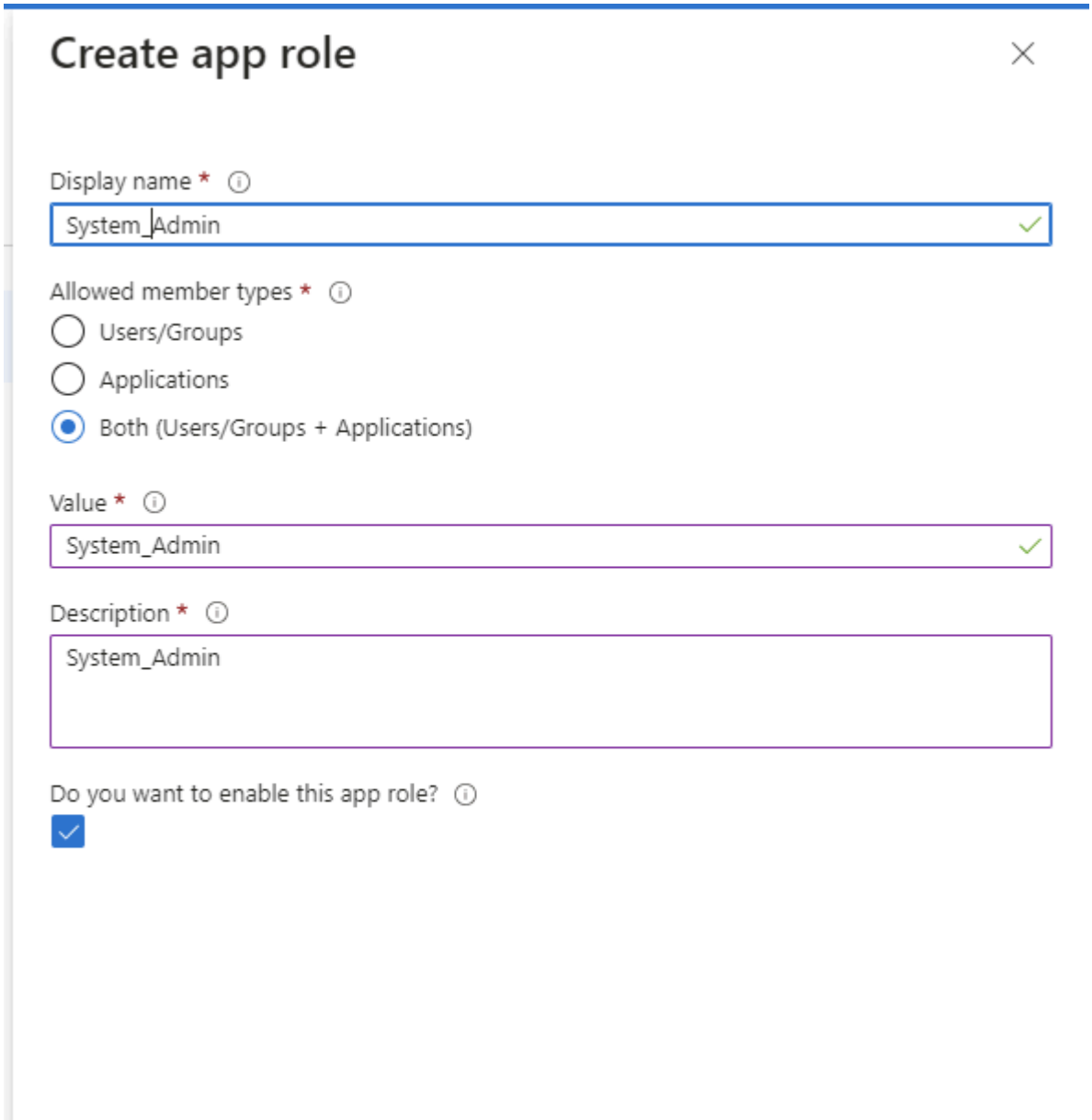
Provide a description for the client secret and set an expiration time, then click "**Add**."

6. Copy the client secret key value which will be needed to configure the UFM with Azure AD (Please note that the value of the generated secret will be hidden and will not be able to be copied/read after you leave the page.

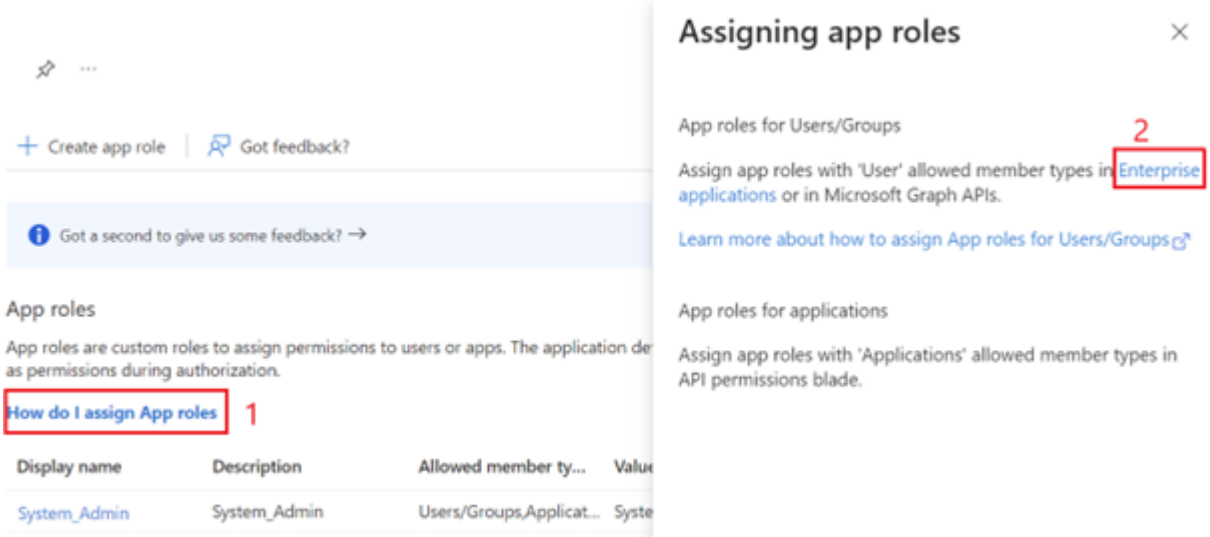
   Under "**Manage"** in the side menu, click App roles > Create app role.

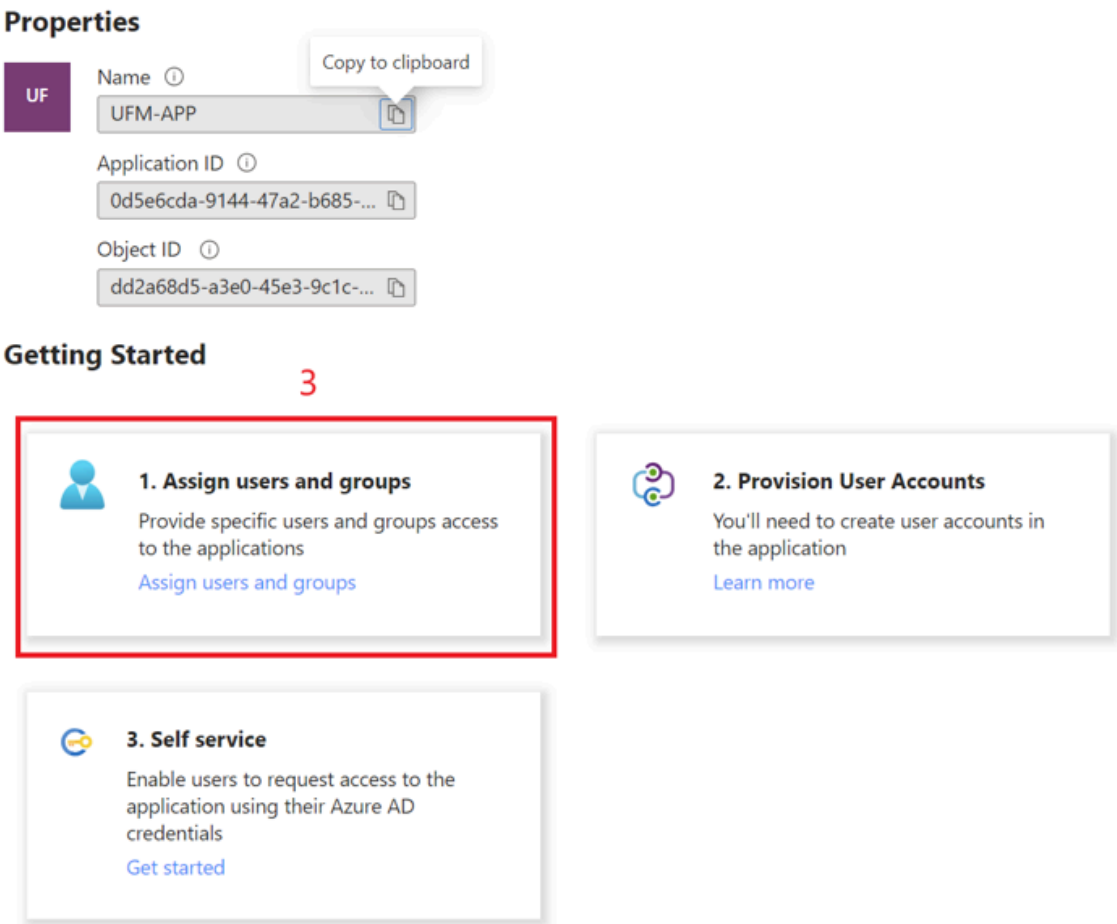


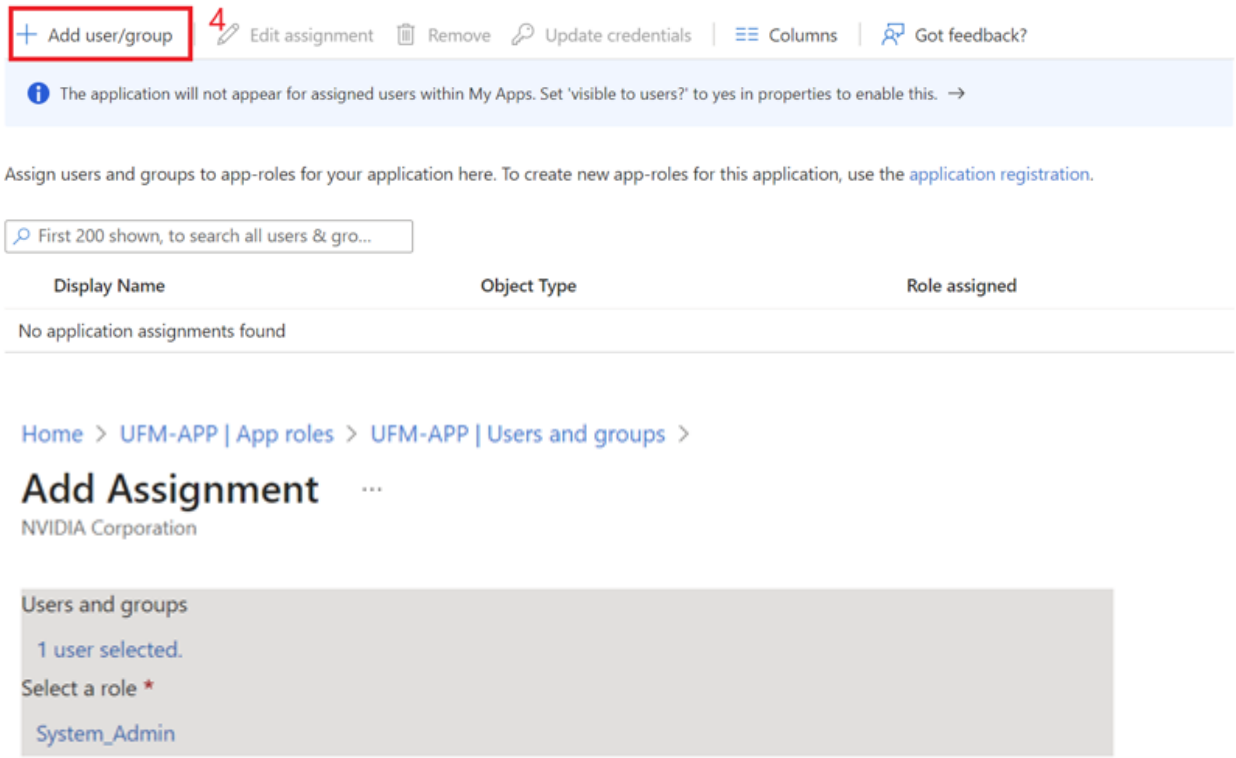
7. Provide the role details. Please note that the role value must be a valid UFM role; otherwise, the login will fail.



8. Assign the created role to the user. Follow the below steps:


Create app role
Got feedback?
Got a second to give us some feedback?
App roles
App roles are custom roles to assign permissions to users or apps. The application de
as permissions during authorization.
How do I assign App roles
1
Display name
Description
Allowed member ty...
Value
System_Admin
System_Admin
Users/Groups,Applicat...
Syste
Assigning app roles
App roles for Users/Groups
2
Assign app roles with 'User' allowed member types in Enterprise applications or in Microsoft Graph APIs.
Learn more about how to assign App roles for Users/Groups
App roles for applications
Assign app roles with 'Applications' allowed member types in API permissions blade.


Properties
UF
Name
Copy to clipboard
UFM-APP
Application ID
0d5e6cda-9144-47a2-b685-...
Object ID
dd2a68d5-a3e0-45e3-9c1c-...
Getting Started
3
1. Assign users and groups
Provide specific users and groups access to the applications
Assign users and groups
2. Provision User Accounts
You'll need to create user accounts in the application
Learn more
3. Self service
Enable users to request access to the application using their Azure AD credentials
Get started



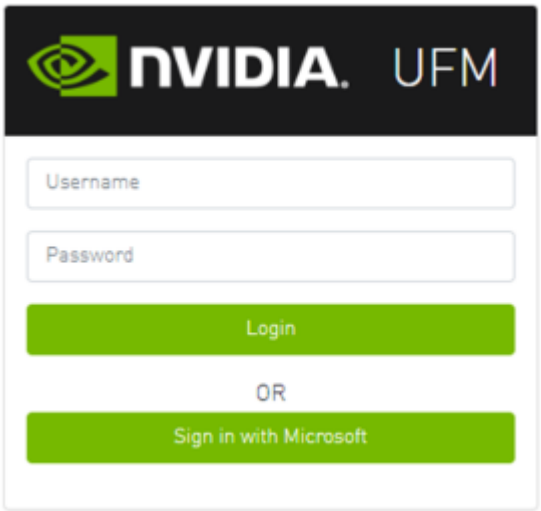
9. Click on "**Overview**" in the side menu to view the application information, such as tenant ID, client ID, and other details.

Enable Azure Authentication From UFM

Azure authentication is disabled by default. To enable it, please refer to Enabling Azure AD Authentication.

Azure Authentication Login Page

After enabling and configuring Azure AD authentication, an additional button will appear on the primary UFM login page labeled 'Sign In with Microsoft,' which will leads to the main Microsoft sign-in page:



Kerberos Authentication

Kerberos is a network authentication protocol designed to provide strong authentication for client-server applications by using secret-key cryptography.

The Kerberos protocol works on the basis of tickets, it helps ensure that communication between various entities in a network is secure. It uses symmetric-key cryptography, which means both the client and servers share secret keys for encrypting and decrypting communication.

To enable Kerberos Authentication, refer to Enabling Kerberos Authentication.

Setting Up Kerberos Server Machine

To set up a system as a Kerberos server, perform the following:

1. Install the required packages:

```
#Redhat
sudo yum install krb5-libs krb5-server
# Ubuntu
sudo apt-get install krb5-kdc krb5-admin-server
```

2. Edit the Kerberos configuration file '`/etc/krb5.conf`' to reflect your realm, domain and other settings:

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = YOUR-REALM

[realms]
    YOUR-REALM = {
        kdc = your-kdc-server
        admin_server = your-admin-server
    }

[domain_realm]
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
```

3. Use the `kdb5_util` command to create the Kerberos database:

```
kdb5_util create -r YOUR-REALM -s
```

4. Add administrative principals:

```
 Kadmin.local addprinc -randkey HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

5. Start KDC and Kadmin services:

```
sudo systemctl start krb5kdc kadmin
sudo systemctl enable krb5kdc kadmin
```

6. Generate a keytab file. The keytab file contains the secret key for a principal and is used to authenticate the service.

```
 kadmin.local ktadd -k /path/to/your-keytab-file HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

Replace `/path/to/your-keytab-file` with the actual path where you want to store the keytab file.

Setting Up Kerberos Client Machine

Follow the below steps to set up a system as a Kerberos client.

1. Install the required packages. When installing the UFM, the following packages will be installed as dependencies:

```
#Redhat
krb5-libs krb5-workstation mod_auth_gssapi
# Ubuntu
krb5-config krb5-user libapache2-mod-auth-gssapi
```

2. Configure the /etc/krb5.conf file to reflect your realm, domain, local names map and other settings:

```
kinit -k -t /path/to/your-keytab-file HTTP/YOUR-HOST-NAME@YOUR-REALM
```

```
[libdefaults]
    default_realm = YOUR-REALM

[realms]
```

```
    YOUR-REALM = {
        kdc = your-kdc-server
        admin_server = your-admin-server
        auth_to_local_names = {
            your-principle-name = your-local-user
        }

    }

[domain_realm]
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
    your-domain = YOUR-REALM
```

3. Copy the keytab file from the Kerberos server to the machine where your service runs (the client). It is important to ensure that it is kept confidential.

   Please ensure that the keytab file exists and that Apache has the necessary read permissions to access the keytab file; otherwise, Kerberos authentication will not function properly.

4. Obtain a Kerberos ticket-granting ticket (TGT):

5. Enable Kerberos Authentication from UFM. Kerberos authentication is disabled by default. To enable it, please refer to Enabling Kerberos Authentication.

6. Test the Kerberos Authentication. You can use curl to test whether the user can authenticate to UFM REST APIs using Kerberos.

```
curl --negotiate -i -u : -k 'https://ufmc-eos01/ufmRestKrb/app/tokens'
```

UFM Server Health Monitoring

The UFM Server Health Monitoring module is a standalone module that monitors UFM resources and processes according to the settings in the */opt/ufm/files/conf/UFMHealthConfiguration.xml* file.

For example:

- Each monitored resource or process has its own failure condition (number of retries and/or timeout), which you can configure.
- If a test fails, UFM will perform a *corrective operation*, if defined for the process, for example, to restart the process. You can change the configured corrective operation. If the corrective operation is set to "None", after the defined number of failures, the *give-up* operation is performed.
- If a test reaches the configured threshold for the number of retries, the health monitoring initiates the *give-up* operation defined for the process, for example, UFM failover or stop.
- By default, events and alarms are sent when a process fails, and they are also recorded in the internal log file.

Each process runs according to its own defined schedule, which you can change in the configuration file.

Changes to the configuration file take effect only after a UFM Server restart. (It is possible to kill and run in background the process nohup python /opt/ufm/ufmhealth/UfmHealthRunner.pyo &.)

You can also use the configuration file to improve disk space management by configuring:

- How often to purge MySQL binary log files.
- When to delete compressed UFM log files (according to free disk space).

The settings in the */opt/ufm/files/conf/UFMHealthConfiguration.xml* file are also used to generate the UFM Health Report.

The following section describes the configuration file options for UFM server monitoring.

UFM Health Configuration

The UFM health configuration file contains three sections:

- Supported Operations—This section describes all the operations that can be used in tests, and their parameters.
- Supported Tests—This section describes all the tests. Each test includes:
    - The main test operation.
    - A corrective operation, if the main operation fails.
    - A give-up operation, if the main operation continues to fail after the corrective operation and defined number of retries.

  The number of retries and timeout is also configured for each test operation.
- Test Schedule - This section lists the tests in the order in which they are performed and their configured frequency.

The following table describes the default settings in the */opt/ufm/files/conf/UFMHealthConfiguration.xml* file for each test. The tests are listed in the order in which they are performed in the default configuration file.

You might need to modify the default values depending on the size of your fabric.

For example, in a large fabric, the SM might not be responsive for *sminfo* for a long time; therefore, it is recommended to increase the values for timeout and number of retries for **SMResponseTest**.

Recommended configurations for *SMResponseTest* are:

- For a fabric with 5000 nodes:
    - Number of retries = 12
    - Frequency = 10
- For a fabric with 10000 nodes:
    - Number of retries = 12

- Frequency = 20

Test Name / Description	Test Operation	Corrective (if Test Op
CpuUsageTest Checks total CPU utilization.	CPUTest Tests that overall CPU usage does not exceed 80% (this percentage is configurable).	None If UFM Eve Manageme it is autom initiated wl operation f
AvailableDiskSpaceTest Checks available disk space.	FreeDiskTest Tests that disk space usage for */opt/ufm* does not exceed 90% (this percentage is configurable).	CleanDisk Delete con log files un
CheckIBFabricInterface Checks state of active fabric interface.	IBInterfaceTest Tests that active fabric interface is up.	BringUpIBI Bring up th interface
CheckIBFabricInterfaceStandby (HA only) Checks state of fabric interface on standby.	IBInterfaceTestOnStandby Tests that fabric interface on standby is up.	None
MemoryTest Checks total memory usage.	MemoryUsageTest Tests that memory usage does not exceed 90% (this percentage is configurable).	None
SMProcessTest Checks status of the OpenSM service.	SMRunningTest Tests that the SM process is running.	RestartPro Restart the
SMResponseTest Checks responsiveness of SM (when SM process is running).	SMTest Tests SM responsiveness by sending the sminfo query to SM.	None
IbpmTest Checks status of the IBPM (Performance Manager) service.	ProcessIsRunningTest Tests that the IBPM service is running.	RestartPro Restart the
ModelMainTest Checks status of the main UFM service	ProcessIsRunningTest Tests that the UFM service is running.	RestartPro Restart the

Test Name / Description	Test Operation	Corrective (if Test Op
HttpdTest Checks status of the httpd service.	ProcessIsRunningTest Tests that the httpd service is running.	RestartPro Restart the
PluginIsRunningTest Checks status of the UFM plugin. Checking if UFM plugins are running.	Is[plugin name]PluginRunning Test for deployed plugins if they are up and running and operational.	RestartPlu Start plugi running or if not opera
UFMServerVersionTest Checks UFM software version and build.	UfmVersionTest Returns UFM software version information.	None
UFMServerLicenseTest Checks UFM License information.	UfmLicenseTest Returns UFM License information.	None
UFMServerHAConfigurationTest (HA only) Checks the configuration on master and standby.	UfmHAConfigurationTest Returns information about the master and standby UFM servers.	None
UFMMemoryTest Checks available UFM memory.	UfmMemoryUsageTest Tests that UFM memory usage does not exceed 80% (this percentage is configurable).	None
UFMCpuUsageTest Checks UFM CPU utilization.	CPUTest Tests that UFM CPU usage does not exceed 60% (this percentage is configurable).	None
CheckDrbdTcpConnectionPerformanceTest (HA only) Checks the tcp connection between master and standby	TcpConnectionPerformanceTest Tests that bandwidth is greater than 100 Mb/sec and latency is less than 70 usec (configurable).	None
CheckGvSqliteCorruptionTest	CheckSqliteCorruptionTest	None

Note

The Supported Operations section of the configuration file includes additional optional operations that can be used as corrective

operations or give-up operations.

UFM Core Files Tracking

To receive a notification every time OpenSM or ibpm creates a core dump, please refer to the list of all current core dumps of OpenSM and ibpm in the UFM health report.

To receive core dump notifications, do the following:

1. Set the core_dumps_directory field in the gv.cfg file to point to the location where all core dumps are created (by default, this location is set to /tmp).

```
core_dumps_directory = /tmp
```

2. Set the naming convention for the core dump file. The name must include the directory configured in the step above.

   The convention we recommend is:

```
echo "/tmp/%t.core.%e.%p.%h" > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
```

3. Make sure core dumps directory setting is persistent between reboots. Add the kernel.core_pattern parameter with the desired file name format to the /etc/systctl.conf file. Example:

```
kernel.core_pattern=/tmp/%t.core.%e.%p.%h
```

4. Configure the core file size to be unlimited.

```
ulimit -c unlimited
```

5. (Only on UFM HA master) Update the UFM configuration file gv.cfg to enable core dump tracking.

```
track_core_dumps = yes
```

Example of Health Configuration

The default configuration for the overall memory test in the *opt/ufm/files/conf/UFMHealthConfiguration.xml* file is:

```
<Test Name="MemoryTest" NumOfRetriesBeforeGiveup="3"
RetryTimeoutInSeconds="10">
    <TestOperation Name="MemoryUsageTest">
        <Parameters>
            <Parameter Name="ThresholdInPercents" Value="90"/>
        </Parameters>
    </TestOperation>
    <CorrectiveOperation Name="None"/>
    <GiveupOperation Name="None"/>
</Test>
```

This configuration tests the available memory. If memory usage exceeds 90%, the test is repeated up to 3 times at 10 second intervals, or until memory usage drops to below 90%. No corrective action is taken and no action is taken after 3 retries.

To test with a usage threshold of 80%, and to initiate UFM failover or stop UFM after three retries, change the configuration to:

```
<Test Name="MemoryTest" NumOfRetriesBeforeGiveup="3"
RetryTimeoutInSeconds="10">
    <TestOperation Name="MemoryUsageTest">
        <Parameters>
```

```
            <Parameter Name="ThresholdInPercents" Value="80"/>
        </Parameters>
    </TestOperation>
    <CorrectiveOperation Name="None"/>
    <GiveupOperation Name="UFMFailoverOrStop"/>
</Test>
```

Event Burst Management

UFM event burst management can lower the overall CPU usage following an event burst by suppressing events. Event burst management is configured in the *gv.cfg* configuration file.

When the overall CPU usage exceeds the threshold configured by the CpuUsageTest in the */opt/ufm/files/conf/UFMHealthConfiguration.xml* file, a High CPU Utilization event occurs.

This event initiates the UFM event burst management, which:

- Suppresses events. The default level of suppression enables critical events only.
- If, after a specified period of time (30 seconds, by default), no further High CPU Utilization event occurs, the UFM server enables all events.

To modify Event burst management configuration, change the following parameters in the gv. cfg file:

```
# The events' level in case events are suppressed (the possible
levels are disable_all_events, enable_critical_events, and
enable_all_events)
# The entire feature can be turned off using the level
"enable_all_events"
suppress_events_level = enable_critical_events
# The amount of time in seconds which events are suppressed
suppress_events_timeout = 30
```

Events and Alarms

UFM offers comprehensive diagnostics for your InfiniBand fabric, covering a range of categories:

1. Fabric configurations
2. Fabric topology
3. Hardware issues
4. Communication errors
5. Maintenance
6. Security
7. Switch module status
8. NVIDIA SHARP notifications

Events are notifications generated by UFM, indicating issues within the mentioned categories in the InfiniBand fabric. On the other hand, alerts are urgent notifications derived from events (many events can be configured as alarms based on customer preferences).

These detections are performed both before running applications and during standard operation. They help troubleshoot and notify network administrators of potential network issues before they escalate.

Events can originate from various sources:

- SM traps
- SHARP AM traps
- UFM internal analysis, encompassing:
    - Internal detection of topology changes
    - Internal fabric analysis (based on IBDiagnet)

    - Internal monitoring of managed switches
    - Maintenance activities (device action tracking, licensing, cable integrity)
- Threshold-crossing events determined by telemetry counter readings

	WebUI	REST API
Events	UFM events can be viewed via the Events and Alarms WebUI view. Refer to Events & Alarms	Events REST API
	For device-specific events, refer to the Events and Alarms	N/A
	Configuration of events is managed within the Events Policy Tab in the Settings window	Events Policy REST API
Alarms	UFM alarms can be viewed via the Events and Alarms WebUI view. Refer to Events & Alarms	Alarms REST API
	Configuration of alarms is managed within the Events Policy in the Settings window	N/A

For showing all the UFM-supported events, refer to Threshold-Crossing Events Reference.

Threshold-Crossing Events Reference

This reference lists the threshold-based events that UFM supports, each including a set of attributes listed below. You can view these messages through Events & Alarms. For details about configuring notifications for these events, refer to Configuring Event Management.

- **Event ID**: Unique event identifier
- **Event Name**: Short description of the event
- **To log**: A flag which defines whether the event will be sent to UFM events log or not (1 or 0, respectively).
- **Alarm**: A flag which defines whether UFM alarm is generated when the specified event is triggered by UFM (1 means an alarm is generated). Alarms are used to allow a notification with significant indication.
- **Default Severity**: Indicates the alarm severity (Info, Warning, Minor, Critical)

- **Default Threshold**: Event dependent threshold (for example, event occurrence, counter threshold or temperature threshold).
- **Default TTL**: TTL (Alarm Time to Live) sets the time during which the alarm on the event is visible on UFM Web UI. TTL is defined in seconds. CAUTION: Setting the TTL to 0 makes the alarm permanent, meaning that the alarm does not disappear from the Web UI until cleared manually.
- **Related Object**: The object (context) to which the UFM event is related to (port, switch, gateway, grid, etc).
- **Category**: Indicates the category to which the event is related to.
- **Source**: Indicates the origin source of the specified event (SM, Telemetry, Licensing, UFM)

For information about defining event policy, see Configuring Event Management.

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
64	GID Address In Service	1	0	Info	1
65	GID Address Out of Service	1	0	Warning	1
66	New MCast Group Created	1	0	Info	1
67	MCast Group Deleted	1	0	Info	1
110	Symbol Error	1	1	Warning	200
111	Link Error Recovery	1	1	Minor	1
112	Link Downed	1	1	Critical	1
113	Port Receive Errors	1	1	Minor	5
114	Port Receive Remote Physical Errors	0	0	Minor	5
115	Port Receive Switch Relay Errors	1	1	Minor	999
116	Port Xmit Discards	1	1	Minor	200

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
117	Port Xmit Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200
118	Port Receive Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200
119	Local Link Integrity Errors	1	1	Minor	5
120	Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	1	1	Minor	100
121	VL15 Dropped	1	1	Minor	50
122	Congested Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	10
123	Port Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	95
130	Non-optimal link width	1	1	Minor	1
134	T4 Port Congested Bandwidth	1	1	Warning	10
141	Flow Control Update Watchdog Timer Expired	1	0	Warning	1
144	Capability Mask Modified	1	0	Info	1
145	System Image GUID changed	1	0	Info	1
156	Link Speed Enforcement Disabled	1	0	Critical	0
250	Running in Limited Mode	1	1	Critical	1
251	Switching to Limited Mode	1	1	Critical	1
252	License Expired	1	1	Warning	1
253	Duplicated licenses	1	0	Critical	1
254	License Limit Exceeded	1	0	Critical	1
255	License is About to Expire	1	0	Warning	1
256	Bad M_Key	1	0	Minor	1
257	Bad P_Key	1	0	Minor	1

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
258	Bad Q_Key	1	0	Minor	1	
259	Bad P_Key Switch External Port	1	0	Critical	1	
328	Link is Up	1	0	Info	1	
329	Link is Down	1	0	Warning	1	
331	Node is Down	1	0	Warning	1	
332	Node is Up	1	0	Info	1	
336	Port Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	
337	Port Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	
338	Device Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	
339	Device Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	
344	Partial Switch ASIC Failure	1	1	Critical	1	
370	Gateway Ethernet Link State Changed	1	0	Warning	1	
371	Gateway Reregister Event Received	1	0	Warning	1	
372	Number of Gateways Changed	1	0	Warning	1	
373	Gateway will be Rebooted	1	0	Warning	1	
374	Gateway Reloading Finished	1	0	Info	1	
380	Switch Upgrade Error	1	1	Critical	1	
381	Switch Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	
328	Module status NOT PRESENT	1	1	Warning	1	
383	Host Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	
384	Switch Module Powered Off	1	1	Info	1	
385	Switch FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	
386	Switch SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	
387	Switch Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	
388	Host FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	
389	Host SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	
391	Switch Module Removed	1	0	Info	1	

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
392	Module Temperature Threshold Reached	1	0	Info	40	
393	Switch Module Added	1	0	Info	1	
394	Module Status FAULT	1	1	Critical	1	
395	Device Action Started	1	0	Info	1	
396	Site Action Started	1	0	Info	1	
397	Site Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	
398	Switch Chip Added	1	0	Info	1	
399	Switch Chip Removed	1	0	Critical	1	
403	Device Pending Reboot	1	1	Warning	0	
404	System Information is missing	1	1	Warning	1	
405	Switch Identity Validation Failed	1	1	Warning	1	
406	Switch System Information is missing	1	1	Waring	1	
407	COMEX Ambient Temperature Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	60	
408	Switch is Unresponsive	1	1	Critical	1	
502	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	
506	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	
508	Core Dump Created	1	1	Info	1	
510	SM Failover	0	1	Critical	1	
511	SM State Change	0	1	Info	1	

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
512	SM UP	0	1	Info	1
513	SM System Log Message	0	1	Minor	1
514	SM LID Change	0	1	Warning	1
515	Fabric Health Report Info	1	1	Info	1
516	Fabric Health Report Warning	1	1	Warning	1
517	Fabric Health Report Error	1	1	Critical	1
518	UFM-related process is down	1	1	Critical	1
519	Logs purge failure	1	1	Minor	1
520	Restart of UFM-related process succeeded	1	1	Info	1
521	UFM is being stopped	1	1	Critical	1
522	UFM is being restarted	1	1	Critical	1
523	UFM failover is being attempted	1	1	Info	1
524	UFM cannot connect to DB	1	1	Critical	1
525	Disk utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1
526	Memory utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1
527	CPU utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1
528	Fabric interface is down	1	1	Critical	1
529	UFM standby server problem	1	1	Critical	1
530	SM is down	1	1	Critical	1
531	DRBD Bad Condition	1	1	Critical	1
532	Remote UFM-SM Sync	1	1	Info	1
533	Remote UFM-SM problem	1	1	Critical	1
535	MH Purge Failed	1	1	Warning	1

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
536	UFM Health Watchdog Info	1	1	Info	1	
537	UFM Health Watchdog Critical	1	1	Critical	1	
538	Time Diff Between HA Servers	1	1	Warning	1	
539	DRBD TCP Connection Performance	1	1	Warning	1	
540	Daily Report Completed successfully	1	0	Info	1	
541	Daily Report Completed with Error	1	0	Minor	1	
542	Daily Report Failed	1	0	Critical	1	
543	Daily Report Mail Sent successfully	1	0	Info	1	
544	Daily Report Mail Sent Failed	1	0	Minor	1	
545	SM is not responding	1	1	Critical	1	
560	User Connected					
561	User Disconnected					
602	UFM Server Failover	1	1	Critical	1	
603	Events Suppression	1	0	Critical	0	
604	Report Succeeded	1	1	Info	1	
605	Report Failed	1	1	Critical	1	
606	Correction Attempts Paused	1	0	Warning	1	
701	Non-optimal Link Speed	1	1	Minor	1	
702	Unhealthy IB Port	1	1	Warning	1	
703	Fabric Collector Connected	1	0	Info	1	
704	Fabric Collector Disconnected	1	1	Critical	1	
750	High data retransmission count on port	1	1	Warning	500	
901	Fabric Configuration Started	0	1	Info	1	
902	Fabric Configuration Completed	0	1	Info	1	

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
903	Fabric Configuration Failed	0	1	Critical	1	
904	Device Configuration Failure	0	1	Critical	1	
905	Device Configuration Timeout	0	1	Critical	1	
906	Provisioning Validation Failure	0	1	Critical	1	
907	Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	
908	Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	
909	Director Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	
910	Director Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	
911	Module Temperature Low Threshold Reached	1	1	Warning	60	
912	Module Temperature High Threshold Reached	1	1	Critical	60	
913	Module High Voltage	1	1	Warning	10	
914	Module High Current	1	1	Warning	10	
915	BER_ERROR	1	1	Critical	1e-8	
916	BER_WARNING	1	1	Warning	1e-13	
917	SYMBOL_BER_ERROR	1	1	Critical	10	
918	High Symbol BER reported	1	1	Warning	10	
919	Cable Temperature High	1	1	Critical	0	
920	Cable Temperature Low	1	1	Critical	0	
1300	SM_SAKEY_VIOLATION	1	1	Warning		
1301	SM_SGID_SPOOFED	1	1	Warning		
1302	SM_RATE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		
1303	SM_MULTICAST_GROUPS_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		
1304	SM_SERVICES_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		
1305	SM_EVENT_SUBSCRIPTION_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
1306	Unallowed SM was detected in the fabric	1	1	Warning	0
1307	SMInfo SET request was received from unallowed SM	1	1	Warning	0
1309	SM was detected with non-matching SMKey	1	1	Warning	0
1310	Duplicated node GUID was detected	1	1	Critical	1
1311	Duplicated port GUID was detected	1	1	Critical	1
1312	Switch was Rebooted	1	1	Info	1
1315	Topo Config File Error	1	1	Critical	1
1316	Topo Config Subnet Mismatch	1	1	Critical	1
1400	High Ambient Temperature	1	1	Warning	0
1401	High Fluid Temperature	1	1	Warning	0
1402	Low Fluid Level	1	1	Warning	0
1403	Low Supply Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1404	High Supply Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1405	Low Return Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1406	High Return Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1407	High Differential Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1408	Low Differential Pressure	1	1	Warning	0
1409	System Fail Safe	1	1	Warning	0
1410	Fault Critical	1	1	Critical	0
1411	Fault Pump1	1	1	Critical	0
1412	Fault Pump2	1	1	Critical	0
1413	Fault Fluid Level Critical	1	1	Critical	0

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
1414	Fault Fluid Over Temperature	1	1	Critical	0	
1415	Fault Primary DC	1	1	Critical	0	
1416	Fault Redundant DC	1	1	Critical	0	
1417	Fault Fluid Leak	1	1	Critical	0	
1418	Fault Sensor Failure	1	1	Critical	0	
1419	Cooling Device Monitoring Error	1	0	Critical	0	
1420	Cooling Device Communication Error	1	1	Critical	0	
1500	New cable detected	1	0	Info	1	
1502	Cable detected in a new location	1	0	Warning	1	
1503	Duplicate Cable Detected	1	0	Critical	1	
1315	Topo Config File Error	1	1	Critical	1	
1504	SHARP Allocation Succeeded	1	1	Info	1	
1505	SHARP Allocation Failed	1	0	Warning	1	
1506	SHARP Deallocation Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	
1507	SHARP Deallocation Failed	1	0	Warning	1	
1508	Device Collect System Dump Started	1	0	Info	1	
1509	Device Collect System Dump Finished	1	0	Info	1	
1510	Device Collect System Dump Error	1	0	Critical	1	
1511	Virtual Port Added	1	0	Info	1	
1512	Virtual Port Removed	1	0	Warning	1	
1513	Burn Cables Transceivers Started	1	0	Info	1	
1514	Burn Cables Transceivers Finished	1	0	Info	1	
1515	Burn Cables Transceivers Failed	1	0	Warning	1	
1516	Activate Cables Transceivers FW Finished	1	0	Info	1	
1517	Activate Cables Transceivers FW Failed	1	0	Warning	1	

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
1520	Aggregation Node Discovery Failed	1	0	Critical	1	
1521	Job Started	1	0	Info	1	
1522	Job Ended	1	0	Info	1	
1523	Job Start Failed	1	0	Critical	1	
1524	Job Error	1	0	Critical	1	
1525	Trap QP Error	1	0	Critical	1	
1526	Trap Invalid Request	1	0	Critical	1	
1527	Trap Sharp Error	1	0	Critical	1	
1528	Trap QP Alloc timeout	1	0	Critical	1	
1529	Trap AMKey Violation	1	0	Critical	1	
1530	Unsupported Trap	1	0	Critical	1	
1531	Reservation Updated	1	0	Info	1	
1532	Sharp is not Responding	1	0	Critical	1	
1533	Agg Node Active	1	0	Info	1	
1534	Agg Node Inactive	1	0	Warning	1	
1535	Trap AMKey Violation Triggered by AM	1	0	Warning	1	

Event ID	Event Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	
1550	Guids Were Added to Pkey	1	0	Info	1	
1551	Guids Were Removed from Pkey	1	0	Info	1	
1600	VS/CC Classes Key Violation					
1602	PCI Speed Degradation Warning	1	1	Warning	1	
1603	PCI Width Degradation Warning	1	1	Warning	1	
1609	In Service Switch Upgrade isolate action	1	1	Warning	1	
1610	In Service Switch Upgrade Deisolate action	1	1	Warning	1	

Reports

UFM reports provide summarized information about selected topics. Through the different UFM WebUI tabs, you can create reports that run a series of checks on UFM components.

The table below summarizes the types of reports and provides useful links for more information.

Report Type	Description	WebUI	REST API
UFM Health Report	A report that run a series of checks related to UFM server health, including CPU, memory, license, configurations and disk monitoring.	UFM Health Tab	Reports REST API
Fabric Health Report	Through the Fabric Health tab, you can access the fabric health reports. There are two kinds of reports: • Custom Reports - The user can generate a report that runs a series of checks on the fabric on demand. • Periodic Reports - An automatically generated report that is periodically generated by the UFM.	Fabric Health Tab	Reports REST API Periodic Fabric Health REST API
Topology Comparison Report	Reports on topology comparison, available as: • Periodic Comparison - allows users to compare the current fabric topology with a preset master topology. • Custom Comparison - compares user-defined topology with the current fabric topology.	Topology Compare Tab	Topology Compare REST API
Daily Reports	The Daily Report feature collects, analyzes, and reports the most significant issues of the fabric in the last 24 hours	Daily Reports Tab	N/A

Telemetry

UFM Telemetry allows the collection and monitoring of InfiniBand fabric port statistics, such as network bandwidth, congestion, errors, latency, and more.

UFM provides a range of telemetry capabilities:

- Real-time monitoring views
- Monitoring of multiple attributes
- Intelligent Counters for error and congestion counters
- InfiniBand port-based error counters
- InfiniBand congestion XmitWait counter-based congestion measurement
- InfiniBand port-based bandwidth data

The telemetry session panels support the following actions:

- Rearrangement via a straightforward drag-and-drop function
- Resizing by hovering over the panel's border

There are two methods for managing telemetry instances:

1. **Legacy Mode (via UFM)**: In this mode, telemetry instances are invoked during UFM startup and fully managed by UFM.
2. **UTM Mode (via UFM Telemetry Manager)**: In this mode, telemetry instances are managed by the UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) plugin.

By default, the system operates in legacy mode. To switch to UTM mode:

1. Start UFM.
2. Deploy and enable the UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin

3. Edit the `/opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg` configuration file, and under the [Telemetry] section, set the following flags to `false`:
   - `primary_telemetry_legacy_mode = false`
   - `secondary_telemetry_legacy_mode = false`
4. Save and close the `gv.cfg` file.
5. Restart UFM (or simply restart the telemetry service).

Telemetry Instance	Description	REST API
High-Frequency (Primary) Telemetry Instance	A default telemetry session that collects a predefined set of ~30 counters covering bandwidth, congestion, and error metrics, which UFM analyzes and reports. These counters are used for: • Default Telemetry Session - An ongoing session used by the UFM to display UFM WebUI dashboard charts information and for monitoring and analyzing ports threshold events (the session interval is 30 secs by default) • Real-Time Telemetry - allows users to define live telemetry sessions for monitoring small subsets of devices or ports and a selected set of counters. For more information, refer to Telemetry - User-Defined Sessions. • Historical Telemetry - based on the primary telemetry and collects statistical data from all fabric ports and stores them in an internal UFM SQLite database (the session interval is 5 mins by default)	For Default and Real-time Telemetry: Monitoring REST API For Historical Telemetry: History Telemetry Sessions REST API → History Telemetry Sessions
Low-Frequency (Secondary) Telemetry Instance	Operates automatically upon UFM startup, offering an extended scope of 120 counters. For a list of the Secondary Telemetry Fields,	N/A

Telemetry Instance	Description	REST API
	refer to Low-Frequency (Secondary) Telemetry Fields.	

For direct telemetry endpoint access, which exposes the list of supported counters:

For the **High-Frequency (Primary) Telemetry Instance**, run the following command:

```
#curl -s 127.0.0.1:9001/csv/cset/converted_enterprise
```

For the **Low-Frequency (Secondary) Telemetry Instance**, run the following command:

```
#curl -s 127.0.0.1:9002/csv/xcset/low_freq_debug
```

Historical Telemetry Collection in UFM

Storage Considerations

UFM periodically collects fabric port statistics and saves them in its SQLite database. Before starting up UFM Enterprise, please consider the following disk space utilization for various fabric sizes and duration.

The measurements in the table below were taken with sampling interval set to once per 30 seconds.

> **Note**
>
> Be aware that the default sampling rate is once per 300 seconds. Disk utilization calculation should be adjusted accordingly.

Number of Nodes	Ports per Node	Storage per Hour	Storage per 15 Days	Storage per 30 Days
16	8	1.6 MB	576 MB (0.563 GB)	1152 MB (1.125 GB)
100	8	11 MB	3960 MB (3.867 GB)	7920 MB (7.734 GB)
500	8	50 MB	18000 MB (17.58 GB)	36000 MB (35.16 GB)
1000	8	100 MB	36000 MB (35.16 GB)	72000 MB (70.31 GB)

High-Frequency (Primary) Telemetry Fields

The following is a list of available counters which includes a variety of metrics related to timestamps, port and node information, error statistics, firmware versions, temperatures, cable details, power levels, and various other telemetry-related data.

Field Name	Description
timestamp	timestamp
source_id	Node GUID
tag	N/A
node_guid	Node GUID
port_guid	Port GUID
port_num	Port Number
PortXmitDataExtended	Transmitted data rate per egress port in bytes passing through the port during the sample period
PortRcvDataExtended	The received data on the ingress port in bytes during the sample period
PortXmitPktsExtended	Total number of packets transmitted on the port.
PortRcvPktsExtended	Total number of packets received on the port

Field Name	Description
SymbolErrorCounterExtended	This counter provides information on error bits that were not corrected by phy correction mechanisms.
LinkErrorRecoveryCounterExtended	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
LinkDownedCounterExtended	Perf.PortCounters
PortRcvErrorsExtended	Total number of packets containing an error that were received on the port
PortRcvRemotePhysicalErrorsExtended	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
PortRcvSwitchRelayErrorsExtended	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded because they could not be forwarded by the switch relay.
PortXmitDiscardsExtended	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the port is down or congested.
PortXmitConstraintErrorsExtended	Total number of packets not transmitted from the switch physical port.
PortRcvConstraintErrorsExtended	Total number of packets received on the switch physical port that are discarded.
LocalLinkIntegrityErrorsExtended	The number of times that the count of local physical errors exceeded the threshold specified by LocalPhyErrors
ExcessiveBufferOverrunErrorsExtended	The number of times that OverrunErrors consecutive flow control update periods occurred, each having at least one overrun error
VL15DroppedExtended	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped due to resource limitations (e.g., lack of buffers) in the port
PortXmitWaitExtended	The time an egress port had data to send but could not send it due to lack of credits or arbitration - in time ticks within the sample-time window

Field Name	Description
hist[0-4]	Hist[i] give the number of FEC blocks that had RS-FEC symbols errors of value i or range of errors
infiniband_CBW	
Normalized_CBW	
NormalizedXW	
Normalized_XmitData	

Low-Frequency (Secondary) Telemetry Fields

The following is a list of available counters which includes a variety of metrics related to timestamps, port and node information, error statistics, firmware versions, temperatures, cable details, power levels, and various other telemetry-related data.

Field Name	Description
Node_GUID	node GUID
Device_ID	PCI device ID
node_description	node description
lid	lid
Port_Number	port number
port_label	port label
Phy_Manager_State	FW Phy Manager FSM state
phy_state	physical state
logical_state	Port Logical link state
Link_speed_active	ib link active speed
Link_width_active	ib link active widthsource_id
Active_FEC	Active FEC
Total_Raw_BER	Pre-FEC monitor parameters

Field Name	Description
Effective_BER	Post FEC monitor parameters
Symbol_BER	BER after all phy correction mechanism: post FEC + PLR monitor parameters
Raw_Errors_Lane_[0-3]	This counter provides information on error bits that were identified on lane X. When FEC is enabled this induction corresponds to corrected errors. In PRBS test mode, indicates the number of PRBS errors on lane X.
Effective_Errors	This counter provides information on error bits that were not corrected by FEC correction algorithm or that FEC is not active.
Symbol_Errors	This counter provides information on error bits that were not corrected by phy correction mechanisms.
Time_since_last_clear_Min	The time passed since the last counters clear event in msec. (physical layer statistical counters)
hist[0-15]	Hist[i] give the number of FEC blocks that had RS-FEC symbols errors of value i or range of errors
FW_Version	Node FW version
Chip_Temp	switch temperature
Link_Down	Perf.PortCounters(LinkDownedCounter)
Link_Down_IB	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.
LinkErrorRecoveryCounter	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
PlrRcvCodes	Number of received PLR codewords
PlrRcvCodeErr	The total number of rejected codewords received
PlrRcvUncorrectableCode	The number of uncorrectable codewords received
PlrXmitCodes	Number of transmitted PLR codewords
PlrXmitRetryCodes	The total number of codewords retransmitted
PlrXmitRetryEvents	The total number of retransmitted event
PlrSyncEvents	The number of sync events

Field Name	Description
HiRetransmissionRate	Recieved bandwidth loss due to codes retransmission
PlrXmitRetryCodesWithinTSecMax	The maximum number of retransmitted events in t sec window
link_partner_description	node description of the link partner
link_partner_node_guid	node_guid of the link partner
link_partner_lid	lid of the link partner
link_partner_port_num	port number of the link partner
Cable_PN	Vendor Part Number
Cable_SN	Vendor Serial Number
cable_technology	
cable_type	Cable/module type
cable_vendor	
cable_length	
cable_identifier	
vendor_rev	Vendor revision
cable_fw_version	
rx_power_lane_[0-7]	RX measured power
tx_power_lane_[0-7]	TX measured power
Module_Voltage	Internally measured supply voltage
Module_Temperature	Module temperature
fast_link_up_status	Indicates if fast link-up was performed in the link
time_to_link_up_ext_msec	Time in msec to link up from disable until phy up state. While the phy manager did not reach phy up state the timer will return 0.
Advanced_Status_Opcode	Status opcode: PHY FW indication
Status_Message	ASCII code message
down_blame	Which receiver caused last link down
local_reason_opcode	Opcde of link down reason - local

Field Name	Description
remote_reason_opcode	Opcde of link down reason - remote
e2e_reason_opcode	see local_reason_opcode for local reason opcode for remote reason opcode: local_reason_opcode+100
PortRcvRemotePhysicalErrors	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
PortRcvErrors	Total number of packets containing an error that were received on the port
PortXmitDiscards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the port is down or congested.
PortRcvSwitchRelayErrors	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded because they could not be forwarded by the switch relay.
ExcessiveBufferOverrunErrors	The number of times that OverrunErrors consecutive flow control update periods occurred, each having at least one overrun error
LocalLinkIntegrityErrors	The number of times that the count of local physical errors exceeded the threshold specified by LocalPhyErrors
PortRcvConstraintErrors	Total number of packets received on the switch physical port that are discarded.
PortXmitConstraintErrors	Total number of packets not transmitted from the switch physical port.
VL15Dropped	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped due to resource limitations (e.g., lack of buffers) in the port
PortXmitWait	The time an egress port had data to send but could not send it due to lack of credits or arbitration - in time ticks within the sample-time window
PortXmitDataExtended	Transmitted data rate per egress port in bytes passing through the port during the sample period
PortRcvDataExtended	The received data on the ingress port in bytes during the sample period
PortXmitPktsExtended	Total number of packets transmitted on the port.

Field Name	Description
PortRcvPktsExtended	Total number of packets received on the port
PortUniCastXmitPkts	Total number of unicast packets transmitted on all VLs from the port. This may include unicast packets with errors, and excludes link packets
PortUniCastRcvPkts	Total number of unicast packets, including unicast packets containing errors, and excluding link packets, received from all VLs on the port.
PortMultiCastXmitPkts	Total number of multicast packets transmitted on all VLs from the port. This may include multicast packets with errors.
PortMultiCastRcvPkts	Total number of multicast packets, including multicast packets containing errors received from all VLs on the port.
SyncHeaderErrorCounter	Count of errored block sync header on one or more lanes
PortSwLifetimeLimitDiscards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the Switch Lifetime Limit was exceeded. Applies to switches only.
PortSwHOQLifetimeLimitDiscards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the switch HOQ Lifetime Limit was exceeded. Applies to switches only.
rq_num_wrfe	Responder - number of WR flushed errors
rq_num_lle	Responder - number of local length errors
sq_num_wrfe	Requester - number of WR flushed errors
Temp_flags	Latched temperature flags of module
Vcc_flags	Latched VCC flags of module
device_hw_rev	Node HW Revision
sw_revision	switch revision
sw_serial_number	switch serial number
measured_freq_[0-1]	Clock frequency measurement in last 100msec
min_freq_[0-1]	Minutes of clock frequency measured. Units of 0.1 KHz

Field Name	Description
max_freq_[0-1]	Max of clock frequency measured. Units of 0.1 KHz
max_delta_freq_[0-1]	Observed max delta frequency in window of 100msec. Units of 0.1 KHz
snr_media_lane_[0-7]	SNR value on the media lane <i>. In unit scale of 1/256 dB. The SNR value represents the electrical signal-to-noise ratio on an optical lane, and is defined as the minimum of the three individual eye SNR values.
snr_host_lane_[0-7]	SNR value on the host lane <i>. In unit scale of 1/256 dB. The SNR value represents the electrical signal-to-noise ratio on an optical lane, and is defined as the minimum of the three individual eye SNR values.
tx_cdr_lol	Bitmask for latched Tx cdr loss of lock flag per lane.
rx_cdr_lol	Bitmask for latched Rx cdr loss of lock flag per lane.
tx_los	Bitmask for latched Tx loss of signal flag per lane.
rx_los	Bitmask for latched Rx loss of signal flag per lane.
phy_received_bits	This counter provides information on the total amount of traffic (bits) received
rq_general_error	The total number of packets that were dropped since it contained errors. Reasons for this include: Dropped due to MPR mismatch.

UFM Web UI

This section is constituted by the following sub-sections:

- Fabric Dashboard
- Network Map
- Managed Elements
- Logical Elements
- Events & Alarms
- Telemetry - User-Defined Sessions
- System Health
- Jobs
- Settings

Access the WebUI

UFM Web UI Supported Browsers

UFM Web UI is supported on all the following web browsers: Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome and Opera.

For optimal UFM Web UI performance, make sure you are using the latest version available of Google Chrome.

For more information, see *UFM User Manual*.

Launching UFM Web UI Session

Before accessing the UFM Web UI:

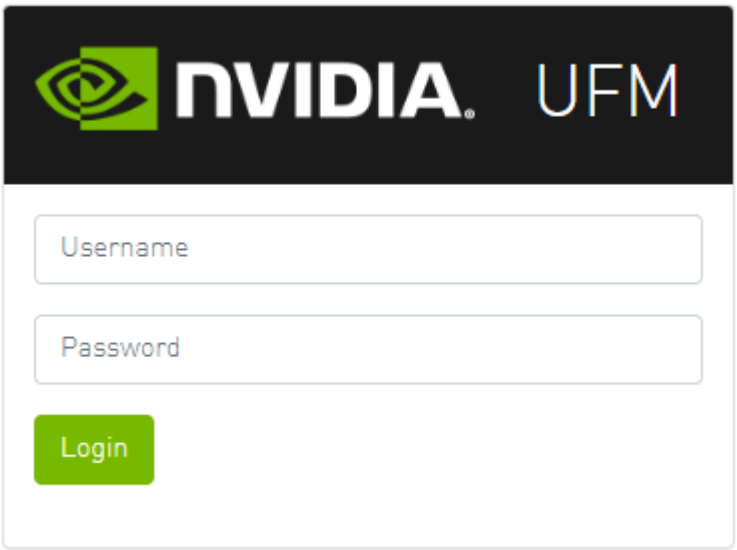
- If required, you can change the configuration of the connection (port and protocol) between the UFM server and the APACHE server in the file *gv.cfg*:
  - *ws_protocol* = http or https
    - Setting the parameter *ws_protocol* to *http* allows unsecured access
    - Setting the parameter *ws_protocol* to *https* denies unsecured access.
  - *ws_port* = port number

➢ ***To launch a UFM Web UI session, do the following:***

1. Launch the Web UI by entering the following URL in your browser:

   http://<UFM_server_IP>/ufm

   https://<UFM_server_IP>/ufm



2. In the Login page, enter your **User Name** and your predefined user **Password** and click **Login**.

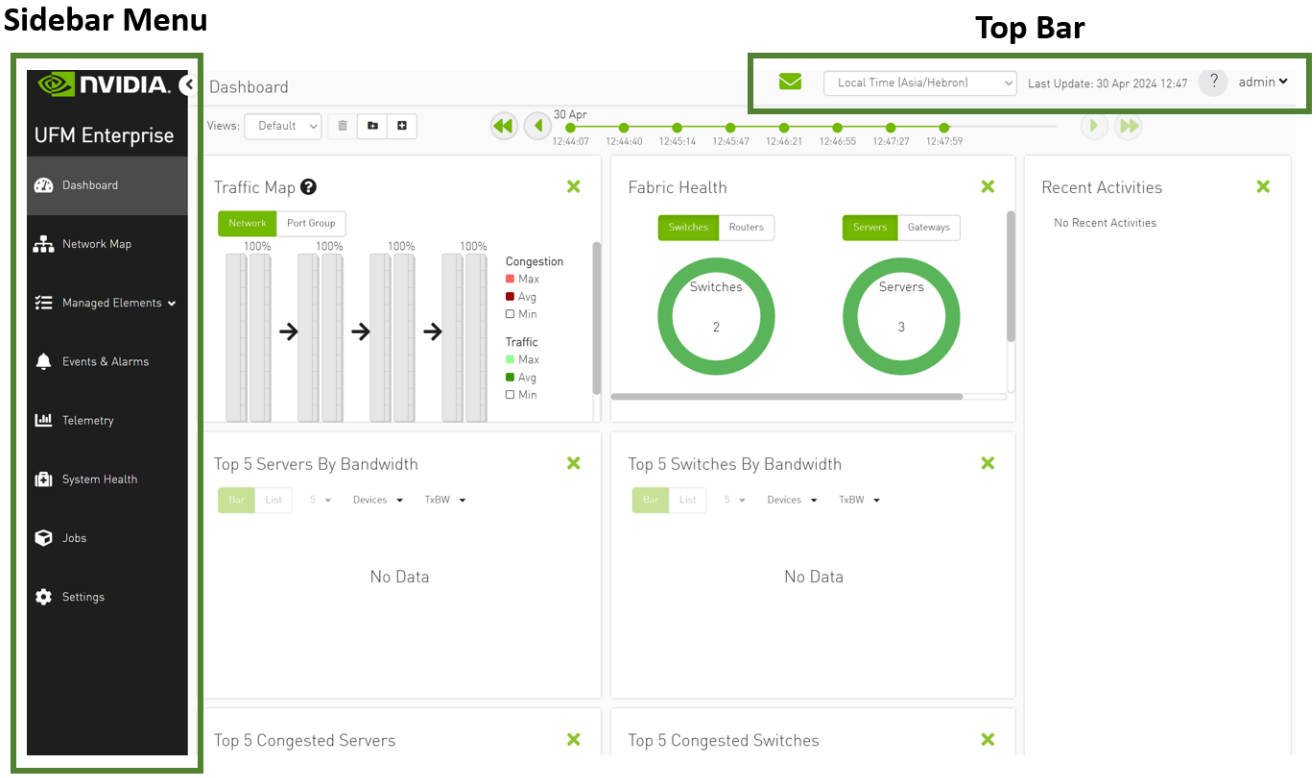
Once you have entered your user name and password, the main window shows the UFM Dashboard. For more information, see the Fabric Dashboard.

WebUI Layout

The UFM WebUI contains two main areas:

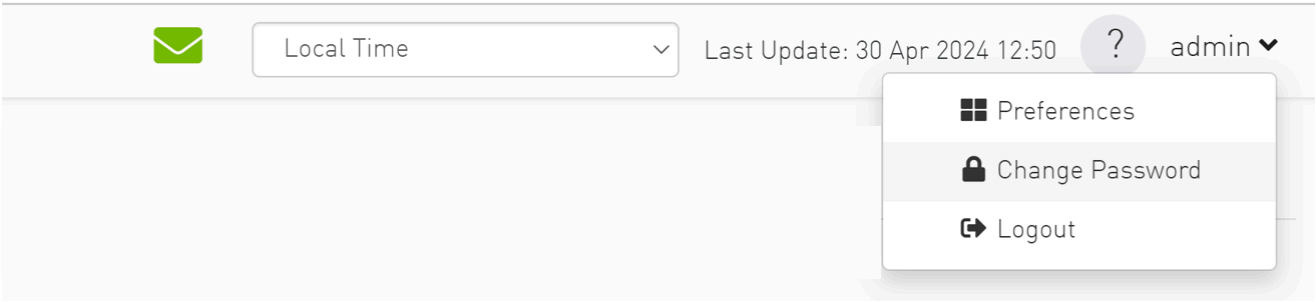
1. Top Bar - Contains local time zone and user information on the top right side of the screen.

2. Sidebar Menu - Contains a taskbar accessible from a sidebar menu on the left side of the screen. For more information on each tab, refer to UFM Web UI.



Top Bar

Each user can customize the UFM display, time zone, and date format, change their account password, and manage their preferences. For details, refer to Set User Preferences.



Sidebar Menu

Tab Icon	Description
Dashboard	Provides a summary view of the fabric status.
Network Map	Provides a hierarchical topology view of the fabric.
Managed Elements	Provides information on all fabric devices. This information is presented in a table format.
Logical Elements	Provides information on all logical servers. This information is presented in a table format.
Events & Alarms	Provides information on the events & alarms generated by the system.
Telemetry	Enables establishing monitoring sessions on devices or ports.
System Health	Enables running and viewing fabric reports, UFM reports, and system logs. You can also back up UFM configuration files.
Jobs	Provides information on all jobs created, as a result of UFM actions.
Settings	Enables configuring UFM server and UFM fabric settings, including events policy, device access, network management, subnet manager, and user management

UFM Web UI Main Navigation Buttons

UFM software consists of several main web UI windows, accessible from a sidebar menu on the left side of the screen.

Navigator Tabs

Tab Icon	Description
Dashboard	Provides a summary view of the fabric status.

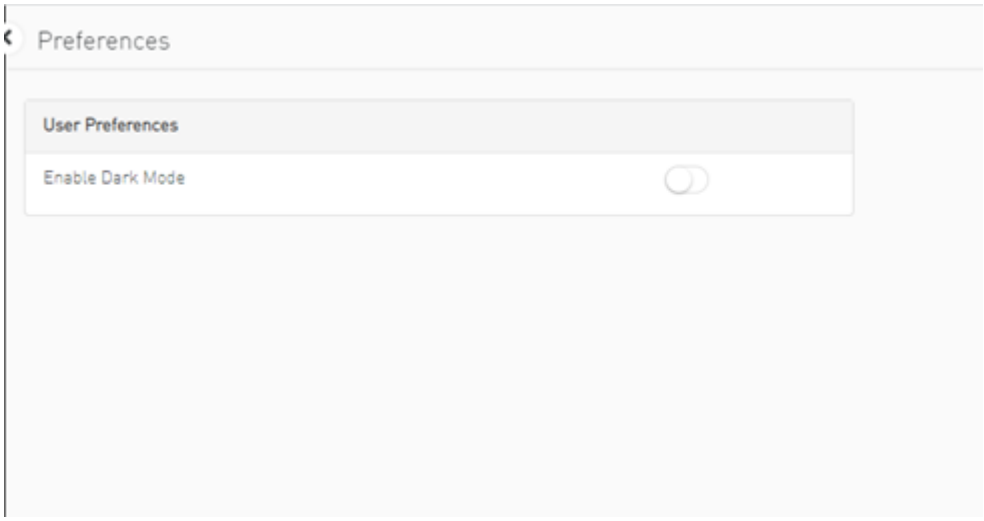
Tab Icon	Description
Network Map	Provides a hierarchical topology view of the fabric.
Managed Elements	Provides information on all fabric devices. This information is presented in a table format.
Logical Elements	Provides information on all logical servers. This information is presented in a table format.
Events & Alarms	Provides information on the events & alarms generated by the system.
Telemetry	Enables establishing monitoring sessions on devices or ports.
System Health	Enables running and viewing fabric reports, UFM reports, and system logs. You can also back up UFM configuration files.
Jobs	Provides information on all jobs created, as a result of UFM actions.
Settings	Enables configuring UFM server and UFM fabric settings, including events policy, device access, network management, subnet manager, and user management

Set User Preferences

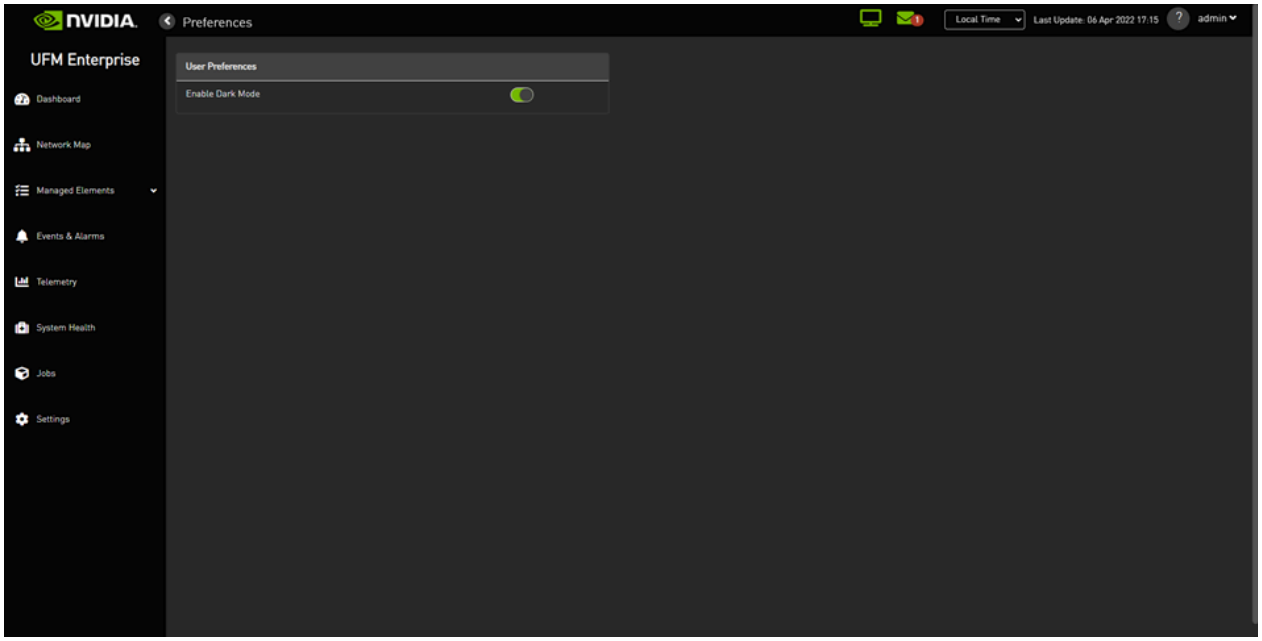
This section describes how to customize your UFM display settings and change your password,

Dark/Light Theme

1. Select **Preferences.**



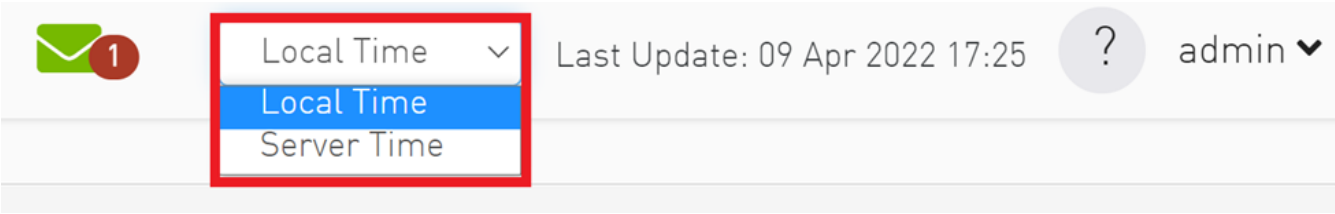
2. In **User Preferences**, enable dark mode for UFM presentation in a dark theme. The following figure shows the dark theme:

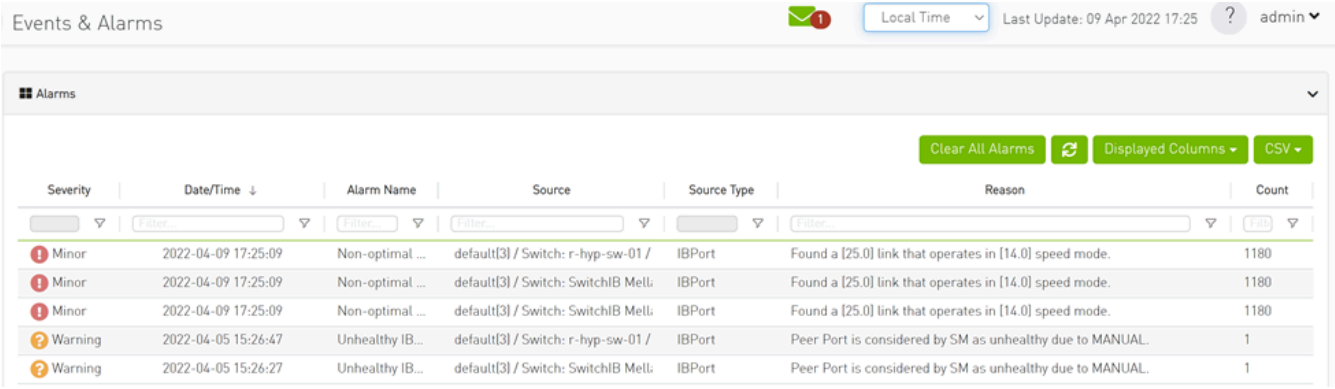


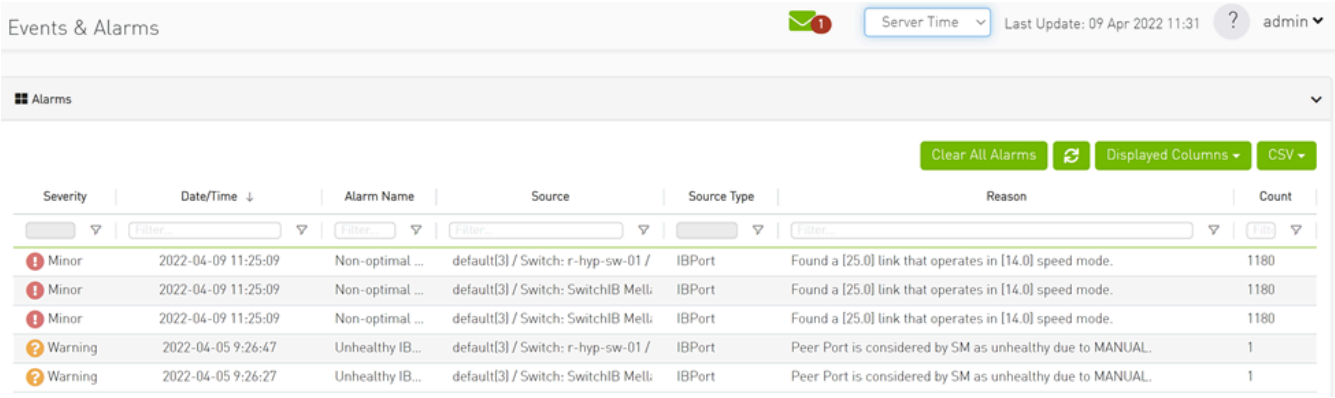
Time Zone Converter

Allows you to unify all times in UFM like events and alarms, ibdiagnet, telemetry and logs. You can switch between local and machine time.

In the status bar drop-down menu, switch between local and server/machine time.





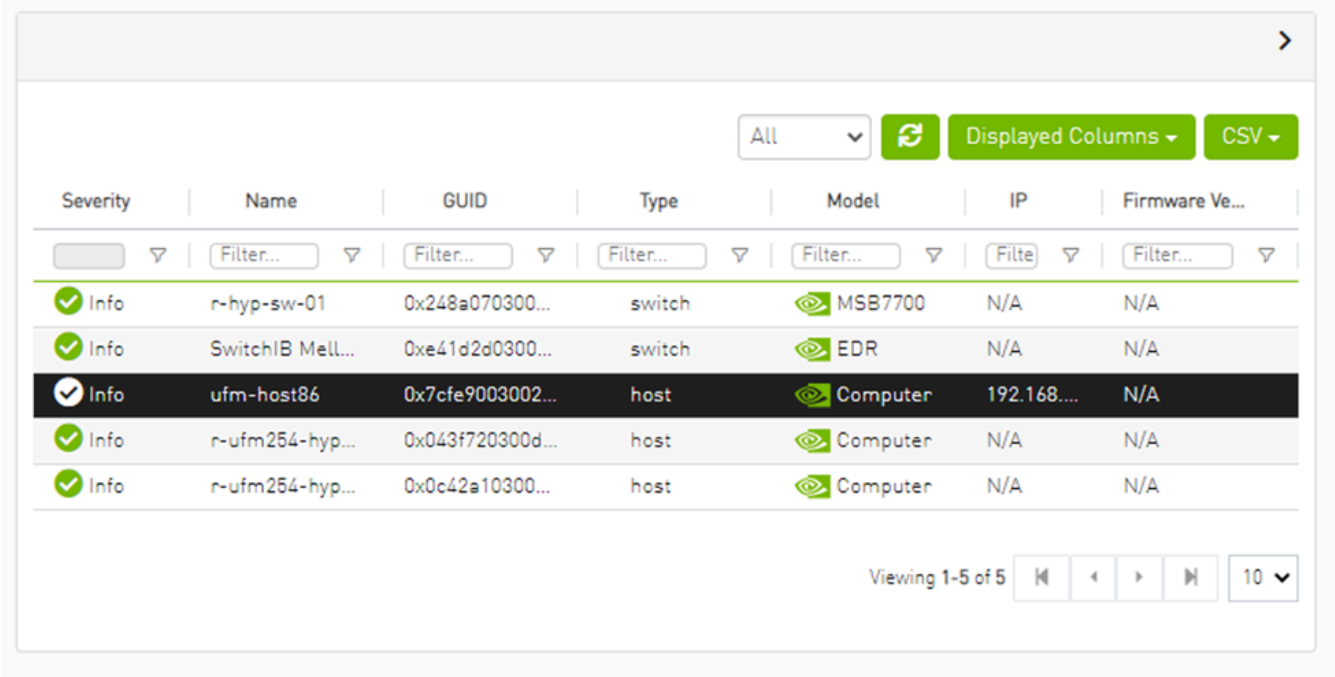


Note

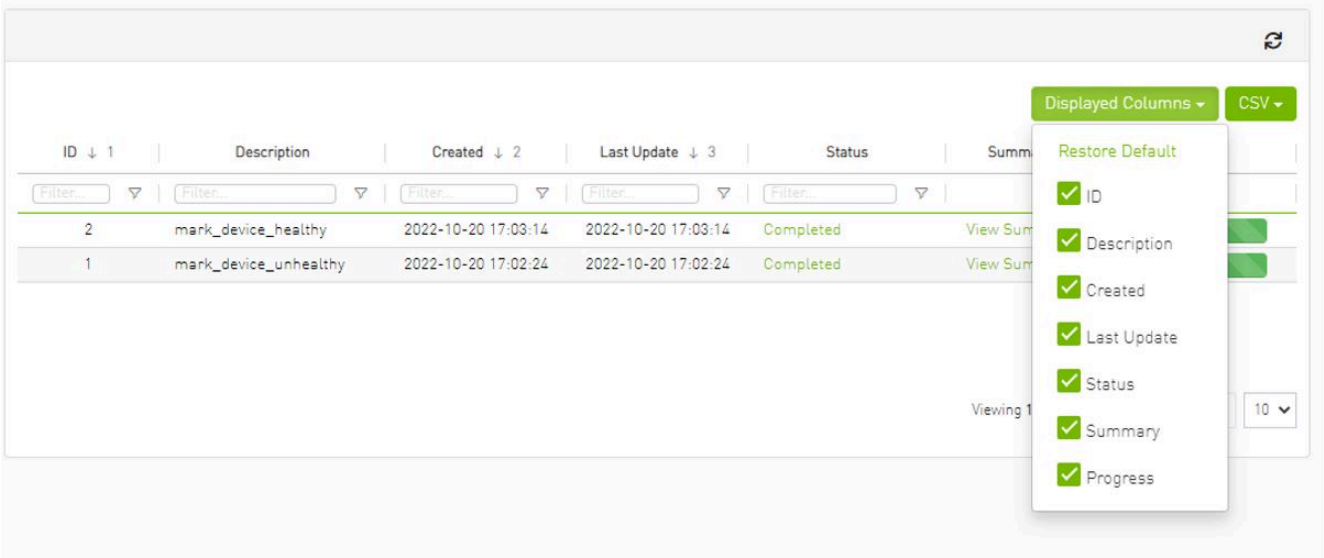
In the screenshots, the difference between Server Time and Local Time is 6 hours.

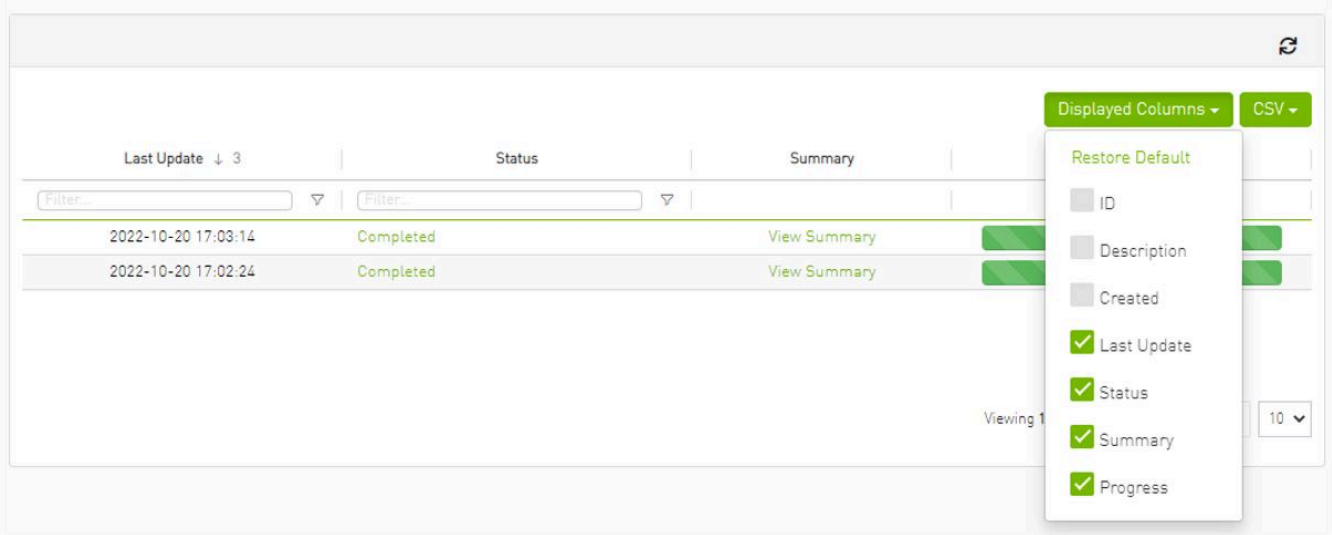
Table Enhancements

Look and Feel Improvements



Displayed Columns



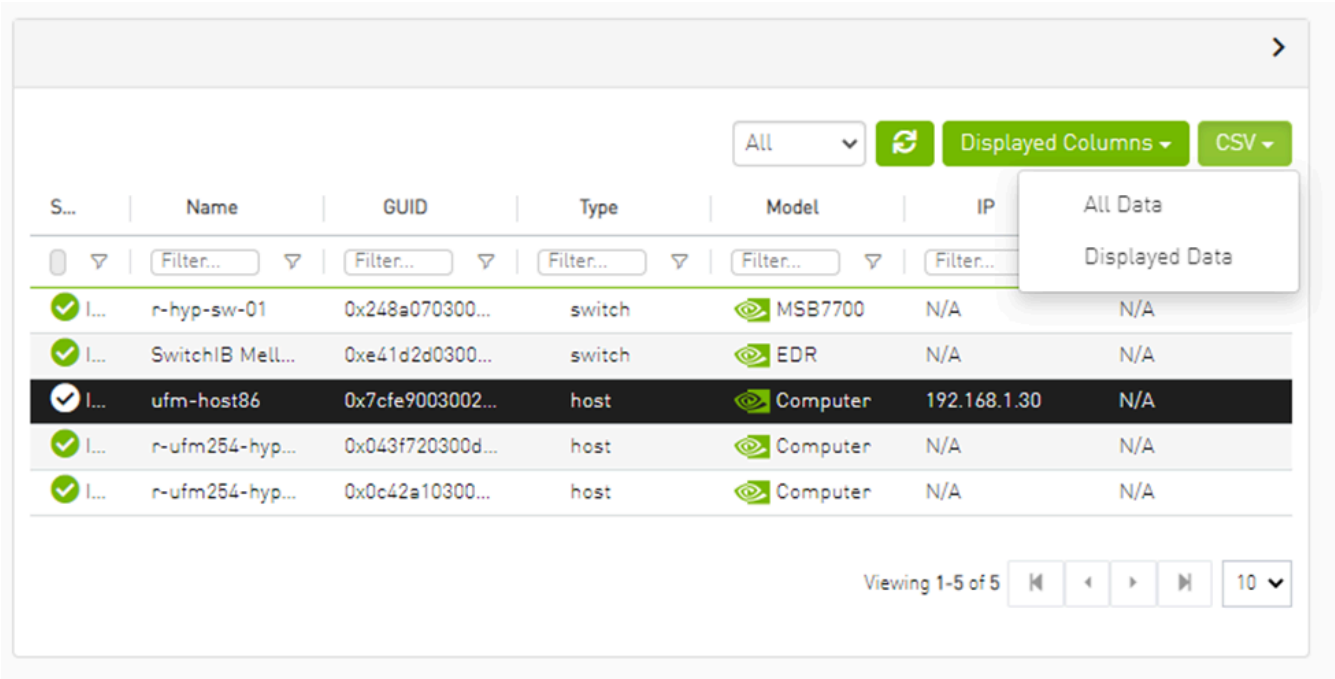


> **Note**
>
> Displayed columns of all tables are persistent per user, with the option to restore defaults.

Export All Data as CSV

There are two options for exporting as CSV

- All Data: all data returned from server.
- Displayed Data: only displayed rows.


All
Displayed Columns
CSV
All Data
Displayed Data
S...
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Filter...
r-hyp-sw-01
0x248a070300...
switch
MSB7700
N/A
N/A
SwitchIB Mell...
0xe41d2d0300...
switch
EDR
N/A
N/A
ufm-host86
0x7cfe9003002...
host
Computer
192.168.1.30
N/A
r-ufm254-hyp...
0x043f720300d...
host
Computer
N/A
N/A
r-ufm254-hyp...
0x0c42a10300...
host
Computer
N/A
N/A
Viewing 1-5 of 5
10

Multi-Subnet UFM

Overview

The Multi-Subnet UFM feature allows for the management of large fabrics, consisting of multiple sites, within a single product, namely Multi-Subnet UFM.

This feature is comprised of two layers: UFM Multi-Subnet Provider and UFM Multi-Subnet Consumer.

The UFM Provider functions as a Multi-Subnet Provider, exposing all local InfiniBand fabric information to the UFM consumer. On the other hand, the UFM Consumer acts as a Multi-Subnet Consumer, collecting and aggregating data from currently configured UFM Providers, enabling users to manage multiple sites in one place. While UFM Consumer offers similar functionality to regular UFM, there are several behavioral differences related to aggregation.

Setting Up Multi-Subnet UFM

In `/opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg`, fill in the section named [`Multisubnet`] for UFM Multi-Subnet Provider and Consumer.

To set up UFM as a Multi-Subnet Provider, perform the following:

- Set `multisubnet_enabled` to `true`
- Set `multisubnet_role` to `provider`
- Set `multisubnet_site_name` (optional, if not set, it will be randomly generated); e.g., *`provider_1`*
- Start UFM

To set up UFM as a Multi-Subnet Consumer, perform the following:

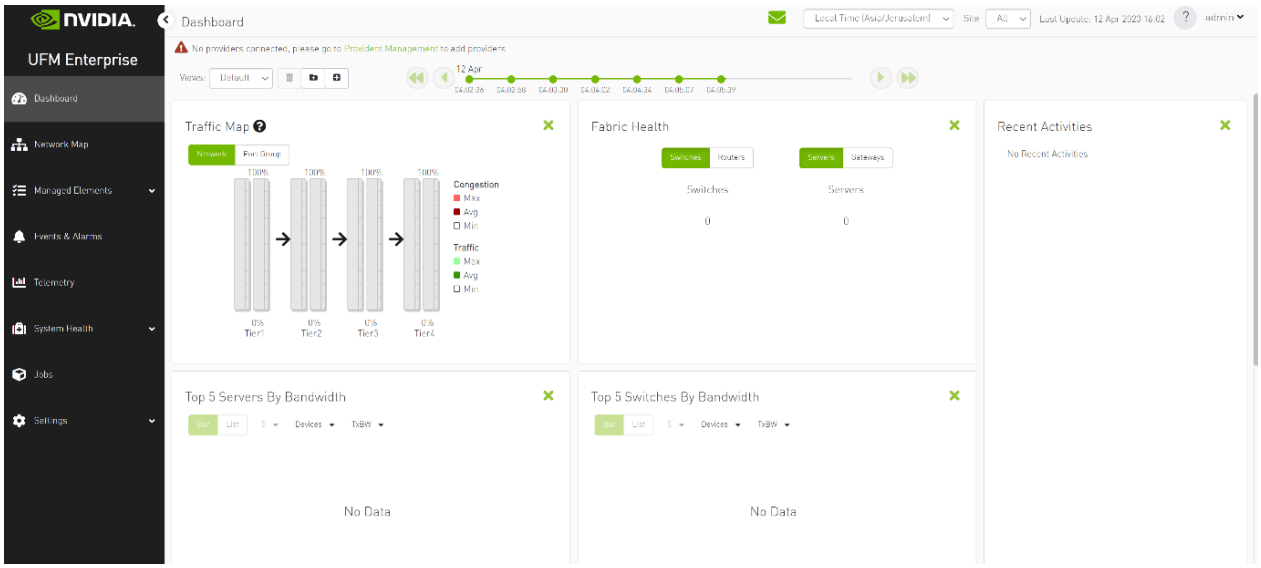
- Set `multisubnet_enabled` to `True`
- Set `multisubnet_role` to `consumer`

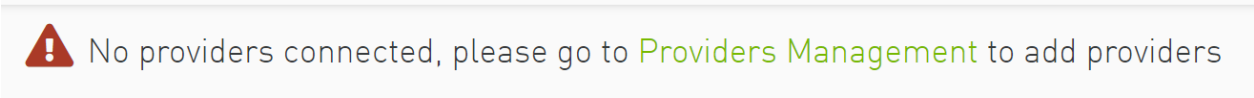
- Start UFM

It is important to note that UFM Multi-Subnet Consumer can be configured on a machine or VM without an established InfiniBand connectivity. Additionally, users may customize UFM Provider and Consumer using optional configuration parameters found in the [`Multisubnet`] section of `/opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg`.

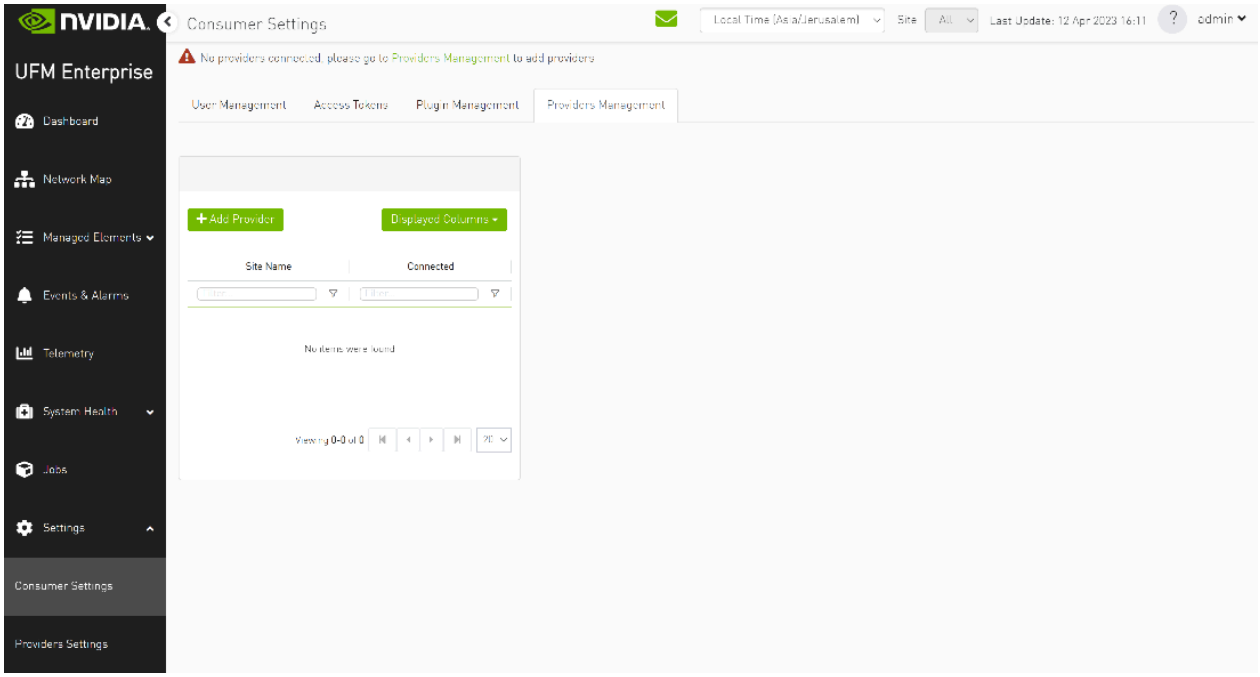
Functionality

1. Following the initial launch of the Consumer, the Dashboard view is devoid of data, and a message containing a hyperlink leading to the Provider Management section is displayed.

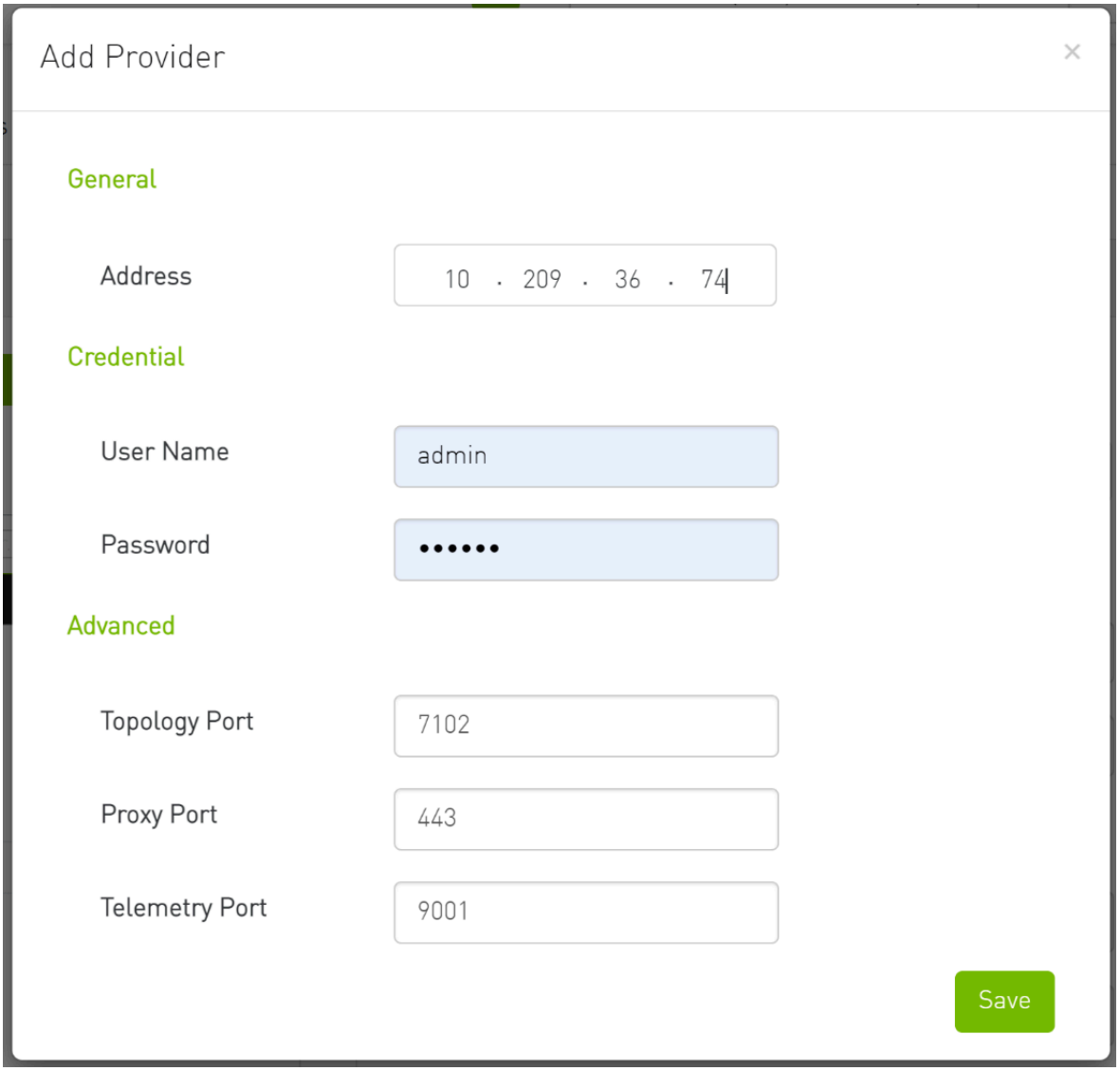




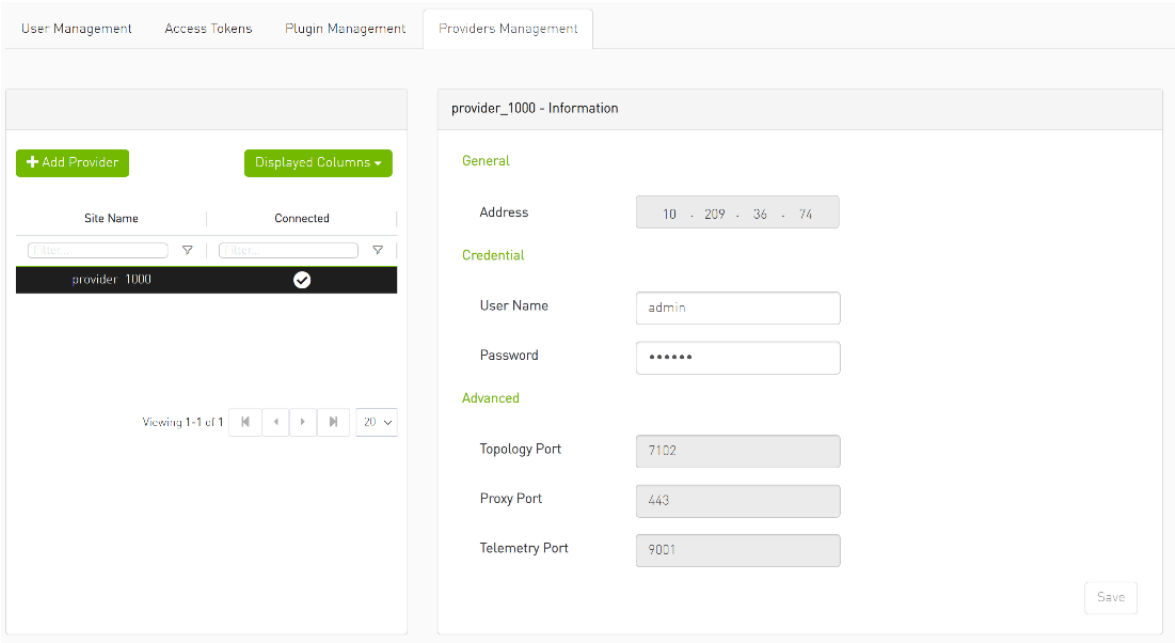
2. As shown in the below snapshot, a new section for Provider Management has been added, enabling users to configure UFM Providers.



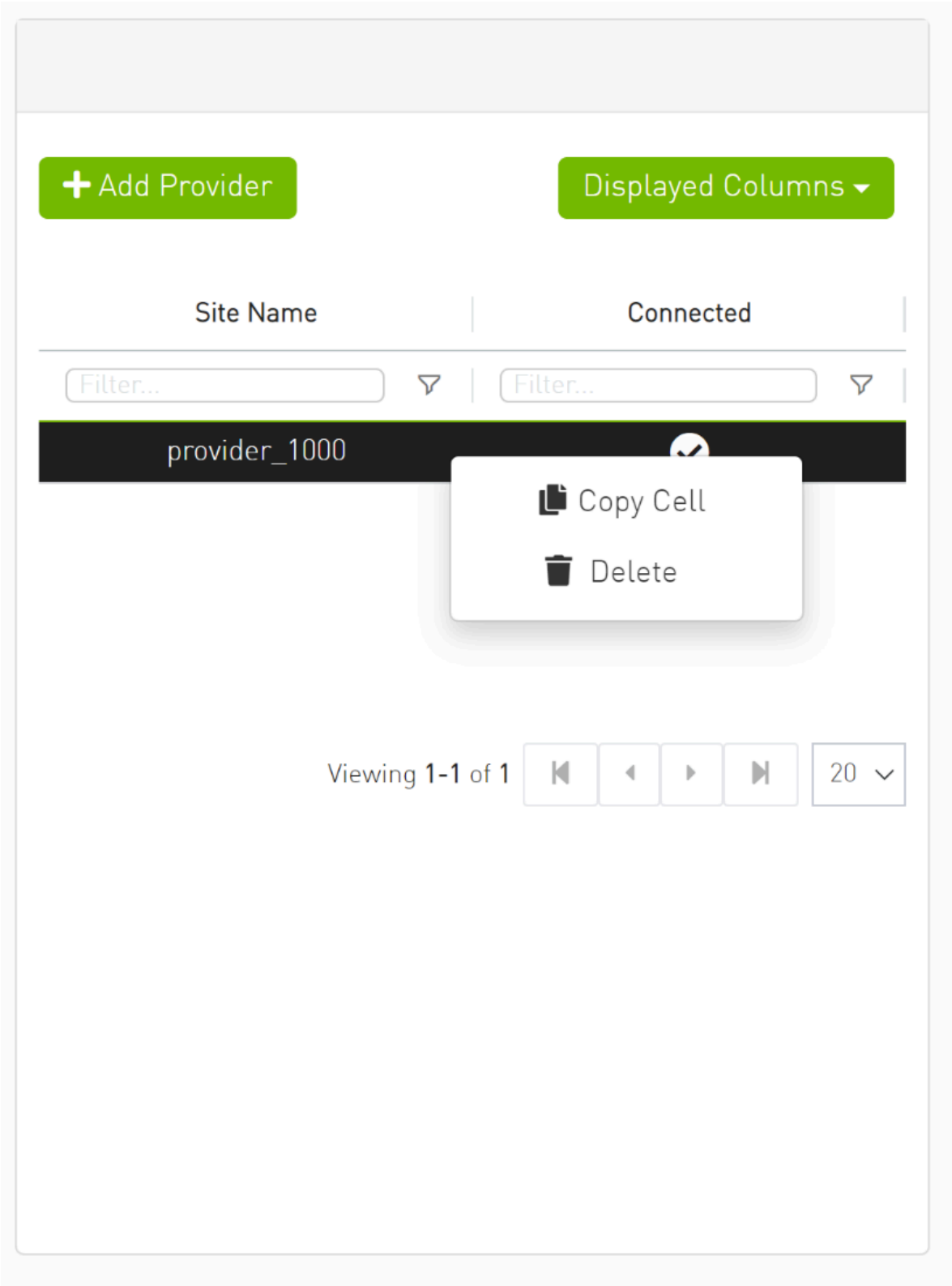
1. To add a provider, the user is required to enter its IP address and credentials. Unless there are multiple instances of UFM providers on a single machine, the advanced section parameters should be set with default values. However, if there are multiple instances, the advanced parameters may be set per Provider and then be configured in the Providers Management view.



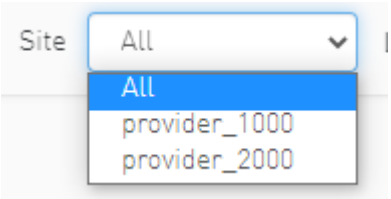
2. By editing the Provider view, you can change Provider's credentials.

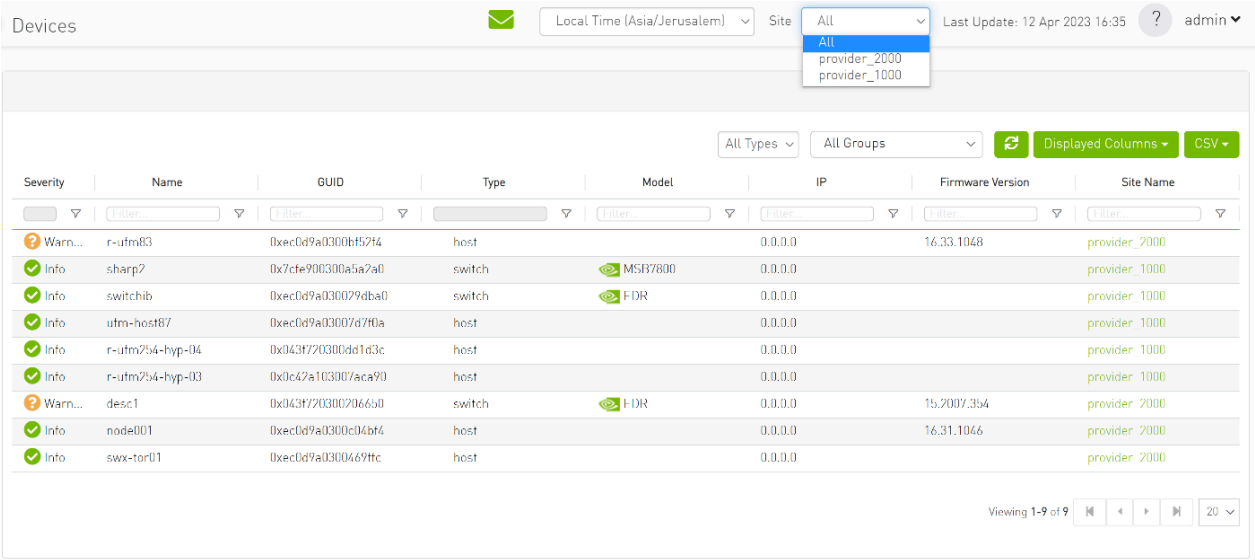


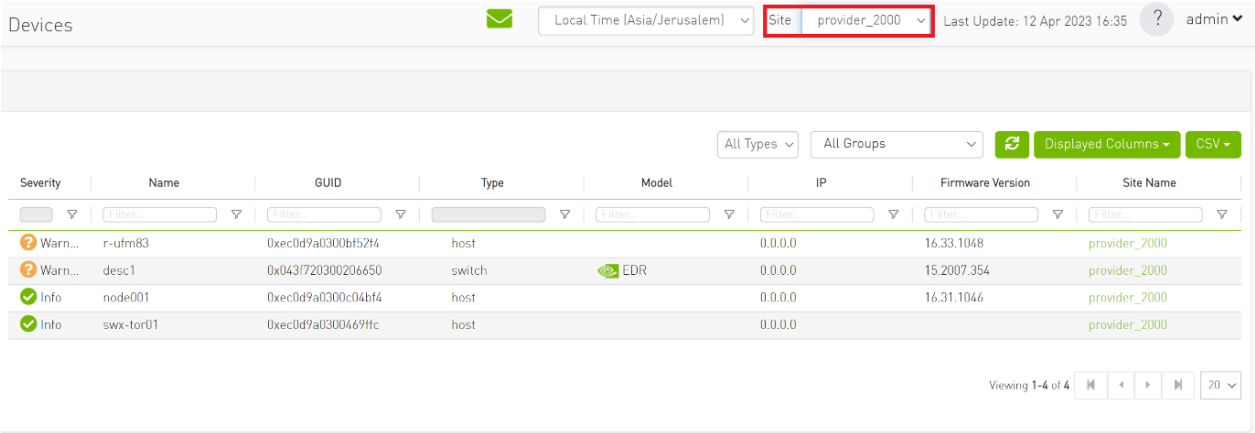
3. The "Delete Provider" function removes the selected Provider from the Consumer. Please note that this action may take some time to complete, and changes may only be reflected in the view after approximately 30 seconds.



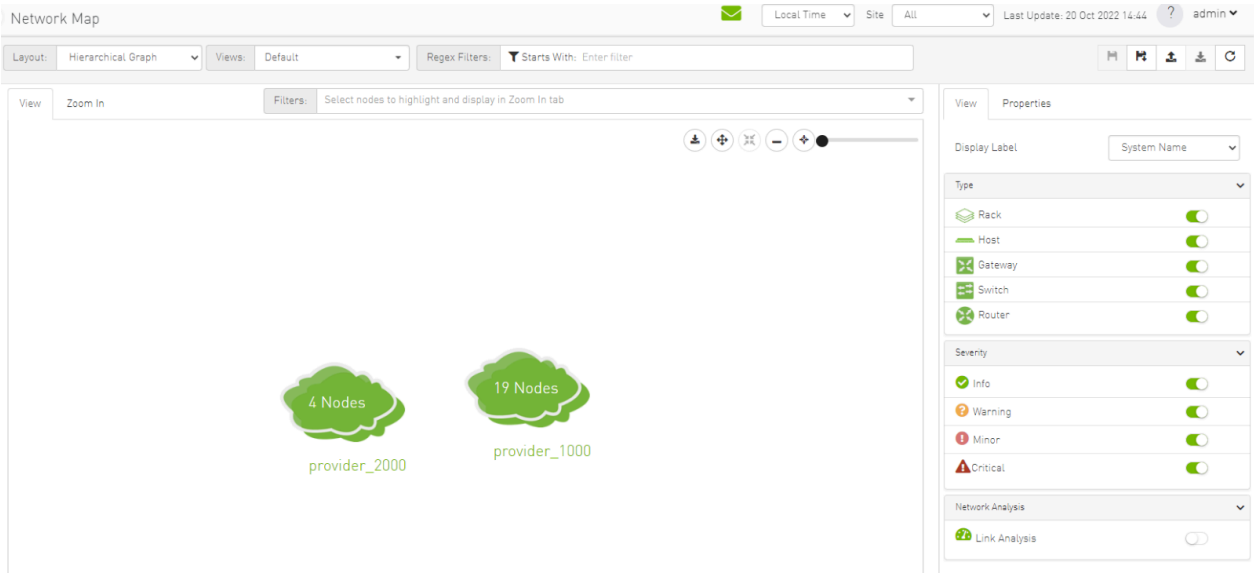
3. A general filter has been added to the top right corner of the page, enabling users to filter displayed data by site.images/download/attachments/4029939276/multi-subnet3-version-1-modificationdate-1750942260953-api-v2.png

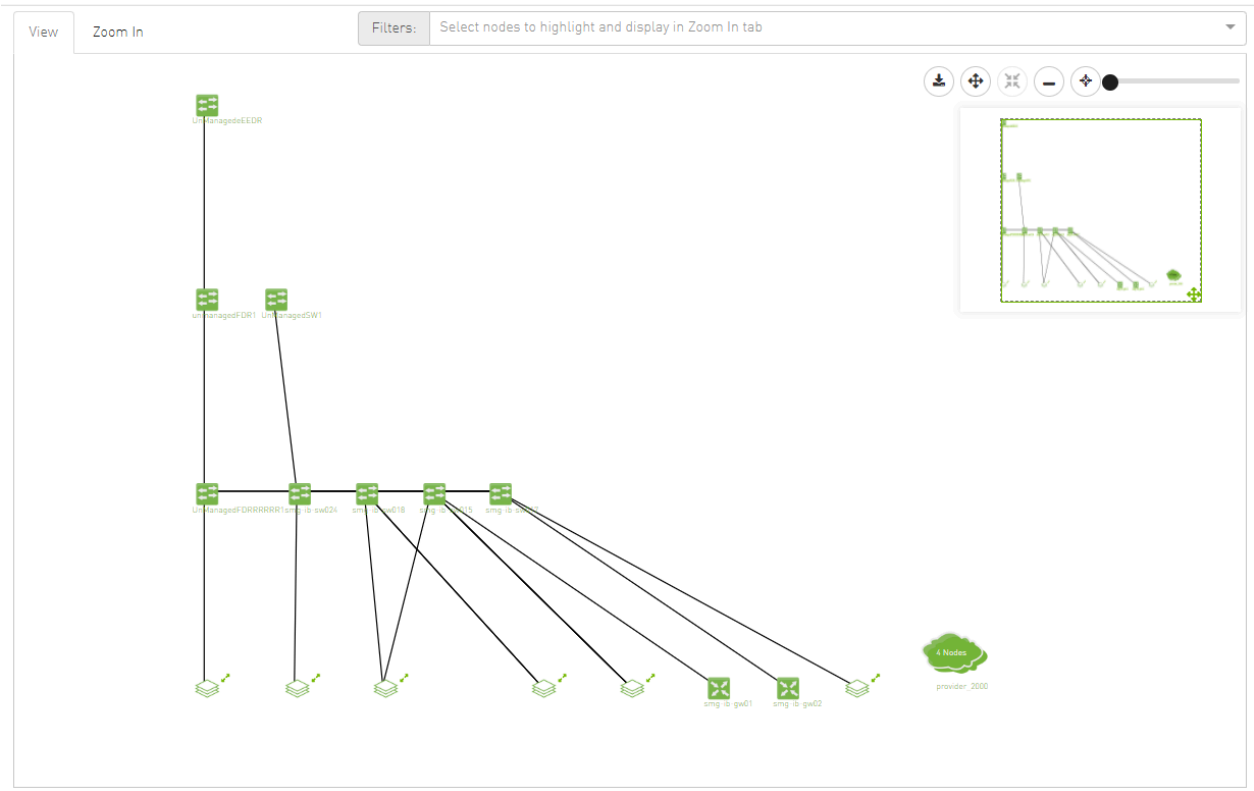




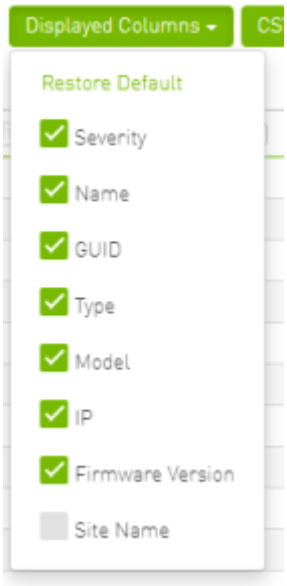


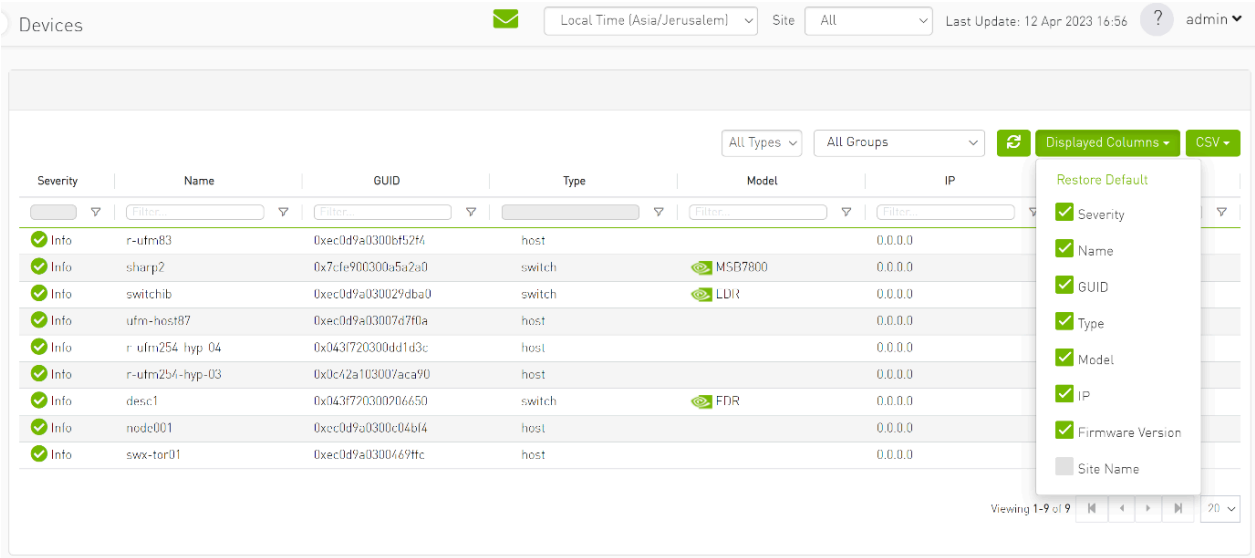
4. Network map contains “clouds” for each provider.

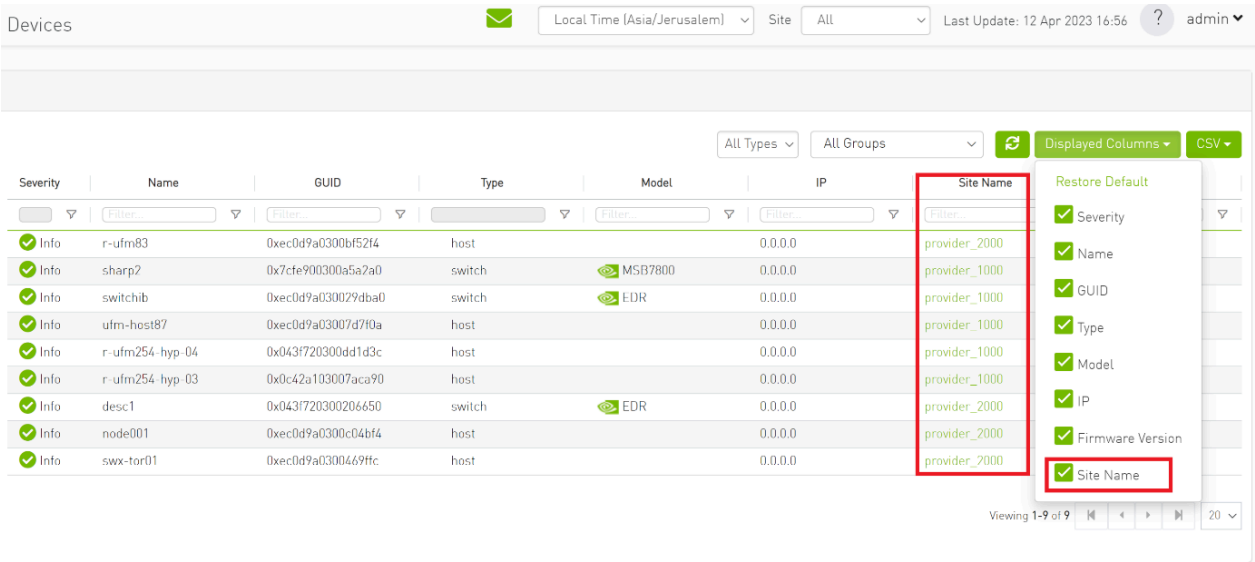




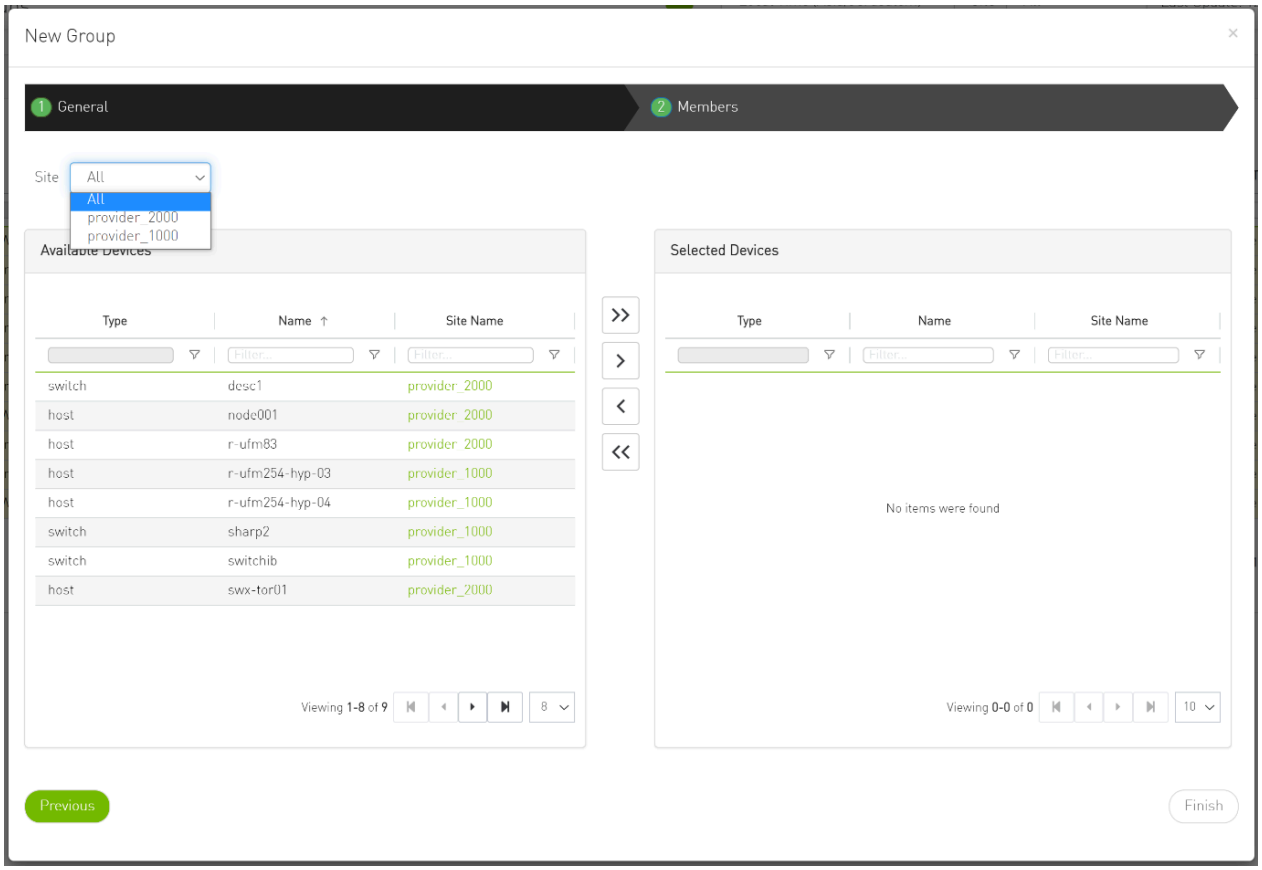
5. A "Site Name" column is present in all Managed Elements sections. The column is disabled (hidden) by default.


Displayed Columns
Restore Default
Severity
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Firmware Version
Site Name

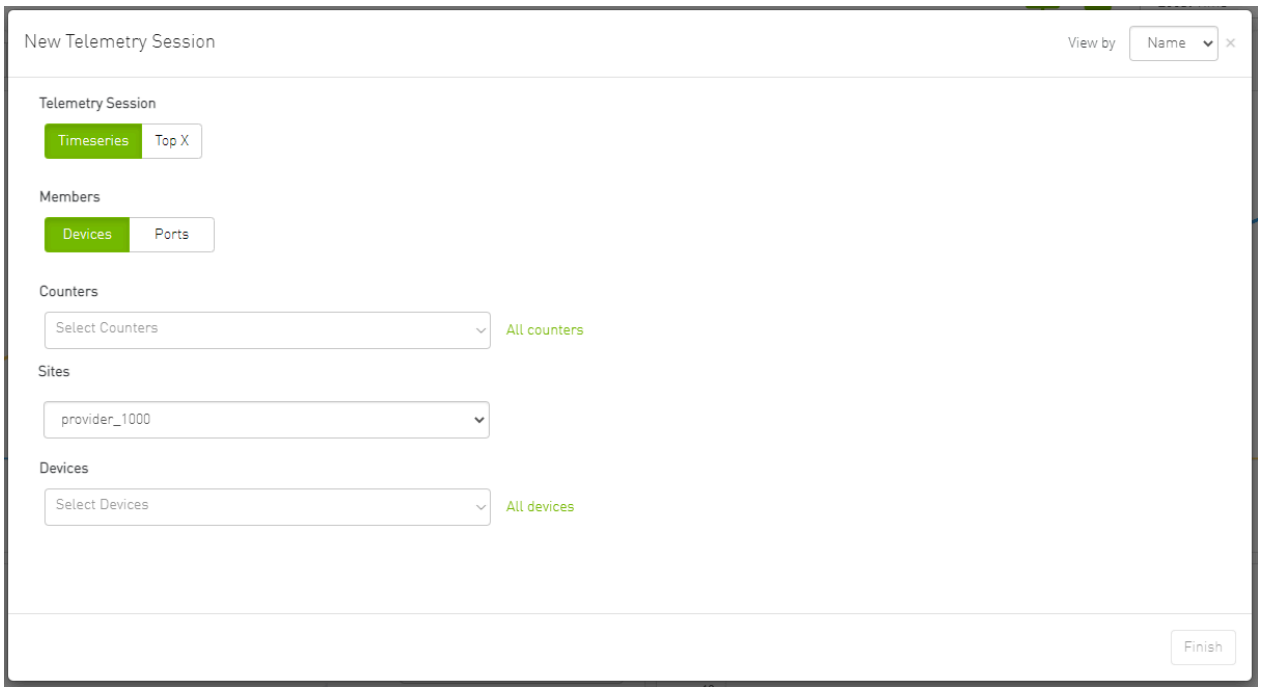

Devices
Local Time (Asia/Jerusalem)
Site
All
Last Update: 12 Apr 2023 16:56
admin
All Types
All Groups
Displayed Columns
CSV
Severity
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Restore Default
Severity
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Firmware Version
Site Name
Viewing 1-9 of 9

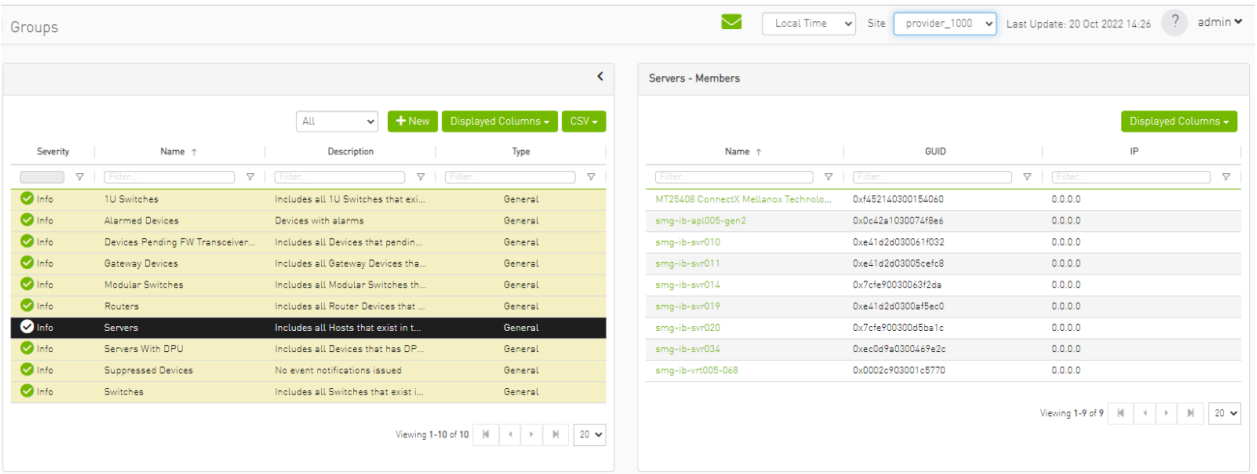

Devices
Local Time (Asia/Jerusalem)
Site
All
Last Update: 12 Apr 2023 16:56
admin
All Types
All Groups
Displayed Columns
CSV
Severity
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Site Name
Restore Default
Severity
Name
GUID
Type
Model
IP
Firmware Version
Site Name
Viewing 1-9 of 9

6. The "Group" and "Telemetry" sections include "Site" filters.



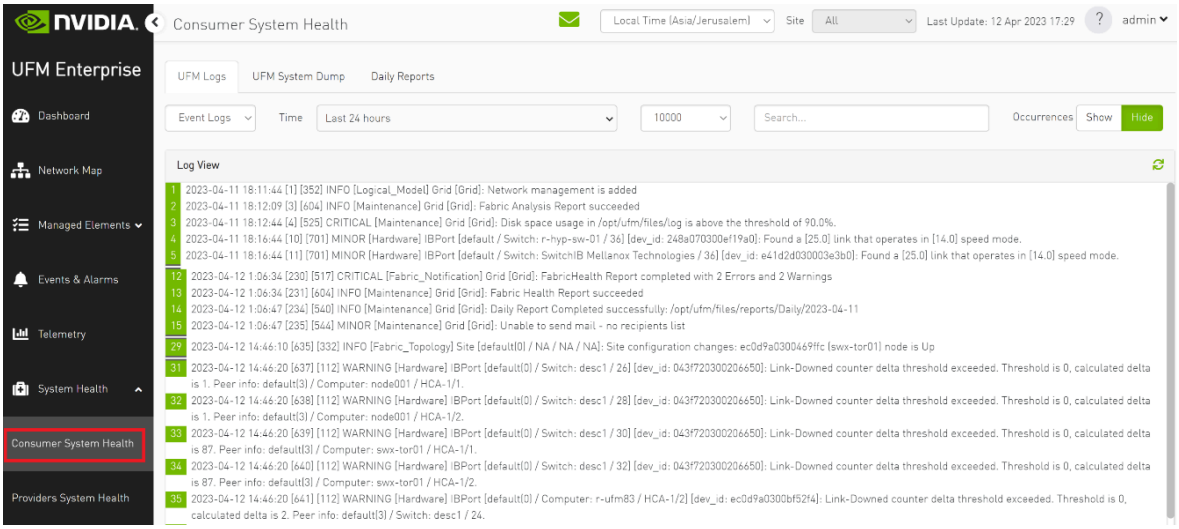
7. The filter in "Groups" impacts the Members table only.



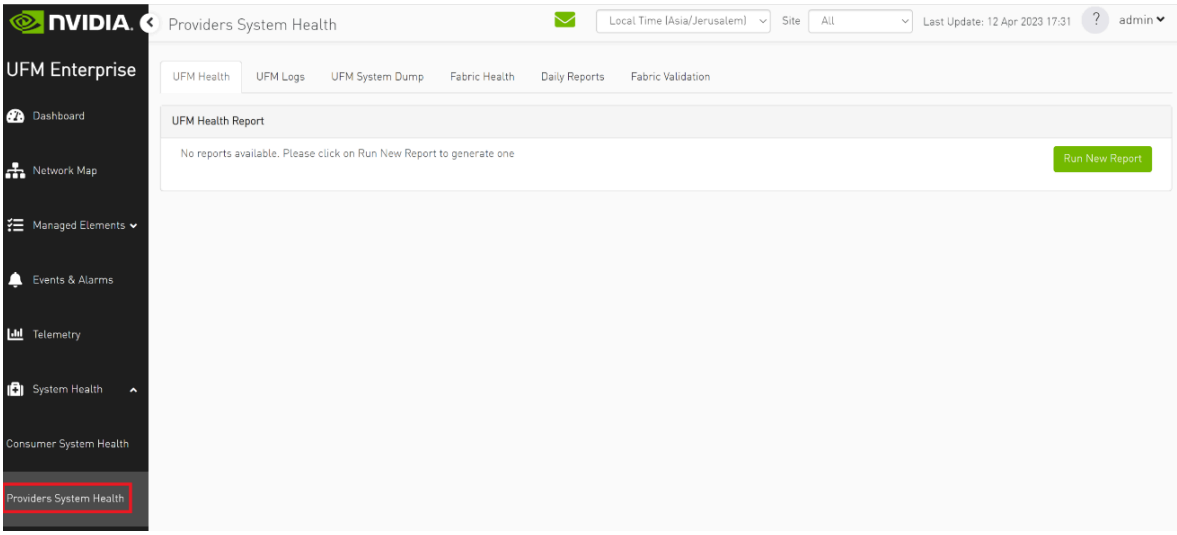


8. In the System Health tab, subsections for Consumer and Provider are available.

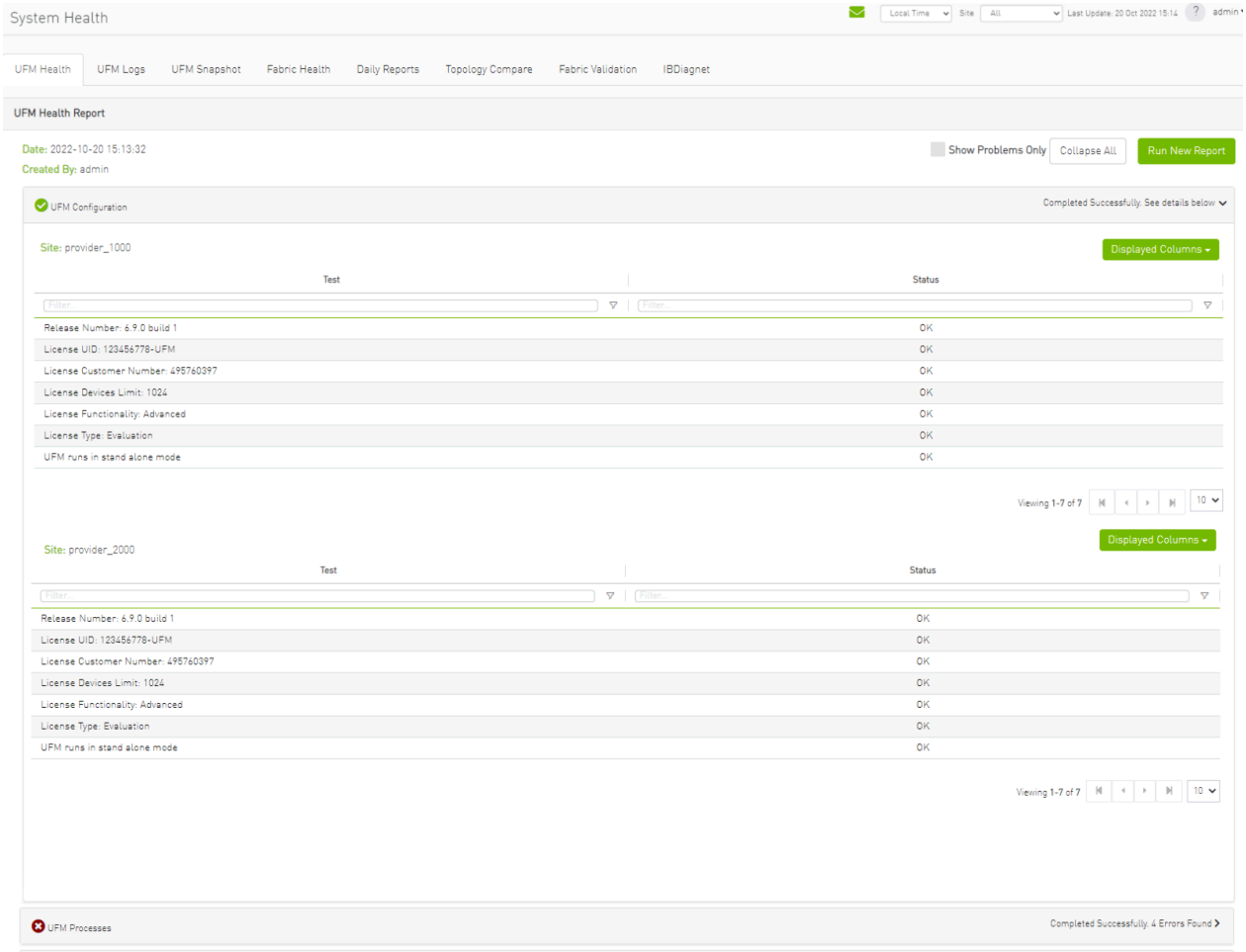
    1. Consumer System Health tab contains sections applicable to Consumer UFM specifically (e.g., logs from Consumer UFM).



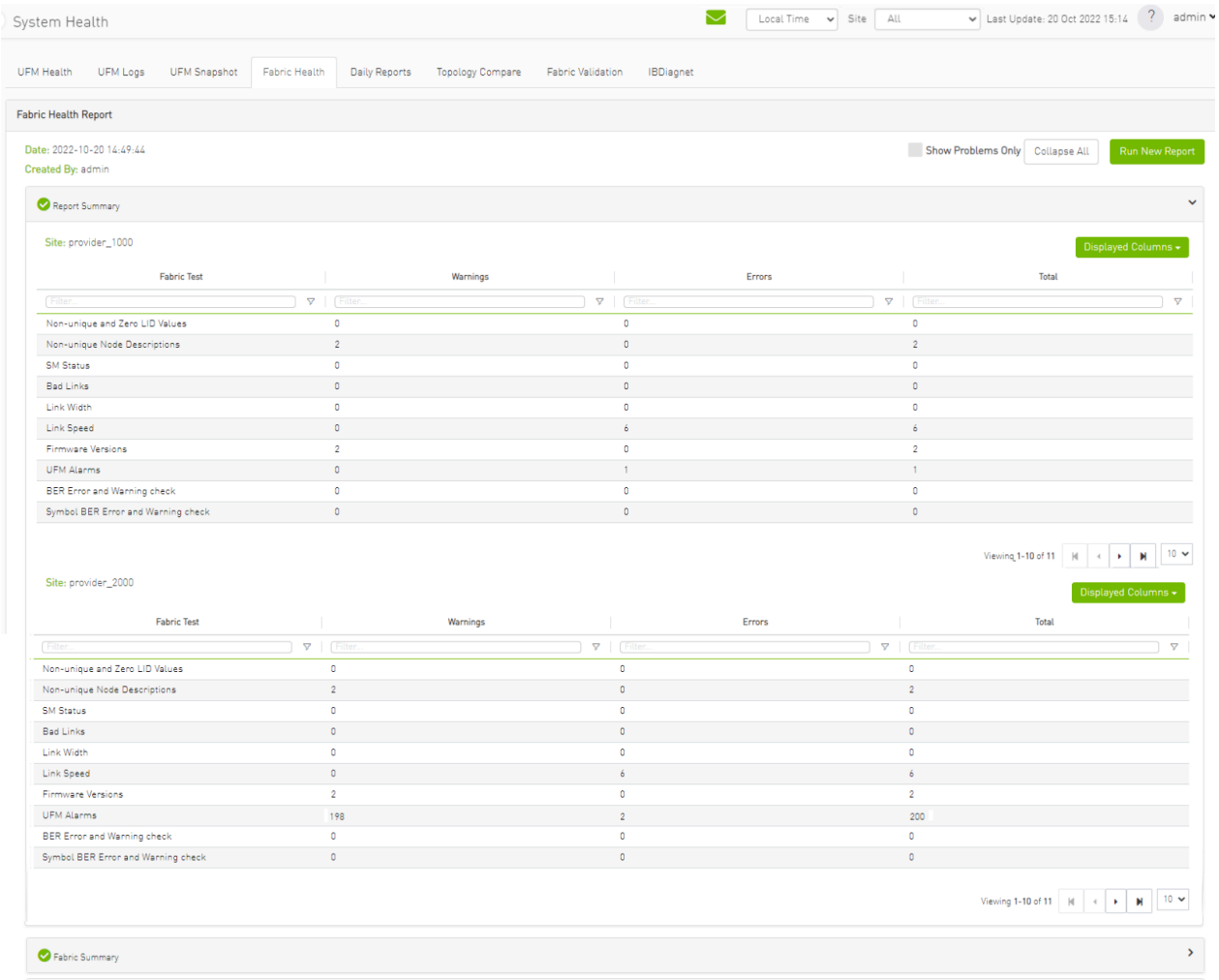
    2. Provider System Health contains sections applicable to one or multiple providers (e.g., Fabric Health Report can be triggered on multiple Providers from the Consumer).



9. UFM Health tab contains sub report tables for each provider.

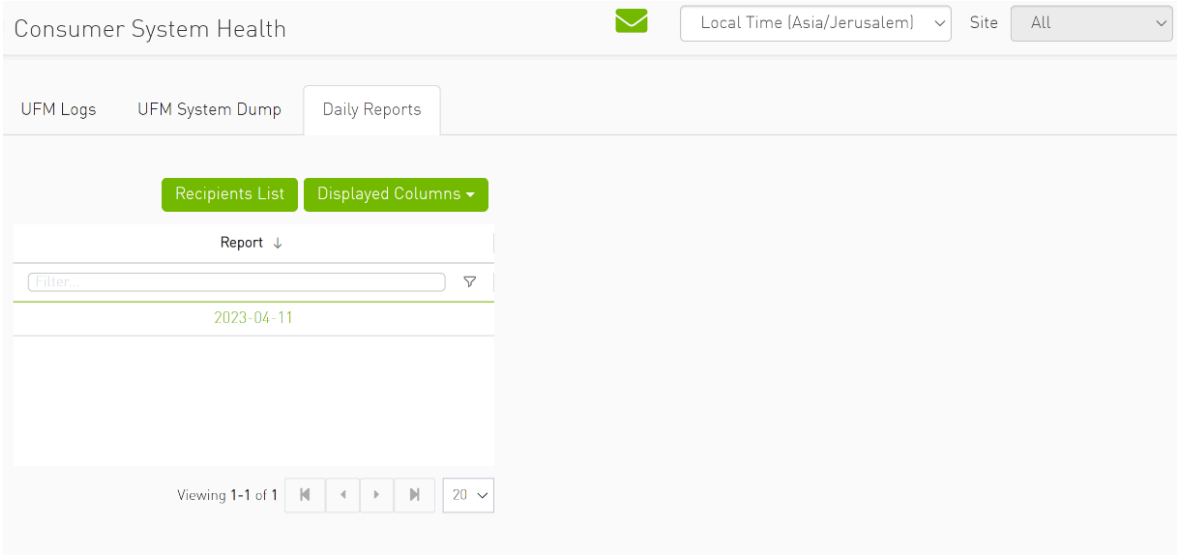


10. Fabric Health contains sub report tables for each provider.

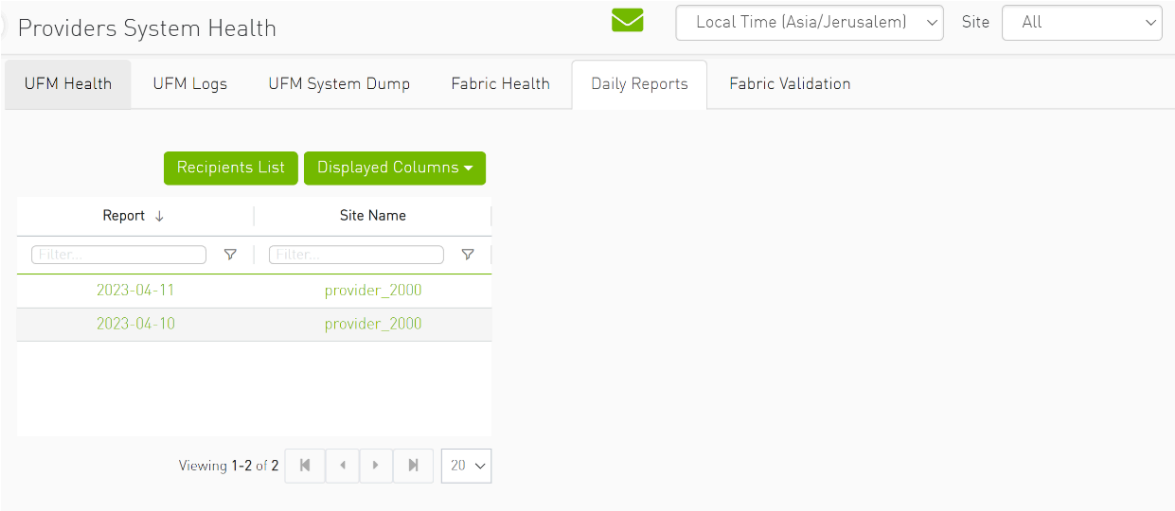


11. Daily Reports:

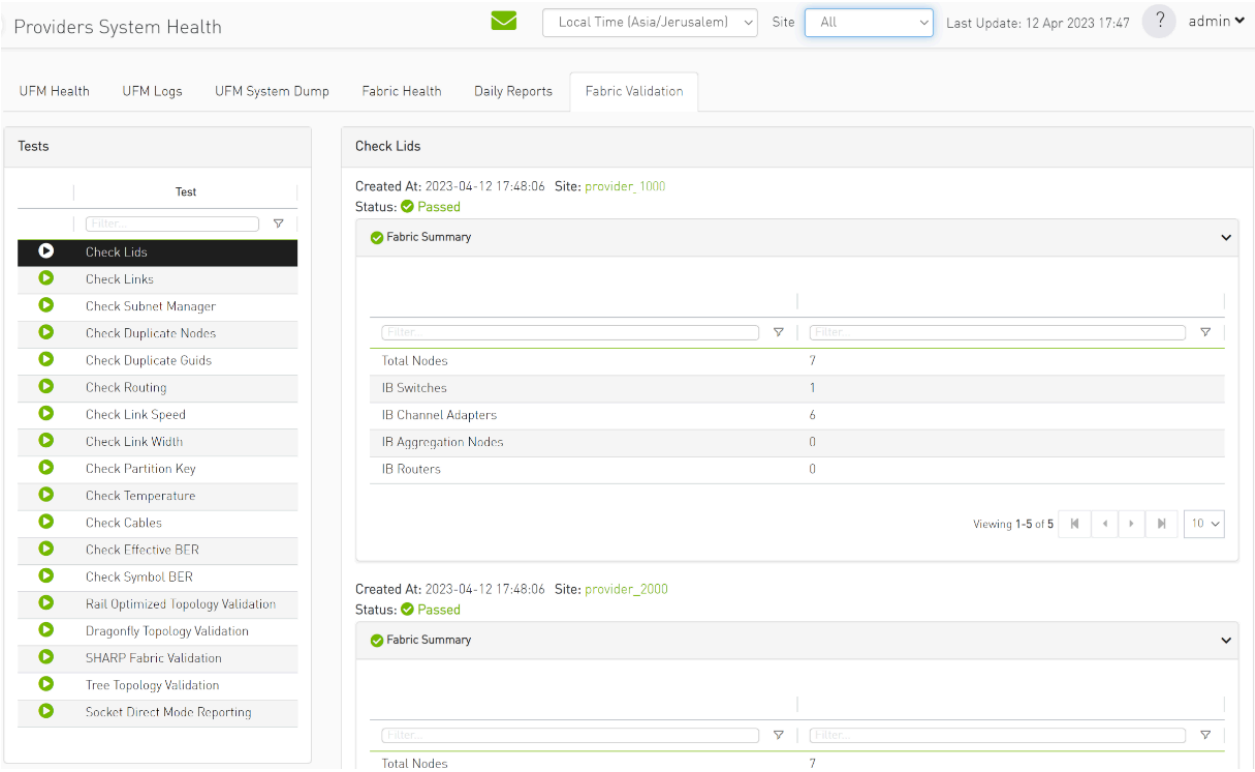
    1. Consumer Daily reports display consumer reports.



2. Providers Daily reports display reports from all providers.

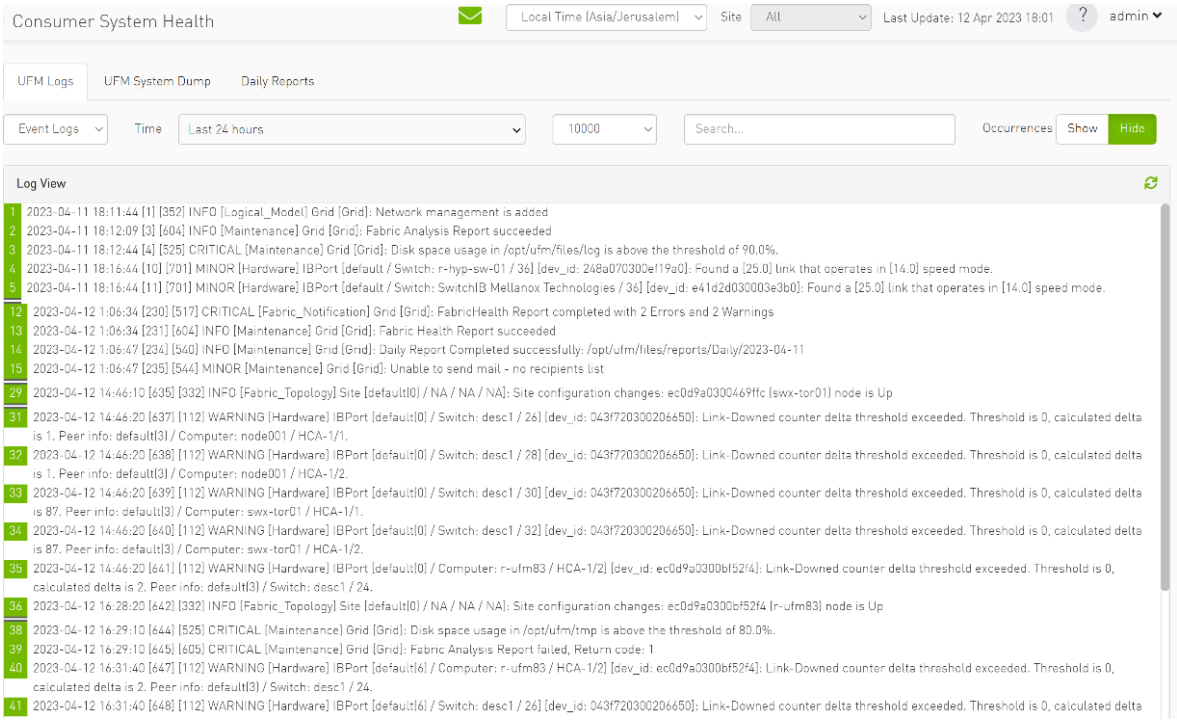


12. The "Fabric Validation" tab contains sub report tables for each provider.

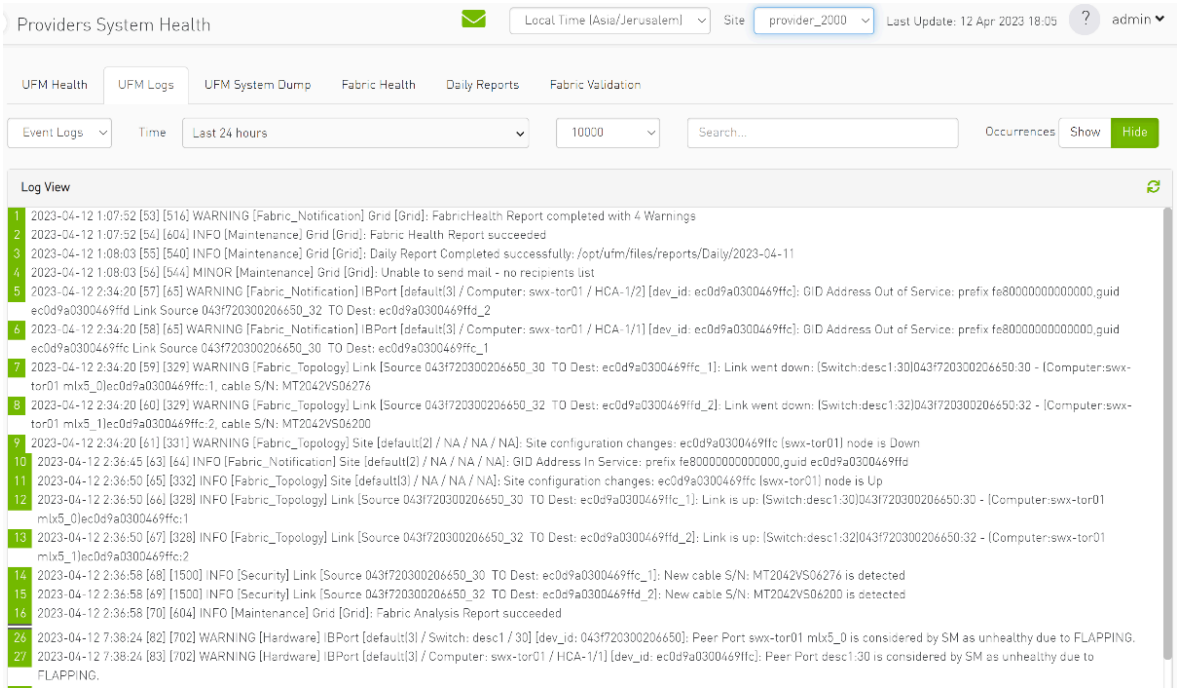


13. In "UFM Logs" Tab:

    1. Consumer logs:

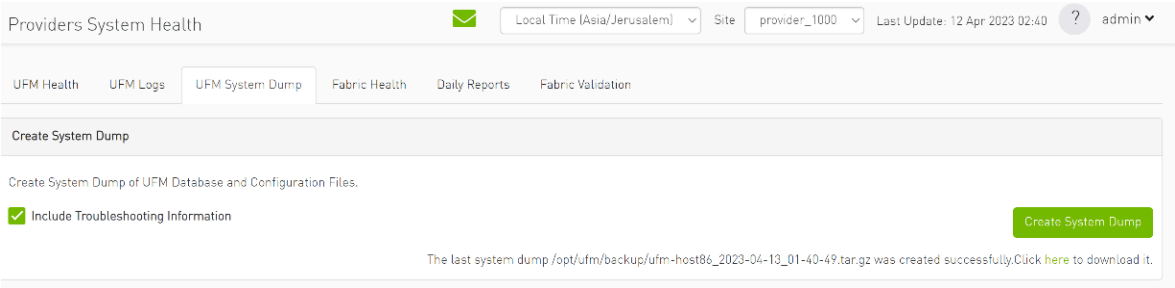


2. Providers logs display providers log separately, displaying logs for all providers is not supported.

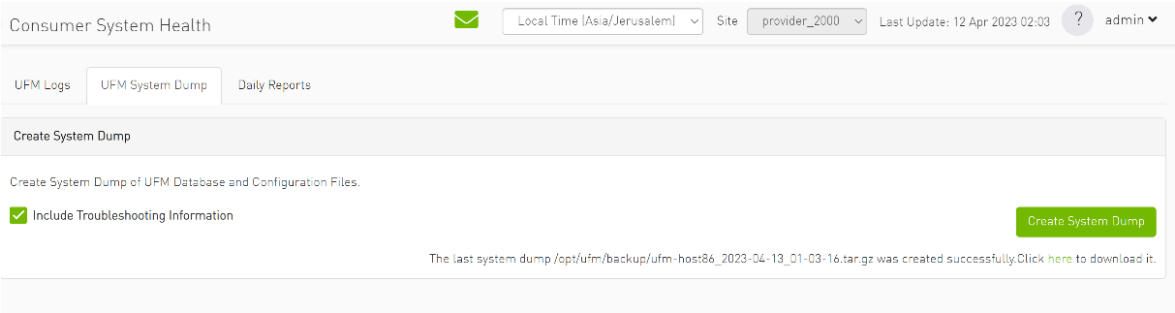


14. In the "System Dump" tab:

    1. "Consumer System Dump" collects system dump for consumer

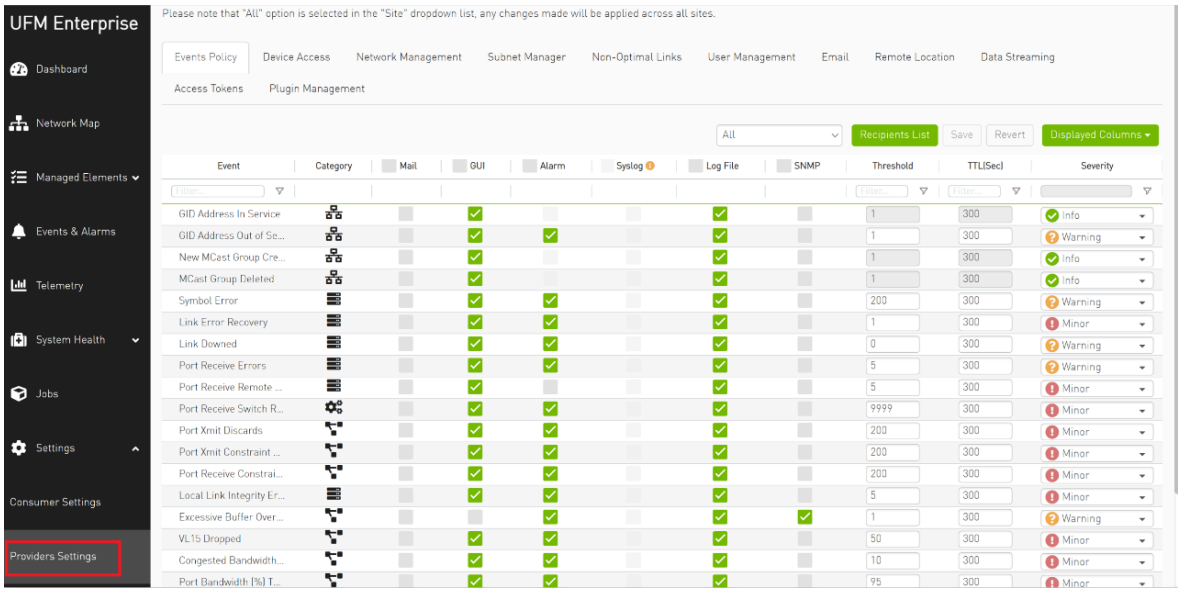


2. "Providers System Dump" collect system dumps for one or all providers and mergeS them into one folder

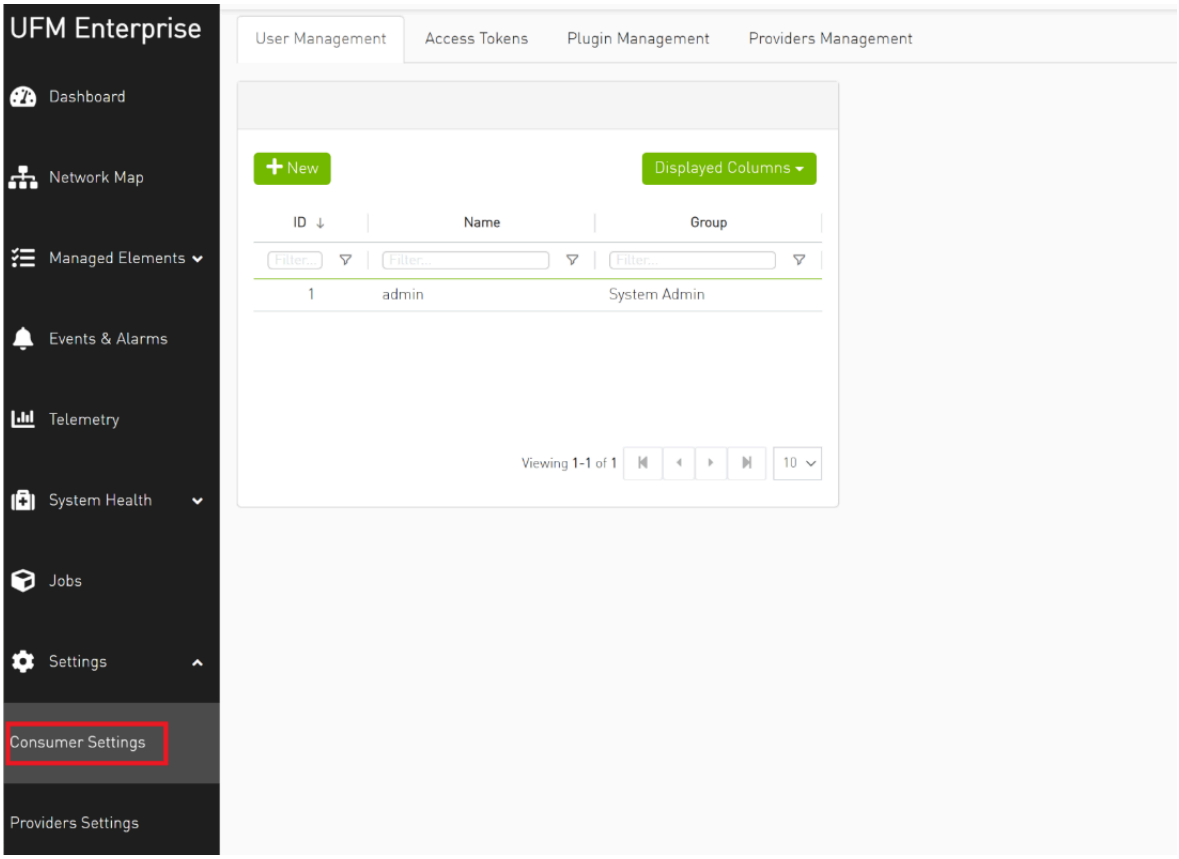


15. Under "Settings", subsections for Consumer and Provider are available.

    1. "Consumer Settings" contain sections applicable to Consumer UFM specifically (e.g., creation of access tokens for UFM consumer authentication);



    2. "Provider Settings" contain sections applicable to one or multiple providers (e.g., Event Policies can be changed for multiple Providers at once from the Consumer).


UFM Enterprise
Dashboard
Network Map
Managed Elements
Events & Alarms
Telemetry
System Health
Jobs
Settings
Consumer Settings
Providers Settings
User Management
Access Tokens
Plugin Management
Providers Management
New
Displayed Columns
ID
Name
Group
1
admin
System Admin
Viewing 1-1 of 1
10

UFM Plugins

The **UFM Plugin** (Unified Fabric Manager Plugin) refers to an add-on or extension used in conjunction with NVIDIA's **UFM software**. The table below lists the available UFM plugins and provides descriptions on their functionalities.

Plugin Deployment

To deploy UFM plugins, download the plugin image location from the **Docker Hub or NLP**. Refer to the table below for the image location per plugin.

The plugins can be deployed either via the **WebUI** or the **UFM management script**.

To deploy the UFM plugin via **WebUI**, perform the following:

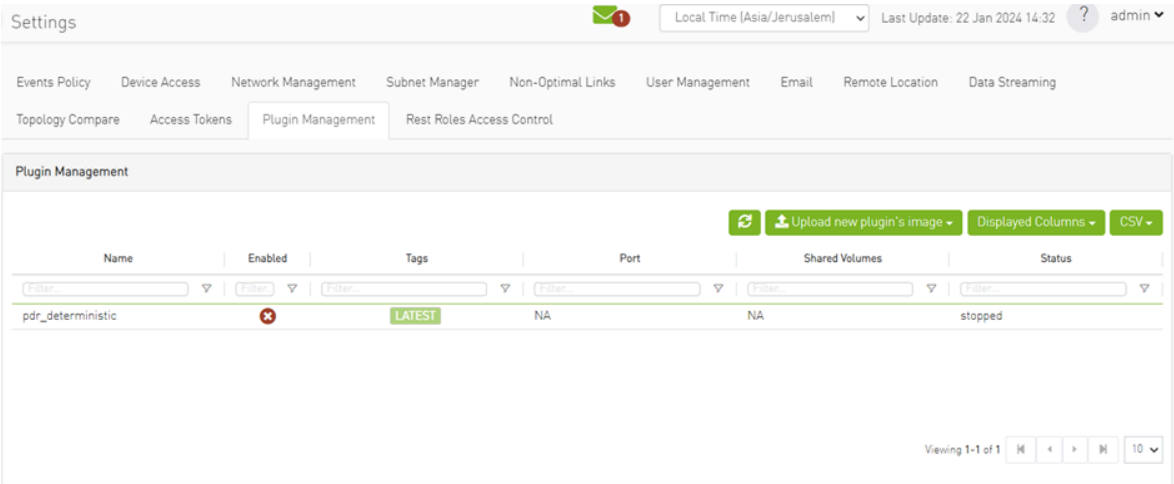
1. Load the downloaded image onto the UFM server. This can be done either by using the UFM GUI by navigating to the Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following instructions:

    1. Log in to the UFM server terminal.

    2. Run:

    ```
    docker load -I <path_to_image>
    ```

    3. **Via the WebUI:** After successfully loading the plugin image, the plugin should become visible in the plugin management table within the UFM GUI. To initiate the plugin's execution, simply right-click on the respective in the table.



To deploy the UFM plugin via the **Management Script**, refer to UFM Plugins Management.

Plugin	Image Location
REST-RDMA Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma
NDT Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-ndt
UFM Telemetry Fluentd Streaming (TFS) Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-tfs
UFM Events Fluent Streaming (EFS) Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-efs
UFM Bright Cluster Integration Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-bright
UFM Cyber-AI Plugin	Refer to NVIDIA UFM Cyber-AI Documentation
IB Link Resiliency Plugin	Refer to Plugins Bundle
ClusterMinder Plugin	Refer to Plugins Bundle
Sysinfo Plugin	N/A
SNMP Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-snmp
Packet Level Monitoring Collector (PMC) Plugin	Refer to Plugins Bundle
GNMI-Telemetry Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-gnmi_telemetry
UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-utm

Plugin	Image Location
UFM Consumer Plugin	TBD
Fast-API Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-fast_api
UFM Light Plugin	https://hub.docker.com/r/mellanox/ufm-plugin-ufm-light
Key Performance Indexes (KPI) Plugin	Refer to Plugins Bundle

UFM Plugins Management

UFM plugin management can be done either via the `manage_ufm_plugins.sh` script or via the Web UI.

UFM Plugin Management Using themanage_ufm_plugins.sh Script

The `manage_ufm_plugins.sh` script, located in the `/opt/ufm/scripts` directory, is designed to manage UFM plugins through the command line interface.

To see the actions supported by this script, run:

```
/manage_ufm_plugins.sh  --help
usage: manage_ufm_plugins.sh <command> [<args>]
positional arguments:
  {show,get-
all,enable,start,stop,disable,add,upgrade,remove_image,remove,is-
running,is-enable,get-http-proxy-port,debug,deploy,deploy-bundle}
                        Commands
    show                Show plugins info
    get-all             get all loaded plugins
    enable              Enable plugin
    start               Start plugins
    stop                Stop all plugins
```

```
    disable             Disable plugin
    add                 Add plugin
    upgrade             Upgrade plugin
    remove_image        Remove plugin`s image
    remove              Remove plugin
    is-running          Test plugin is running
    is-enable           Test plugin is enabled
    get-http-proxy-port
                        Get plugin HTTP proxy port
    debug               Debug
    deploy              Deploy plugin image
    deploy-bundle       Deploy bundle of plugins
```

Optional Arguments:

```
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -v, --version         Print version information
```

Each supported option has its own help flag, which can be received by requesting help for a specific parameter. For example:

```
./manage_ufm_plugins.sh  add --help
```

Usage:

```
manage_ufm_plugins.pyc <command> [<args>] add [-h] -p <[A-Za-z0-
9_-] Name size: 32> [-t <[A-Za-z0-9._-] Name size: 128>]
```

Optional Arguments:

```
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -p <[A-Za-z0-9_-] Name size: 32>, --plugin-name <[A-Za-z0-9_-]
Name size: 32>                          Plugin name
  -t <[A-Za-z0-9._-] Name size: 128>, --plugin-tag <[A-Za-z0-9._-]
Name size: 128>                       Plugin tag
```

The following table lists the supported commands and provides their description and information on the parameters.

Command	Description	Parameters
`show`	Shows information about running plugins	N/A
`get-all`	Gets information about deployed plugins in JSON format	N/A
`enable`	Enables plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin image name
`start`	Starts UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`stop`	Stops UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`disable`	Disables UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`add`	Adds UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: image name
`upgrade`	Upgrades UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`remove_image`	Removes UFM plugin's image	Loaded Parameter: plugin image name
`remove`	Removes UFM plugin	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`is-running`	Tests plugin is running	Loaded Parameter: plugin name

Command	Description	Parameters
`is-enable`	Tests plugin is enabled	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`get-http-proxy-port`	Gets plugin HTTP proxy port	Loaded Parameter: plugin name
`deploy`	Deploys plugin image	Loaded Parameter: - `f` flag with path to UFM plugin image
`deploy-bundle`	Deploys bundle of plugins	Loaded Parameter: - `f` flag with path to tarball file, that will contain number of UFM plugins. All the plugin images from the tar ball will be deployed to UFM. Operation could take some time. The progress of the plugin images from the tar file deployment will be printed to terminal, including error messages, if exists.

Plugins Bundle

The default plugin bundle contains the NDT, TFS, KPI, PMC, IB Link Resiliency and ClusterMinders plugins, packaged in a tarball file. To download this bundle, refer to NVIDIA's Licensing Portal .

To deploy the plugin bundle within the UFM ecosystem, follow these steps:

For a UFM Bare Metal Deployment

1. Download the bundle from NVIDIA's Licensing Portal.
2. For **Master High-Availability or Standalone Mode**, run the following command:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh deploy-bundle -f
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/<plugins bundle file name>
```

For **Standby High-Availability Mode**, run the following command:

```
/usr/bin/docker run --rm -t --name=ufm \
    --volume /dev/log:/dev/log
    --volume /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
    --volume
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/:/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/ \
    --privileged \
    --entrypoint /bin/bash \
    mellanox/ufm-enterprise \
    -c "/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh deploy-bundle -f
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/<plugins bundle file name>"
```

For Docker Container-Based Deployment

1. Download the bundle from NVIDIA's Licensing Portal.
2. For **Standby High-Availability Mode**, run the following command:

```
/usr/bin/docker run --rm -t --name=ufm \
    --volume /dev/log:/dev/log \
    --volume /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
    --volume
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/:/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/ \
    --privileged \
    --entrypoint /bin/bash \
    mellanox/ufm-enterprise \
    -c "/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh deploy-bundle -f
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/<plugins bundle file name>"
```

3. For **Master High-Availability or Standalone Mode**
    1. **When UFM docker is running** , run the following command:

```
docker exec ufm /opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh
deploy-bundle -f /opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/<plugins
bundle file name>
```

2. **When UFM docker is not running**, run the following command:

```
/usr/bin/docker run --rm -t --name=ufm \
   --volume
/opt/ufm/files/:/opt/ufm/shared_config_files/ \
   --volume /dev/log:/dev/log \
   --volume /var/run/docker.sock:/var/run/docker.sock \
   --volume
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/:/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/ \
   --privileged \
   --entrypoint /bin/bash \
   mellanox/ufm-enterprise \
   -c "/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh deploy-bundle -f
/opt/ufm/ufm_plugins_data/<plugins bundle file name>"
```

All plugin images from the tarball will be deployed to UFM. The process may take some time, and progress, including any error messages, will be displayed in the terminal.

REST-RDMA Plugin

The REST-RDMA is a tool designed for sending requests over InfiniBand to the UFM server. These REST requests can fall into three categories:

1. UFM REST API requests
2. ibdiagnet requests
3. Telemetry requests

The rest-rdma utility is distributed as a Docker container, capable of functioning both as a server and a client.

Deployment Server

Deploy Plugin on UFM Appliance

1. Log into your UFM as admin.
2. Enter config mode. Run:

```
enable
config terminal
```

> **Note**
>
> Make sure that UFM is running with `show ufm status`. If UFM is down, then run with `ufm start`.

3. Ensure that rest-rdma plugin is disabled with the `show ufm plugin` command.
4. Pull the plugin container with `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version].`
5. Run `ufm plugin rest-rdma add tag [version]` to enable the plugin.
6. Check that plugin is up and running with `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`

Deploy Plugin on Bare Metal Server

1. Verify that UFM is installed and running.

2. Pull image from docker hub:

   `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`

3. To load image run:

   `/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.py add -p rest-rdma`

Example with credentials:

Deployment Client

Run the following command to pull the image from the docker hub:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]
```

Verify that the `/tmp/ibdiagnet` directory exists on the client's computer. If not – create it.

To start container as client (on any host in the same fabric as UFM server) run:

```
docker run -d --network=host --privileged --name=ufm-plugin-rest-rdma --rm -v /tmp/ibdiagnet:/tmp/ibdiagnet mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version] client
```

To check that plugin is up and running, run:

```
docker ps
```

How to Run

Server

In server mode `ufm_rdma.py` is started automatically and is restarted if exited. If the `ufm_rdma.py` server is not running – enter to the docker and run the following commands to start the server:

```
 cd /opt/ufm/src/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest
./ufm_rdma.py -r server
```

Client

There are three options to run client. Running the client from inside the Docker container, using a custom script from the hosting server to execute the client or using the "docker exec" command from the hosting server.

1. **Option 1:** Run the client from inside the Docker container
    1. Enter the docker container using `docker exec -it ufm-plugin-rest-rdma bash`
    2. Then, run `cd /opt/ufm/src/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma`
    3. Use the `-h` help option to see the available parameters

       `./ufm_rdma.py -h`
2. **Option 2:** From the host server, the scripts can be located at `/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/ directory` inside the docker container. They can copied using the following command:

    > **Note**
    >
    > cp <containerId>:/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/[script name] /host/path/target

Example:

> **Note**
>
> cp <containerId>:/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh /host/path/target

1. To see the available options, run:

   `./ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh -h`

3. **Option 3:** From hosting server, use the `docker exec` command.

> **Note**
>
> To run from inside docker, run:
>
> `docker exec ufm-plugin-rest-rdma` prior to the command.
>
> For example:
>
> ```
> docker exec ufm-plugin-rest-rdma /opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/src/ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p password -t simple -a GET -w ufmRest/app/ufm_version
> ```

Authentication Configuration

Telemetry and ibdiagnet request authentication options could be enabled or disabled (enabled by default – set to True) in `ufm_rdma.ini file` in [Server] section on the server. The `rest_rdma` server performs simple requests to UFM server, using supplied credentials to verify that the user is allowed to run telemetry or ibdiagnet requests.

```
[Server]
use_ufm_authentication=True
```

Remote ibdiagnet Request

The following two user scripts can run on the hosting server.

- remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh
- remote_ibdiagnet.sh

These scripts should be copied from the container to the hosting server using the following command:

```
cp <containerId>:/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/[script name]
/host/path/target
```

Example :

```
cp <containerId>:/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-
rest/remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh /host/path/target
```

The `remote_ibdiagnet.sh` script does not require authentication as the server side can run on a machine which does not run UFM (which is responsible for the authentication). This means it can run from the hosting server.

```
/remote_ibdiagnet.sh [options]
```

Authenticated Remote ibdiagnet Request

The `remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh` script can receive parameters as credentials for authentication with UFM server.

```
/remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh [options]
```

To get all the options, run the following command:

```
/remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -h
```

Note

Important Note:

When using remote_ibdiagnet.sh, authentication is not required and the the ibdiagnet parameters should be sent in ibdiagnet format.

Example: `./remote_ibdiagnet.sh --get_phy_info`

When using the remote_ibdiagnet**_auth**.sh, the ibdiagnet parameters should be sent using the `-l` key.

Examples without credentials:

- `./remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -l '--get_phy_info'`
- `./remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -u username -p password`
- `./remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -u username -p password -l '--get_phy_info'`
- `./remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -k [token string] -l '--get_phy_info'`

- `./remote_ibdiagnet_auth.sh -s [defined for client certificate host name] -d [path to client certificate pfx file] -l '--get_phy_info'`

Please use the -h option to see the examples of credential usage.

Rest Request with Username/Password Authentication

To get the UFM version from inside the docker:

```
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p admin_pwd -t simple -a GET -w
ufmRest/app/ufm_version
```

To get the UFM version from hosting server using script:

```
./ufm_rest_rdma_client.sh -u admin -p admin_pwd -t simple -a GET
-w ufmRest/app/ufm_version
```

For telemetry:

```
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p admin_pwd -t telemetry -a GET
-g 9001 -w /csv/enterprise
```

To get ibdiagnet run result using UFM REST API from inside the docker:

```
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p admin_pwd -t ibdiagnet -a
POST -w ufmRest/reports/ibdiagnetPeriodic -l '{"general": {"name":
```

```
"IBDiagnet_CMD_1234567890_199_88", "location": "local", "running_mode": "once"}, "command_flags": {"--pc": ""}}'
```

Rest Request with Client Certificate Authentication

```
need to pass path to client certificate file and name of UFM
server machine:
6.  ./ufm_rdma.py -r client -t simple -a GET -w
ufmRest/resources/modules -d /path/to/certificate/file/ufm-
client.pfx -s ufm.azurehpc.core.azure-test.net
for telemetry if need authentication from inside the docker
./ufm_rdma.py -r client  -t telemetry -a GET -g 9001 -w
csv/enterprise -d /path/to/certificate/file/ufm-client.pfx -s
ufm.azurehpc.core.azure-test.net
```

Note

Client certificate file should be located INSIDE the docker container.

Rest Request with Token Authentication

```
need to pass token for authentication
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -k OGUY7TwLvTmFkXyTkcsEWD9KKNvq6f -t
simple -a GET -w ufmRestV3/app/ufm_version
for telemetry if need to perform authentication
```

```
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -k 4rQRf7i7wEeliuJEurGbeecc210V6G  -t
telemetry -a GET -g 9001 -w /csv/enterprise
```

> **Note**
>
> Token could be generated using UFM UI.

> **Note**
>
> If a token is used for client authentication, `ufmRestV3` must be used.

NDT Plugin

Overview

NDT plugin is a self-contained Docker container with REST API support managed by UFM. The NDT plugin introduces the following capabilities:

1.

    1. **NDT topology comparison:** Allows the user to compare InfiniBand fabric managed by the UFM and NDT files which are used for the description of InfiniBand clusters network topology.

        - Verifies the IB fabric connectivity during cluster bring-up.
        - Verifies the specific parts of IB fabric after component replacements.
        - Automatically detects any changes in topology.

2. **Subnet Merger - Expansion of the fabric based on NDT topology files**

   Allows users to gradually extend the InfiniBand fabric without causing any disruption to the running fabric. The system administrator should prepare the NDT topology files, which describe the InfiniBand fabric extensions. Then, an intuitive and user-friendly UI wizard facilitates the topology extension process with a step-by-step guidance for performing necessary actions.

   - The Subnet Merger tool verifies the fabric topology within a predefined NDT file, and reports issues encountered for immediate resolution.
   - Once the verification results are acceptable by the network administrator, the tool creates a topoconfig file to serve as input for OpenSM. This allows setting the physical port states of the designated boundary ports as desired (physical ports can be set as disabled or no-discover).
   - Once the topoconfig file is deployed, the IB network can be extended and verified for the next IB extension.

Deployment

The following are the possible ways NDT plugin can be deployed:

1. On UFM Appliance
2. On UFM Software

For detailed instructions on how to deploy the NDT plugin refer to this page.

Authentication

Following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

REST API

The following REST APIs are supported:

Topodiff

- GET /help
- GET /version
- POST /upload_metadata
- GET /list
- POST /compare
- POST /cancel
- GET /reports
- GET /reports/<report_id>
- POST /delete

Subnet Merger

- GET /merger_ndts_list
- GET /merger_ndts_list/<ndt_file_name>
- POST /merger_upload_ndt
- POST /merger_verify_ndt
- GET /merger_verify_ndt_reports
- GET /merger_verify_ndt_reports/<report_id>
- POST /merger_update_topoconfig
- POST /merger_deploy_ndt_config
- POST /merger_update_deploy_ndt_config
- POST /merger_delete_ndt

- GET /merger_deployed_ndt
- POST /merger_create_topoconfig

For detailed information on how to interact with NDT plugin, refer to the NVIDIA UFM Enterprise > Rest API > NDT Plugin REST API.

NDT Format – Topodiff

NDT is a CSV file containing data relevant to the IB fabric connectivity. The NDT plugin extracts the IB connectivity data based on the following fields:

1. Start device
2. Start port
3. End device
4. End port
5. Link type

Switch to Switch NDT

By default, IB links are filtered by:

- Link Type is Data
- Start Device and End Device end with IBn, where n is a numeric value.

For TOR switches, Start port/End port field should be in the format **Port N**, where **N** is a numeric value.

For Director switches, Start port/End port should be in the format **Blade N_Port i/j**, where **N** is a leaf number, **i** is an internal ASIC number and **j** is a port number.

Examples:

Start Device	Start Port	End Device	End Port	Link Type
DSM07-0101-0702-01IB0	Port 21	DSM07-0101-0702-01IB1	Blade 2_Port 1/1	Data
DSM07-0101-0702-01IB0	Port 22	DSM07-0101-0702-01IB1	Blade 2_Port 1/1	Data
DSM07-0101-0702-01IB0	Port 23	DSM07-0101-0702-02IB1	Blade 3_Port 1/1	Data
DSM09-0101-0617-001IB2	Port 33	DSM09-0101-0721-001IB4	Port 1	Data
DSM09-0101-0617-001IB2	Port 34	DSM09-0101-0721-001IB4	Port 2	Data
DSM09-0101-0617-001IB2	Port 35	DSM09-0101-0721-001IB4	Port 3	Data

Switch to Host NDT

NDT is a CSV file containing data not only relevant to the IB connectivity.

Extracting the IB connectivity data is based on the following five fields:

1. Start device
2. Start port
3. End device
4. End port
5. Link type

IB links should be filtered by the following:

- Link type is "Data".
- "Start Device" or "End Device" end with **IBN**, where **N** is a numeric value.

- The other Port should be based on persistent naming convention: **ibpXsYfZ**, where **X**, **Y** and **Z** are numeric values.

For TOR switches, Start port/End port field will be in the format Port n, where n is a numeric value.

For Director switches, Start port/End port will be in the format **Blade N_Port i/j**, where **N** is a leaf number, **i** is an internal ASIC number and **j** is a port number.

Examples:

Start Device	Start Port	End Device	End Port	Link Type
DSM071081704019	DSM071081704019 ibp11s0f0	DSM07-0101-0514-01IB0	Port 1	Data
DSM071081704019	DSM071081704019 ibp21s0f0	DSM07-0101-0514-01IB0	Port 2	Data
DSM071081704019	DSM071081704019 ibp75s0f0	DSM07-0101-0514-01IB0	Port 3	Data

Other

Comparison results are forwarded to syslog as events. Example of `/var/log/messages` content:

1. Dec 9 12:32:31 <server_ip> ad158f423225[4585]: NDT: missing in UFM "SAT111090310019/SAT111090310019 ibp203s0f0 - SAT11-0101-0903-19IB0/15"

2. Dec 9 12:32:31 <server_ip> ad158f423225[4585]: NDT: missing in UFM "SAT11-0101-0903-09IB0/27 - SAT11-0101-0905-01IB1-A/Blade 12_Port 1/9"

3. Dec 9 12:32:31 <server_ip> ad158f423225[4585]: NDT: missing in UFM "SAT11-0101-0901-13IB0/23 - SAT11-0101-0903-01IB1-A/Blade 08_Port 2/13"

For detailed information about how to check syslog, please refer to the NVIDIA UFM-SDN Appliance Command Reference Guide > UFM Commands > UFM Logs.

Minimal interval value for periodic comparison in five minutes.

In case of an error the clarification will be provided.

For example, the request "`POST /compare`" without NDTs uploaded will return the following:

- URL: https://<server_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/ndt/compare
- response code: 400
- Response:

```
{
  "error": [
    "No NDTs were uploaded for comparison"
  ]
}
```

Configurations could be found in "`ufm/conf/ndt.conf`"

- Log level (default: INFO)
- Log size (default: 10240000)
- Log file backup count (default: 5)
- Reports number to save (default: 10)
- NDT format check (default: enabled)
- Switch to switch and host to switch patterns (default: see NDT format section)

For detailed information on how to export or import the configuration, refer to the NVIDIA UFM-SDN Appliance Command Reference Guide > UFM Commands > UFM Configuration Management.

Logs could be found in "`ufm/logs/ndt.log`".

For detailed information on how to generate a debug dump, refer to the NVIDIA UFM-SDN Appliance Command Reference Guide > System Management > Configuration Management > File System.

NDT Format – Subnet Merger

The Subnet Merger tool facilitates the seamless expansion of the InfiniBand fabric based on Non-Disruptive Topology (NDT) files. This section outlines the process of extending the fabric while ensuring uninterrupted operation. The tool operates through an intuitive UI wizard, guiding users step-by-step in extending the fabric topology.

The Subnet Merger tool enables the gradual expansion of the InfiniBand fabric without causing disruptions to the existing network. To achieve this, system administrators need to prepare NDT topology files that describe the planned fabric extensions. The tool offers an intuitive UI wizard that simplifies the extension process.

Functionality

1. **NDT Topology File Verification:** The Subnet Merger tool verifies the InfiniBand fabric topology specified in a predefined NDT file. During this verification, any issues encountered are reported to the user for immediate resolution. This step ensures the integrity of the planned fabric extension.

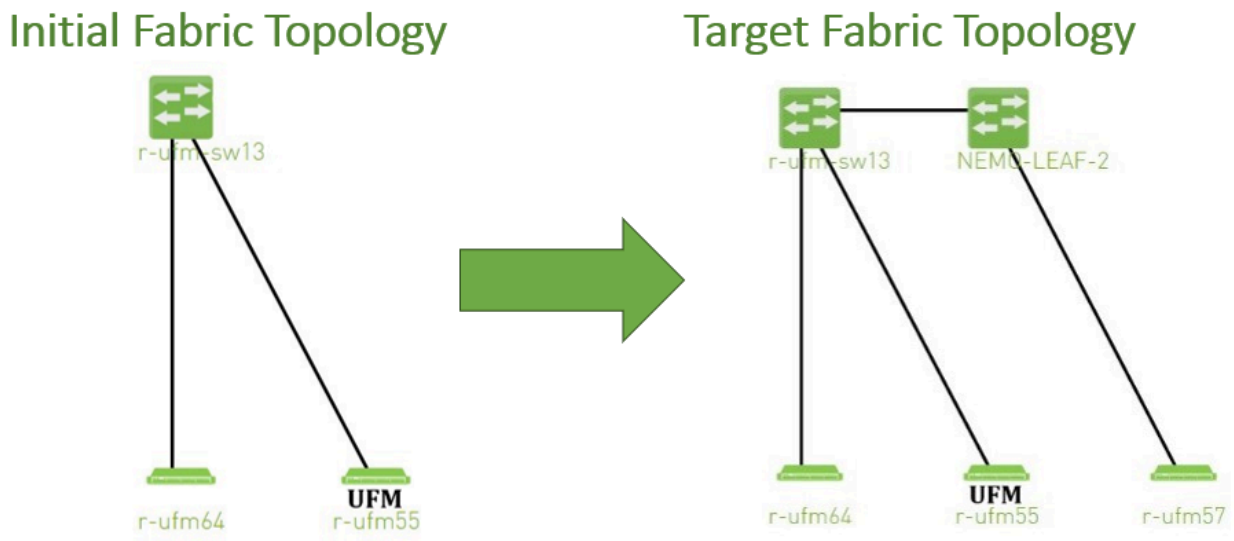
1. **Topology Extension Preparation:** Upon successful verification of the NDT topology file, the tool generates a comprehensive verification report. The network administrator reviews this report and ensures its acceptability.

1. **Topoconfig File Generation:** After obtaining acceptable verification results, the tool generates a topoconfig file. This file serves as input for OpenSM, the Subnet Manager for InfiniBand fabrics. The topoconfig file allows the network administrator to define the desired physical port states for designated boundary ports. These states include "disabled" or "no-discover."

1. **Fabric Extension and Verification:** With the topoconfig file prepared, the Subnet Merger tool initiates the deployment of the extended fabric configuration. The tool ensures that the defined physical port states are implemented. Once the extension is in place, the IB network can be extended further as needed. The fabric extension is executed while maintaining the operational stability of the existing network.

1. **Conclusion:** The Subnet Merger tool offers a reliable and user-friendly solution for expanding InfiniBand fabrics using NDT topology files. By following the steps provided in the intuitive UI wizard, system administrators can seamlessly extend the fabric while adhering to predefined physical port states. This tool ensures the smooth operation of the fabric throughout the expansion process, eliminating disruptions and enhancing network scalability.

Subnet Merger Flow



1. Create NDT, file that describes initial topology with definition of boundary ports. Boundary ports – switch ports that will be used for fabric extension. In our case it will be r-ufm-sw13 switch ports number 1 and 3. In NDT file those ports should be defined as boundary and disabled:

```
rack #,U
height,#Fields:StartDevice,StartPort,StartDeviceLocation,EndDe
height_1,LinkType,Speed,_2,Cable
Length,_3,_4,_5,_6,_7,State,Domain
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,Disabled,Boundary
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 30,,r-ufm55 mlx5_1,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 29,,r-ufm55 mlx5_0,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 26,,r-ufm64 mlx5_0,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port
3,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,Disabled,Boundary
```

2. Upload a new NDT topology file which describes the desired topology. Before deploying to UFM, the new NDT topology file should be verified against the existing topology – to find out mismatches and problems.

   After the verification, the plugin generates reports including information about:

-
  - Duplicated GUIDs
  - Misswired links
  - Non-existent links in the pre-defined NDT files

1.
   - Links that exist in the fabric and not in the NDT file

2. Following the issues detected in the plugin reports, the network administrator changes the NDT file or the fabric. The verification process can be repeated as many times as necessary until the network administrator is satisfied with the results.

3. If the NDT verification results are satisfactory, a topoconfig file is generated and can be deployed to the UFM server to be used as configuration input for OpenSM. Topoconfig file should be located at /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/topoconfig.cfg on UFM server. By sending SIGHUP signal to opensm it forced to read configuration and to deploy it. In topoconfig file at this stage boundary ports will be defined as **Disabled**.

   Example of topoconfig.cfg:

```
0xb83fd2030080302e,1,-,-,Any, Disabled
0xb83fd2030080302e,30,0xf452140300280081,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,29,0xf452140300280080,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,26,0xf452140300280040,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,3,-,-,Any, Disabled
```

4. Next stage is to extend the fabric. Prepare separately new subnet that will be added to the existing fabric and, once it is ready, connect to the boundary ports, that are defined as Disabled in configuration file, so newly added subnet will not be discovered by opensm and will not affect in any way current setup functionality.

5. Once new subnet connected to the fabric - prepare next NDT file, that contains setup, that describes current fabric with extended, when previously defined as boundary ports defined as Active and if planned to continue with extension new ports defined as boundary.

   For example port number 9 of switch r-ufm-sw13:

```
rack #,U
height,#Fields:StartDevice,StartPort,StartDeviceLocation,EndDe
height_1,LinkType,Speed,_2,Cable
Length,_3,_4,_5,_6,_7,State,Domain
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 1,,NEMO-LEAF-2,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 30,,r-ufm55 mlx5_1,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 29,,r-ufm55 mlx5_0,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,NEMO-LEAF-2,Port 11,,r-ufm57 mlx5_0,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 26,,r-ufm64 mlx5_0,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,NEMO-LEAF-2,Port 1,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13,Port
1,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port 3,,NEMO-LEAF-2,Port
3,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,NEMO-LEAF-2,Port 3,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13,Port
3,,,,,,,,,,,,Active,In-Scope
,,MF0;r-ufm-sw13:MQM8700/U1,Port
9,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,Disabled,Boundary
```

6. After new subnet connected physically to the fabric, in opensm configuration file (topoconfig.cfg) boundary ports previously defined as Disabled should be set as No-discover. Example:

```
0xb83fd2030080302e,1,-,-,Any,No-discover
```

```
0xb83fd2030080302e,30,0xf452140300280081,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,29,0xf452140300280080,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,26,0xf452140300280040,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,3,-,-,Any,No-discover
```

7. Updated file should be deployed to UFM. In case boundary ports will be defined as No-discover – fabric, connected beyond those ports will not be discovered by opensm, but all the ibutils (ibdiagnet...) could send mads beyond those ports to newly added subnet - so NDT file verification for extended setup could be performed.

8. Upload new NDT file and run verification for this file. Fix problems detected by verification. Once satisfied with results – deploy configuration to UFM.

   Example of topoconfig file for extended setup:

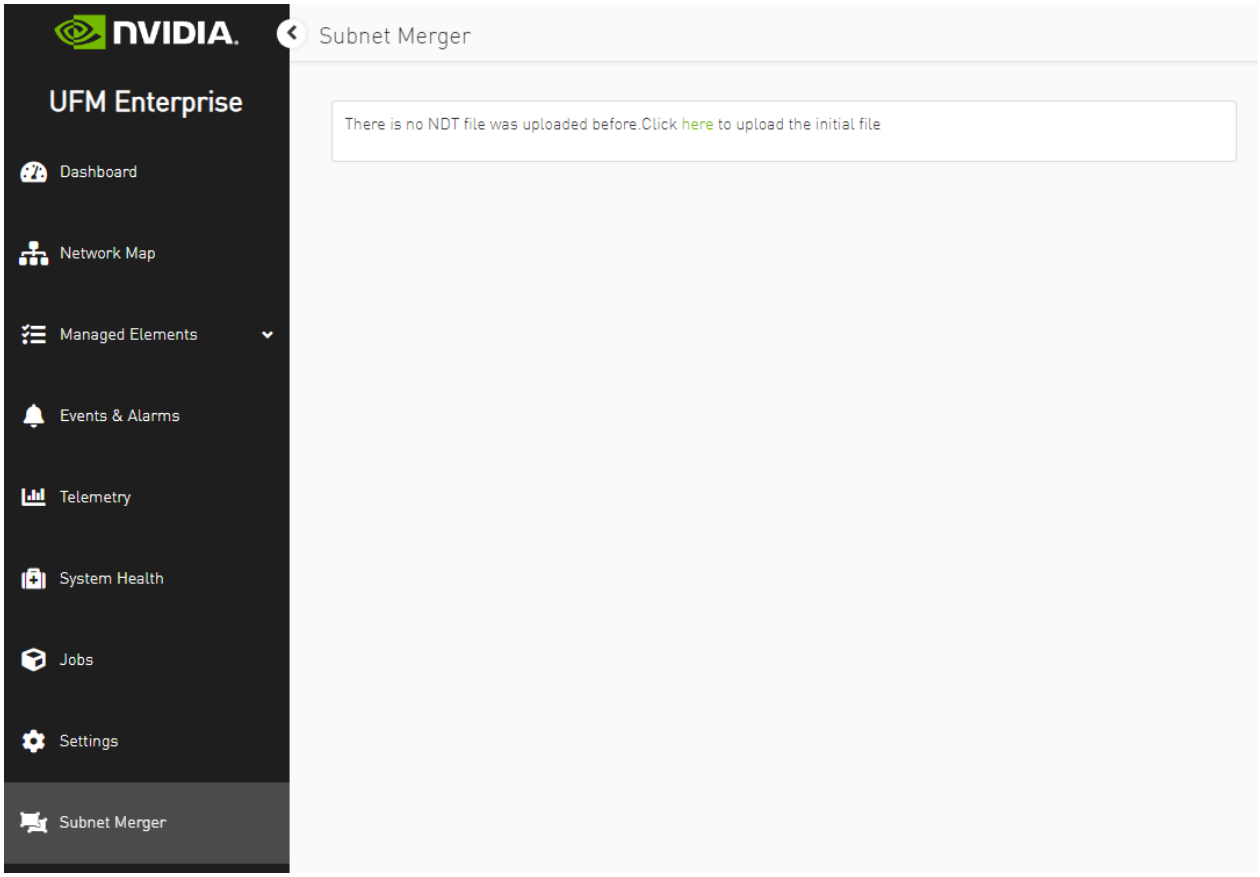
```
0xb83fd2030080302e,1,0x98039b0300867bba,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,30,0xf452140300280081,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,29,0xf452140300280080,1,Any,Active
0x98039b0300867bba,11,0x248a0703009c0066,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,26,0xf452140300280040,1,Any,Active
0x98039b0300867bba,1,0xb83fd2030080302e,1,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,3,0x98039b0300867bba,3,Any,Active
0x98039b0300867bba,3,0xb83fd2030080302e,3,Any,Active
0xb83fd2030080302e,9,-,-,Any,Disabled
```

9. Repeat previous steps if need to perform additional setup extension.

Subnet Merger UI

Bring-Up Merger Wizard

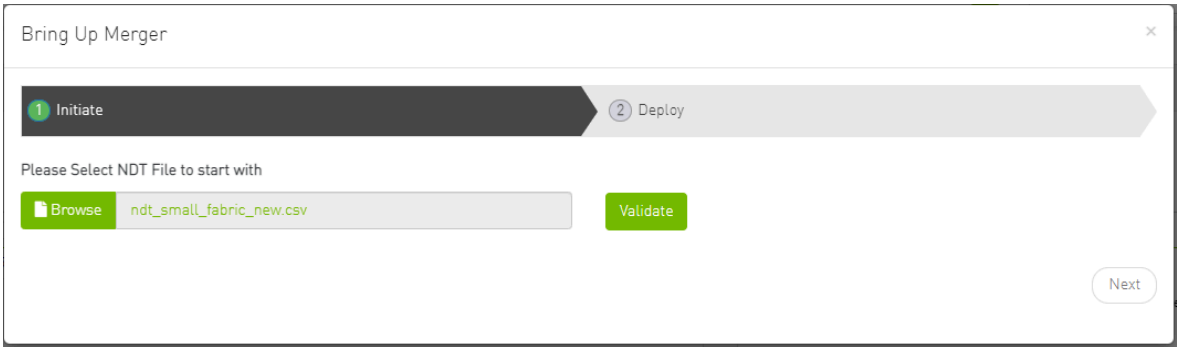
1. Add the NDT plugin to UFM by loading the plugin's image through Settings->Plugins Management. A new item will appear in the main left navigator menu of the UFM labeled "Subnet Merger".

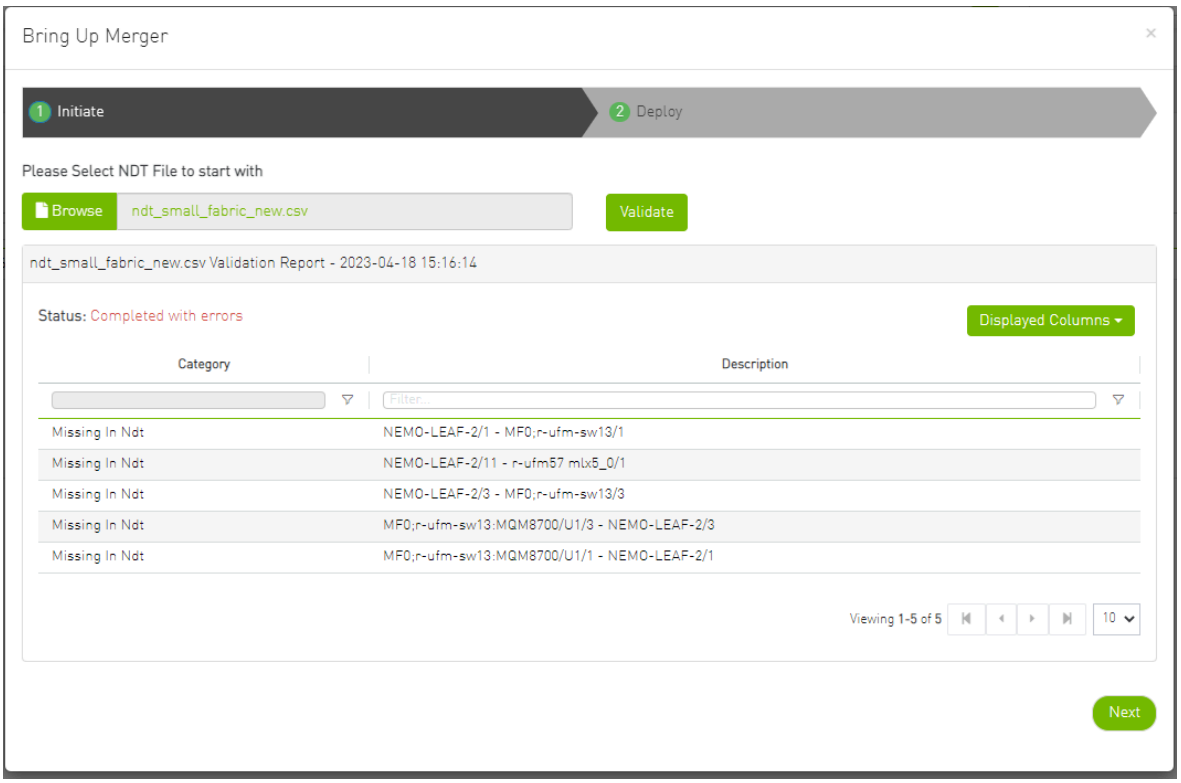


2. Access "Subnet Merger" to initiate the bring-up wizard.

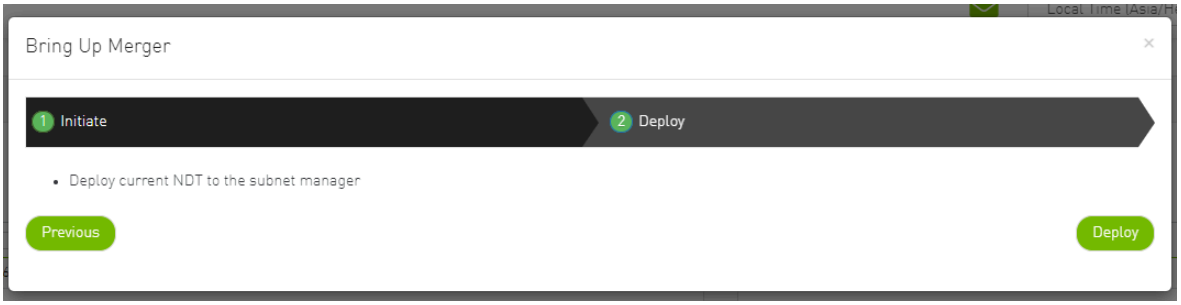
3. The wizard will guide you through the process, containing the following steps:

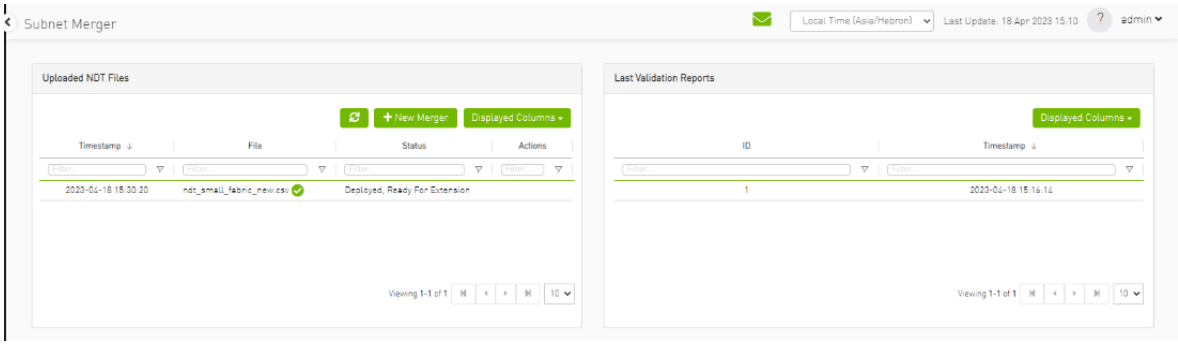
    1. Upload the initial NDT tab and validate it.





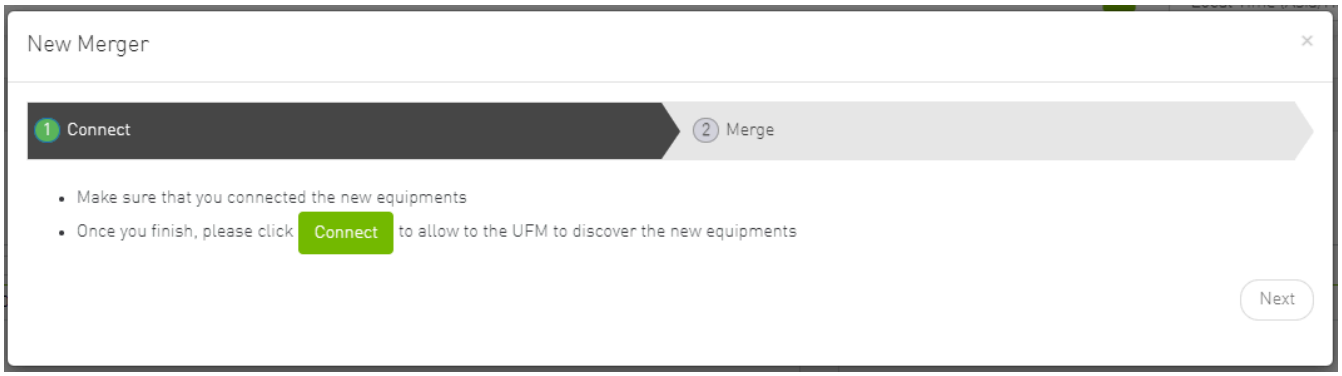
2. Once you are satisfied with the results of the validation in the previous tab, you can proceed to deploy the file.



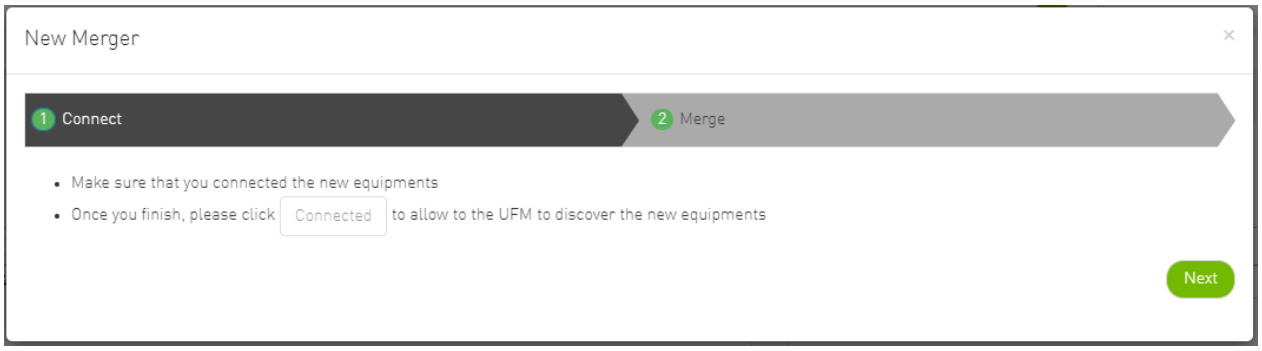


New Subnet Merger

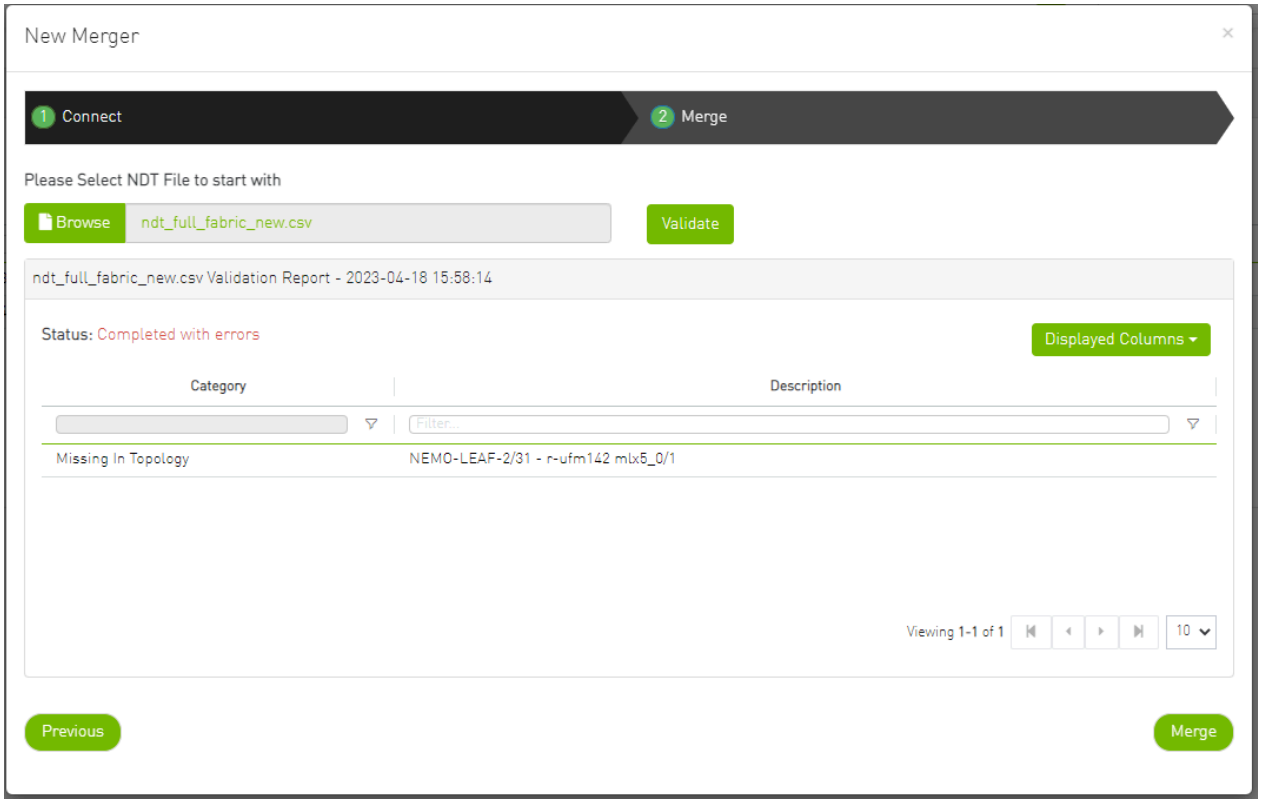
Once you have successfully deployed the initial NDT file, you can initiate a new merger process by clicking the "New Merger" button.



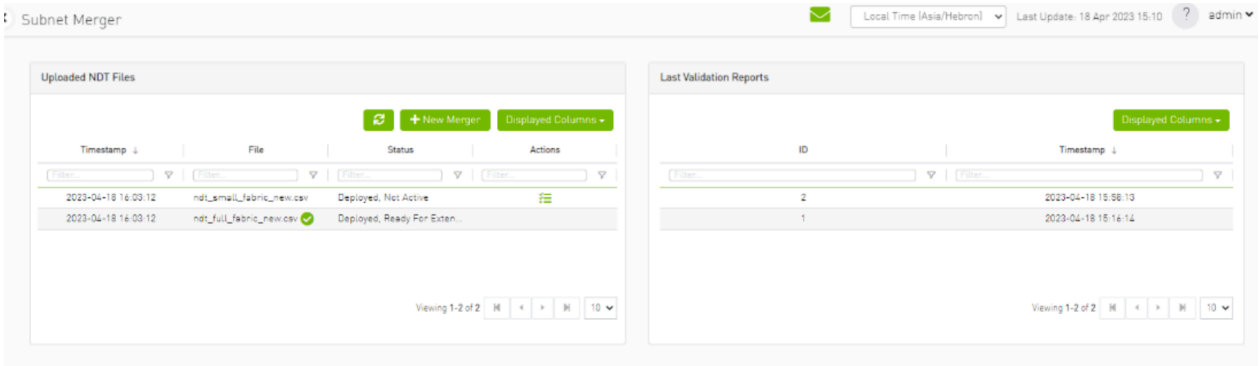
1. "Connect" Tab, it is important to physically connect the new equipment and confirm the connection. Then, click on a button which will open the boundary ports, change their state from Disabled to No-discover, and then deploy the active file again.



2. "Merge" Tab: Once the new equipment is connected and the boundary ports are updated, upload a new NDT file that includes both the current and newly added equipment, along with their boundary ports for future merges. Please note that you cannot merge the file if there are duplicate GUIDs in the report's results.



3. After completing the merge wizard, and if necessary, you can further proceed to extend the IB fabric.



Extending the InfiniBand Setup via Subnet Merger

The following instructions outline the necessary steps for expanding the InfiniBand setup or fabric using subnet merging.

1. **Step 1: NDT File Upload (Repeatable)**

   Upload the NDT file, performing this action as many times as required, especially when addressing file-related issues.

2. **Step 2: NDT File Validation and Verification (Repeatable)**

   Validate the NDT file, a process that can be repeated multiple times, particularly after fixing fabric topology or NDT file errors. After initiating this call, you will obtain a validation report ID. The progress of this process is asynchronous, with the report's status initially indicated as "running." Once the report is completed, the status will change to either "Successfully completed" or "Completed with errors."

3. **Step 3: Retrieving and Monitoring the Validation Report**

   Retrieve the validation report by its corresponding ID, running this step through continuous polling until the report reaches completion.

4. **Step 4: Review and Potential Fixes**

   Inspect the report and address any necessary fixes to either the NDT file or the topology. Should changes be made to the file, upload the corrected NDT file anew. Alternatively, in case of topology has changed, repeat the verification process.

5. **Step 5: Topology Deployment to UFM**

   Deploy the verified topology to UFM once you are satisfied with the verification outcomes.

6. **Step 6: Adjusting Boundary Ports and Deployment**

   Following the physical connection of the setup extension, change the boundary ports' state from "Disabled" to "No-discover."

7. **Step 7: Uploading Updated Topoconfig File**

   Deploy the updated topoconfig file to the UFM server.

8. **Step 8: Next NDT File Upload (Combined Fabric and Extension)**

   Upload the next NDT file, which consolidates the current fabric and extension components.

9. **Step 9: NDT File Verification**

   Conduct the NDT file verification process.

10. **Step 10: Reviewing Verification Report**

Review the verification report.

11. **Step 11: Addressing Setup or NDT File Issues**

    If necessary, make necessary adjustments to the setup or NDT file.

12. **Step 12: Final Configuration Deployment**

    Once content with the modifications, proceed to deploy the configuration to UFM.

13. **Step 13: Iterative Workflow**

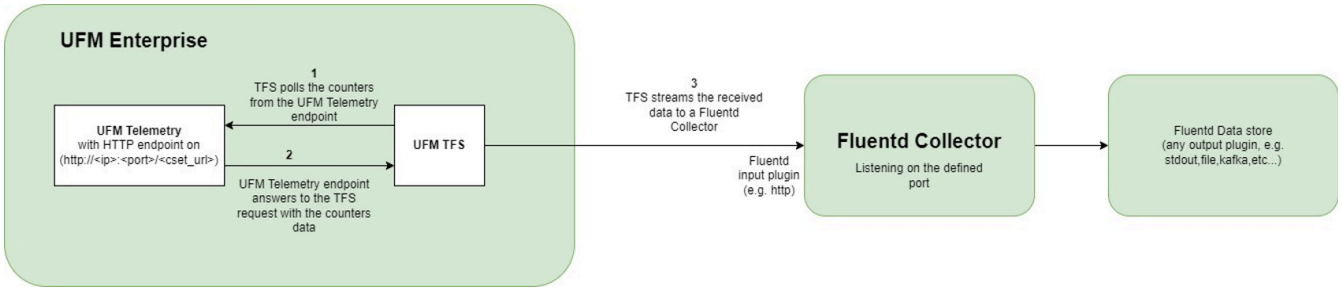
    Repeat this flow as many times as needed to further the expansion process.

UFM Telemetry Fluentd Streaming (TFS) Plugin

Overview

The TFS plugin is designed to extract UFM Telemetry counters from specified telemetry HTTP endpoints and stream them to the designated Fluentd collector destination.

The diagram below illustrates the plugin's stream flow:



Deployment

The following are the possible ways the TFS plugin can be deployed:

1. On UFM Appliance
2. On UFM Software

For complete instructions on deploying the TFS plugin, refer to UFM Telemetry endpoint stream To Fluentd endpoint (TFS).

Authentication

The following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

Rest API

The following REST APIs are supported:

- POST /plugin/tfs/conf
- GET /plugin/tfs/conf
- POST /plugin/tfs/conf/attributes
- GET /plugin/tfs/conf/attributes

For detailed information on interacting with TFS plugin, refer to the NVIDIA UFM Enterprise > Rest API > TFS Plugin REST API.

UFM Events Fluent Streaming (EFS) Plugin

Overview

EFS plugin is a self-contained Docker container with REST API support managed by UFM. EFS plugin extracts the UFM events from UFM Syslog and streams them to a remote FluentD destination. It also has the option to duplicate current UFM Syslog messages and forward them to a remote Syslog destination. As a fabric manager, it will be useful to collect the UFM Enterprise events/logs, stream them to the destination endpoint and monitor them.

Deployment

The following are the ways EFS plugin can be deployed:

1. On UFM Appliance
2. On UFM Software

For detailed instructions on how to deploy EFS plugin, refer to UFM Event Stream to FluentBit endpoint (EFS).

Authentication

The following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

Rest API

The following REST APIs are supported:

- PUT /plugin/efs/conf
- GET /plugin/efs/conf

For detailed information on how to interact with EFS plugin, refer to the NVIDIA UFM Enterprise > Rest API > EFS Plugin REST API.

UFM Bright Cluster Integration Plugin

Overview

The Bright Cluster Integration plugin is a self-contained docker container managed by UFM and is managed by the REST APIs. It enables integrating data from Bright Cluster Manager (BCM) into UFM, providing a more comprehensive network perspective. This integration improves network-centered Root Cause Analysis (RCA) tasks and enables better scoping of workload failure domains.

Deployment

The Bright Cluster Integration plugin can be deployed either on the UFM Appliance or on UFM Software.

For detailed instructions on Bright Cluster Integration plugin deployment, refer to UFM Bright Cluster Integration Plugin.

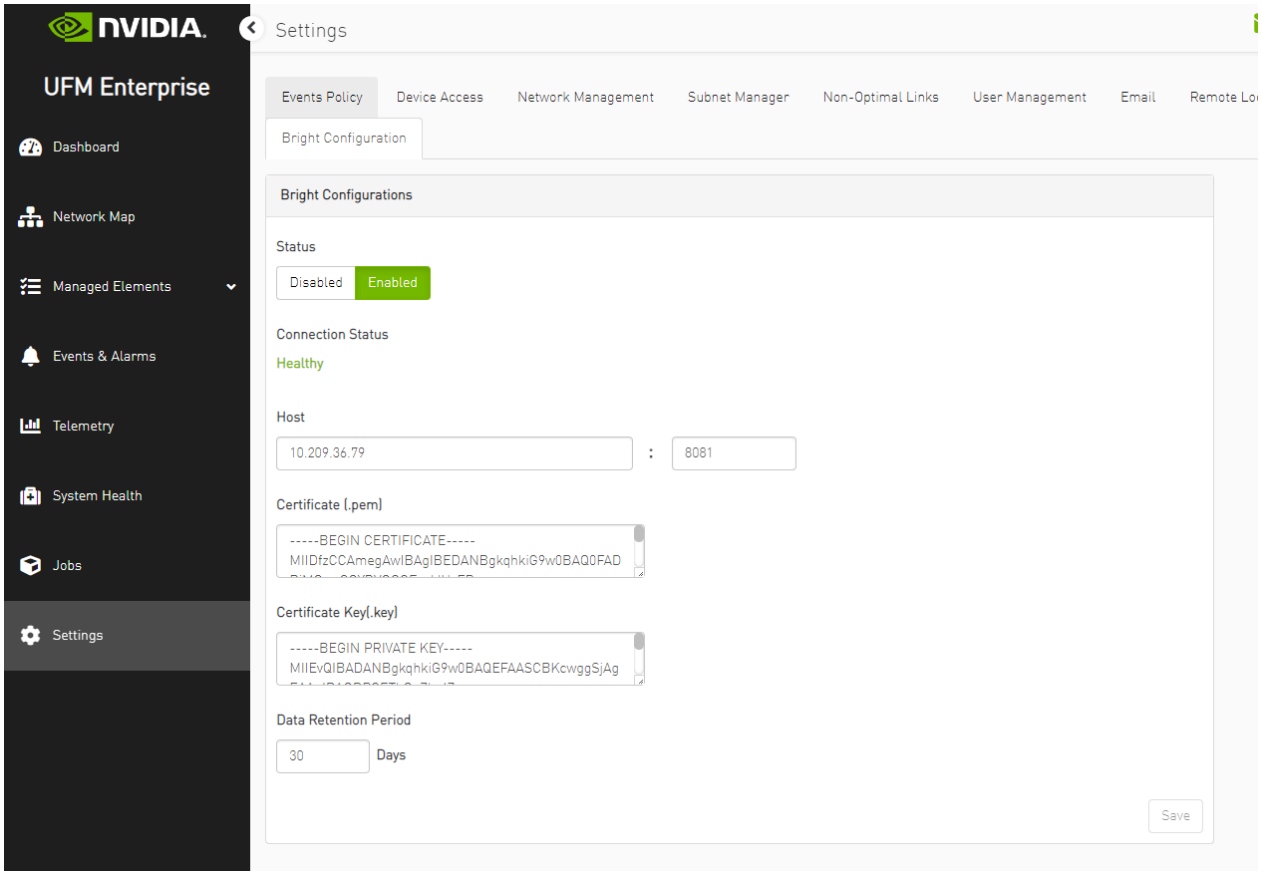
Authentication

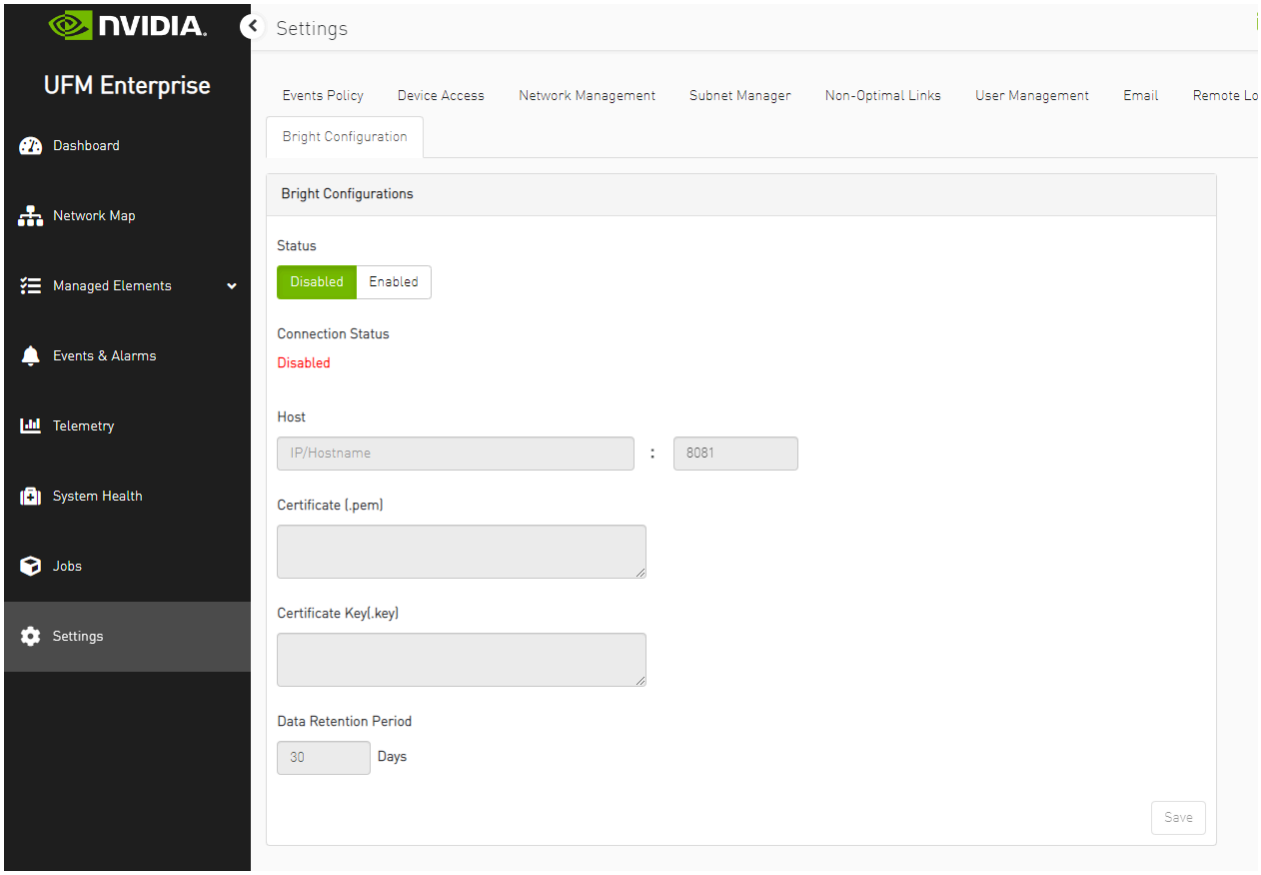
The following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

Bright Cluster Integration UI

1. After the successful deployment of the plugin, a new tab is shown under the UFM settings section for bright configurations management:

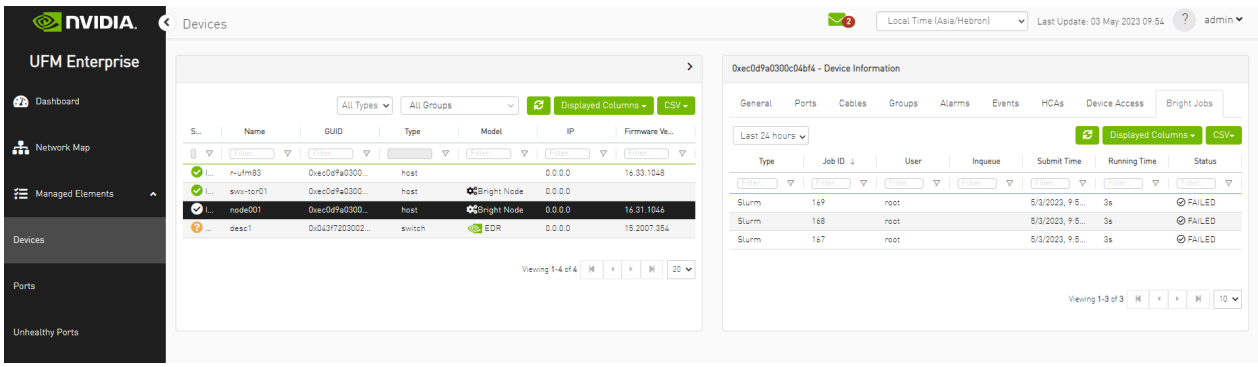

NVIDIA
UFM Enterprise
Dashboard
Network Map
Managed Elements
Events & Alarms
Telemetry
System Health
Jobs
Settings
Settings
Events Policy
Device Access
Network Management
Subnet Manager
Non-Optimal Links
User Management
Email
Bright Configuration
Bright Configurations
Status
Disabled
Enabled
Connection Status
Healthy
Host
10.209.36.79
8081
Certificate (.pem)
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDfzCCAmegAwIBAgIBEDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQ0FAD
Certificate Key(.key)
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEvQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBKcwggSjAg
Data Retention Period
30
Days
Save


NVIDIA
UFM Enterprise
Dashboard
Network Map
Managed Elements
Events & Alarms
Telemetry
System Health
Jobs
Settings
Settings
Events Policy
Device Access
Network Management
Subnet Manager
Non-Optimal Links
User Management
Email
Bright Configuration
Bright Configurations
Status
Disabled
Enabled
Connection Status
Disabled
Host
IP/Hostname
8081
Certificate (.pem)
Certificate Key(.key)
Data Retention Period
30
Days
Save

Fill the below required configurations:

Parameter	Description
Host	Hostname or IP of the BCM server
Port	Port of the BCM server, is typically 8081
Certificate	BMC client certificate content that could be located in the BMC server machine under `.cm/XXX.pem`
Certificate key	BMC client certificate key that could be located in the BMC server machine under .`cm/XXX.key`
Data retention period	UFM erases the data gathered in the database after the configured retention period. By default, after 30 days.

2. After you ensure you have successfully completed the plugin configuration, and that you have established a healthy connection with the BMC, navigate to the UFM Web GUI -> Managed Elements -> Devices



Rest API

The following REST APIs are supported:

- PUT plugin/bright/conf
- GET plugin/bright/conf
- GET plugin/bright/data/nodes
- GET plugin/bright/data/jobs

For detailed information on how to interact with bright plugin APIs, refer to NVIDIA UFM Enterprise > Rest API > UFM Bright Cluster Integration Plugin REST API.

UFM Cyber-AI Plugin

Overview

The primary objective of this plugin is to integrate the UFM CyberAI product into the UFM Enterprise WEB GUI. This integration would result in both products being available within a single application.

Deployment

The following are the ways UFM CyberAI plugin can be deployed:

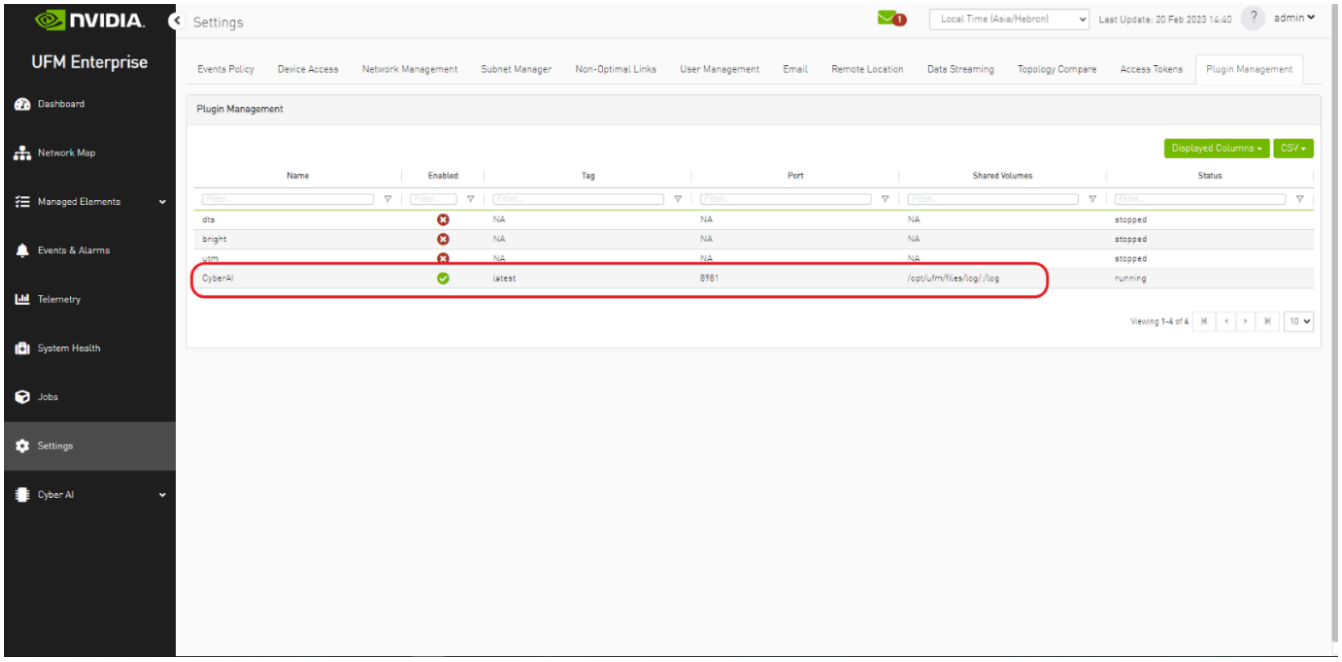
1. On UFM Appliance
2. On UFM Software

First, download the `ufm-plugin-cyberai-image` from the NVIDIA License Portal (NLP), then load the image on the UFM server, using the UFM GUI -> Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following command:

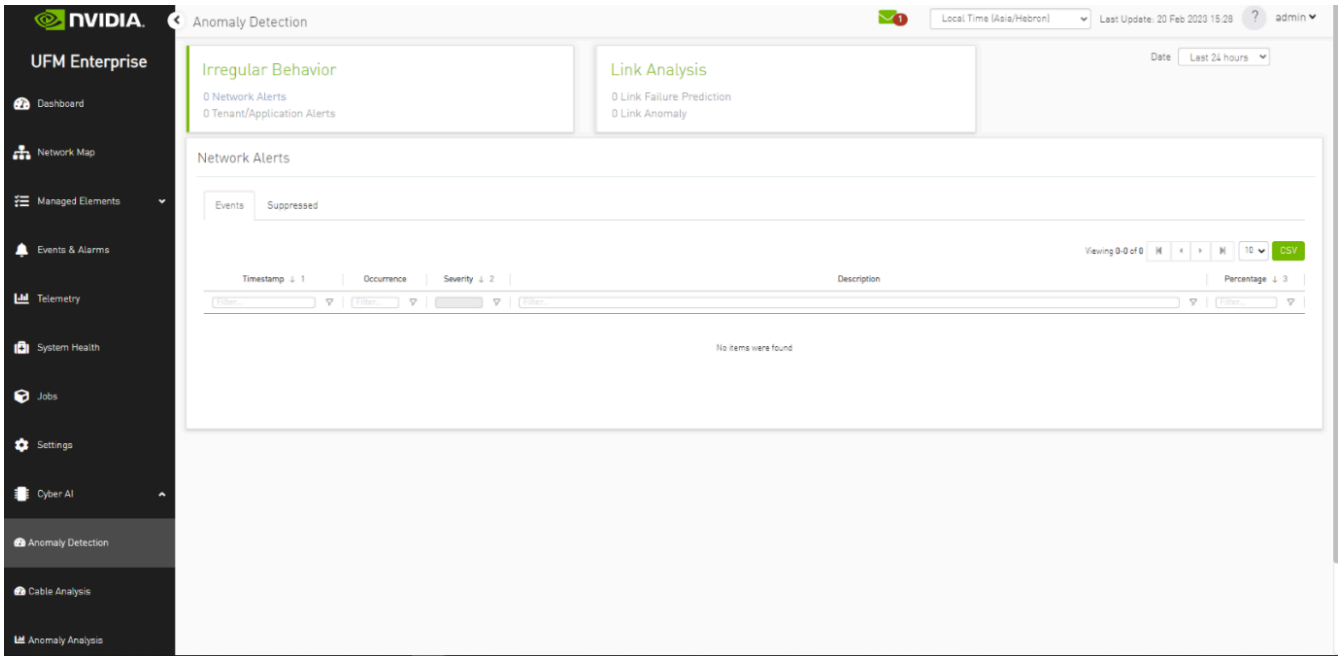
1. Login to the UFM server terminal.
2. Run:

```
docker load -I <path_to_image>
```

Once the plugin's image has been successfully loaded, you can locate the plugin in the Plugins management table within the UFM GUI. You can then run the plugin by right-clicking on the row associated with the plugin.



After running the plugin successfully. You should be able to see the Cyber-AI items under the main UFM navigation menu:



For more details, please refer to the UFM Cyber-AI User Manual

IB Link Resiliency Plugin

Overview

The primary objective of the IB Link Resiliency plugin is to enhance cluster availability and improve the rate of job completion.

This objective is accomplished by combining three different mechanisms for identifying problematic links: machine learning (ML) models for predicting the probability of links to drop packets, rule-based logic for detecting links with high packet drop rate, and theshold-based logic for validating that ports are within their nominal operating conditions.

The plugin then applies corrective measures to links that were flagged by the aforementioned mechanisms: it isolates the links, implements maintenance procedures on them, and subsequently restores the fixed links to their original state by removing the isolation.

The IB Link Resiliency plugin performs the following tasks:

1. Collects telemetry data from UFM and employs ML models and rule-based logic to determine which links need to be isolated/de-isolated.

2. Isolates these links to avert any interruption to traffic flow.

3. Maintains a record of maintenance procedures that can be executed to restore an isolated link.

4. After performing the required maintenance, the system verifies if the links can be de-isolated and restored to operational status (brought back online).

Per each mechanism of problematic links identification, the IB Link Resiliency plugin operates in one of the following two distinct modes:

1. Shadow mode (supported for both switch-to-switch and switch-to-host links)

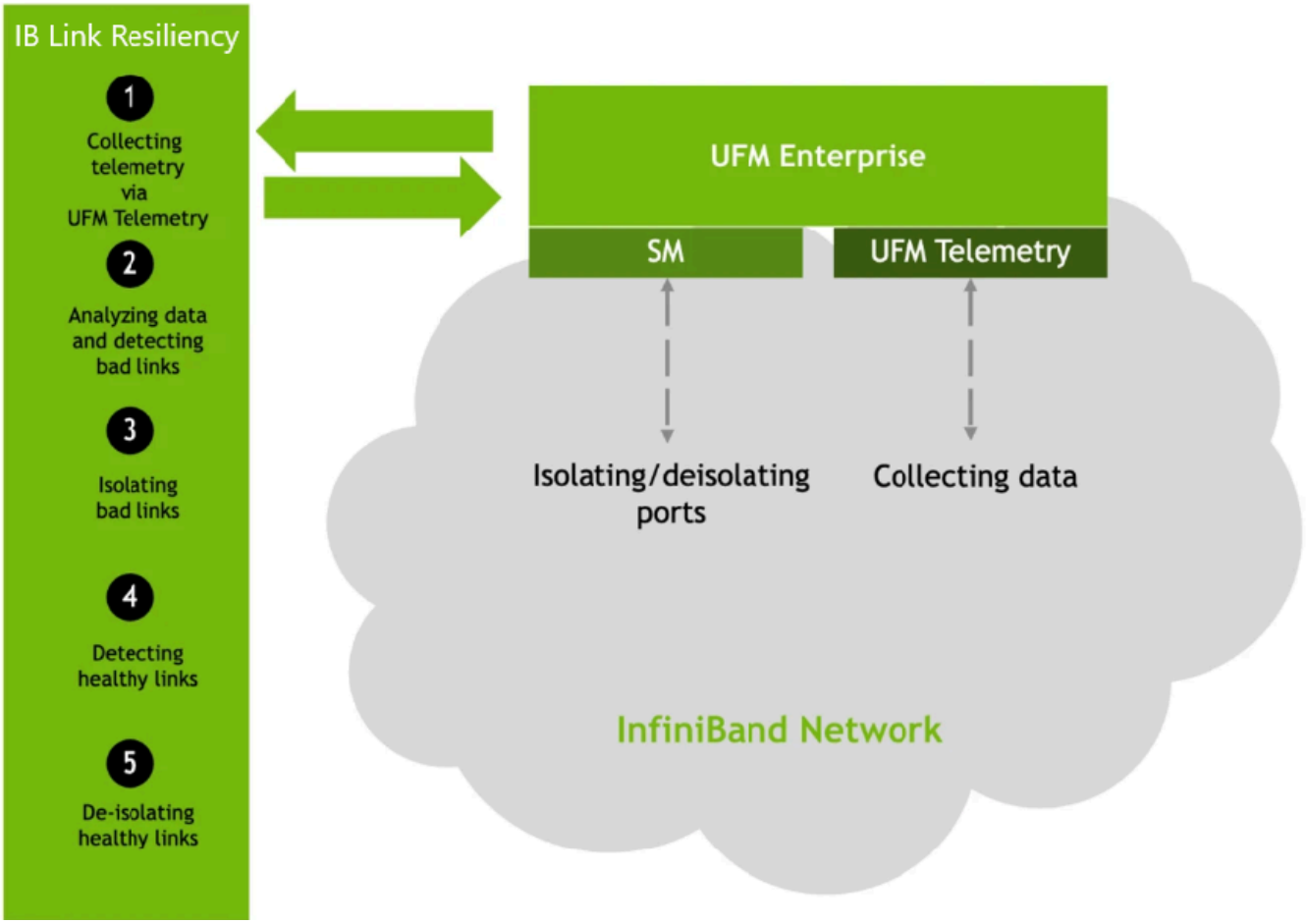
    - Collects telemetry data, runs problematic links identification logic, and saves the predictions to files.

2. Active mode (supported only for switch-to-switch links)

    - Collects telemetry data, runs problematic links identification logic, and saves the predictions to files.

    - Automatically isolates and de-isolates the links flagged by the identification mechanism.

Schematic Flow



Deployment

The IB Link Resiliency plugin can be deployed using the following methods:

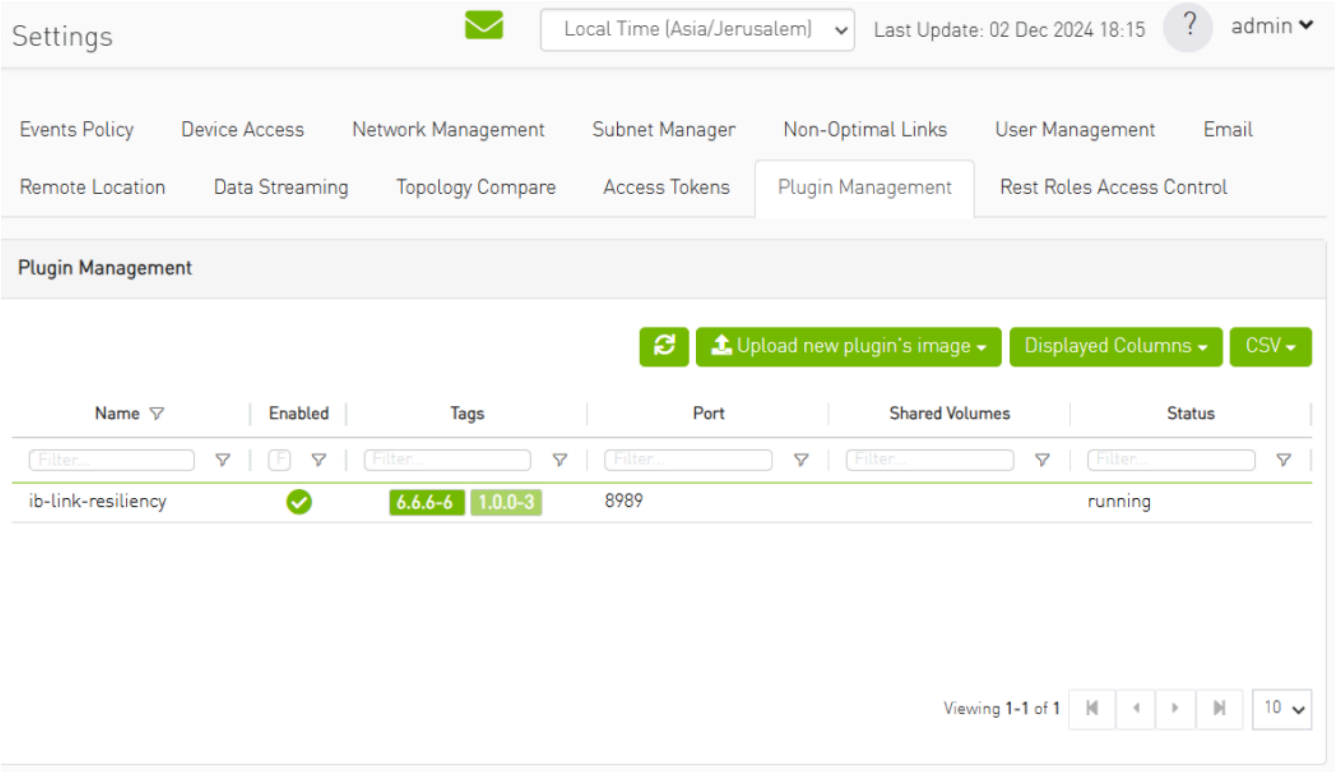
1. On the UFM Appliance
2. On the UFM Software

To deploy the plugin, follow these steps:

1. Download the ufm-plugin-ib-link-resiliency-image from DockerHub.
2. Load the downloaded image onto the UFM server. This can be done either by using the UFM GUI by navigating to the Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following instructions:
3. Log in to the UFM server terminal.
4. Run:

```
docker load -i <path_to_image>
```

5. After successfully loading the plugin image, the plugin should become visible within the plugins management table within the UFM GUI. To initiate the plugin's execution, simply right-click on the respective in the table.



> **Note**
>
> **The supported InfiniBand hardware technologies are HDR, Beta on NDR.**

Data Collection

The IB Link Resiliency plugin collects data from the UFM Enterprise appliance in the following two methods:

1. Low-frequency collection: This process occurs every 5 minutes in case the IB Link Resiliency use secondary telemetry to gathers data for the following counter: hist0,hist1,hist2,hist3,hist4,hist5,hist6,hist7,hist8,hist9,hist10,hist11,hist12,hist13,his

   phy_effective_errors,phy_symbol_errors,CableInfo.Temperature,switch_temperature,C

   PortRcvErrorsExtended,PortRcvDataExtended,snr_host_lane0,snr_host_lane1,snr_hc

   snr_media_lane0,snr_media_lane1,snr_media_lane2,snr_media_lane3,link_down_ever

   time_since_last_clear

2. The collected counters can be configurable and customized to suit your requirements. The counters can be found at /opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ib-link-resiliency/counters.cfg

```
[HighFreq]
phy_state = last_update_value
logical_state = last_update_value
link_speed_active = last_update_value
link_width_active = last_update_value
fec_mode_active = last_update_value
raw_ber = last_update_value
eff_ber = last_update_value
symbol_ber = last_update_value
phy_raw_errors_lane0 = delta
phy_raw_errors_lane1 = delta
phy_raw_errors_lane2 = delta
phy_raw_errors_lane3 = delta
phy_effective_errors = delta
phy_symbol_errors = delta
time_since_last_clear = last_update_value
hist0 = delta
hist1 = delta
hist2 = delta
hist3 = delta
hist4 = delta
hist5 = delta
hist6 = delta
hist7 = delta
hist8 = delta
hist9 = delta
hist10 = delta
hist11 = delta
hist12 = delta
hist13 = delta
hist14 = delta
....
link_width_active = last_update_value
```

IB Link Resiliency Configuration

The IB Link Resiliency configuration is used for controlling data collection and isolation/de-isolation. The configuration can be found under

`/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ib-link-resiliency/iblr.cfg.`

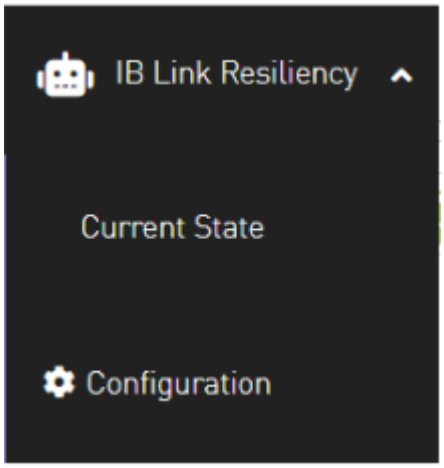
Name	Section name	Description
`mode`	Prediction	The mode can be eith "active" or "shadow." In active mode, the IE Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r all ports which are pr to fail except those li the "except" list. In shadow mode, the Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r the ports which are p to fail only if these ar in the "except" list.
`except_list`	Prediction	Includes the ports th receive the opposite treatment compared mode. The expect list location /opt/ufm/files/conf/p link-resiliency/predict Format: port_guid,port_numb 0x1070fd03001769b 0x1070fd03001769b
`mode`	Detection	The mode can be eith "active" or "shadow." In active mode, the IE Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r all ports where failure detected except thos in the "except" list. In shadow mode, the Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r ports where failures v detected only if thes listed in the "except"

Name	Section name	Description
`except_list`	Detection	Includes the ports th receive the opposite treatment compared mode. The expect list location /opt/ufm/files/conf/p link-resiliency/detect Format: port_guid,port_numb 0x1070fd03001769b 0x1070fd03001769b
`mode`	NOC	The mode can be eith "active" or "shadow." In active mode, the IE Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r all ports that are con as out of nominal ope conditions except tho in the "except" list. In shadow mode, the Resiliency will enforce isolation/deisolation r ports that are consid out of nominal opera conditions only if the listed in the "except"
`except_list`	NOC	Includes the ports th receive the opposite treatment compared mode. The expect list location /opt/ufm/files/conf/p link-resiliency/noc.csv Format: port_guid,port_numb 0x1070fd03001769b 0x1070fd03001769b
`max_per_hour`	Isolation	The maximum numbe ports that can be iso hour

Name	Section name	Description
`max_per_week`	Isolation	Maximum number of that can be isolated i
`max_per_month`	Isolation	Maximum number of ports that can be iso month
`min_links_per_switch_pair`	Isolation	Minimum links betwe switches to perform
`min_active_ports_per_switch`	Isolation	Minimum number of ports per switch befo perform isolation
`deisolation_time`	DeIsolation	The waiting time befo deisolate the isolatec
`max_per_hour`	DeIsolation	The maximum numbe deisolated ports per
`absolute_threshold_of_isolated_ports`	Isolation	The maximum numbe ports than can be isc one iteration (i.e. one telemetry collection
`interval`	LowFreqCollector	The periodic interval frequency collection use IB Link Resiliency telemetry

IB Link Resiliency UI

After the successful deployment of the plugin, a new item is shown in the UFM side menu for the IB Link Resiliency plugin:



Current State

This page displays a table presenting the current cluster status, outlining the following counts:

1. Number of ports
2. Number of isolated ports
3. Number of ports in active/shadow failure prediction mode
4. Number of ports in active/shadow operating conditions validation mode
5. Number of ports in active/shadow failure detection mode
6. Failures prediction, reflecting ports which were recently flagged by the ML models as having a high probability of dropping packets.

Current State

Please select a value to filter the table bellow

Displayed Columns CSV

	Switch to Switch	Switch to Host	Total, currently
Number of ports	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of isolated ports	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in active failure prediction mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow failure prediction mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of ports in active operating conditions validation mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow operating conditions validation mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of ports in active failure detection mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow failure detection mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Failures prediction	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)

Viewing 1-9 of 9 10

The "Port Level Status" table is displayed below the "Current Status" table and shows the status of the cluster ports.

Port Level Status

Displayed Columns CSV

Node ID	Node Name	Port Number	Failure Pred...	Failure Dete...	Operation C...	Isolation St...	Type	Last Recom...	Last Recom...	Last Action	Last Action ...	Last Reason
0x248a070...	AJNA-LEA...	9	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x043f7203...	SwitchIB ...	3	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x043f7203...	SwitchIB ...	5	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x98039b0...	SwitchIB ...	13	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x1070fd03...	r-ufm116	1	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	host_switch	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x98039b0...	SwitchIB ...	11	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x043f7203...	SwitchIB ...	1	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0x248a070...	AJNA-LEA...	7	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0xec0d9a0...	SwitchIB ...	15	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_swi...	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA
0xec0d9a0...	SwitchIB ...	25	shadow	shadow	shadow	Health	switch_host	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	NA

Viewing 1-10 of 10 10

The user can filter the "Port Level Status" table by clicking on any value in the "Current Status" table. The "Port Level Status" table will then be filtered based on the selected value.

For example, if the user clicks on the number of isolated switch-to-switch ports, the "Port Level Status" table will display only the isolated switch-to-switch ports.

	Switch to Switch	Switch to Host	Total, currently
Number of ports	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of isolated ports	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in active failure prediction mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow failure prediction mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of ports in active operating conditions validation mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow operating conditions validation mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Number of ports in active failure detection mode	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)
Number of ports in shadow failure detection mode	8(80%)	2(20%)	10(100%)
Failures prediction	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)

Viewing 1-9 of 9 10

Port Level Status

Displayed Columns CSV

Node ID	Node Name	Port Number	Failure Pred...	Failure Dete...	Operation C...	Isolation St...	Type	Last Recom...	Last Recom...	Last Action	Last Action ...	Last Reason

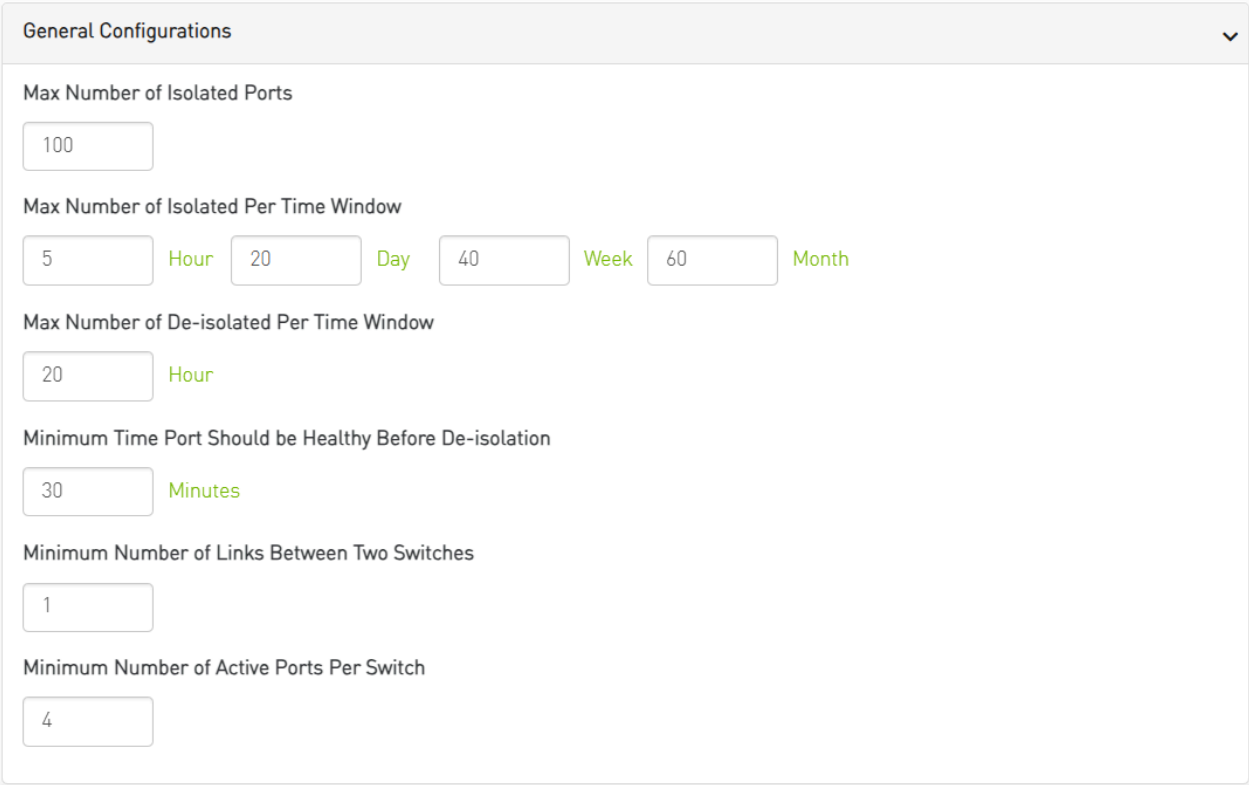
No items were found

Configuration

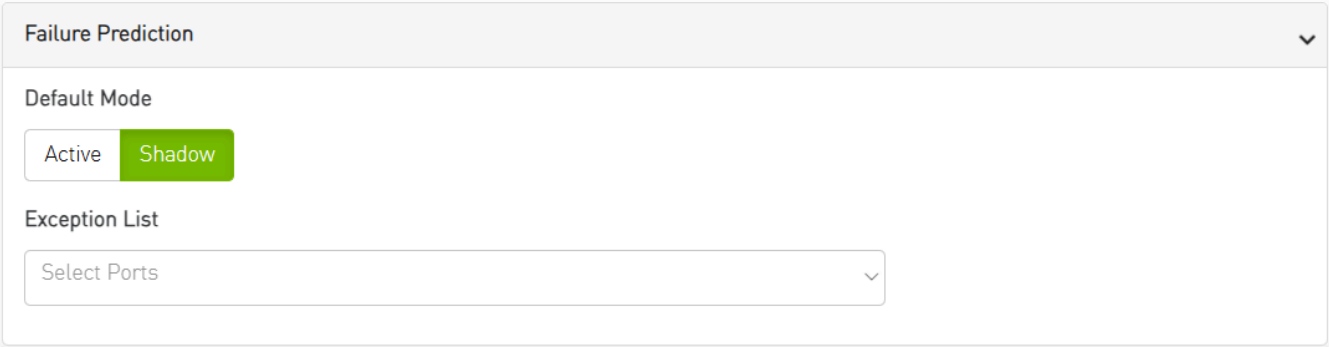
This page displays the IB Link Resiliency plugin configuration update method.

The IB Link Resiliency configuration is divided into four sections:

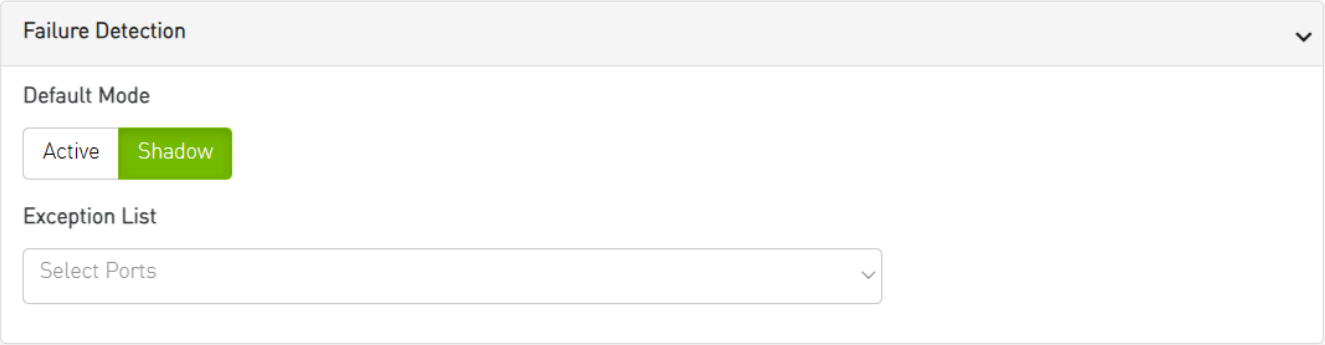
- General Configurations



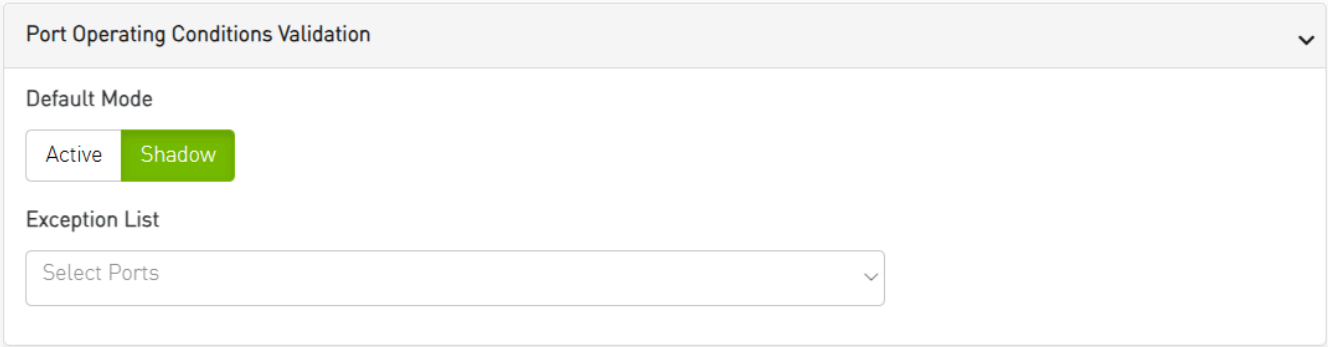
- Failure Prediction



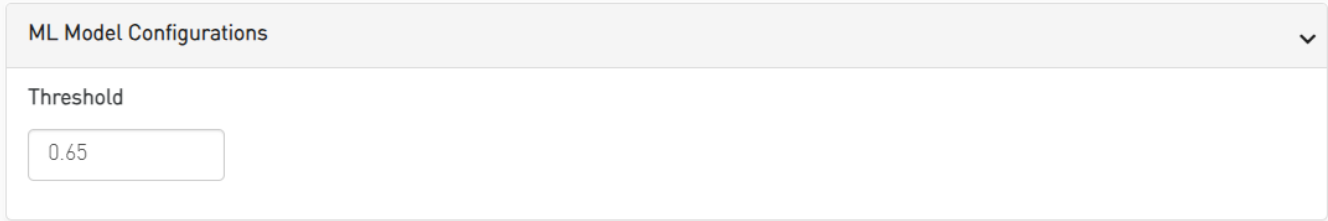
- Failure Detection



- Port Operating Conditions Validation



- ML Model Configurations



ClusterMinder Plugin

> **Note**
>
> This plugin is supported on UFM Enterprise Appliance only.

Overview

The ClusterMinder plugin collects telemetry data from multiple data sources and aggregates, streams and visualizes the backend data. The plugin can cluster/group aggregated Redfish data from multiple machines that allows operational anomaly and misconfiguration detection. The plugin provides Cluster-wide histograms of hardware telemetry which details compute node configuration and inventory, PCIe bus, hardware information (SN and FW version) and health alerts of all relevant devices on each Redfish category.

The plugin can be deployed as a container and supports multiple data sources, including:

- Redfish on Host
- Redfish on DPU
- MLNX Switch Data
- DOCA Telemetry Service on DPU (BlueField)
- DOCA Telemetry Service on Host
- Unmanaged InfiniBand Switches

Deployment

The plugin can be deployed using the following methods:

1. On the UFM Appliance
2. On the UFM Software

To deploy the plugin, follow these steps:

- The plugin is included in the default plugin bundle available at NVIDIA's Licensing Portal .
- Load the downloaded image onto the UFM server. This can be done either by using the UFM GUI by navigating to the Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following instructions:
    - Log in to the UFM server terminal.
    - Run:

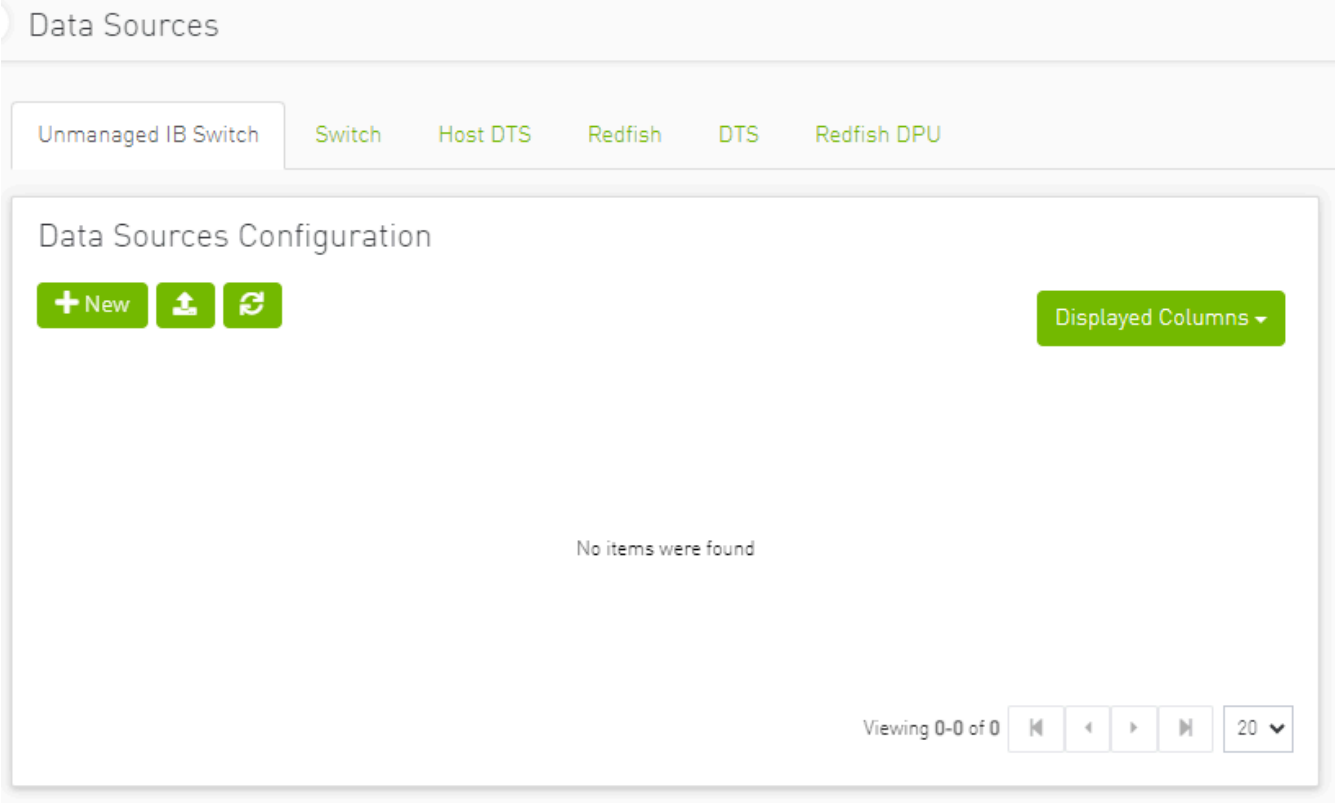
      ```
      docker load < <path_to_image>
      ```

    - After successfully loading the plugin image, the plugin should become visible within the plugins management table within the UFM GUI. To initiate the plugin's execution, simply right-click on the respective in the table.images/download/attachments/4029939379/image-2024-8-8_15-6-41-version-1-modificationdate-1750942298190-api-v2.png

ClusterMinder Plugin UI

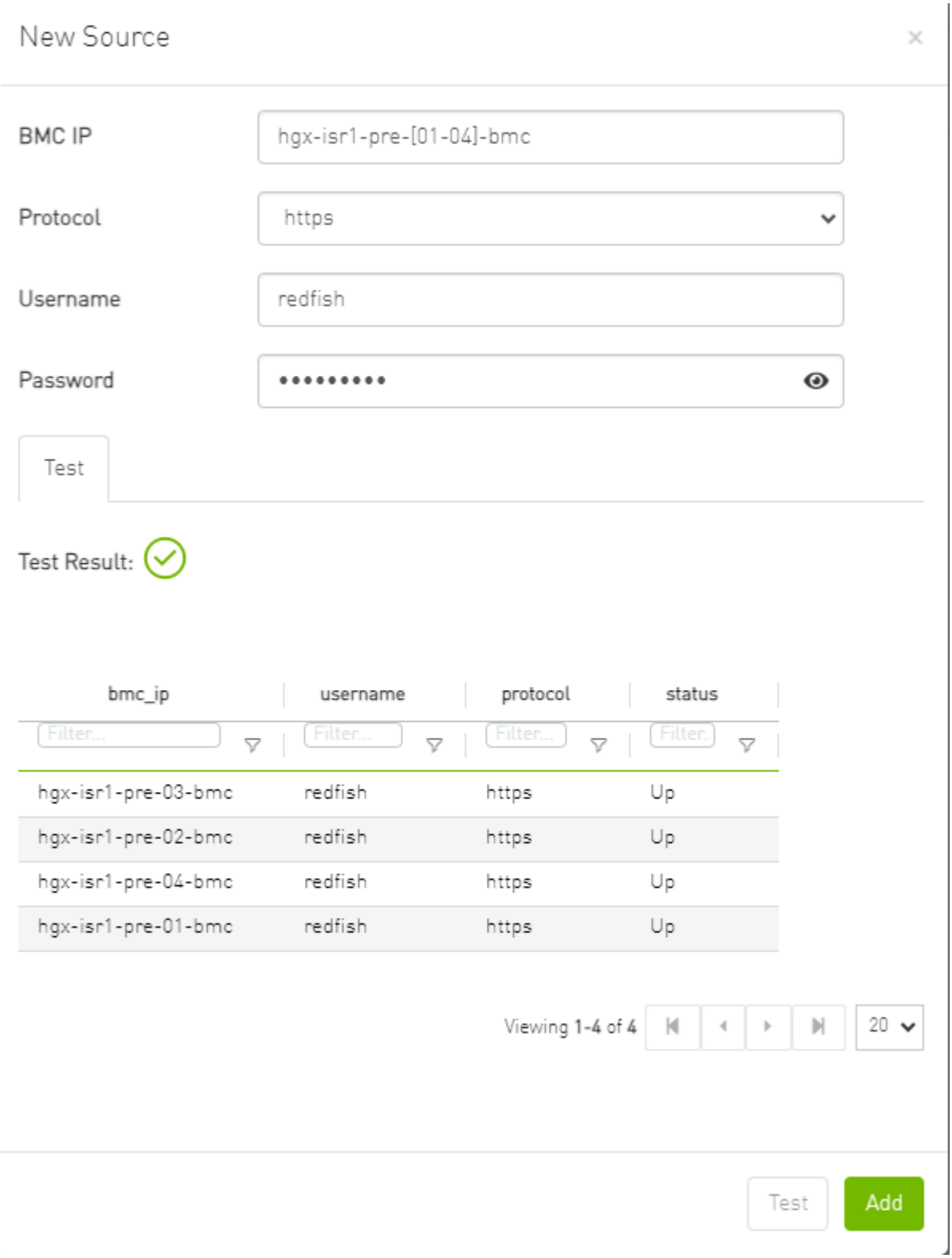
After the successful deployment of the plugin, a new item is shown in the UFM side menu for the ClusterMinder plugin:

Example of Adding Data Source



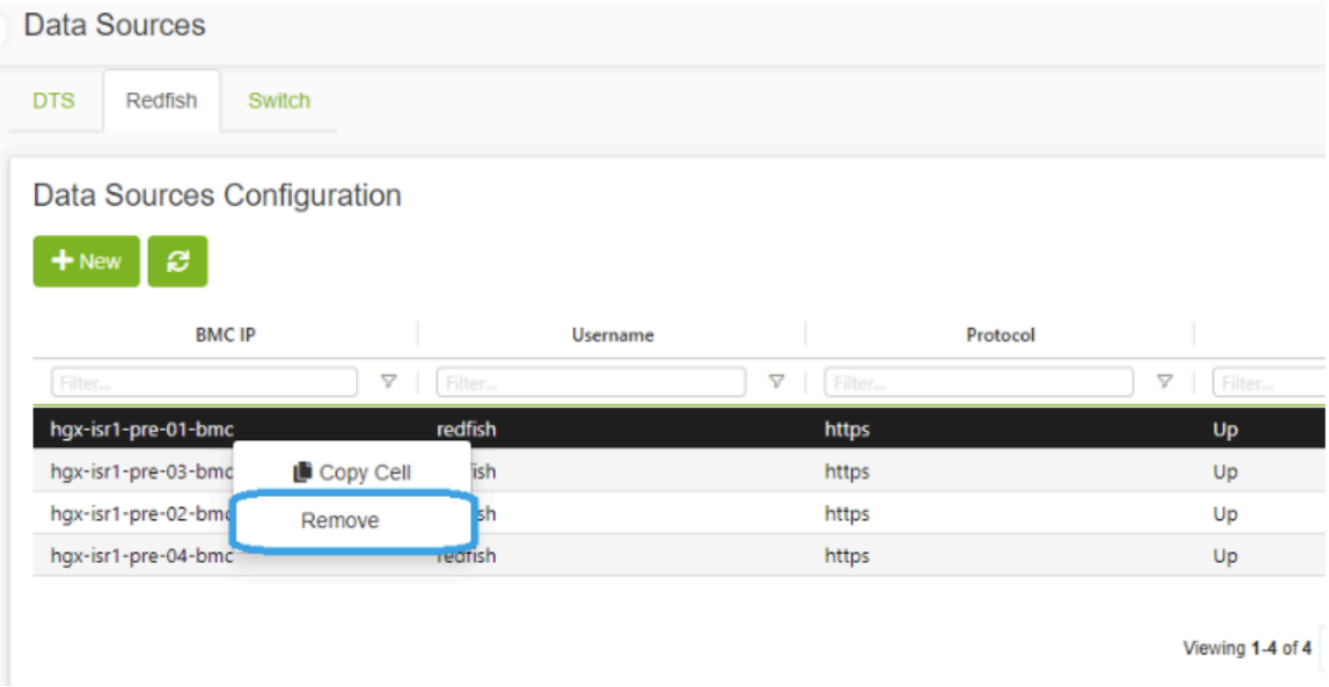
Example of Adding the Redfish Host

After inputting the "BMC IP", "Protocol","Username" and "Password". Pressing the button tests the connection and allows to hosts if successful.



Example of Removing Data Source

Removing hosts is done through the "Data Sources" section, Right click any available host and click the remove option.



Sysinfo Plugin

Overview

The Sysinfo plugin is a Docker container that is managed by UFM and comes with REST API support. Its purpose is to allow users to run commands and extract information from managed switches. This feature enables users to schedule runs at regular intervals and execute commands on switches directly from UFM.

The plugin takes care of managing sessions to the switches and can extend them if necessary. It also enables users to send both synchronous and asynchronous commands to all the managed switches. Additionally, it can intersect the given switches with the running UFM to ensure that only those switches that are on the UFM are activated.

Deployment

The following are the possible ways plugin plugin can be deployed:

1. On UFM Appliance

2. On UFM Software.

3. Authentication

Following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

REST API

The following REST APIs are supported:

- GET /help
- GET /version
- POST /query
- POST /update
- POST /cancel
- POST /delete

Sysinfo Query Format

The Sysinfo plugin is responsible for extracting basic data needed to create a query. This is done using the following five fields:

1. Switches - An array of switch IP addresses. If this field is left empty, the plugin will gather all switches from the running UFM.

2. Callback - The URL location to which the answers should be sent.

3. Commands - An array of commands that need to be executed.

4. Schedule_run - An optional field used to set intervals for running the commands. The interval can be specified in seconds and can be set to run until a certain duration or end time. The start time can also be controlled.

There are additional flags for a configurable query:

- `ignore_ufm=True:` Does not check the UFM for switches or intersect it with given switches
- `username`: Overrides the switches' default username
- `password`: Overrides the switches' default password
- `is_async`: Rather than attempting to execute all commands simultaneously at the switch, the commands are executed one after the other in sequence.
- `one_by_one=False:` Instead of sending results from each switch as soon as information is obtained, all data is sent at once to the callback. This change eliminates multiple small sends and replaces them with a single large send.

For detailed information on how to interact with Sysinfo plugin, refer to the NVIDIA UFM Enterprise > Rest API > Sysinfo Plugin REST API.

SNMP Plugin

The SNMP plugin is a self-contained Docker container that includes REST API support and is managed by UFM. Its primary function is to receive SNMP traps from switches and forward them to UFM as external events. This feature enhances the user experience by providing additional information about switches in the InfiniBand fabric via UFM events and alarms.

Deployment

There are two potential deployment options for the SNMP plugin:

- On UFM Appliance
- On UFM Software

For detailed instructions on how to deploy the SNMP plugin, refer to this page.

Authentication

The following authentication types are supported:

- basic (/ufmRest)
- client (/ufmRestV2)
- token (/ufmRestV3)

REST API

The following REST API are supported:

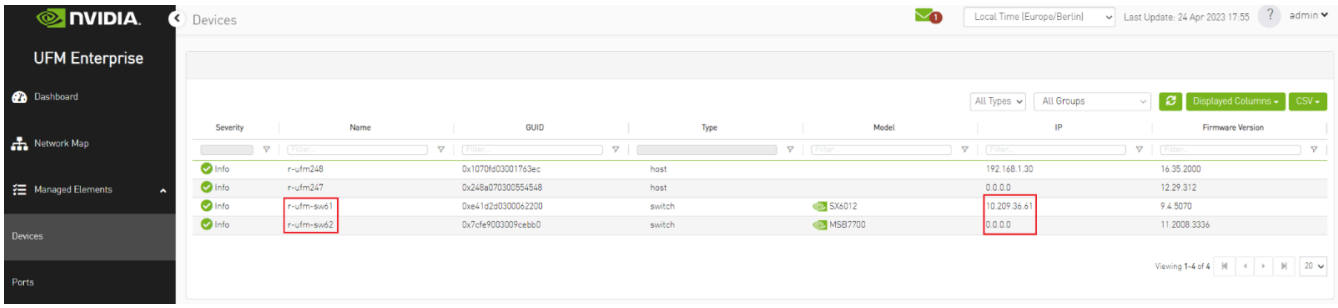
- GET /switch_list
- GET /trap_list
- POST /register
- POST /unregister
- POST /enable_trap
- POST /disable_trap
- GET /version

For more information, please refer to UFM Enterprise Documentation → UFM REST API → SNMP Plugin REST API.

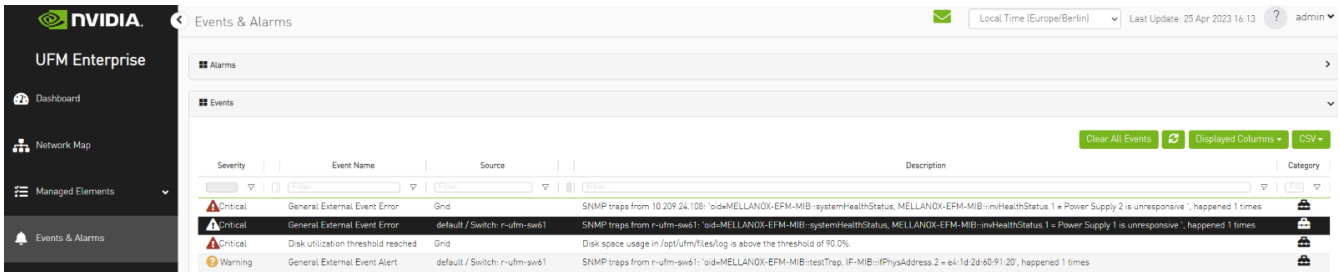
Usage

By default, upon initialization, the SNMP plugin captures traps from all switches within the fabric. However, this behavior can be modified through configuration settings utilizing the "snmp_mode" option, with available values of "auto" or "manual".

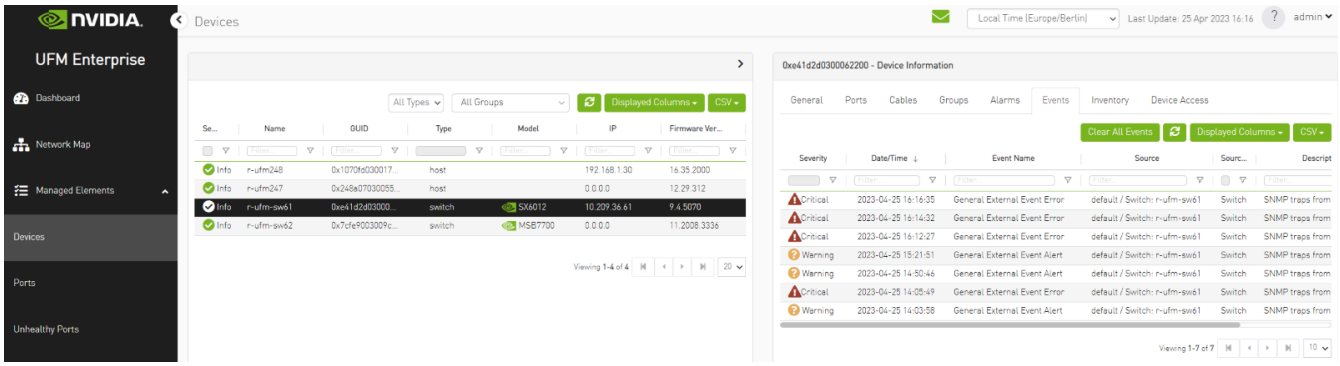
It is important to ensure that the switch is visible to UFM and has a valid IP address. As illustrated in the following example, switch traps will only be received from "r-ufm-sw61".



The following is an instance of a trap received by the SNMP plugin and displayed as a UFM event:



Additionally, there is an option to verify events/alarms for a particular switch:



The SNMP plugin performs a periodic check of the fabric every 180 seconds, allowing for prompt receipt of traps from new switches or updated IP addresses of existing switches in under 180 seconds. This interval may be adjusted via the "ufm_switches_update_interval" option. To manually register or unregister a switch, please refer to the UFM Enterprise Documentation → UFM REST API → SNMP Plugin REST API.

The SNMP plugin employs the most up-to-date SNMP v3 protocol, which incorporates advanced security measures such as authentication and encryption. The "snmp_version" option enables the selection of SNMP versions “1” or “3”. It is essential to note that only switch-exposed traps will be transmitted to UFM as events.

OID	Name	Description	Status	Severity
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::testTrap	send-test	A test trap ordered by the system administrator	Enabled	Warning
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::asicChipDown	asic-chip-down	ASIC (Chip) Down	Enabled	Critical
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::cpuUtilHigh	cpu-util-high	CPU utilization has risen too high	Enabled	Warning

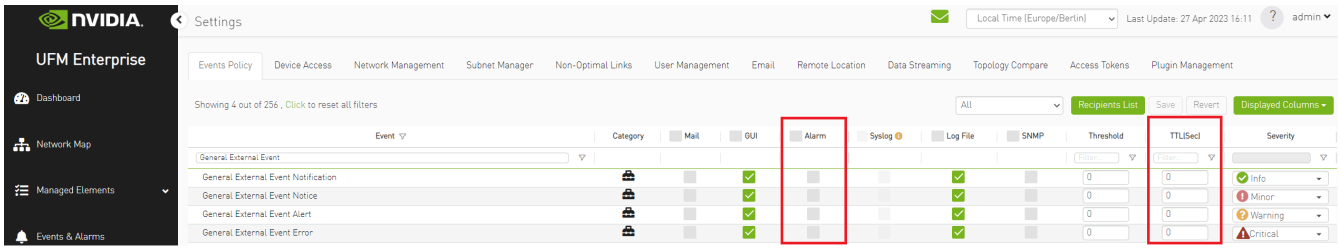
OID	Name	Description	Status	Severity
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::diskSpaceLow	disk-space-low	Filesystem free space has fallen too low	Enabled	Warning
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::expectedShutdown	expected-shutdown	Expected system shutdown	Enabled	Info
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::systemHealthStatus	health-module-status	Health module Status	Enabled	Critical
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::insufficientFans	insufficient-fans	Insufficient amount of fans in system	Enabled	Warning
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::insufficientFansRecover	insufficient-fans-recover	Insufficient amount of fans in system recovered	Enabled	Info
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::insufficientPower	insufficient-power	Insufficient power supply	Enabled	Warning
RFC1213::linkdown	interface-down	An interface's link state has changed to down	Enabled	Minor
RFC1213::linkup	interface-up	An interface's link state has changed to up	Enabled	Info
MELLANOX-EFM-MIB::unexpectedShutdown	unexpected-shutdown	Unexpected system shutdown	Enabled	Minor
SNMPv2-MIB::coldStart	cold-start	SNMP entity reinitialized	Enabled	Info

To learn more about how to enable or disable a specific trap, please refer to the UFM Enterprise Documentation → UFM REST API → SNMP Plugin REST API.

If some traps are not included in the default list, they may be added using the "snmp_additional_traps" option. The SNMP plugin will consider these traps as "enabled" and transmit them to UFM as events with an "Info" severity level.

To ensure the uninterrupted reception of traps from switches within a large fabric, changes must be made to the UFM configuration in the [/opt/ufm/conf/gv.cfg] file's [Events] section. Specifically, the "max_events" option should be raised from 100 to 1000, while "medium_rate_threshold" and "high_rate_threshold" should both be set to 500. To implement configuration adjustments, disable and then enable the plugin.

In case of an event storm, it is necessary to adjust the Event Policy settings such that General Events are non-alarmable and the TTL is set to zero, as illustrated in the following screenshot:



Other

Additional configurations are located in "/opt/ufm/conf/plugins/snmp/snmp.conf". To implement configuration adjustments, disable and then enable the plugin. For instructions on modifying the appliance, please refer to the UFM-SDN Appliance Command Reference Guide .

Logs for the SNMP plugin are stored in "/opt/ufm/logs/snmptrap.log". For guidance on accessing logs on the appliance, please refer to the UFM-SDN Appliance Command Reference Guide .

Packet Level Monitoring Collector (PMC) Plugin

Overview

The Packet Monitoring Collector/Controller plugin facilitates the configuration capture and display of a variety of events, enabling users to conduct real-time monitoring of network events. The PMC plugin is included in the plugins bundle, which can be downloaded from NVIDIA's Licensing Portal.

Supported triggers are pFRN, Congestion, Fast Recovery, CQE and PHY Error Links.

Network events are stored as UFM events and are archived in files for later retrieval. Additionally, they can be observed through the PMC user interface. Events can be streamed externally via UFM REST API in the same way that UFM events are streamed. The REST APIs are described in the UFM Enterprise REST API Guide.

pFRN

- pFRN Notifications - Enables/Disables mirroring on pFRN trigger for entire network or list of GUIDs

Fast Recovery

- Fast Recovery Notifications - Enables/Disables mirroring on Fast Recovery trigger for entire network or list of GUIDs
- Notifications Level - Specifies threshold for Fast Recovery mirroring. (Thresholds are configured in SM configuration)

PHY Error Links

- PHY Error Links Notifications - Enables/Disables mirroring on PHY Link Error trigger for entire network or list of GUIDs
- Specifies threshold for PHY Link Error mirroring. (Thresholds are configured in SM configuration)

CQE

- CQE Notifications - Enables/Disables mirroring on CQE Notifications trigger for entire network or list of GUIDs

Congestion

- Congestion Notifications - Enables/Disables mirroring on Congestion Notifications trigger for entire network or list of GUIDs
    - Mirrored packets (%) - Specifies the percent of congested packets to be mirrored.
    - High threshold - High threshold percentage for InfiniBand switch egress port queue size. Values are in the [1,1023] range.

- Low threshold - Low threshold percentage for InfiniBand switch egress port queue size. Values are in the [1,1023] range.

> **Note**
>
> When a packet enters an InfiniBand switch, its data is stored at an ingress port buffer. A pointer to the packet's data is inserted into the egress port's queue, from which the packet will be exiting the switch. At that point, the threshold given by this command line argument is compared to the egress queue data size. If the queue data size exceeds the threshold, a congestion event is reported. The threshold is given in percent of the ingress port size.
>
> An egress port queue can point data coming from multiple ingress port buffers, therefore the threshold can be bigger than 100%.

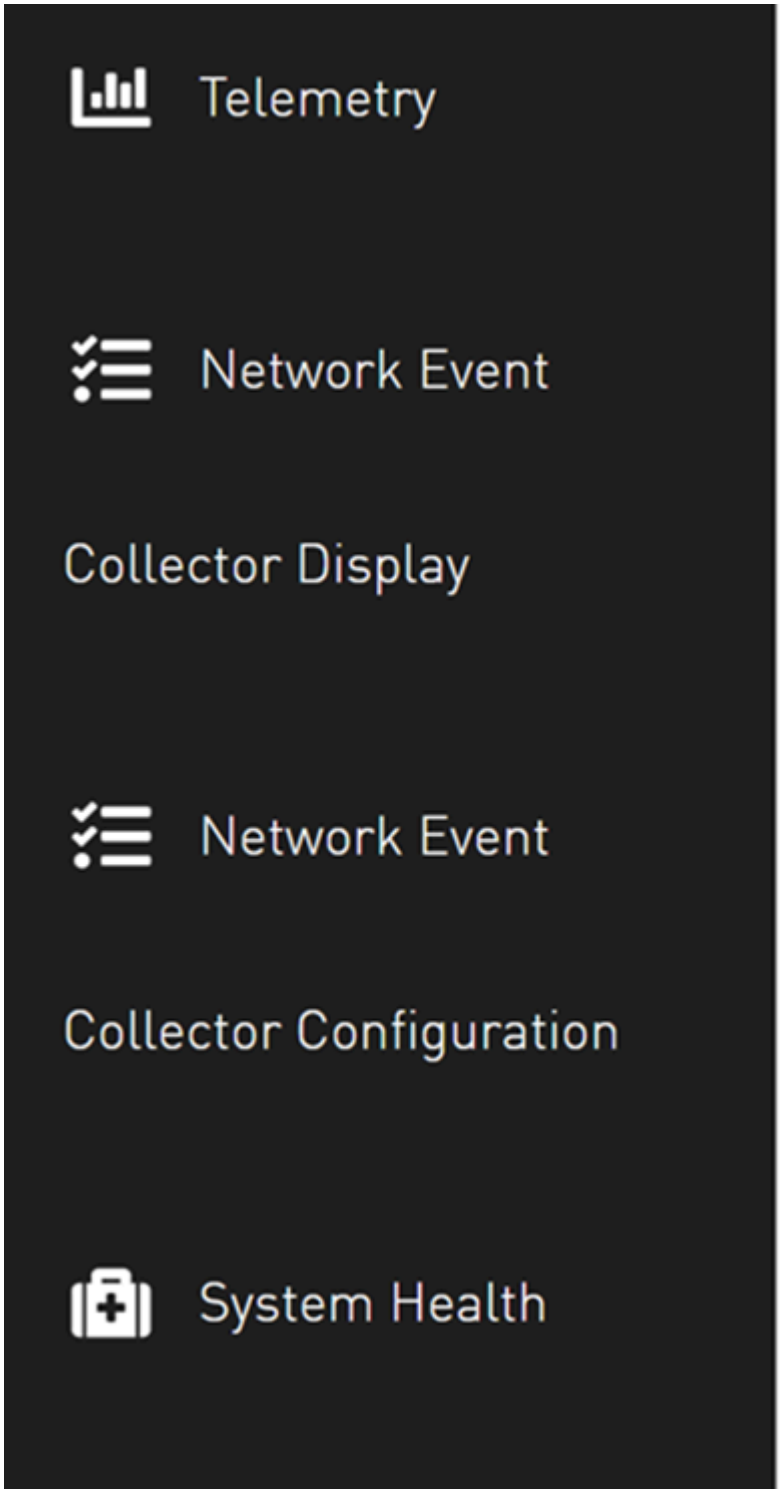
Deployment

Installation

Load the image on the UFM server; either using the UFM GUI -> Settings -> Plugins Management tab, or by loading the image via the following command:

1. Login to the UFM server terminal.
2. Run

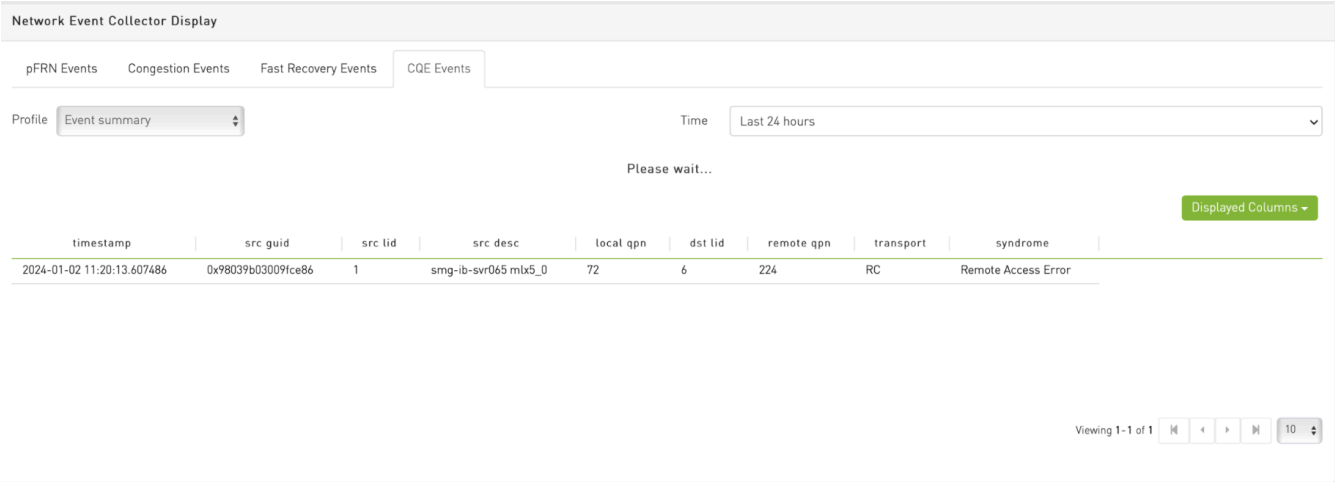
```
docker load -I <path_to_image>
```



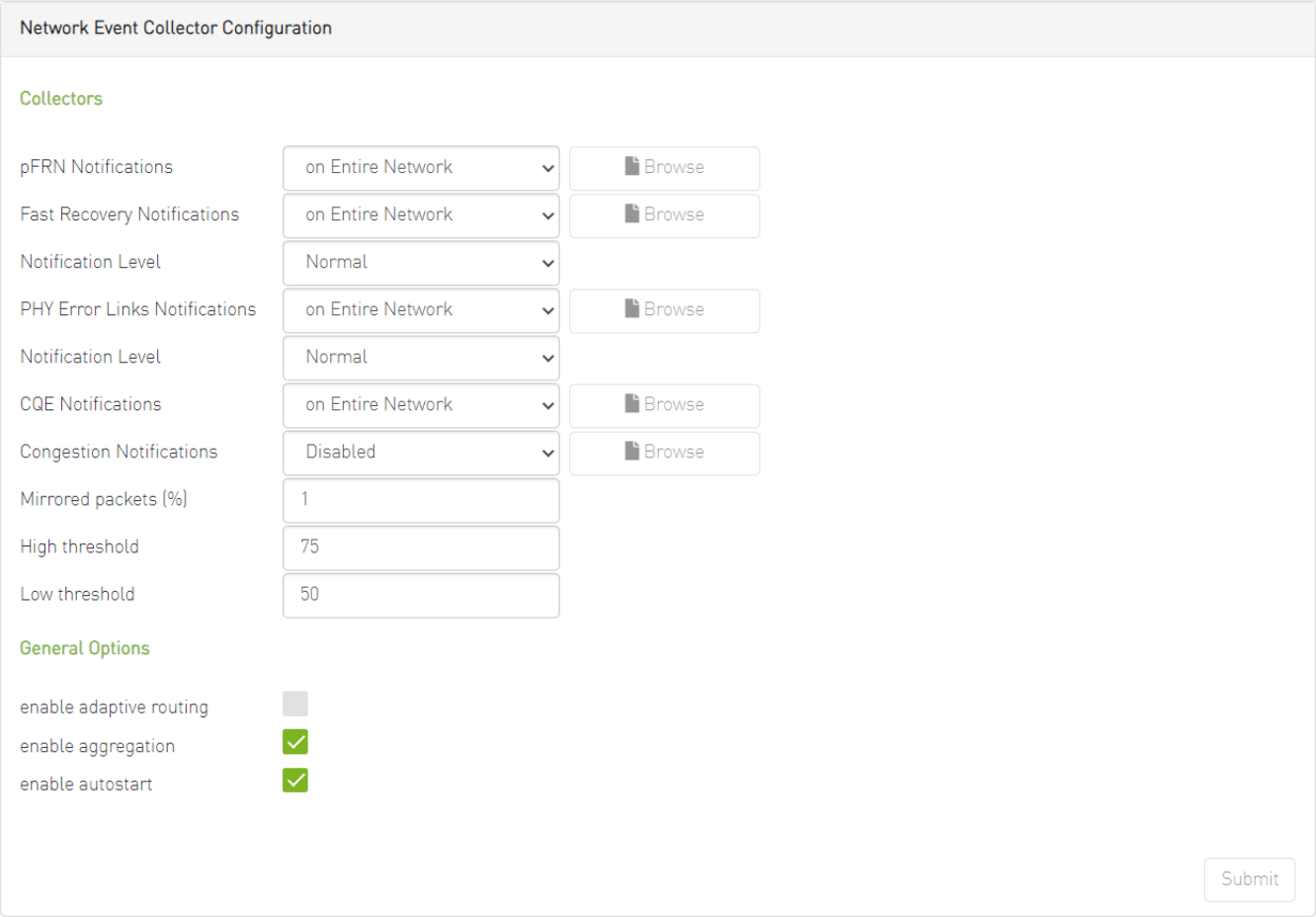
Upon completion of the plugin addition and subsequent refresh of the UFM GUI, the left navigation bar will display two new menu items. These two tabs can be observed in the following GUI screenshots

PMC UI

Network Event Collector Display



Network Event Collector Configuration



PDR Deterministic Plugin

Overview

The PDR deterministic plugin, overseen by the UFM, is a docker container that isolates malfunctioning ports, and then reinstates the repaired links to their previous condition by lifting the isolation. The PDR plugin uses a specific algorithm to isolate ports, which is based on telemetry data from the UFM Telemetry. This data includes packet drop rate, BER counter values, link down counter, and port temperature. Any decisions made by the plugin will trigger an event in the UFM for tracking purposes.

The PDR plugin performs the following tasks:

1. Collects telemetry data using UFM Dynamic Telemetry

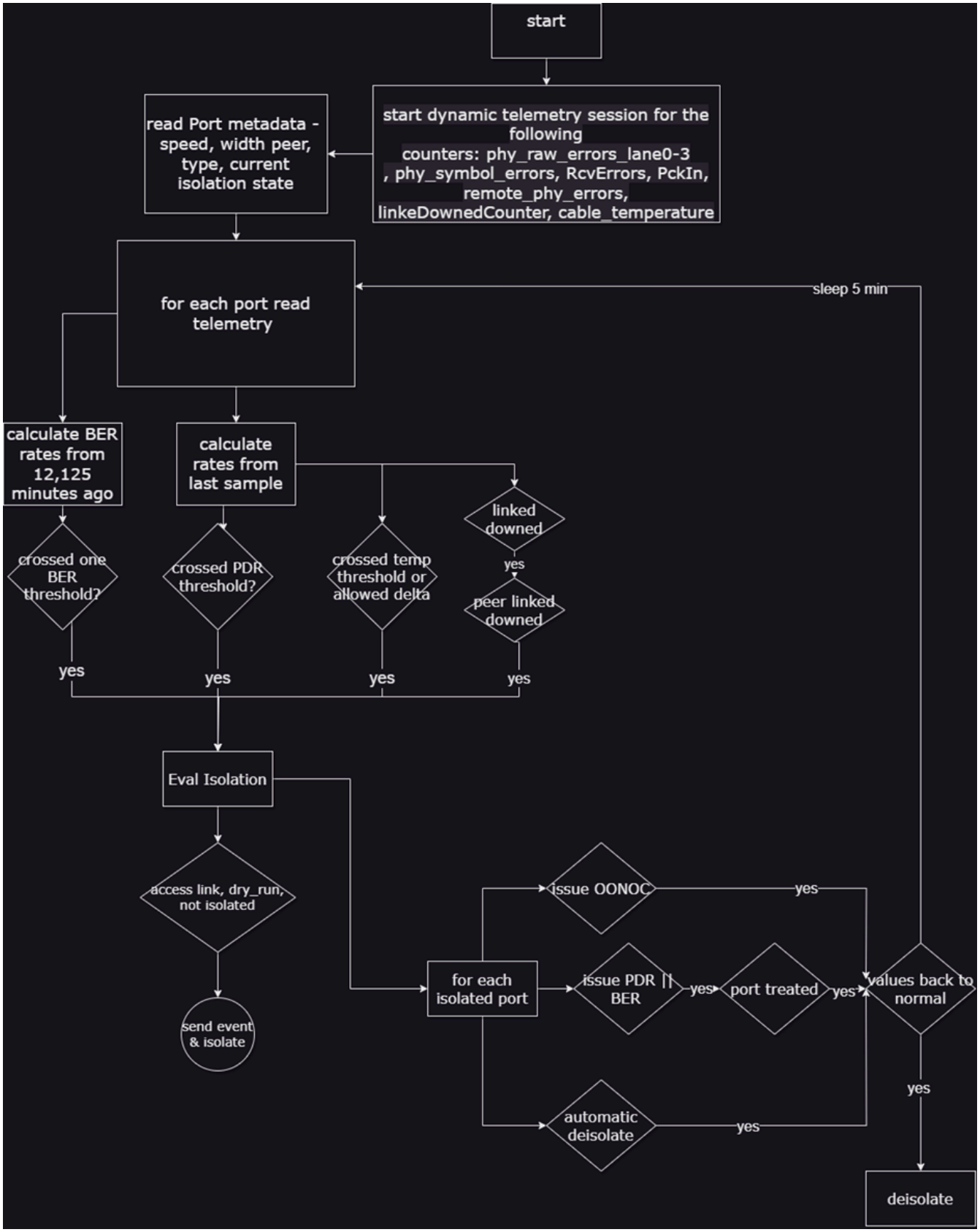
2. Identifies potential failures based on telemetry calculations and isolates them to avert any interruption to traffic flow

3. Maintains a record of maintenance procedures that can be executed to restore an isolated link

4. After performing the required maintenance, the system verifies if the ports can be de-isolated and restored to operational status (brought back online).

The plugin can simulate port isolation without actually executing it for the purpose of analyzing the algorithm's performance and decision-making process in order to make future adjustments. This behavior is achieved through the implementation of a "`dry_run`" flag that changes the plugin's behavior to solely record its port "isolation" decisions in the log, rather than invoking the port isolation API. All decisions will be recorded in the plugin's log.

Schematic Flow


start
start dynamic telemetry session for the following counters: phy_raw_errors_lane0-3 , phy_symbol_errors, RcvErrors, PckIn, remote_phy_errors, linkeDownedCounter, cable_temperature
read Port metadata - speed, width peer, type, current isolation state
for each port read telemetry
sleep 5 min
calculate BER rates from 12,125 minutes ago
calculate rates from last sample
crossed one BER threshold?
crossed PDR threshold?
crossed temp threshold or allowed delta
linked downed
yes
peer linked downed
yes
yes
yes
yes
Eval Isolation
access link, dry_run, not isolated
send event & isolate
for each isolated port
issue OONOC
yes
issue PDR || BER
yes
port treated
yes
values back to normal
yes
automatic deisolate
yes
deisolate

Deployment

To deploy the plugin, follow these steps:

1. Download the ufm-plugin-pdr_deterministic-image from the **Docker Hub**.

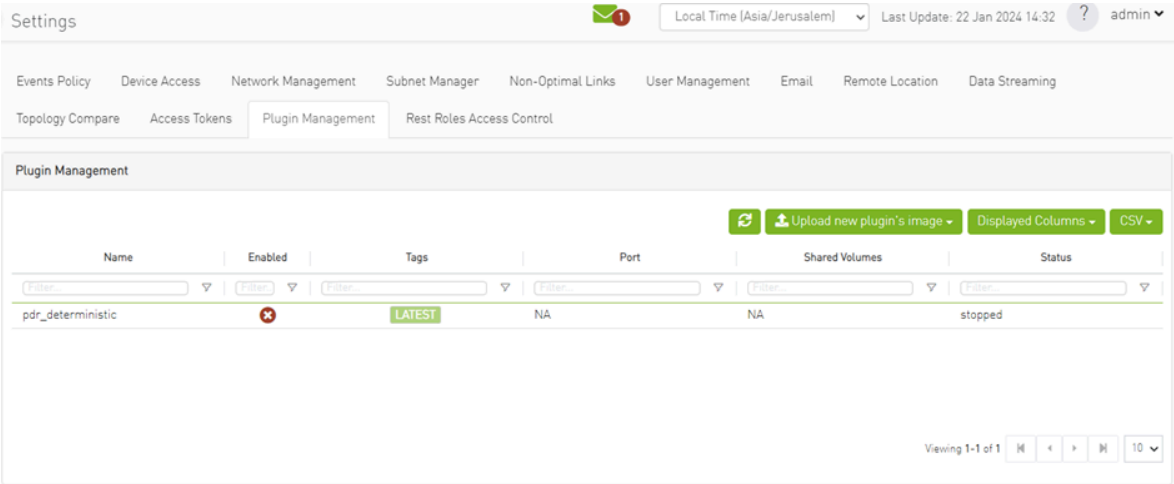
2. Load the downloaded image onto the UFM server. This can be done either by using the UFM GUI by navigating to the Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following instructions:

    1. Log in to the UFM server terminal.

    2. Run:

    ```
    docker load -I <path_to_image>
    ```

    3. After successfully loading the plugin image, the plugin should become visible in the plugin management table within the UFM GUI. To initiate the plugin's execution, simply right-click on the respective in the table.



Isolation Decisions

NDR Link Validation Procedure

Verify ports that are in INIT, ARMED or ACTIVE states only. Track the SymbolErrorsExt of every such link for at least 120m. If polling period is Pm, need to keep N=(125+Pm+1)/Pm samples. Also, two delta samples are computed: number of samples covering 12 minutes S12m = (12 + Pm + 1)/Pm and S125m = (125 + Pm + 1)/Pm. 12m_thd = LinkBW_Gbps*1e9*12*60*1e-14 (2.88 for NDR) and

125m_thd = LinkBW_Gbps*1e9*125*60*1e-15 (3 for NDR).

Check the following conditions for every port in the given set:

1. If the `Delta(LinkDownedCounterExt)` port is > 0 and the `Delta(LinkDownedCounterExt)` remote port is > 0, add it to the list of `bad_ports`. This condition should be ignored if the `--no_down_count` flag is provided.

2. If the `symbol_errors[now_idx] - symbol_errors[now_idx - S12m]` is > 12m_thd, add the link to the list of `bad_ports`, and continue with next link.

3. If the `symbol_errors[now_idx] - symbol_errors[now_idx - S125m]` is > 125m_thd, add the link to the list of `bad_ports`, continue with next linkPacket drop rate criteria

When packet drops due to the link health are detected, isolate the problematic link. To achieve this, a target packet_drop/packet_delivered ratio can be employed to include TX ports with a receiver exceeding this threshold in the list of bad_ports. However, the drawback of this method is that such links may fluctuate between bad/good state since their BER may be normal. Therefore, it is advisable to track their statistics over time and refrain from reintegrating them after their second or third de-isolation.

Return to Service

Continuously monitoring the collection of `bad_ports`, the plugin persistently assess their Bit Error Rate (BER) and determines their reintegration when they successfully pass the 126m test without errors.

Configuration

The following parameters are configurable via the plugin's configuration file. (`pdr_deterministic.conf`)

Name	Description	Default Value
`INTERVAL`	Interval for requesting telemetry counters, in seconds.	300
`MAX_NUM_ISOLATE`	Maximum ports to be isolated. max(MAX_NUM_ISOLATE, 0.5% * fabric_size)	10
`TMAX`	Maximum temperature threshold	70 (Celsius)
`D_TMAX`	Maximum allowed Temperature Delta	10
`MAX_PDR`	Maximum allowed packet drop rate	1e-12
`CONFIGURED_BER_CHECK`	If set to true, the plugin will isolate based on BER calculations	True
`CONFIGURED_TEMP_CHECK`	If set to true, the plugin will isolate based on temperature measurements	True
`LINK_DOWN_ISOLATION`	If set to true, the plugin will isolate based on LinkDownedCounterExt measurements	False
`SWITCH_TO_HOST_ISOLATION`	If set to true, the plugin will isolate ports connected via access link	False
`DRY_RUN`	Isolation decisions will be only logged and will not take effect	False
`DEISOLATE_CONSIDER_TIME`	Consideration time for port de-isolation (in minutes)	5
`DO_DEISOLATION`	If set to false, the plugin will not perform de-isolation	True
`DYNAMIC_WAIT_TIME`	Seconds to wait for the dynamic telemetry session to respond	30

Calculating BER Counters

For calculating BER counters, the plugin extracts the maximum window it needs to wait for calculating the BER value, using the following formula:

$$seconds = \frac{max_BER_target^{-1}}{min_port_rate}$$

Example:

Rate		BER Target	Minimum Bits	Minimum Time in Seconds	In Minutes
HDR	2.00E+11	1.00E-12	1.00E+12	5	0.083333
HDR	2.00E+11	1.00E-13	1.00E+13	50	0.833333
HDR	2.00E+11	1.00E-14	1.00E+14	500	8.333333
HDR	2.00E+11	1.00E-16	1.00E+16	50000	833.3333

BER counters are calculated with the following formula:

$$BER = \frac{error\ bits_i - error\ bits_{i-1}}{total\ bits_i - total\ bits_{i-1}} = \frac{error\ bits_i - error\ bits_{i-1}}{Link\ data\ rate * (time_i - time_{i-1})}$$

Ports Exclusion List

You can designate specific ports to be excluded from PDR analysis, isolation, or de-isolation for an indefinite or limited period. Already excluded ports can also be removed from this list.

Ports are added to or removed from the exclusion list via the PDR plugin's REST API.

To add ports to the exclusion list (to be excluded from analysis), run:

```
curl -k -i -u <user:password> -X PUT
'https://<host_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/pdr_deterministic/excluded' -d '[<formatted_ports_list>]' -H
"Content-Type: application/json"
```

Optionally, you can specify a TTL (time to live in the exclusion list) following the port after the comma. If zero or not specified, the port is excluded. For example:

```
-d '[["9c0591030085ac80_45"],["9c0591030085ac80_46",300]]'
```

To remove ports from the exclusion list:

```
curl -k -i -u <user:password> -X DELETE
'https://<host_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/pdr_deterministic/excluded' -d '[<comma_separated_port_names>]'
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

Example:

```
-d '["9c0591030085ac80_45","9c0591030085ac80_46"]'
```

To retrieve ports and their remaining exclusion times from the exclusion list:

```
curl -k -i -u <user:password> -X GET
'https://<host_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/pdr_deterministic/excluded'
```

GNMI-Telemetry Plugin

The GNMI Telemetry Plugin is a server that uses the gNMI protocol to stream data from UFM telemetry. Users can select the data to stream, specify intervals, and choose to include only deltas (on-change mode).

The server supports three functions: Capability, Get and Subscribe.

Data Streaming: The streamed data is delivered in CSV format. Headers are provided in the first message and included in subsequent messages. Data is presented in hex format to conserve space for unchanged data. Values are displayed as an array of strings, each

representing a unique identifier (GUID) and port. Depending on the mode, values may have missing rows if there are no changes in the GUID and port.

Metadata Streaming: The plugin can stream UFM's metadata, providing an inventory of it. For convenience, examples use the gNMIc client, but any gNMI client can be used.

Configuration and Polling Intervals: The polling intervals for each server cache are configurable with the following defaults:

- Telemetry: every 5 minutes
- Inventory: every minute
- Events: every minute
- Switch rank: every 6 hours

The service supports telemetry from switch-level data (fset) and port-level data (xcset), querying `low_freq_debug` xcset by default. Multiple telemetries can be polled simultaneously.

Data Sharding: The service supports sharding the cache data on request, allowing many clients to request the same data while each receiving a different part.

Deployment

To deploy the plugin with UFM (SA or HA):

1. Install the latest version of UFM.
2. Run UFM with `/etc/init.d/ufmd start`.
3. Pull the plugin image from the Docker Hub.
4. Run
   ```
   /opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh add -p gnmi_telemetry -t <version>
   ```
   to enable the plugin, or use the UFM UI to add the plugin via Setting → Plugin Management → Right Click on GNMI-telemetry → Add → select version → Add.
5. Check that the plugin is running with `docker ps`.

6. If the gNMI default port is unavailable, change the config file `gnmi_telemetry.env` and restart the plugin.

Authentication

The server's authentication is determined by the gNMI protocol. Two configurable items require authentication: the UFM Telemetry URL and the UFM inventory IP.

- Authentication is not necessary for the UFM telemetry URL. Therefore, only the telemetry URL is required.
- The inventory is sourced from the UFM of the local host, but can be changed to a different machine in the config file. To do so, token access to that machine is necessary.

Secure Server

The server can be secured using certificates. To secure the server, set the "secure_mode_enabled" flag to "true" in the configuration (default is true). Upon initialization, the gNMI server retrieves UFM certificates from the `/opt/ufm/conf/webclient` folder. The certificate folder can be changed by modifying the shared volume.

The server requires client-call certificates, granting access only if client certificates match its own. The gNMI server periodically checks its certificates for updates, ensuring they remain up-to-date. The client certification naming convention must align with the DNS name (SAN) as the UFM.

Supported API Requests

The service supports the following requests:

- **Capability**: Describes the YANG files the service supports (UFM telemetry).
- **Get**: Requires legal paths; receives the cache data from the service.
- **Subscribe**: Requires legal paths and an interval; receives cache data at the specified interval. The first message contains headers extracted from the path, and subsequent messages include only the headersID. In on-change subscribe mode, a heartbeat interval is provided instead of an interval. During the heartbeat interval, if no data changes, no notification is sent; A full notification message, similar to the first message, is sent. If some data changes a notification of the change is sent; No heart message is send.

Capability Request

The capability request provides information about the YANG files that the server supports, including their versions. This request can be fulfilled without requiring a connection to the telemetry or inventory.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 capability
```

Example Response:

```
gNMI version: 1.2.11
supported models:
  - nvidia-ib-amber, Nvidia IB, 1.0.0
  - nvidia-ib-amber-ext, Nvidia IB, 1.0.0
  - nvidia-ib-amber-inventory-counters, Nvidia IB, 1.0.0
  - nvidia-ib-amber-port-counters, Nvidia IB, 1.0.0
supported encodings:
  - JSON
  - JSON_IETF
```

Supported Paths

Telemetry Request Path Construction

To construct a path for a telemetry request, follow these steps:

1. Begin with "`nvidia/ib`".
2. Specify sharding if desired. For example, to partition the data into 10 pieces and take the second partition, use 2/10.
3. Specify the `node_guid` to select, using an asterisk (*) to select all nodes.

4. Specify the desired ports for the selected nodes, using an asterisk (*) to select all ports.

5. Select "`amber`" for amBER telemetry.

6. Specify the desired counters group. If unknown, this step can be skipped.

7. Specify the counter, using an asterisk (*) to select all the counters in the cache. If a counters group is used, it will return all counters in the specified group.

Other Information Requests (Events, Inventory)

1. Begin with "`nvidia/ib`".

2. Specify `inventory` or `events`.

Switch Rank Information Path Construction

To construct a path for switch rank information, follow these steps:

1. Begin with `"nvidia/ib"`.

2. Specify the `node_guid` to select, using an asterisk (*) to select all nodes.

3. Select `"amber"` for amBER telemetry.

4. Use `Switch_rank` as the counter name.

Additional Configurations

Name	Description	Default
`grpc_port`	The port that the service uses for the gNMI protocol	9339
`cpu_list`	The CPU cores that the server is allowed to use	3

Name	Description	Default
`include_port_sharding`	Includes the ports in the sharding. Ports of the node may not be in the same shard	false
`filtered_columns`	Specifies which counters to ignore when querying the telemetry	port_guid
`ufm_ip`	If querying events and inventory from a different UFM instance, provide the IP of that host machine and a UFM token for remote UFM	127.0.0.1
`ufm_access_token`	Required if the `ufm_ip` is not local	

Telemetry Messages - Data Format

Telemetry messages consist of two key components: Headers and Values, both representing telemetry data in a CSV format.

- **Headers**: Initially provided in a full mode, but transition to a string hash format after the second message when using a subscribe request to reduce message size.
- **Values**: Each value begins with a timestamp, followed by the `node_guid` and port number, and then the counter value in the same order as the headers. If a counter is not present for a node, it will be empty in the message.

In on-change subscribe messages, only nodes with changes and their corresponding modified values are included. All other counters for that node will remain empty.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/port_counters/his
--path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/port_counters/his
-i 30s
[{ "source": "localhost:9339",
  "subscription-name": "default-1690282472",
```

```
    "timestamp": 1690282475124352063,
    "time": "2023-07-25T13:54:35.124352063+03:00",
    "updates": [{ "Path": "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample", "values": {
"nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample": {
                "Headers": "timestamp,guid,port,hist0,hist1",
                            "HeaderID": "5246201354",
                  "Values": ["240771222771818,0x8168793592c6a790,1,,2",
                    "240771222771818,0x47a67159c915493f,1,1,2",
...
                    "240771222771818,0x667203ac69f3f2bf,1,2,",
                    "240771222771818,0x113cd807bfed3853,1,0,"
                ]}}}]}
```


The second message on the headers will be set to hash values.

Get Request

The Get request retrieves data at a specified path. If the telemetry is devoid of information, the server will respond with an empty response. Otherwise, it will respond with counters it can locate.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=0x5255456]/port[port_number=2]/amber/port_counter
```

The request retrieves data from node_guid `0x5255456`, specifically in port number 2, with the request counter set to hist0.

Example 2:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get --path
```

```
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/port_counters/his
```

The request retrieves the data from all the ports and the node_guids, with the request counter set to hist0.

Example3:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=0x5255456]/port[port_number=2]/amber/*
```

The request retrieves the data from node_guid `0x5255456`, port 2, with the request counters set to "all".

Example for multi path:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/CableInfo.transmi
--path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/sel_gctrln_en_5_la
--path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/num_plls_7nm --
path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/rcal_fsm_done --
path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/LinkErrorRecovery(
--path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/sel_enc2_ib0_lane2
--path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/lockdet_err_cnt_ur
```

Response Example:

```
[ {
    "source" : "localhost:9339" ,
    "timestamp" : 1719232374915165166 ,
    "time" : "2024-06-24T15:32:54.915165166+03:00" ,
    "updates" : [ {
        "Path" : "nvidia/ib/amber/reply" ,
        "values" : {
            "nvidia/ib/amber/reply" : {
                "Headers" :
[ "timestamp" , "Node_GUID" , "Port_Number" , "CableInfo.transmitter_technology" , "sel_gctrln_en_5_lane0" , "
                "Values" : [

"1719232345757948,0x91f87bf42deb3e03,1,5091,7826,6290,8615,4247,8586,6214" ,

"1719232345757948,0x7b8c2e08907250ce,1,2891,3293,5774,4398,3681,3548,7408" ,

"1719232345757948,0x48b60e6f3670eaca,1,9477,3847,1184,5527,4783,2102,8192" ,

"1719232345757948,0xabccdad7f8a3eda6,1,7976,6143,8257,3770,6166,6690,2835" ,

"1719232345757948,0x6d9ec4bb5fa45736,1,9051,2982,7145,3604,9256,1061,2638" ,

"1719232345757948,0x028cf9e0f9ed7c32,1,5623,7483,2263,2265,6890,4875,5564" ,

"1719232345757948,0x92a984c1a491b72a,1,6732,7795,6411,8569,3370,705,5536" ,

"1719232345757948,0x8b4b404acd2f34da,1,7610,7128,10064,1880,4834,3411,6724" ,

"1719232345757948,0x20f92ed58991d56c,1,6805,1632,5407,2038,1865,7279,8350" ,

"1719232345757948,0x1dac004a426bb5f5,1,8351,5757,7925,6181,3260,3081,1554"
                ]
            } } } ] } ]
```

Subscribe Stream Request

The Subscribe request, similar to the get request, provides data from the specified path. When the telemetry is empty, the server responds with an empty result. If data is available, the server responds with the retrieved counters. The stream delivers information at the specified interval. If no interval is specified, the server transmits the information at the default server rate, which is configurable and defaults to 10s.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=0x5255456]/port[port_number=2]/amber/port_counter
-i 30s
```

This request retrieves data from the node_guid `0x5255456`, port 2, where the request counter is hist0, and the interval is configured for 30 seconds. If the user wishes to test the stream, the stream mode can be configured to "once," and following a single response, the stream will be stopped.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=0x5255456]/port[port_number=2]/amber/port_counter
-i 30s --mode once
```

This request retrieves the data from node_guid `0x5255456`, port 2, where the request counter is hist0. The stream shuts down after one response, similar to a Get request.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/* -i 10s
```

The server responds for the first two notifications, as follows:

```
{
    "source": "localhost:9339",
    "subscription-name": "default-1719233128",
    "timestamp": 1719233128171946518,
    "time": "2024-06-24T15:45:28.171946518+03:00",
    "updates": [{
        "Path": "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample",
        "values": {
            "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample": {
                "HeaderID": "970426048",
                "Headers":
["timestamp", "Node_GUID", "Port_Number", "Counter1", "Counter2", "Counter3", "Counter4", "Counter5"
"Counter7"],
                "Values": [
                    "1719232345757948,0x91f87bf42deb3e03,1,5091,7826,6290,8615,4247,8586,6214",
                    "1719232345757948,0x7b8c2e08907250ce,1,2891,3293,5774,4398,3681,3548,7408",
                    "1719232345757948,0x1dac004a426bb5f5,1,8351,5757,7925,6181,3260,3081,1554",
                    "1719232345757948,0x48b60e6f3670eaca,1,9477,3847,1184,5527,4783,2102,8192",
                    "1719232345757948,0xabccdad7f8a3eda6,1,7976,6143,8257,3770,6166,6690,2835",
                    "1719232345757948,0x6d9ec4bb5fa45736,1,9051,2982,7145,3604,9256,1061,2638",
                    "1719232345757948,0x028cf9e0f9ed7c32,1,5623,7483,2263,2265,6890,4875,5564",
                    "1719232345757948,0x92a984c1a491b72a,1,6732,7795,6411,8569,3370,705,5536",

"1719232345757948,0x8b4b404acd2f34da,1,7610,7128,10064,1880,4834,3411,6724",
                    "1719232345757948,0x20f92ed58991d56c,1,6805,1632,5407,2038,1865,7279,8350"
                ]}}}]}

{    "source": "localhost:9339",
    "subscription-name": "default-1719233128",
    "timestamp": 1719233138173907825,
    "time": "2024-06-24T15:45:38.173907825+03:00",
    "updates": [{
        "Path": "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample",
        "values": {
            "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/sample": {
```

```
                "HeaderID" :  "970426048" ,
                "Values" :  [
                    "1719232345757948,0x20f92ed58991d56c,1,6805,1632,5407,2038,1865,7279,8350" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x1dac004a426bb5f5,1,8351,5757,7925,6181,3260,3081,1554" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x48b60e6f3670eaca,1,9477,3847,1184,5527,4783,2102,8192" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0xabccdad7f8a3eda6,1,7976,6143,8257,3770,6166,6690,2835" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x6d9ec4bb5fa45736,1,9051,2982,7145,3604,9256,1061,2638" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x028cf9e0f9ed7c32,1,5623,7483,2263,2265,6890,4875,5564" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x92a984c1a491b72a,1,6732,7795,6411,8569,3370,705,5536" ,

"1719232345757948,0x8b4b404acd2f34da,1,7610,7128,10064,1880,4834,3411,6724" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x91f87bf42deb3e03,1,5091,7826,6290,8615,4247,8586,6214" ,
                    "1719232345757948,0x7b8c2e08907250ce,1,2891,3293,5774,4398,3681,3548,7408"
                ]}}}]}
```


Subscribe On-Change Request

The subscribe on-change request, similar to the standard subscribe request, provides data from the specified path. If the telemetry lacks data, the server responds with an empty result. When data is available, the server responds with the located counters. The stream delivers information at the specified interval, but only if there is new information to transmit. Otherwise, it waits for the next interval to check for updates. The path construction follows the same pattern as the get request and includes inventory and event paths.

Only updated data will be included in the response, with all other parts remaining empty but retaining the specified format. Similarly, only the nodes that have been updated will be included in the response.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure  sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=0x5255456]/port[port_number=2]/amber/port_counter
 --stream-mode on-change --heartbeat-interval 1m
```

This request retrieves data from node_guid `0x5255456`, port 2, with the request counters set to hist0. It periodically checks for changes every minute, and when changes are detected, it promptly sends the updated values.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure  sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/port_counters/*
--stream-mode on-change --heartbeat-interval 1m
```

This request involves all nodes and ports, aiming to retrieve all counters from the telemetry. It periodically checks for changes every minute, and when changes are detected, it promptly sends the updated values.

The below is an example of the response to a particular GUID, which represents an on-change request for a few counters. However, only specific counters have been updated, those who have not updated have a value of 0. Because the flag `include_old_data_on_change` default is true

```
1706532307824,0x0002c903007e5220,1,0,0,0,41447490564,617155163,41423305825,617155163
```

The same example with the flag set to true will give this:

```
1706532307824,0x0002c903007e5220,1,,,,41447490564,617155163,41423305825,617155163,2
```

Only the values that have changed return while the others are empty values. To get this format of data, one need to change the `include_old_data_on_change` in the config file to false.

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure sub --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/port[port_number=*]/amber/* --stream-mode
```

```
on-change --heartbeat-interval 24h
```

The server responds for the first 2 notifications are the following (where `include_old_data_on_change` is true), one can see the last two columns have not changed but still return the data before, the second message was send due to some rows have changed, those rows


```
{
    "source": "localhost:9339",
    "subscription-name": "default-1719236764",
    "timestamp": 1719236764654659517,
    "time": "2024-06-24T16:46:04.654659517+03:00",
    "updates": [{
        "Path": "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/onchange",
        "values": {
            "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/onchange": {
                "HeaderID": "912200528",
                "Headers":
["timestamp", "Node_GUID", "Port_Number", "Counter1", "Counter2", "Counter3", "Counter4", "Counter5"
                "Values": [

"1719236753818594,0x7e680fb8f81a1950,1,100531,107250,100999,107455,109258,3716,5329",

"1719236753818594,0x0176438fe4ee507c,1,104269,108884,104887,108502,105366,4540,6673",

"1719236753818594,0x2e36224302959e79,1,101228,100555,105616,102767,108899,87,9953",

"1719236753818594,0x8e62a55d7571a9b8,1,100684,108124,106670,102400,106689,2910,4203",

"1719236753818594,0x0be75a9e97016f5e,1,102227,102735,108903,103547,108705,2629,1830",

"1719236753818594,0x8307bfad0672adbd,1,106033,103906,106185,107450,105736,2567,6914",

"1719236753818594,0x2cbe66ec0b1af84c,1,105958,106959,100349,107704,105073,8330,4962",
```

"1719236753818594,0x6b6da39a9ec4bbfc,1,104340,106752,109134,103796,103500,7136,3493" ,

"1719236753818594,0x6d122dbdd99cfb60,1,104941,107630,104190,105392,109582,5480,7934" ,

"1719236753818594,0xeed4bd9cd3b7f325,1,102416,100164,106731,102033,103807,3048,6316"

]}}}]}

{
"source" : "localhost:9339" ,
"subscription-name" : "default-1719236764" ,
"timestamp" : 1719237054620929561 ,
"time" : "2024-06-24T16:50:54.620929561+03:00" ,
"updates" : [
{
"Path" : "nvidia/ib/amber/reply/onchange" ,
"values" : {
"nvidia/ib/amber/reply/onchange" : {
"HeaderID" : "912200528" ,
"Values" : [

"1719237054172043,0xeed4bd9cd3b7f325,1,117416,115164,121731,117033,118807,3048,6316" ,

"1719237054172043,0x2e36224302959e79,1,116228,115555,120616,117767,123899,87,9953" ,

"1719237054172043,0x8e62a55d7571a9b8,1,115684,123124,121670,117400,121689,2910,4203" ,

"1719237054172043,0x7e680fb8f81a1950,1,115531,122250,115999,122455,124258,3716,5329" ,

"1719237054172043,0x0176438fe4ee507c,1,119269,123884,119887,123502,120366,4540,6673"
]}}}]}

Inventory Requests

Inventory messages are conveyed in separate updates, presenting the inventory details of the UFM associated with the provided IP. These messages display comprehensive information, including the total count of various components within the UFM, such as switches, routers, servers, and more, along with details about active ports and the total number of ports, including disabled ones. Moreover, inventory requests include the size of the telemetry, which is not always the same as the active ports. In cases where the plugin is unable to establish contact with the UFM, it will revert to using default values defined in the configuration file. It is worth noting that the path for inventory requests differs from the conventional path structure, as they do not rely on specific nodes or ports. Consequently, inventory requests are initiated after "`nvidia/ib`."

Example:

```
 gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get –path
nvidia/ib/inventory/*
```

Response:


```
[{
    "source": "localhost:9339",
    "timestamp": 1698824237536878067,
    "time": "2023-11-01T09:37:17.536878067+02:00",
    "updates": [{
        "Path": "nvidia/ib/inventory",
        "values": {
            "nvidia/ib/inventory": {
                "ActivePorts": 4, "Cables": 2, "Gateways": 0, "HCAs": 2, "Routers":
0, "Servers": 2, "Switches": 1, "TotalPorts": 38, "TelemetrySize": 4, "timestamp":
1698824211535069000}
    }}]}]
```


Events Requests

Events messages are provided in separate updates, offering insights into the events occurring within the UFM associated with the specified IP. Given that the event metadata remains consistent, even when numerous events are part of a request, the message format adopts a CSV-like structure. The Headers section contains essential metadata regarding UFM events, while the Values section contains the raw event data. Users can subscribe to these events with the on-change feature enabled, receiving only the events triggered within the subscription interval. Notably, the path structure for event requests differs from the typical node or port-based structure and is requested after "`nvidia/ib`."

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get –path nvidia/ib/events/*
```

Response:


```
[ {
    "source" : "localhost:9339",
    "timestamp" : 1698824809647515575,
    "time" : "2023-11-01T09:46:49.647515575+02:00",
    "updates" : [ {
        "Path" : "nvidia/ib/events",
        "values" : {
            "nvidia/ib/events" : {
                "Headers" : [
"id", "object_name", "write_to_syslog", "description", "type", "event_type", "severity", "timestamp", "counter"
                "Values" : [
                    "7718,Grid,false,Disk space usage in /opt/ufm/files/log is above the threshold of
90.0%.,Grid,525,Critical,2023-11-01 07:25:54,N/A,Maintenance,Grid,Disk utilization threshold reached",
                    "7717,Grid,false,Disk space usage in /opt/ufm/files/log is above the threshold of
90.0%.,Grid,525,Critical,2023-11-01 07:24:54,N/A,Maintenance,Grid,Disk utilization threshold reached",
                    "7716,Grid,false,Disk space usage in /opt/ufm/files/log is above the threshold of
90.0%.,Grid,525,Critical,2023-11-01 07:23:54,N/A,Maintenance,Grid,Disk utilization threshold reached",
... .
```

```
                    "7491,ec0d9a0300d42e54,false,Mcast group is deleted: ff12601bffff0000,
00000002,Computer,67,Info,2023-10-31 06:39:21,N/A,Fabric Notification,default / Computer: r-
ufm59,MCast Group Deleted" ]
        }}}]}]
```

Switch Rank Requests

Switch rank updates are conveyed in separate messages, presenting the rank of the switches in the UFM. This data is derived from a file in the UFM and is updated by the server every 6 hours by default. The `switch_rank` counter is associated only with switch-level data, so there is no need to specify a port in the path. However, this counter is not connected to the telemetry cache of switch-level data. **Note that if the `ufm_ip` is changed, the switch_rank information will not be available.**

Example:

```
gnmic -a localhost:9339 --insecure get --path
nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/amber/switch_rank

Respond for example:



  {
    "source": "localhost:9339",
    "timestamp": 1719296207323383222,
    "time": "2024-06-25T09:16:47.323383222+03:00",
    "updates": [
      {
        "Path": "nvidia/ib/guid[guid=*]/amber/amber/switch_rank",
        "values": {
          "nvidia/ib/guid/amber/amber/switch_rank": {
            "Headers": "Timestamp,Node_GUID,switch_rank",
            "Values": [
              "1719296205612,0x0002c903007e5220,0"
```

```
            ]}}}]}
```

UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin

Overview

Managed telemetry is a mode of high availability and improved performance of UFM Telemetry processes.

Governed by UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) several UFM Telemetry Instances (TIs) run on one or more machines, each collecting a subset of the cluster fabric.

UTM manages the following aspects:

- monitoring of TI states: down, initializing, running, paused
- TI management commands: add, remove, pause, start, restart
- partitioning of fabric based on TIs health and fabric changes
- assigning fabric segments to TIs
- telemetry coverage check of a cluster

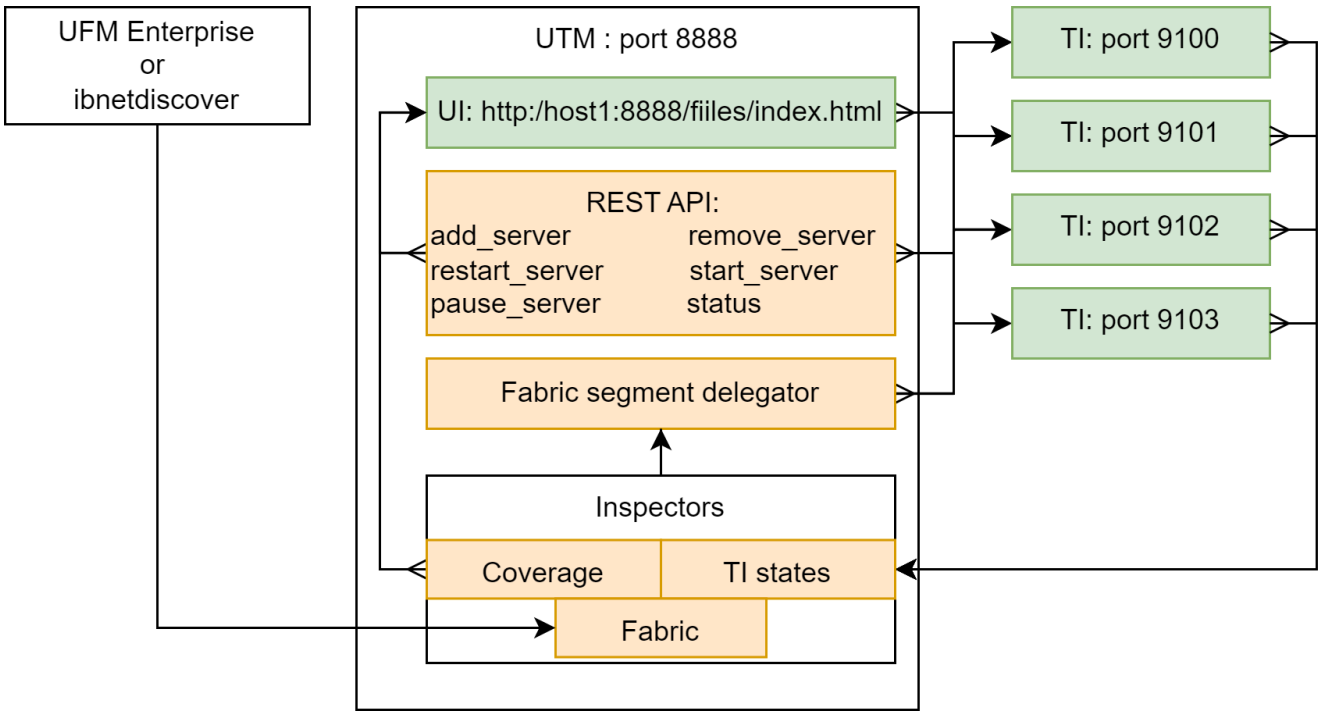
The UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin facilitates managed telemetry in high availability mode, enhancing the performance of UFM Telemetry operations.

Under the governance of UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM), multiple UFM Telemetry Instances (TIs) are executed on one or more machines, with each TI responsible for collecting a specific portion of the cluster fabric.

Key functionalities managed by UTM include:

- Monitoring TI statuses: down, initializing, running, paused
- Execution of TI management commands: add, remove, pause, start, restart
- Fabric partitioning based on TI health and fabric changes
- Assigning fabric segments to TIs

- Verification of telemetry coverage across the cluster



Deployment

The UTM plugin is designed to operate either as a UFM plugin or in standalone mode.

UTM plugin mode is deployed via UFM UI. Telemetry instances might be deployed by UFM or manually by deployment scripts.

Standalone mode deploys the whole setup (UTM, host TI list, switch telemetry image) with the deployment scripts.

As a first step, get the UTM image. If it runs in UFM mode, upload it to the UFM machine.

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-utm
```

UFM Plugin Mode

The UTM plugin can be added either via the Command Line Interface or Web-UI.

CLI Deployment

To add the plugin, run:

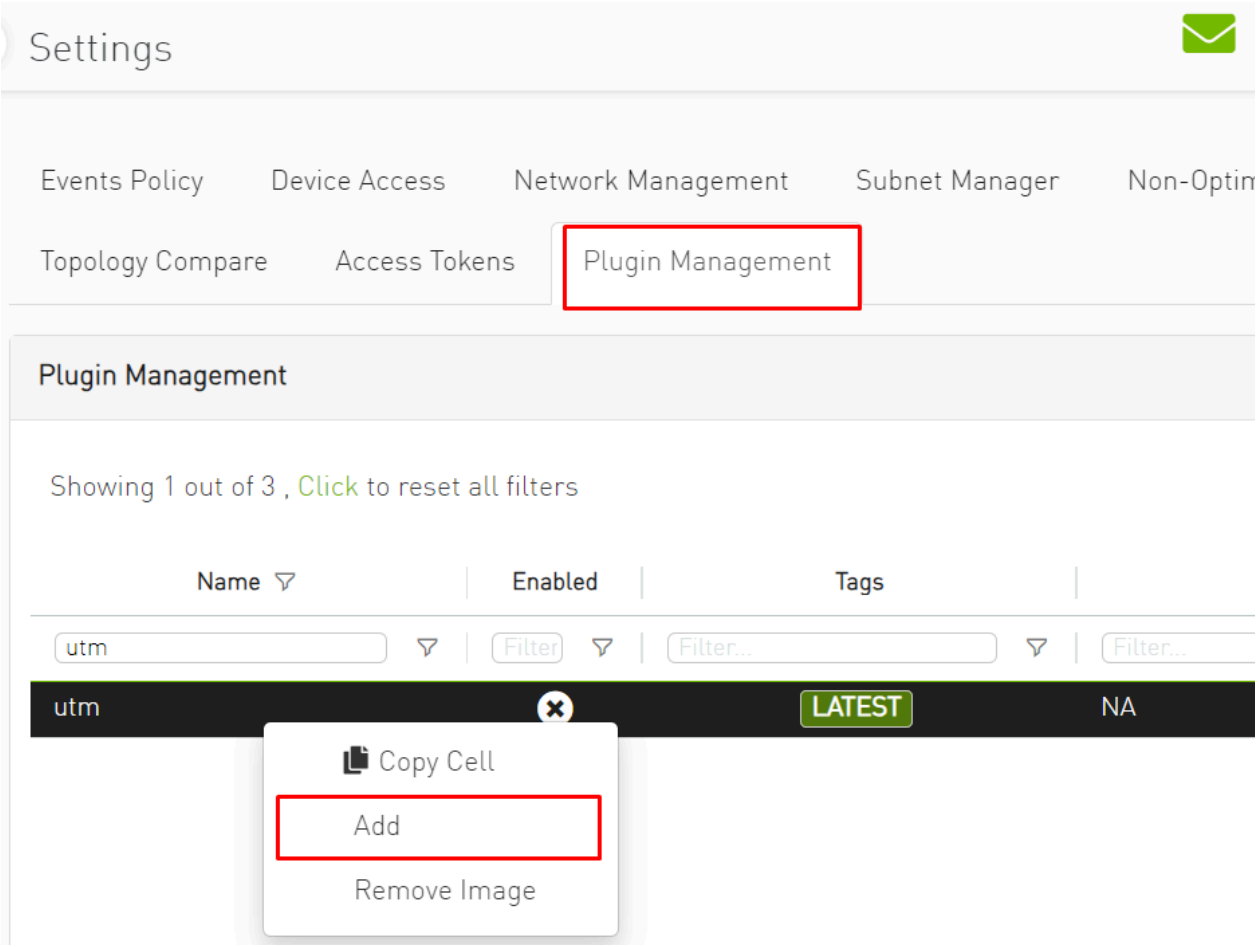
```
/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh add -p utm
```

To remove the plugin, run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh remove -p utm
```

Web-UI Deployment

1. Navigate to the UFM web UI and click on `Settings` in the left panel.
2. Go to the "Plugin Management" tab.
3. Right-click on the UTM plugin row and select "Add."



4. Go to the option on the left called "Telemetry Status" to see the UTM UI page.

5. Operate with several options:

    1. The default UFM TIs. Depending on UFM configuration, TIs might run in legacy mode or within UTM.

    2. Start telemetry instances manually using UTM deployment scripts. See section "Manual Deployment".

To stop the UTM plugin, go to "Plugin Management", right-click on the UTM plugin line and click on `disable`.

> **Note**
>
> If non-default UFM credentials are used, UTM may fail to access the UFM REST API. To resolve this, configure the `ufm` section of the

`utm_config.ini` file with `ufm_user=` and `ufm_pass=` to restore the connection between UTM and UFM.

Default UFM Telemetry Monitoring in Legacy Mode

UFM Telemetry has high and low-frequency (Primary and Secondary, respectively) TIs that are running by default.

To enable meaningful monitoring:

1. Set `plugin_env_CLX_EXPORT_API_SHOW_STATISTICS=1` in the config files:

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/telemetry_defaults/launch_ibdiagnet_config
/opt/ufm/files/conf/secondary_telemetry_defaults/launch_ibdiag
```

2. Restart telemetry instances with the new config. If UFM Enterprise runs as a docker container, this command should be executed inside the container.

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd ufm_telemetry_restart
```

3. Give TIs some time to update performance metrics. The time depends on the update interval of default TIs.

Default UFM Telemetry instances in UTM

If legacy mode is disabled in UFM configuration, UTM will run Primary and Secondary telemetries automatically.

Manual Deployment

Additional telemetry instances for UFM plugin mode or the whole standalone setup (UTM and TIs) are deployed using UTM Deployment scripts.

UTM Deployment Scripts

Get deployment scripts and examples by mounting the local folder `UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS` (`/tmp/utm_deployment_scripts` in this example) and running `get_deployment_scripts.sh`:

```
$ export UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS=/tmp/utm_deployment_scripts
$ docker run -v "$UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS:/deployment_scripts" --rm --name utm-deployment-scripts -ti mellanox/ufm-plugin-utm:latest /bin/sh /get_deployment_scripts.sh
```

The content of the script folder consists of:

- `Examples` - Contains run/stop scripts for both standalone and UFM plugin modes. Each example script is an example of actual deployment script usage.
- `hostlist.txt` - Specifies the hosts, ports, and HCAs for TIs to be deployed
- `Scripts` - Contains actual deployment scripts. Entry-point script `deploy_managed_telemetry.sh` triggers the rest two scripts, depending on input arguments.

```
$ cd $UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS
$ tree
.
    examples
        run_standalone.sh
        run_with_plugin.sh
        stop_standalone.sh
        stop_with_plugin.sh
    hostlist.txt
    README.md
```

```
    scripts
        deploy_bringup.sh
        deploy_managed_telemetry.sh
        deploy_ufm_telemetry.sh
```

> **Note**
>
> All example/deployment scripts should run from the `UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS` folder.

Hostlist File

Please note the following:

- The `hostlist.txt` file should be set before running any script.
- The hostname and port will be used for communication and HCA for telemetry collection.
- UTM only supports a single fabric for managed TIs, even if different HCAs on the same machine are connected to different fabrics.
- Both local and remote hosts are supported for TI deployments.

```
$ cat hostlist.txt

# List lines in the following format:
# host:port:hca
#
# where:
#  - host is IP or hostname. Use localhost or 127.0.0.1 for local
deployment
```

```
#  - port to run telemetry on.
#  - hca is the target host device from which telemetry collects.
Run `ssh $host ibstat`
#        to find the active device on the target host.

localhost:8123:mlx5_0
localhost:8124:mlx5_0
```

Main Deployment Script

For a more customizable setup beyond what the example scripts offer, users have the option to manually run `./scripts/deploy_managed_telemetry.sh`. This primary deployment script can deploy multiple TIs and optionally UTM as well.

Use `deploy_managed_telemetry.sh --help` to get help.

```
./deploy_managed_telemetry.sh --help
./deploy_managed_telemetry.sh options:     mandatory:

    mandatory:
        --hostlist-file=     Path to a file that lists
hostname:port:hca lines
    mandatory run options (use only one at the same time):
        -r,  --run           Deploy and run managed telemetry
setup
        -s,  --stop          Stop all processes and cleanup
    mandatory telemetry deployment options (use only one at the
same time):
        -t=, --ufmt-image=   UFM telemetry docker image or
tgz/tar.gz-image
      or:
        --bringup-package=   Bringup tar.gz package
    optional:
```

```
        -m=, --utm-image=       UTM docker image or tgz/tar.gz-
image. Runs UTM only if it is set. Configures UTM according
hostlist file
        --utm-as-plugin=        if UTM runs as a plugin, set this
flag
        -d=, --data-root=       Root directory for run data   |
Default: '/tmp/managed_telemetry/'
        --switch-telem-image=   Switch telemetry image (tar.gz-file
or docker image). UTM will be able to deploy it to managed
switches if set
        --common-data-dir=      Common data folder for TIs
    -h,  --help              Print this message
```

Start TIs for UFM Plugin Mode:

1. Prepare TI setup using `utm_deployment_scripts` example scripts:

2. Change directory:

```
cd $UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS
```

3. Open and configure `hostlist.txt`

4. Deploy and run TIs according to `hostlist.txt` and set these TIs to be monitored by UTM:

```
sudo ./examples/run_with_plugin.sh
```

5. To stop and cleanup TIs setup and unset TIs to be monitored by UTM:

```
sudo ./examples/stop_with_plugin.sh
```

> **Note**
>
> This script does not stop UTM plugin!

Standalone Mode

In standalone mode, UTM periodically tracks fabric changes by itself and does not require UFM Enterprise.

Deploy via example scripts:

1. Change directory

```
cd $UTM_DEPLOYMENT_SCRIPTS
```

2. Open and configure `hostlist.txt`

3. Deploy and run TIs according to `hostlist.txt` and run UTM:

```
sudo ./examples/run_standalone.sh
```

4. To stop and cleanup TIs setup and UTM, run:

```
sudo ./examples/stop_standalone.sh
```

Deployment without Scripts

This section provides detailed instructions for manually deploying UTM and managed TIs to ensure coverage of all potential corner cases where the convenience script may not be effective.

UTM Deployment

UTM can be started with two docker run commands.

1. Set `utm_config`, `utm_data`, `utm_log`, and `utm_image` variables.
2. Initialize UTM config:

```
docker run -v $utm_config:/config \
           -v $utm_data:/data \
           --rm --name utm-init \
           --device=/dev/infiniband/ \
           $utm_image /init.sh
```

3. Run UTM

```
docker run -d --net=host  \
           --security-opt seccomp=unconfined --cap-
add=SYS_ADMIN \
           --device=/dev/infiniband/ \
           -v $utm_config:/config \
           -v $utm_data:/data \
           -v $utm_log:/log \
           --rm --name utm $utm_image
```

Managed/Standalone TIs Manual Deployment

TI can be represented either as a UFM Telemetry docker container or as a UFM Telemetry bring-up package.

To run the docker container in managed mode, `launch_ibdiagnet_config.ini` should have the following flags enabled:

```
plugin_env_CLX_EXPORT_API_SHOW_STATISTICS=1
plugin_env_UFM_TELEMETRY_MANAGED_MODE=1
```

To run UFM Telemetry with Distributed Telemetry, enable its receiver and specify `HCA` to work on:

```
plugin_env_CLX_EXPORT_API_RUN_DT_RECEIVER=1
plugin_env_CLX_EXPORT_API_DT_RECEIVER_HCA=$HCA
```

To run bringup in managed mode, create `enable_managed.ini` file with the same flags and use `custom_config` option of `collection_start`:

```
collection_start custom_config=./enable_managed.ini
```

UTM Configuration File

The UTM configuration file `utm_config.ini` is placed under the configuration folder (which is referred to as `UTM_CONFIG` later on this document).

In the case of UFM plugin mode, `UTM_CONFIG = /opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/utm/`.

In the case of standalone mode, the default value is `UTM_CONFIG =/tmp/managed_telemetry/utm/config` and can be changed via `--data-root` argument of deployment script.

When changes are made to the configuration file, UTM initiates a restart of its main process to apply the updated configuration.

Users may wish to adjust timeout and update rate configurations based on their specific setups. However, it is important to note that the remaining configurations are tailored to enable UTM to function as a UFM plugin and should not be modified.

Distributed Telemetry

To enable distributed telemetry set `dt_enable=1` in the corresponding section.

> **Note**
>
> Distributed Telemetry requires Switch Telemetry docker image tagged as `switch-telemetry:{version}` and placed under `$UTM_CONFIG/telem_files/` as `switch-telemetry_{version}.tar.gz`
>
> UTM scans this file at its start.
>
> Example deployment scripts handle it for both UFM plugin and standalone modes.

For more details refer to NVIDIA UFM Telemetry Documentation→ Distributed Telemetry - Switch Telemetry Agent

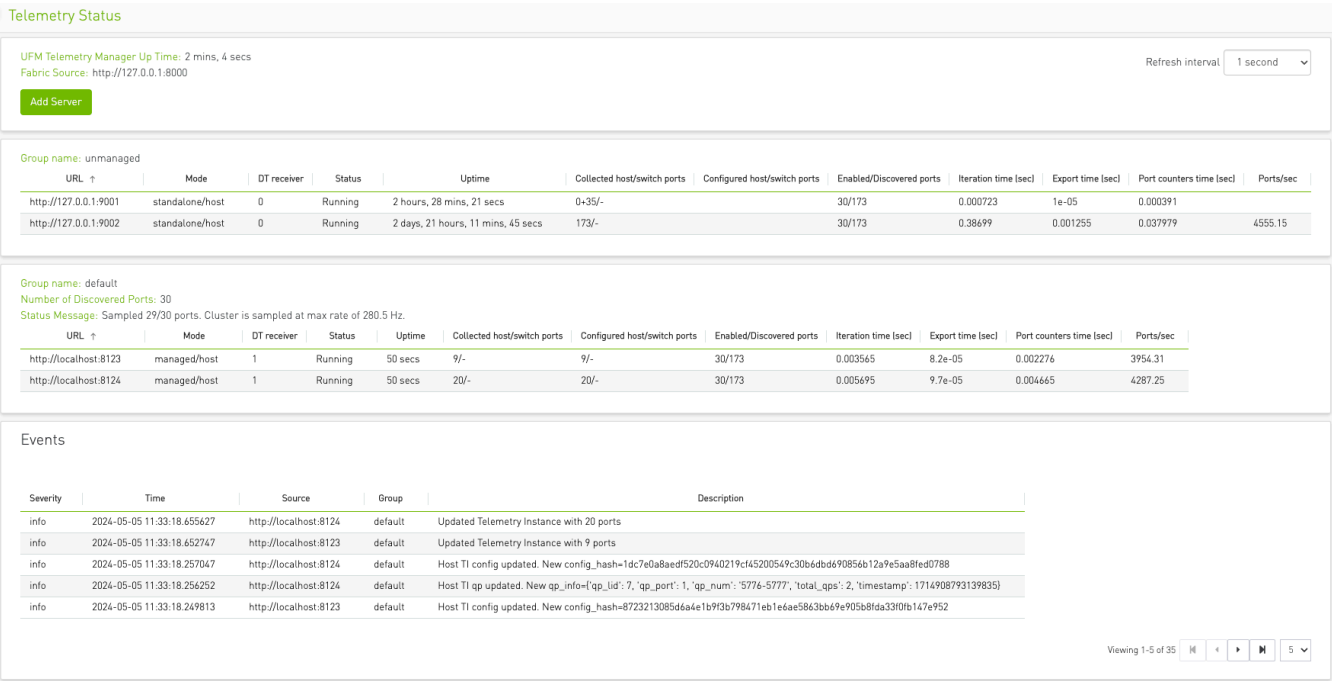
GUI

To access the GUI within the UFM web UI, navigate to the Telemetry status section in the left panel.

The UI is accessible whether it is running as a part of UFM Enterprise or standalone via the endpoint: `http://127.0.0.1:8888/files/index.html.`

The GUI comprises several zones:

- The top pane displays general information and provides options to add a server name/IP and port for monitoring. Users can set the GUI refresh interval in the top right corner.
- The middle panes showcase TI groups, with the default group being basic. Unmanaged (standalone) TIs can be monitored and are placed in the "Unmanaged" group.
- Each group pane presents monitoring information for each TI.
- The bottom pane exhibits system events. Utilize the bottom right menu to navigate through the events history.



TI Management

In managed mode, UTM can dispatch commands to TIs. By right-clicking on the TI line, users can:

- Pause a currently running TI. This action redistributes fabric sharding among the active TIs.

- Resume a paused TI.
- Exclude a TI from monitoring. Although the TI remains on the machine, it enters a paused state and is removed from its group. It's important to note that empty TI groups are automatically removed.

Telemetry Status Fields

The table below lists each column of a Telemetry Group panel:

Field Name	Description
URL	TI URL in format `http://{hostname}:{port}` or `http://{IP}:{port}`
Mode	standalone or managed / platform
DT receiver	With or without a Distributed Telemetry receiver. If 0, cannot receive DT data from a switch TI
Status	Down, Running, Initializing, Paused, or Restarting
Uptime	TI uptime in human-readable format
Collected host/switch ports	Ports collected from the host/switch. By default data that did not change from the last sample is not being re-exported. Such data is shown in the host part ad +num_old_ports. In the screenshot above. first TI of the "unmanaged" group sampled 0 new data samples and found 35 old ones. Nothing is being sampled from Distributed Telemetry, because this TI runs without DT receiver. The resulting format is: `0+35/-`
Configured host/switch ports	Ports configured to be sampled from a host and corresponding switches in total. For more details refer to Distributed Telemetry documentation.
Enabled/discovered ports	Enabled and discovered ports of the Fabric.
Iteration time	Total iteration time of UFM Telemetry data collection
Export time	Export time in the last iteration of UFM Telemetry data collection. Included to `Iteration time`

Field Name	Description
Port counters time	Time spent only on port counters telemetry collection. Included to `Iteration time`
Ports/sec	Speed of new port counters data collection during the last iteration of UFM Telemetry.

REST API

All the GUI features including TI management and monitoring can be accessed via REST API.

Accessing UTM API Commands Based on Operating Mode

The method to access UTM API commands varies depending on the mode:

- **In UFM Plugin Mode:** Use the UFM REST API proxy:

```
curl -s -k https://{UFM_HOST_IP}/ufmRest/plugin/utm/{COMMAND} -u {user}:{pass}
```

- **In Standalone Mode:** Access the UTM HTTPS endpoint on the default port `8888`:

```
curl -s -k https://{UTM_HOST_API}:8888/{COMMAND}
```

Command List

For simplicity, the following commands are provided for standalone mode.

- Get the list of supported user endpoints:

```
curl -s -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/help
```

- Get the status of the monitored TIs in JSON format:

```
curl -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/status
```

- Add TI http://127.0.0.1:8123 to the `my_group` monitoring group:

```
curl -k 'https://127.0.0.1:8888/add_server?url=http://127.0.0.1:8123&group=my_group'
```

- Add TI http://127.0.0.1:8123 to `default` monitoring group:

```
curl -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/add_server?
url=http://127.0.0.1:8123
```

- Remove TI from monitoring (running TI will be paused):

```
curl -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/remove_server?
url=http://127.0.0.1:8123
```

- Pause running TI:

```
curl -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/pause_server?
url=http://127.0.0.1:8123
```

- Resume paused TI:

```
curl -k https://127.0.0.1:8888/start_server?
url=http://127.0.0.1:8123
```

Overview

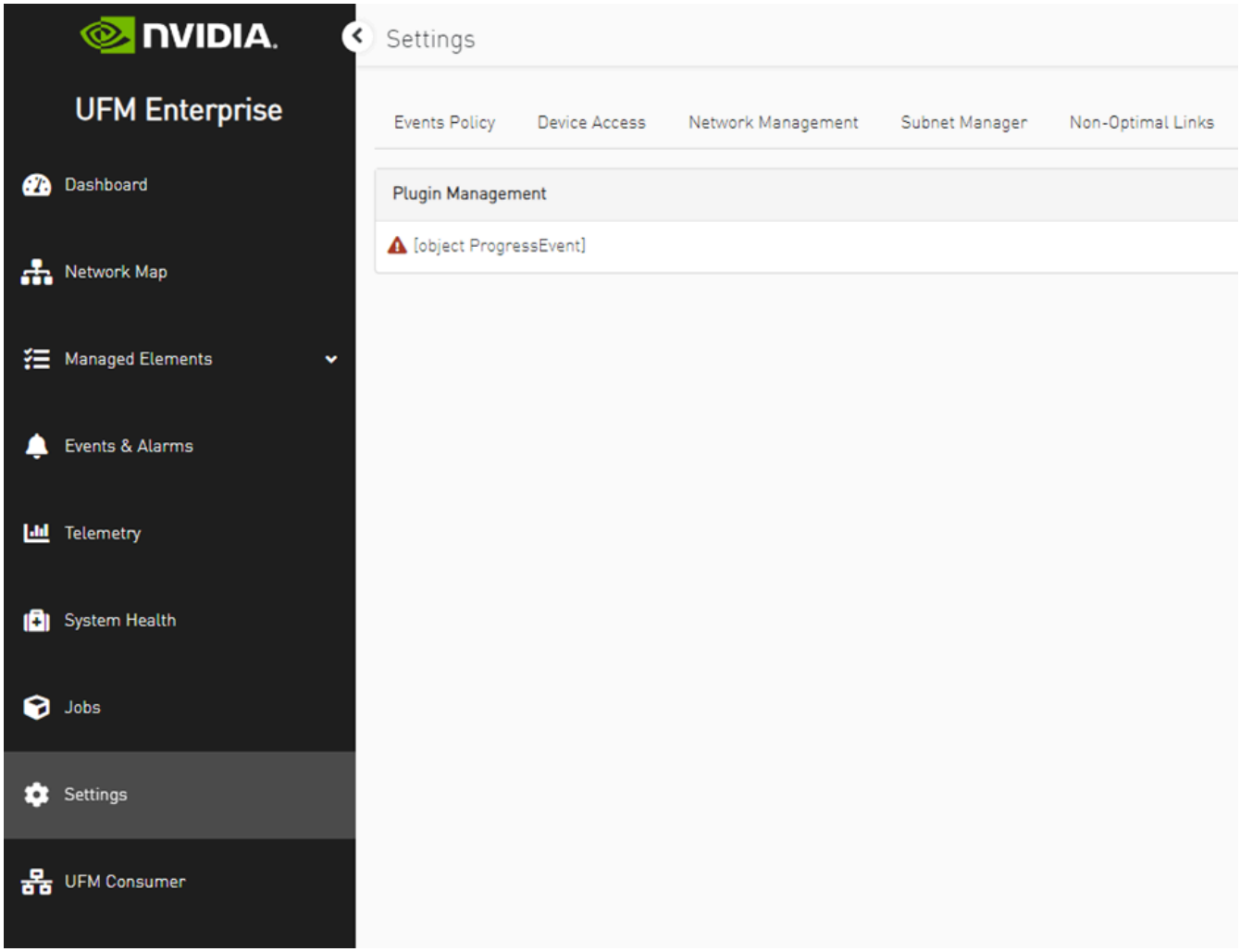
The UFM consumer plugin is a self-contained Docker container with with REST API support, under UFM management. It serves as a Multi-Subnet consumer within UFM, offering all the functionalities available for Multi-Subnet UFM.

The Multi-Subnet UFM feature allows the management of large fabrics spanning multiple sites within a single product, specifically Multi-Subnet UFM.

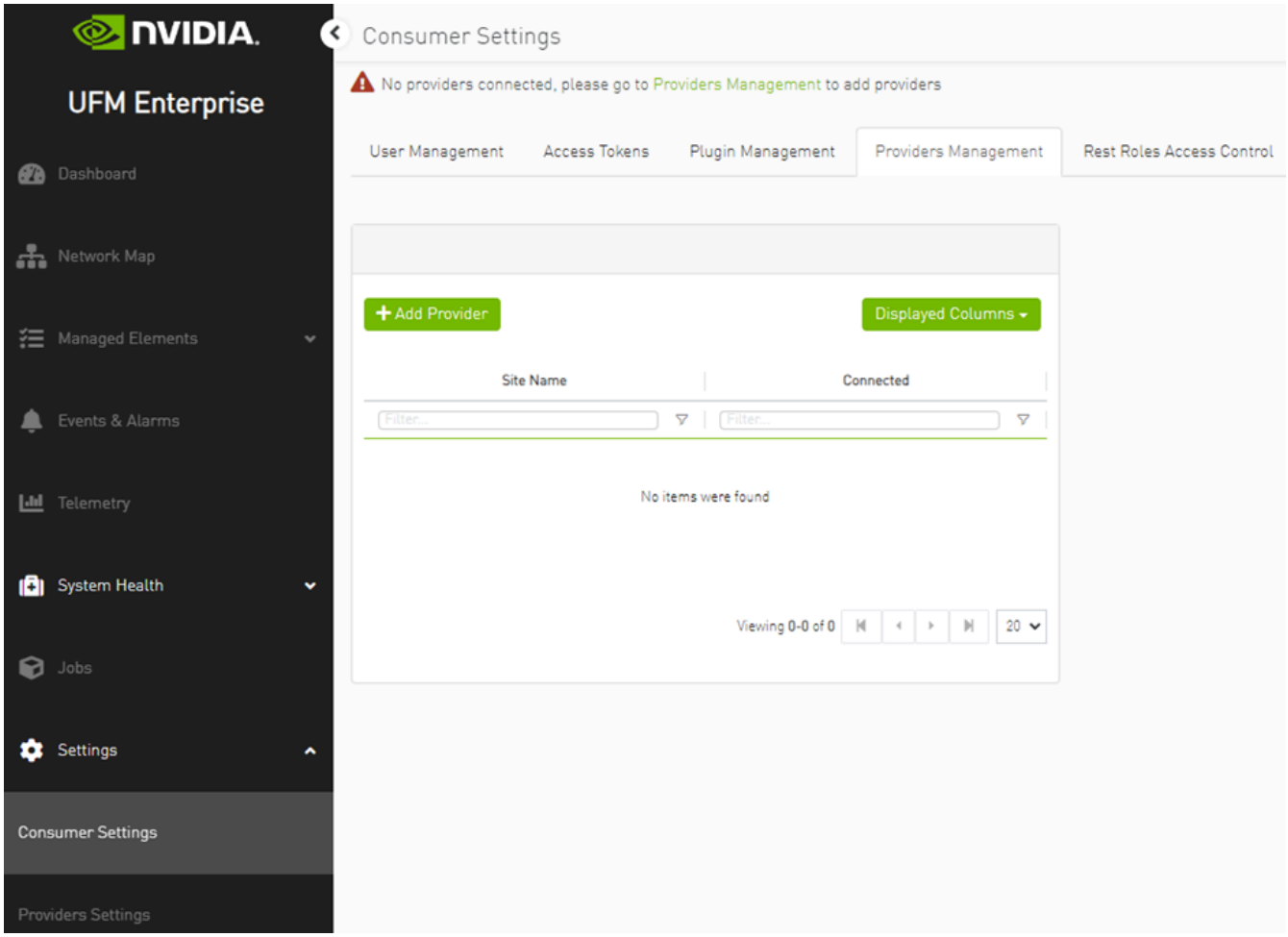
This feature comprises two layers: UFM Multi-Subnet Provider and UFM Multi-Subnet Consumer (UFM consumer plugin).

The UFM Provider acts as a Multi-Subnet Provider, exposing all local InfiniBand fabric information to the UFM consumer plugin. On the other hand `, the UFM consumer plugin functions as a Multi-Subnet Consumer, gathering and consolidating data from configured UFM Providers. This enables users to manage multiple sites conveniently in one location. While the UFM Consumer offers similar functionality to regular UFM, there are behavioral differences concerning aggregation.

Upon deployment of the UFM consumer plugin, an additional tab is incorporated into the UFM interface.



After clicking on UFM consumer plugin UI, a new browser tab with UFM Multi-Subnet consumer functionality options is presented. Upon the initial launch of the UFM consumer plugin UI and in case there are no configured providers, a screen for adding providers (Provider Management) will be displayed.



The functionality of the UFM consumer plugin is similar to that of Multi-Subnet UFM. For further details, refer to Multi-Subnet UFM.

Fast-API Plugin

Overview

The Fast-API plugin is a new component that runs in parallel to the UFM model and provides a more scalable and efficient way to manage the inventory and topology of the fabric. It uses a Redis database to store the data it receives from the SM client consumer and the ibdiagnet collector. It also exposes REST APIs for querying the ports, systems, links, switches, and sharp reservations. The Fast-API plugin also supports persistent inventory, which means it keeps track of all the devices, ports, and links the UFM ever encountered, even if they are disabled or removed. The Fast-API plugin is designed to be backward compatible with the UFM model, except for some minor differences in the API parameters and the handling of generic node names.

Deployment

- As a first step, get the Fast API image:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-fast_api
```

- Load the downloaded image onto the UFM server. This can be done either by using the UFM GUI by navigating to the Settings -> Plugins Management tab or by loading the image via the following instructions:

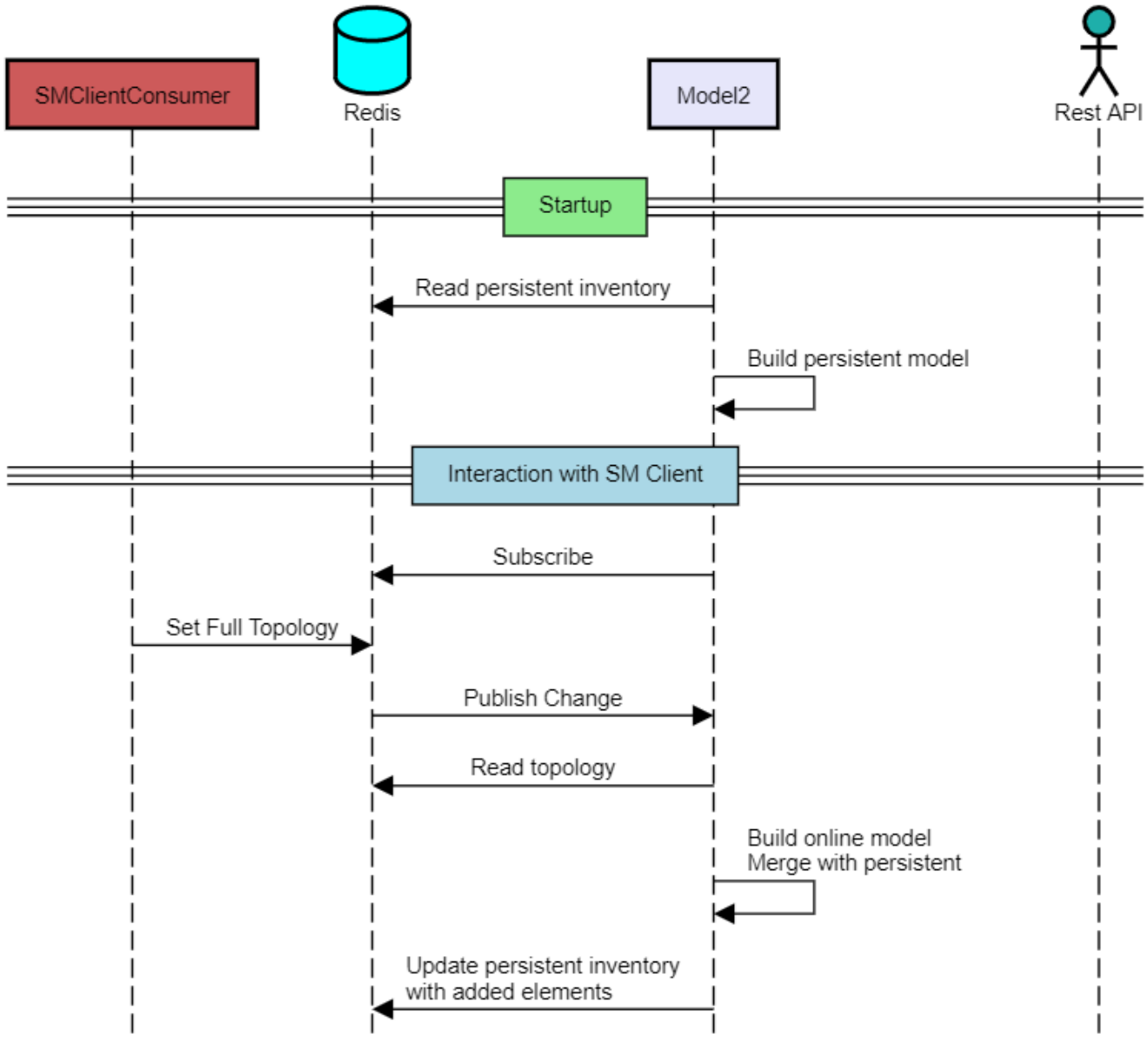
  1. Log in to the UFM server terminal.

  2. Run:

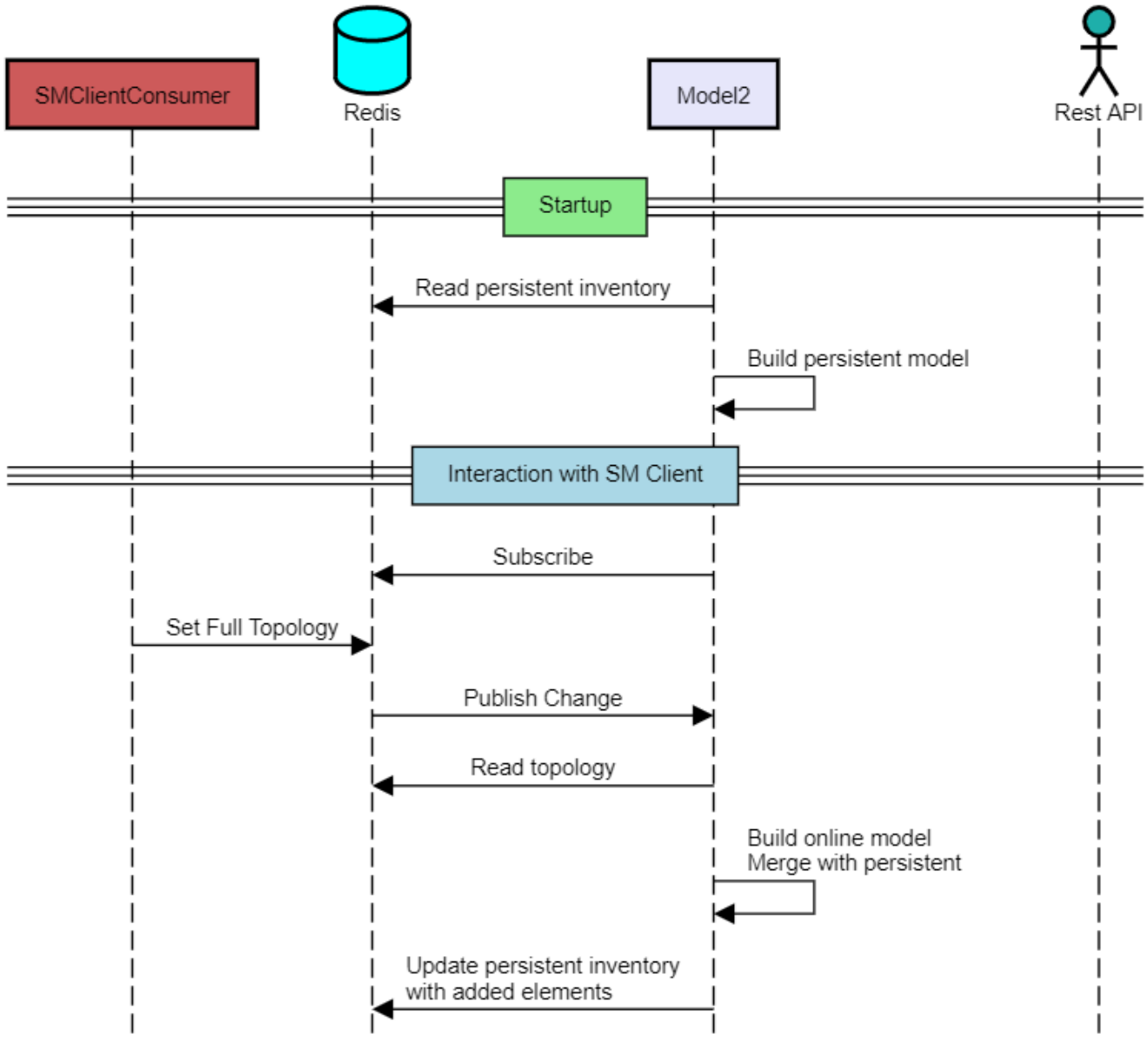
  ```
  docker load -I <path_to_image>
  ```

- After successfully loading the plugin image, the plugin should become visible in the plugin management table within the UFM GUI. To initiate the plugin's execution, simply right-click on the respective in the table.

SequencDiagrm



Sequence Diagram



Supported APIs

The following APIs are supported:

Ports API - Retrieve all the ports in the cluster or filter by the system name. The following attributes are retrieved:

- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/ports
- GET /resources/ports/ - deviceID referred as sys_guid for switches and hostname for hosts
    - `name`: The name of the port.

- `lid`: The local ID of the port.
- `logical_state`: The logical state of the port.
- `physical_state`: The physical state of the port.
- `number`: The number of the port.
- `decimal_guid`: The decimal GUID of the port.
- `mtu`: The maximum transmission unit of the port.
- `active_speed`: The active speed of the port.
- `active_width`: The active width of the port.
- `peer_address`: The peer address of the port.
- `peer_port`: The peer port of the port.
- `tier`: The tier of the port.
- `label`: The label of the port.

This API retrieves all the ports in the cluster, including cable information. The following attributes are supported for cable information:

- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/ports/?cable_info=true
  - `part_number`: The part number of the cable.
  - `serial_number`: The serial number of the cable.
  - `revision`: The revision of the cable.
  - `identifier`: The identifier of the cable.
  - `length`: The length of the cable.
  - `technology`: The technology of the cable.

- `fw_version`: The firmware version of the cable.

Links API - Retrieve all the links in the cluster. The following attributes are retrieved:

- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/links
  - `source_guid`: The GUID of the source port.
  - `source_port`: The source port.
  - `destination_guid`: The GUID of the destination port.
  - `destination_port`: The destination port.
  - `source_port_dname`: The display name of the source port.
  - `source_port_name`: The name of the source port.
  - `destination_port_dname`: The display name of the destination port.
  - `destination_port_name`: The name of the destination port.
  - `width`: The width of the link.
  - `severity`: The severity of the link.
  - `source_port_node_description`: The description of the node connected to the source port.
  - `destination_port_node_description`: The description of the node connected to the destination port.
  - `name`: The name of the link.
  - `active`: The status of the link.

This API retrieves information about the systems in the cluster. It can retrieve all the systems or filter by the system name. The following attributes are retrieved:

- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/systems

- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/systems/<system_name>
- GET https://<UFM_IP>/ufmRestV2/plugin/fast_api/resources/switches
    - `name`: The display name of the system.
    - `system_name`: The name of the system.
    - `guid`: The GUID of the system.
    - `sys_guid`: The system GUID.
    - `ports`: A list of ports associated with the system.
    - `hostname`: The hostname of the system.
    - `vendor`: The vendor of the system.
    - `temperature`: The temperature of the system.
    - `fw_version`: The firmware version of the system.
    - `technology`: The technology used by the system.
    - `level`: The level of the system.
    - `uptime`: The uptime of the system.
    - `sw_version`: The software version of the system.
    - `system_type`: The type of the system.
    - `description`: The description of the system.
    - `psid`: The PSID of the system.
    - `active`: The status of the system.
    - `state`: The state of the system.

- `is_managed`: Indicates whether the system is managed.

UFM Light Plugin

Overview

UFM Light is a C++ UFM plugin designed to create a reduced UFM model and deliver a high-performance REST API. While it builds a model similar to the legacy UFM, there are notable differences:

- The model in UFM Light is streamlined to meet the specific requirements of the UFM Light REST API functionality.
- UFM Light builds its model more quickly.

UFM Light offers the same REST API as the legacy UFM, but with enhanced performance.

Deployment

Prerequisites

1. UFM is running
2. Fast-API plugin is running

UFM Light builds its model from the Redis and requires the Fast-API plugin as Redis provider. Writing to Redis must be enabled in UFM.

Installation

1. Get UFM Light image:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-ufm-light
```

2. Load UFM Light plugin:

```
sudo /opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh add -p ufm-light
-t <version>
```

3. Configure the UFM Light plugin if needed (see "Configuration" section).

Note: it is recommended to configure parameter --http.threads to “4” for 16-Core systems, “16” for 64-Core systems.

Configuration

UFM Light runs with its default configuration. To update the configuration, edit:

```
sudo vim /opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ufm-light/ufm-light.cfg
```

If `ufm-light.cfg` is updated, the UFM Light plugin must be stopped and started again manually to apply the changes:

```
sudo /opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh stop -p ufm-light

sudo /opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh start -p ufm-light
```

Configuration Options:

```
  --model.srcmode arg (=redis:full)     base source of model:
redis:full, redis:invnt, grpc
  --model.period arg (=30)              set farbric request
period in seconds
  --redis.address arg (=localhost)      set Redis address
```

```
  --redis.port arg (=6379)              set Redis port
  --grpc.address arg (=localhost)       set gRPC address
  --grpc.port arg (=2510)               set gRPC port
  --telemetry.address arg (=localhost)  set Telemetry address
  --telemetry.port arg (=9001)          set Telemetry port
  --telemetry.url arg (=/csv/cset/converted_enterprise) set
Telemetry url
  --http.address arg (=127.0.0.1)       set http address
  --http.port arg (=8950)               set http port
  --http.threads arg (=4)               set number of http server
threads, min 1
  --logging.level arg (=INFO)           set logging level:
CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, DEBUG, TRACE
  --logging.log_dir arg (=/log)         set logging directory
  --logging.file.max_size_MB arg (=10)  set MAX log file size
limit in MBs, min 1
  --logging.file.backups arg (=10)      set number of log file
backups
```

For normal operation, keep the parameter `model.srcmode = redis:full` at its default value. Other values (`redis:invnt`, `grpc`) can be set, but it is not guaranteed that the model will be built correctly. Parameters `grpc.address` and `grpc.port` will have no effect.

Note: it is recommended to configure parameter --http.threads to “4” for 16-Core systems, “16” for 64-Core systems.

Supported REST API

Telemetry API:

- GET monitoring/session/0/data

  Access methods:

-

- **Direct access:**

```
curl http://127.0.0.1:8950/monitoring/session/0/data
```

- **Over plugins API:**

```
curl -k https://<lab_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/ufm-light/monitoring/session/0/data -u
<user>:<password>
```

Topology API:

- GET resources/systems

  Access methods:

-
  - **Direct access:**

```
curl http://127.0.0.1:8950/resources/systems
```

  - **Over plugins API:**

```
curl -k https://<lab_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/ufm-light/resources/systems -u <user>:
<password>
```

- GET resources/ports

  Access methods:

-
  - **Direct access:**

```
curl http://127.0.0.1:8950/resources/ports
```

- **Over plugins API:**

```
curl -k https://<lab_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/ufm-light/resources/ports -u <user>:<password>
```

- GET resources/modules?type=hca

  Access methods:

-
  - **Direct access:**

```
curl http://127.0.0.1:8950/resources/modules?type=hca
```

  - **Over plugins API:**

```
curl -k https://<lab_ip>/ufmRest/plugin/ufm-light/resources/modules?type=hca -u <user>:<password>
```

Troubleshooting

If the response to `GET monitoring/session/0/data` contains an empty dictionary, ensure that the Fast-API plugin is running.

UFM Light logs are located in:

```
/opt/ufm/files/log/plugins/ufm-light/
```

The default log level is `INFO`. To change the log level to `DEBUG`, edit:

```
sudo vim /opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ufm-light/ufm-light.cfg

logging.level = DEBUG
```

After config update, ufm-light plugin must be stopped and started again manually in order to obtain config changes.

Key Performance Indexes (KPI) Plugin

The KPI plugin periodically collects telemetry metrics and topology data from one or multiple UFM Telemetry and UFM clusters to calculate high-level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). It can operate as a standalone Docker container or as a UFM plugin.

The calculated KPIs and collected telemetry metrics are stored in a Prometheus time-series database using the remote-write Prometheus protocol.

KPIs

NICs Connectivity

- **Name**: `connected_endpoints`
- **Description**: This KPI shows the percentage of NICs connectivity, namely, from all NICs available, how many are connected. The desired value is 100%, meaning all NICs are connected.

  The default threshold for "bad" values is ⩽ 95%.

  Note

The complete list of NICs includes all those detected at least once since the plugin is started.

Topology Correctness

- **Name**: `topology_correctness`
- **Description**: This KPI reports the number of wrongly connected links. The ability to spread traffic over multiple minimal-distance paths is critical in utilizing the bandwidth provided by the network.

  Therefore, a pass/fail criteria for the topology not being broken by miss-connections is key for the network to provide reasonable bandwidth to running applications. The threshold for failure is > 0.

Link Stability

- **Name**: `stability`
- **Description:** For each UID (Unique Identifier), the KPI checks for changes in the link down counter. A change may indicate a link recovery, suggesting there was a period with no link. The statistics are tracked per UID, and the ideal value for link down errors is 0, indicating no problematic links.

Overheated Components

- **Name**: `operating_conditions`
- **Description**: This KPI displays the total number of elements (ports and devices) experiencing operating condition violations. Each hardware element has a predefined normal operating temperature range, with a common default threshold set at 70°C (158°F) or higher.

Bandwidth Loss due to Congestion

- **Name**: `bw_loss_by_congestion`

- **Description**: An Infiniband (IB) network is lossless and can therefore experience loss congestion spread. Features like congestion control aim to minimize this issue. This KPI reports the percentage of bandwidth loss due to congestion for each layer and direction, as measured by the `port-xmit-wait` counter.

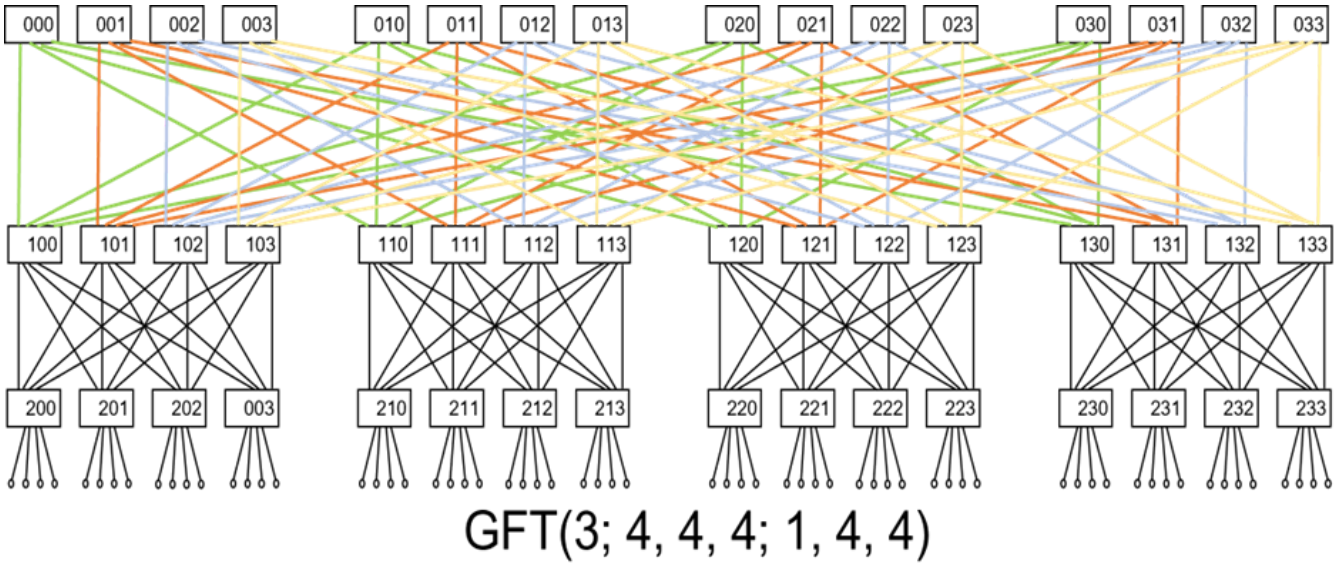
  The reported percentage is calculated by averaging the `xmit-wait` equivalent time with the time between samples across all links in the specified layer-direction group.

Fat Tree (Single Root) to Tree Conversion

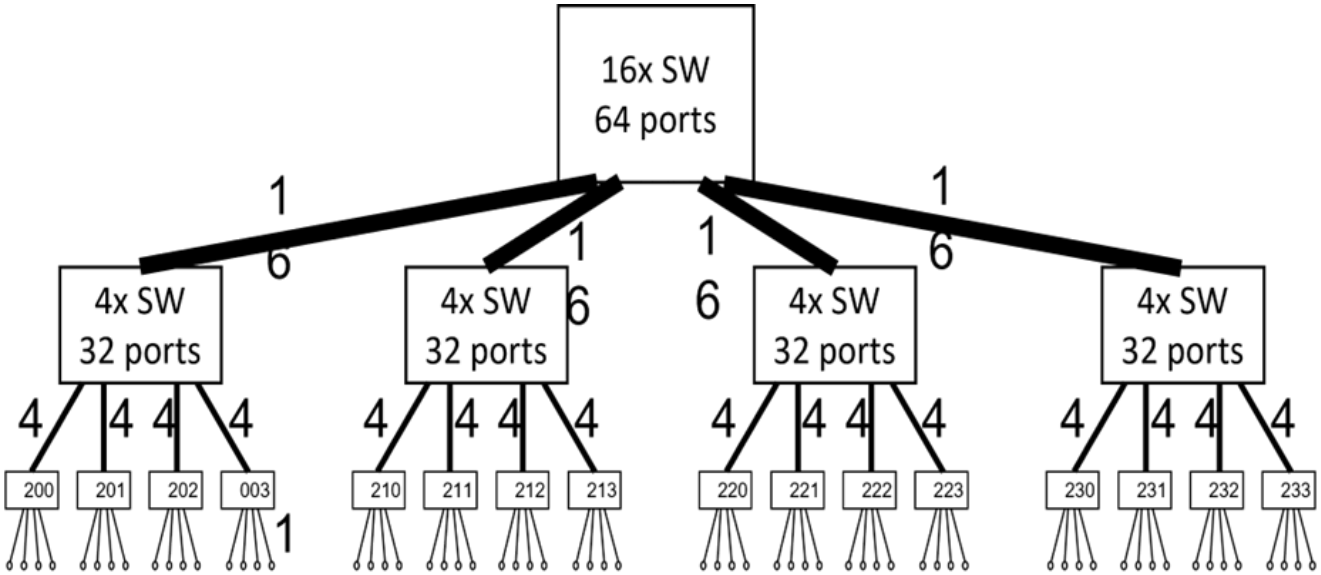
- **Name**: `tree_over_subscription`

- **Description**: Fat Trees were constructed by Leiserson in order to enable building a tree structure using fixed radix K and capacity switches T. Consider a regular K-1 tree (each switch has one parent and K-1 children), which have a single root switch service and after H-1 levels (K-1)^(H-1) leaf switches connecting (K-1)^H hosts each with bandwidth B. Consider the worst case traffic pattern where each leaf switch send traffic to other leaf switches that must cross the top. The connection from each leaf switch up should carry B(K-1) traffic and the capacity of that switch is bi-directional B(K-1) too. One level up the capacity and up link capacity required is B(K-1)^2, etc. But that requires exponentially growing capacity from links and switches.

For example, the below diagram is of a three level fat tree:



The Single Root Tree:



The solution to that problem was to split each single switch in the original Single Root Tree (SRT) into Multi Rooted Tree - which is a Fat Tree. In each level there are exactly same number of switches connected up and down except for the top level which carry half the number of switches - connecting only down.

The Fat Tree formulations define which switches connect to which other switches but it does not break the basic concept that a Fat Tree can be collapsed back into a simple tree by merging switches into much larger ones. A pair of leaf switches can still be classified by their distance - or the level of their common parents - just like in the original SRT.

When we want to evaluate the damage to the perfect tree structure due to link faults, it is very hard to get an exact maximum flow bandwidth without lengthy N^2 complex algorithm. However, if we examine the SRT obtained by collapsing the Fat Tree back into a tree, we can get a upper bound to the available bandwidth between different branches of the SRT.

This metric evaluates Fat Tree clusters topology and extracts their original Tree structure. Then it evaluates the over-subscription of each sub-tree. This way, the impact of the exact set of missing links can be evaluated in terms of the bandwidth taken out between sub-tress of the topology.

Top-of-rack (ToR) to ToR Max Flow (Bandwidth) Matrix

- **Name**: `tor_to_tor_bw`

- **Description**: This KPI provides a simple metric for the impact of link failures. One such network property is the available bandwidth for pairs of ToRs. This provides a meaningful yet traffic independent metric. So no prior knowledge of the exact set of instantaneous traffic patterns is required.

It is most important to look at the TOR up-ports since on Fat Trees the number of possible paths rows exponentially when going up the topology towards the roots. So the impact of link faults is decaying exponentially with their level towards the roots.

It would have been nice if we could just count the number of missing up links on each of the TORs in the pair and claim that TOR X lost x uplinks and TOR Y lost y uplinks, the lost bandwidth is linkBW*min(x,y). But in reality the worst case lost bandwidth is linkBW*(x+y). This is an artifact of the specific links lost and the network structure.

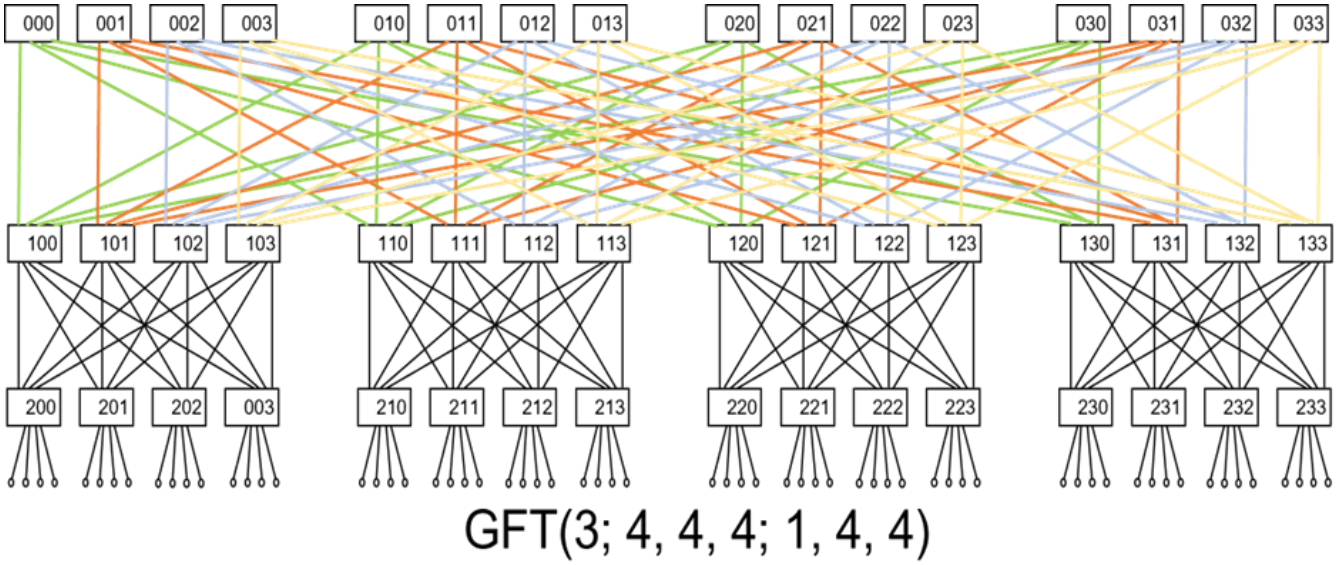
The code we provide performs a Fat Tree specific computation of the exact available bandwidth for each TOR's pair.

The algorithm provides unique identifiers for sub-trees and consider the subtree each link of the TORs connect to. Then it sums the min number of links connected from each of the TORs to each of the subtrees.

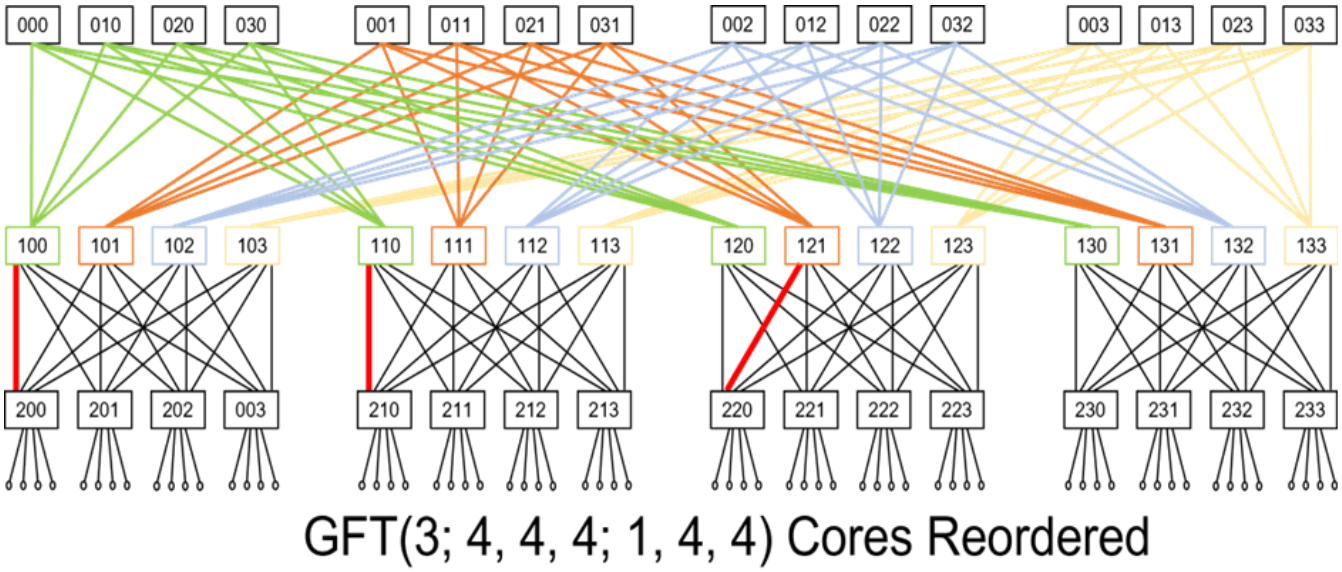
A more straight forward approach utilizing networkx or direct implementation of Dinic's max-flow algorithm yielded much higher runtime, yielding this metric impractical to use.

<u>We use an example to demonstrate these concepts:</u>

Consider the Fat Tree GFT(3;4,4,4;1,4,4) depicted in the diagram below:



We re-arrange the top row of switches (cores) such that the full-bipartites between switch levels 2 and 3 are close together:



The re-ordered picture highlights that if we imagine the red links as missing links, then:

1. TORs 200 and 210 missing links are connected to the same bipartite and thus they only lose 1 out of the 4 paths between them.

2. However, TORs 200 and 220, missing links connect to 2 different L2-L3 bipartites and thus 2 different paths out of the 4 possible are lost.

The resulting TOR to TOR max-flow matrix, providing the maximal bandwidth between each pair, in units of single link bandwidth is provided below:

	100	101	102	103	110	111	112	113	120	121	122	123	130	131	132	133
100		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
101	3		4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
102	3	4		4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
103	3	4	4		3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
110	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
111	3	4	4	4	3		4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
112	3	4	4	4	3	4		4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
113	3	4	4	4	3	4	4		3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
120	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
121	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3		4	4	4	4	4	4
122	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4		4	4	4	4	4
123	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4		4	4	4	4
130	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4		4	4	4
131	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4		4	4
132	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4		4
133	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	

The Algorithm

The following steps are conducted in order to provide that table:

1. DFS from top to bottom collecting the list of parents for each switch. We require all TORs be accessed so we try all top level switches until we find one that is connected to all TORs. After we are done we can ask for every TORs pair what is the level of the lowest common parent. This is required since routing will only use shortest paths, and thus go up to that level only.

2. Establish for each TOR and up the unique bottom-up subtree it is part of. The same sub-tree number should be used for all parents of each switch that are on the same level. Since the topology may be missing some links, it is not simple to check if there was previous allocation of such number, so first all parents are scanned, and then a consolidation step decides which levels are missing a number. If any needs to be set then another step applies the consolidated value.

3. For TOR switch, we sum the total number of links that connect to switches with same bottom-up tree (recognized by their assigned number). We do that for every parent level.

4. Now that we have that data for every TOR, we compute the TOR to TOR max-flow by first looking up the level of their common parent and then computing the the minimal number of flows they connect to each bottom-up tree they connect to.

Deployment

The plugin could be deployed as a standalone application or as a UFM plugin.

Deploy the KPI as a UFM plugin

1. Pull/load the latest image of the plugin:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-kpi
```

2. Pull/load the latest image of the plugin:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.sh add -p kpi -t <TAG>
```

Deploy the KPI as a Standalone application

1. Pull/load the latest image of the plugin:

```
docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-kpi
```

2. Pull/load the latest image of the plugin:

```
docker run --network host -v
/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/kpi:/config -v
/opt/ufm/files/logs/plugins/kpi:/logs --rm -dit $IMAGE
```

Configurations

The configurations can be managed through a configuration file.

- **Within the container**, the configurations file can be found under `/config/kpi_plugin.conf`
- **On the host**, the shared volume location of the /config is `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/kpi/kpi_plugin.conf`

Clusters Configurations

The default KPI configurations KPI include one default cluster called `unknown`, once the plugin starts, the default cluster is configured to collect the secondary telemetry endpoint http://localhost:9002/csv/metrics and the local UFM topology data.

To change the parameters of the default cluster, or to add additional clusters, please refer to the following configuration under the `kpi_plugin.conf`:

```
### Set name to "cluster-config-$cluster_name". Add section per each cluster
[cluster-config-unknown]

### uncomment and set 2 following options:
#host_list = host_name[1-1024],another_host_name[1-100]
### threshold to distinguish between hosts and switches
(inclusive)
#host_max_ports = 4

### OR

### If hostlist format is not possible, another option is per-
level regular expressions
### That is a list of regular expressions to detect nodes level
in topology (0 is lowest - hosts)
### Key structure is 'level.<level number>.<per-level running index>'
#level.0.0=some-host-pattern-\d+
#level.0.1=another-host-pattern-\d+
#level.1.0=leaf-pattern-l\d+
#level.2.0=spine-pattern-s\d+
#level.3.0=core-pattern-c\d+


### If running as standalone app please uncomment and set next 3
lines
#ufm_ip=0.0.0.0
#ufm_access_token=1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrst
#telemetry_url=http://0.0.0.0:9100


### If running as UFM plugin and UFM port has changed
```

```
#ufm_port=1234
```

Property	Description	Default Value
`cluster.host_list`	Set of hosts in hostlist format. Used to detect the topology leafs.	None
`cluster.host_max_ports`	The maximal number of ports in a server. Used as threshold to classify a node as server / switch.	4
`cluster.level.X.Y`	Regular Expression to capture topology levels. The first index (X) is the level and the following index (Y) is a running index for level X	None
`cluster.ufm_ip`	UFM IP that used to collect the topology data	'127.0.0.1'
`cluster.ufm_port`	UFM port that used to collect the topology data in case the cluster is local	'8000'
`cluster.ufm_access_token`	The UFM access token that should be provided in case the cluster is collecting data from a remote UFM	None
`cluster.telemetry_url`	UFM telemetry endpoint URL that	'http://127.0.0.1:9002'

Property	Description	Default Value
	used to collect the telemetry metrics.	
`cluster.telemetry_metrics_push_delta_only`	If True, only changed telemetry metrics are pushed to Prometheus after each pulling interval, with a fallback to push unchanged metrics if they remain static for over an hour. Otherwise, all fetched metrics will be pushed to the Prometheus after each pulling interval	True

KPI Configurations

The configurations are related to the KPI plugin itself. please refer to the below configuration section in order to manage the KPI generic configurations:

```
[kpi-config]
### Optional Comma separated list that contains list of the
disabled KPIs that we don't want to store them in Prometheus DB
### Available KPIs:
###
connected_endpoints,topology_correctness,stability,operating_condi
disabled_kpis=telemetry_metrics
```

Property	Description
`disabled_kpis`	Optional Comma-separated list that contains the list of the disabled K The available KPIs are: connected_endpoints,topology_correctness,stability,operating_condit

Prometheus Configurations

The plugin includes a local Prometheus server instance that is used by default, the following parameters are used to manage the Prometheus configurations:

```
[prometheus-config]
prometheus_ip=0.0.0.0
prometheus_port=9090
prometheus_db_data_retention_size=120GB
prometheus_db_data_retention_time=15d
```

Property	Description	Default Value
`prometheus_ip`	IP of Prometheus server	0.0.0.0
`prometheus_port`	Port of Prometheus server	9090
`prometheus_db_data_retention_size`	Data retention policy by size (used only for the local Prometheus server)	120GB
`prometheus_db_data_retention_time`	Data retention policy by time (used only for the local Prometheus server)	15d

The data storage path of the local Prometheus DB is under `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/kpi/prometheus_data`.

Global Time Interval Configurations

The following is used by all clusters globally, each property could be overridden by adding it under the cluster's section.

```
[time-interval-config]
telemetry_interval=300
ufm_interval=60
```

Property	Description	Default Value
`telemetry_interval`	Polling interval for the telemetry metrics data in seconds	300
`ufm_interval`	Polling interval for the UFM APIs in seconds	60
`disabled_kpis`	Polling interval for the connected_endpoints KPI specifically	60

Logs Configurations

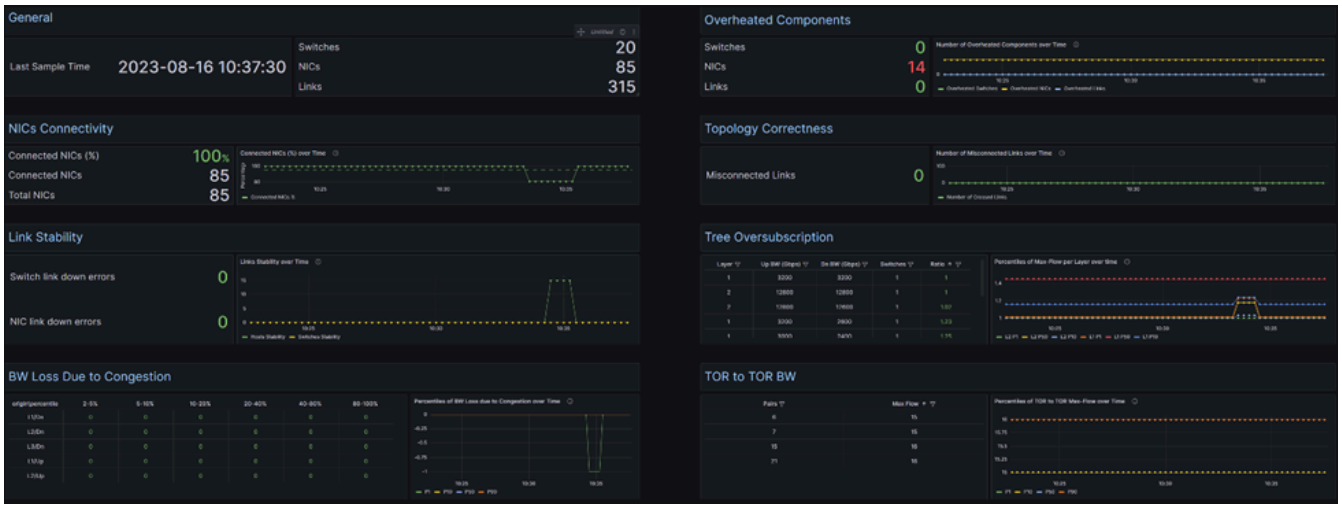
The below configurations are to manage the `kpi_plugin.log` file

```
[logs-config]
logs_level = INFO
logs_file_name = /log/kpi_plugin.log
log_file_max_size = 10485760
log_file_backup_count = 5
```

Grafana Dashboard Templates

The KPI plugin provides several Grafana dashboard templates that the Grafana users can import, these dashboards display the KPIs panels and graphs. The main dashboard is a cluster view that shows the cluster's KPIs. The dashboard should be connected to the KPI Prometheus server.

The dashboard JSON template can be found under `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/kpi/grafana/`:



Logs

The following logs are exposed under `/opt/ufm/files/logs/plugins/kpi/` in case of UFM plugin mode, and under `/log` inside the container in case of Standalone mode.

- `kpi_plugin.log` - The application logs.
- `kpi_plugin_stderr/stdout` - The application service logs
- `prometheus.log` - The local Prometheus logs.

REST APIs

Get List of Configured Clusters

- URL:
    - UFM Plugin: https://<IP>/ufmRest/plugin/kpi/api/cluster/__names__
    - Standalone: http://<IP>:8686/api/cluster/__names__
- Method: GET

- Response: List of cluster names strings

Get KPIs Information

- URL:
  - UFM Plugin: https://<IP>/ufmRest/plugin/kpi/files/kpi_info
  - Standalone: http://<IP>:8686/files/kpi_info
- Method: GET
- Response: List of KPI names and HTML descriptions.

Get KPIs Values

- URL:
  - UFM Plugin: https://<IP>/ufmRest/plugin/kpi/api/cluster/<cluster_name>
  - Standalone: http://<IP>:8686/api/cluster/<cluster_name>
- Method: GET

Response: A list of KPIs with the relative calculates graph values to be used in the UI. Generally, 2 main components are expected: the table data (key “2d_matrix_data”) and the graph data (key “graph_data”). Each value corresponds to rules expected by the UI:

- `display name` – KPI display name
- `2d_matrix_data` – Latest data in a table-like format. Every list item is a dict that makes a table row - corresponding to the columns of that row.
  - `data` – List of dict, each dict is a column in the row. May contain:
    - `percentage` – Value in percentage.
    - `value` – Raw value.

        - `name` – Column header
    - `direction` – For arrows icon (up / down)
    - `name` – Row header
- `graph_data` – dictionary with the following items:
    - `multi_line_graph` – time series graph for one or more series.
        - `title` – Graph title.
        - `x_label` – X axis label.
        - `x_values` – X axis values.
        - `y_labels` – Y axis labels.
        - `y_values` – Y axis values.
    - `info` – string with information of the graph data.

Get KPI Plugin Overview

- URL:
    - UFM Plugin: https://<IP>/ufmRest/plugin/kpi/overview?time_window=<value> (in hours)
    - Standalone: http://<IP>:8686/overview?time_window=<value> (in hours)
- Method: GET

Response:

```
{
    "clusters_telemetry_info": [
        {
```

```
            "cluster_name": "unknown",
            "interval": 60,
            "url": "http://pjazz:9002/csv/metrics"
        }
    ],
    "prometheus_info": {
        "db_statistics": {
            "appended_samples_rate_per_sec": 11.46,
            "bytes_rate_per_sample": 9.227,
            "total_compressed_blocks_size_bytes": 272329313.0,
            "total_head_chunks_size_bytes": 1937238.0,
            "total_wal_size_bytes": 2989807.0
        },
        "url": "http://pjazz:9191"
    }
}
```


Where:

`clusters_telemetry_info`: contains a list of the configured clusters' information, each cluster has the following properties:

Property	Description	Default Value
`cluster_name`	Cluster's name	One cluster with name 'unknown'
`interval`	Cluster's telemetry pulling time interval	60
`url`	The cluster's URL telemetry	http://0.0.0.0:9002/csv/metrics

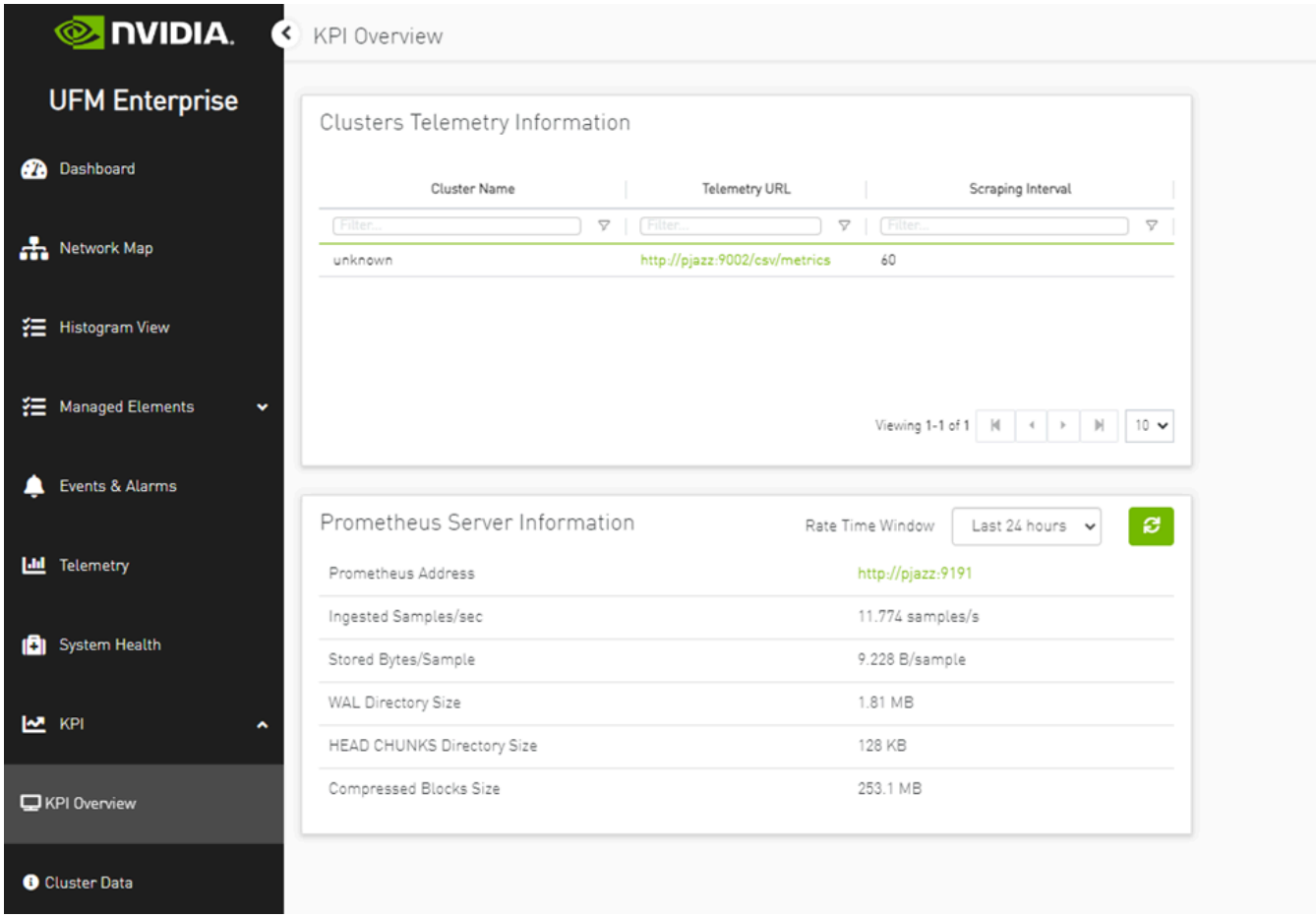
prometheus_info: Contains the general Prometheus configurations (e.g. the URL) and statistics about the collected samples (for the local Prometheus mode)

Property	Description
`db_statistics.appended_samples_rate_per_sec`	Prometheus rate of the total appended sa following Prometheus expression: ***rate(prometheus_tsdb_head_samples_ap***

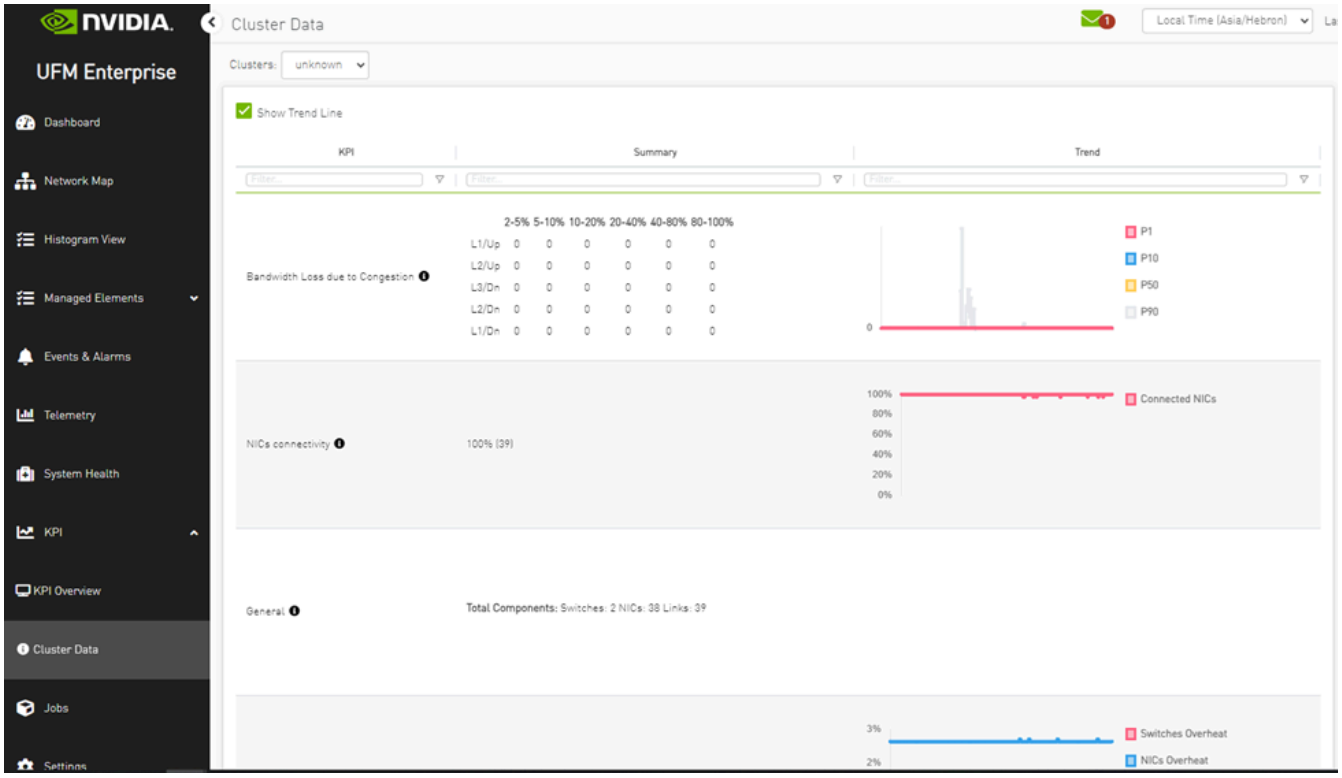
`db_statistics.bytes_rate_per_sample`	Prometheus rate of ingested bytes per sar Prometheus expression: ***rate(prometheus_tsdb_compaction_chun*** ***/ rate(prometheus_tsdb_compaction_chu***
`db_statistics.total_compressed_blocks_size_bytes`	Total compressed blocks size in bytes that the following Prometheus expression: ***prometheus_tsdb_storage_blocks_bytes***
`db_statistics.total_head_chunks_size_bytes`	Total HEAD chunks blocks size in bytes tha by the following Prometheus expression: ***prometheus_tsdb_head_chunks_storage_***
`db_statistics.total_wal_size_bytes`	Total WAL size bytes, calculating by the fol ***prometheus_tsdb_wal_storage_size_byte***
`prometheus_info.url`	The promethues's URL telemetry

UI Views

KPI Overview



Cluster KPIs Data



UFM Events Grafana Dashboard Plugin

Overview

This plugin monitors and parses UFM events from the `event.log` file using `Fluentd`. It pushes the logs to a Loki server and visualizes them through Grafana dashboards.

Installation

1. **Install Plugin** on UFM.
2. **Access Grafana Dashboard** at: `http://<IP>:3002` (default credentials: `admin/admin`).

Components

- **Fluentd**: Parses `event.log` file, extracts relevant fields, and pushes logs to Loki.

- **Loki**: Aggregates and stores logs.
- **Grafana**: Visualizes logs with predefined panels (e.g., Events Stats, Topology Changes, Hardware Events).

Configuration Files

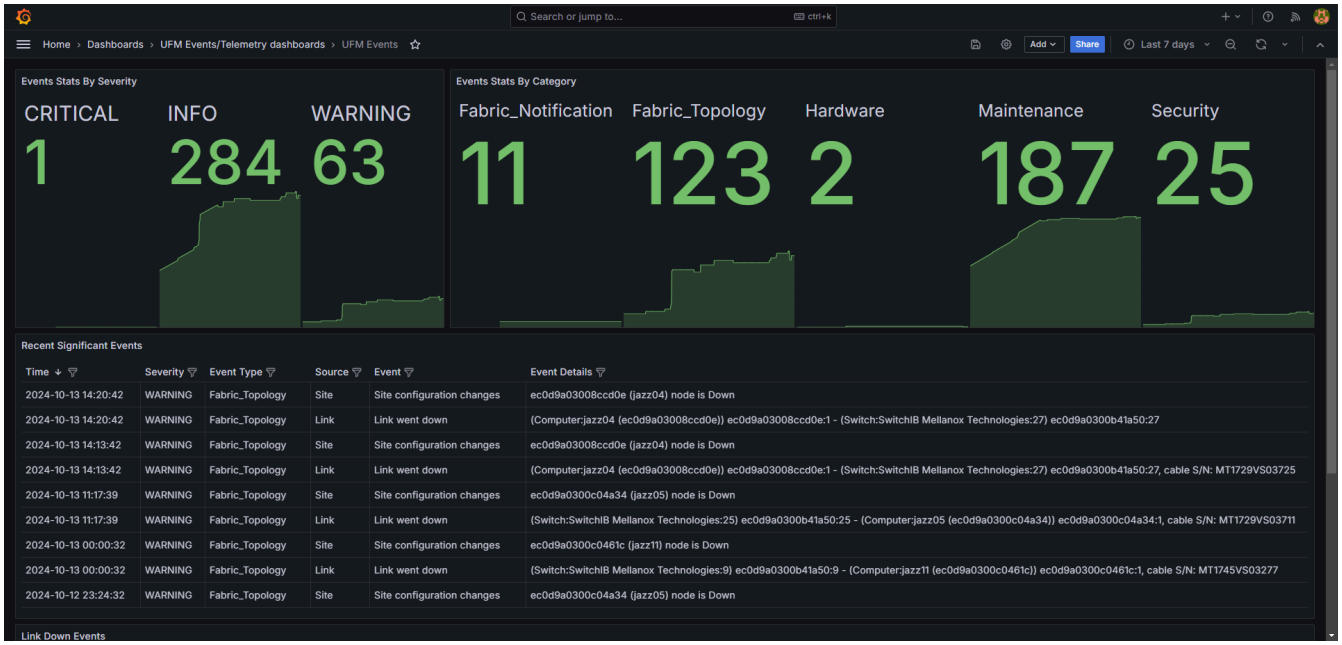
- Fluentd: `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ufm_events_grafana_dashboard/fluentd/`
- Loki: `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ufm_events_grafana_dashboard/loki/lok local-config.yaml`
- Grafana: `/opt/ufm/files/conf/plugins/ufm_events_grafana_dashboard/grafana/`

Logs

Plugin logs are stored in `/opt/ufm/files/log/plugins/ufm_events_grafana_dashboard/`.

Usage

Navigate to Grafana -> Dashboards -> UFM Events to view predefined panels or create custom queries under the Explore section.



Time	Severity	Event Type	Source	Event	Event Details
2024-10-13 14:20:42	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Site	Site configuration changes	ec0d9a03008ccd0e (jazz04) node is Down
2024-10-13 14:20:42	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Link	Link went down	(Computer:jazz04 (ec0d9a03008ccd0e)) ec0d9a03008ccd0e:1 - (Switch:SwitchIB Mellanox Technologies:27) ec0d9a0300b41a50:27
2024-10-13 14:13:42	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Site	Site configuration changes	ec0d9a03008ccd0e (jazz04) node is Down
2024-10-13 14:13:42	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Link	Link went down	(Computer:jazz04 (ec0d9a03008ccd0e)) ec0d9a03008ccd0e:1 - (Switch:SwitchIB Mellanox Technologies:27) ec0d9a0300b41a50:27, cable S/N: MT1729VS03725
2024-10-13 11:17:39	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Site	Site configuration changes	ec0d9a0300c04a34 (jazz05) node is Down
2024-10-13 11:17:39	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Link	Link went down	(Switch:SwitchIB Mellanox Technologies:25) ec0d9a0300b41a50:25 - (Computer:jazz05 (ec0d9a0300c04a34)) ec0d9a0300c04a34:1, cable S/N: MT1729VS03711
2024-10-13 00:00:32	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Site	Site configuration changes	ec0d9a0300c0461c (jazz11) node is Down
2024-10-13 00:00:32	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Link	Link went down	(Switch:SwitchIB Mellanox Technologies:9) ec0d9a0300b41a50:9 - (Computer:jazz11 (ec0d9a0300c0461c)) ec0d9a0300c0461c:1, cable S/N: MT1745VS03277
2024-10-12 23:24:32	WARNING	Fabric_Topology	Site	Site configuration changes	ec0d9a0300c04a34 (jazz05) node is Down

Troubleshooting

Split-Brain Recovery in HA Installation

The split-brain problem is a DRBD synchronization issue (HA status shows `DUnknown` in the DRBD disk state), which occurs when both HA nodes are rebooted. For example, in cases of electricity shut-down. To recover, please follow the below steps:

- **Step 1:** Manually choose a node where data modifications will be discarded.

  It is called the split-brain victim. Choose wisely; all modifications will be lost! When in doubt, run a backup of the victim's data before you continue.

  When running a Pacemaker cluster, you can enable maintenance mode. If the split-brain victim is in the Primary role, bring down all applications using this resource. Now switch the victim to the Secondary role:

  ```
  victim# drbdadm secondary ha_data
  ```

- **Step 2:** Disconnect the resource if it's in connection state **WFConnection**:

  ```
  victim# drbdadm disconnect ha_data
  ```

- **Step 3:** Force discard of all modifications on the split-brain victim:

  ```
  victim# drbdadm -- --discard-my-data connect ha_data
  ```

  For DRBD 8.4.x:

```
victim# drbdadm connect --discard-my-data ha_data
```

- **Step 4:** Resync starts automatically if the survivor is in a WFConnection network state. If the split-brain survivor is still in a Standalone connection state, reconnect it:

  ```
  survivor# drbdadm connect ha_data
  ```

  Now the resynchronization from the survivor (SyncSource) to the victim (SyncTarget) starts immediately. There is no full sync initiated, but all modifications on the victim will be overwritten by the survivor's data, and modifications on the survivor will be applied to the victim.

Performing Failover on Non-Master Node

The ufm_ha_cluster failover action fails with the following error: "Cannot perform failover on non-master node". To fix, follow the below action:

- **Step 1**: Verify that `/etc/hosts` file on both the master and standby UFM hosts contains the correct host names and IP addresses mapping.
- **Step 2**: If necessary, fix the mapping and retry the failover command.

Restoring UFM Data Upon In-Service Upgrade Failure

> **Note**
>
> These instructions apply in high availability scenario only.

In the event of an in-service upgrade failure, the previous version of UFM's data will be safeguarded as a backup in the "`/opt/ufm/BACKUP`" directory, formatted as "`ufm_upgrade_backup_<prev_version>-<new_version<_<date>.zip`".

To restore the data on the unupgraded node, follow these steps:

1. Copy the backup file from the upgraded node to the unupgraded node using the following command:

```
scp /opt/ufm/BACKUP/ufm_upgrade_backup_<prev_version>-
<new_version<_<date>.zip
root@<unupgraded_node_ip>:/opt/ufm/BACKUP/
```

2. Perform a failover of UFM to the master node, which is mandatory for data mount migration (including '/opt/ufm/files') to the master node: On the Master node, execute:

```
ufm_ha_cluster takeover
```

3. Stop UFM on the unupgraded node:

```
 ufm_ha_cluster stop
```

4. Restore UFM configuration files from the backup:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ufm_restore.sh -f
/opt/ufm/BACKUP/ufm_upgrade_backup_<prev_version>-
<new_version<_<date>.zip
```

5. Start UFM on the unupgraded node (Note: Only the upgraded node can function until the upgrade issue is resolved, and failovers will not work).

Now, the issue that caused the upgrade failure can be addressed. If the problem is resolved, you can attempt the in-service upgrade again by failing UFM over to the upgraded node.

Alternatively, if needed, you can revert the changes made by reinstalling the old UFM version on the upgraded node.

High-Availability Monitoring and Troubleshooting

Refer to the NVIDIA UFM High-Availability User Guide for HA monitoring and troubleshooting.

Appendixes

- SM Configurations
- Appendix – Diagnostic Utilities
- Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events
- Appendix – Used Ports
- Appendix – Configuration Files Auditing
- Appendix - Managed Switches Configuration Info Persistency
- Appendix – IB Router
- Appendix – NVIDIA SHARP Integration
- Appendix – AHX Monitoring
- Appendix - UFM SLURM Integration
- Appendix - Switch Grouping
- Appendix – Device Management Feature Support
- Appendix – UFM Event Forwarder
- Appendix – UFM Multisite Portal Integration
- Appendix: UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties

SM Configurations

- Appendix – SM Default Files
- Appendix – UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties
- Appendix – Partitioning

- Appendix – Enhanced Quality of Service
- Appendix - OpenSM Configuration Files for Congestion Control
- Appendix – Routing Chains
- Appendix – Adaptive Routing
- Appendix – Security Features
- Appendix – SM Activity Report

Appendix – SM Default Files

The SM default files are located under the following paths:

- Default SM configuration file – /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/opensm.conf
- Default node name map file – /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/ib-node-name-map
- Default partition configuration file – /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/partitions.conf
- Default QOS policy configuration file – /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/qos-policy.conf
- Default prefix routes file – /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/prefix-routes.conf

Appendix – UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties

The following table provides a comprehensive list of UFM SM default properties.

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
Generic	Subnet Prefix	subnet_prefix	0xfe80000000
	LMC	lmc	0

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	SM LID	master_sm_lid	0
Security Keys	M_Key	m_key	0x0000000000
		m_key_per_port	FALSE
		m_key_lease_period	60
		m_key_lookup	TRUE
	SM_Key	sm_key	0x0000000000
	SA_Key	sa_key	0x0000000000
	Key manager	key_mgr_seed	0x0000000000
	Congestion control security keys	cc_key_lease_period	60
		cc_key_protect_bit	1

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Vendor specific MADs security keys	vs_key_enable	0
		vs_key_lease_period	60
		vs_key_ci_protect_bits	1
	Partition enforcement	part_enforce	both (default- o enforcement er
Limits	Packet Life Time	packet_life_time	0x12
	VL Stall Count	vl_stall_count	0x07
	Leaf VL Stall Count	leaf_vl_stall_count	0x07

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Head Of Queue Life time	head_of_queue_lifetime	0x12
	Leaf Head Of Queue Life time	leaf_head_of_queue_lifetime	0x10
	Local PHY Error Threshold	local_phy_errors_threshold	0x08
	Overrun Errors Threshold	overrun_errors_threshold	0x08
	Subnet Timeout	subnet_timeout	18 (1 second)
	VS MADs on the wire	vs_max_outstanding_mads	500
Link Speed	Force Link Speed	force_link_speed	15 (Do NOT chang
	Force Link Speed	force_link_speed_ext	31 (Do NOT chang

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Force Link Speed	force_link_speed_ext2	7 (Do NOT chang
SM Threading	SMP MAD/Trap processing	smp_threads	0
	SA/GMP MAD processing	gmp_threads	0
	SA/GMP Trap processing	gmp_traps_threads_num	1
	Routing Threads	routing_threads_num	0

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Routing Threads Per Core	max_threads_per_core	0
Sweep	Sweep Interval	sweep_interval	10
	Reassign Lids	reassign_lids	FALSE (disablec
	Force Heavy Sweep	force_heavy_sweep_window	-1
	Sweep On trap	sweep_on_trap	TRUE (enabled)
	Alternative Route Calculation	max_alt_dr_path_retries	0
	Fabric Rediscovery	max_seq_redisc	2
	Offsweep Rebalancing Enable	offsweep_balancing_enabled	FALSE
	Offsweep Rebalancing Window	offsweep_balancing_window	180
Handover	SM Priority	sm_priority	15
	Ignore Other SMs	ignore_other_sm	FALSE (disablec
	Polling Timeout	sminfo_polling_timeout	10

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Polling Retries	polling_retry_number	4
	Honor GUID-to-LID File	honor_guid2lid_file	FALSE (disabled)
	Allowed SM GUID list	allowed_sm_guids	(null) (disabled)
MAD handling	Max Wire SMPs	max_wire_smps	32
		max_wire_smps2	32
		max_wire_smps_per_device	2
	Transaction Timeout	transaction_timeout	200
	Transaction Timeout	long_transaction_timeout	1000

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Transaction Retries	transaction_retries	3
	Max Message FIFO Timeout	max_msg_fifo_timeout	10000
	Max Message FIFO Length	max_msg_fifo_len	20000
Logging	Log File	log_file	/opt/ufm/files/lo
	Log Flags	log_flags	Error and Info 0x03
	Force Log Flush	force_log_flush	FALSE (disabled)
	Log Max Size	log_max_size	4096
	Accumulate Log File	accum_log_file	TRUE (enabled)
	Dump Files Directory	dump_files_dir	/opt/ufm/files/lo
	Syslog log	syslog_log	0x0
	Dump tables	dump_ar	FALSE
Misc	Node Names Map File	node_name_map_name	(null)
	SA database File	sa_db_file	(null)

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Client Reregistration	no_clients_rereg	FALSE (disabled)
		client_rereg_mode	2
	Exit On Fatal Event	exit_on_fatal	TRUE (enabled)
	Enable NVIDIA SHARP support	sharp_enabled	2
Multicast	Disable Multicast	disable_multicast	FALSE (disabled)
	Multicast Group Parameters	default_mcg_mtu	0
	Multicast Group Parameters	default_mcg_rate	0

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	MC root file	mc_roots_file	(null)
	Incremental Multicast Routing (IMR)	enable_inc_mc_routing	TRUE
QoS	Settings	qos	TRUE
	Settings	# QoS default options qos_max_vls 4 qos_high_limit 0 qos_vlarb_high 0:0 qos_vlarb_low 0:160,1:112 qos_sl2vl 0,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,15 # QoS CA options qos_ca_max_vls 0 qos_ca_high_limit -1 qos_ca_vlarb_high (null) qos_ca_vlarb_low (null) qos_ca_sl2vl (null) # QoS Switch Port 0 options qos_sw0_max_vls 0 qos_sw0_high_limit -1 qos_sw0_vlarb_high (null) qos_sw0_vlarb_low (null) qos_sw0_sl2vl (null) # QoS Switch external ports options qos_swe_max_vls 0 qos_swe_high_limit -1 qos_swe_vlarb_high (null) qos_swe_vlarb_low (null) qos_swe_sl2vl (null) # QoS Switch-to-switch external port options qos_sw2sw_max_vls 0 qos_sw2sw_high_limit -1 qos_sw2sw_vlarb_high (null) qos_sw2sw_vlarb_low (null) qos_sw2sw_sl2vl (null)	

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		# QoS Router ports options qos_rtr_max_vls 0 qos_rtr_high_limit -1 qos_rtr_vlarb_high (null) qos_rtr_vlarb_low (null) qos_rtr_sl2vl (null)	
	Maximal Operational VL	max_op_vls	2
	QoS Policy	qos_policy_file	/opt/ufm/files/c policy.conf
Unhealthy Ports	Enabling Unhealthy Ports	hm_unhealthy_ports_checks	TRUE
	Configuration file	hm_ports_health_policy_file	(null)
	Unhealthy actions	hm_sw_manual_action	no_discover
	MADs validation	validate_smp	TRUE
Routing	Unicast Routing Engine	routing_engine	ar_updn
	Root GUIDs file	root_guid_file	/opt/ufm/files/c

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Unicast Routing Caching	use_ucast_cache	TRUE
	Adaptive routing	ar_sl_mask	0xFFFF
		enable_ar_by_device_cap	TRUE
		enable_ar_group_copy	TRUE
		ar_mode	3
		ar_transport_mask	0x000A

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		cache_ar_group_id	TRUE
	Adaptive Routing in Asymmetric Tree topologies	ar_tree_asymmetric_flow	1
		ar_tree_asymmetric_flow_threshold	0
		ar_tree_asymmetric_flow_threshold_limit	2

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		routing_flags	0x0
	SHIELD/PFRN	shield_mode	3
		pfrn_sl	4
		pfrn_mask_clear_timeout	180

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		pfrn_mask_force_clear_timeout	720
		pfrn_over_router_enabled	2
	Held back switches	held_back_sw_file	(null)
	GUID Ordering During Routing	guid_routing_order_file	(null)
	Torus Routing	torus_config	/opt/ufm/files/c 2QoS.con
	Routing Chains	pgrp_policy_file	(null)
		topo_policy_file	(null)
		rch_policy_file	(null)
		max_topologies_per_sw	4
	Hash based Forwarding	hbf_sl_mask	0xFFFF
		hbf_hash_type	0

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		hbf_seed_typ	0
		hbf_seed	0xFFFFFFFF
		hbf_hash_fields	0x0000000040
		hbf_weights	auto

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Randomization	scatter_ports	8
		guid_routing_order_no_scatter	TRUE
		use_scatter_for_switch_lid	FALSE
	updn lid tracking mode	updn_lid_tracking_mode	FALSE
Events	Event Subscription Handling	drop_subscr_on_report_fail	TRUE
		drop_event_subscriptions	TRUE
		drop_unreachable_event_subscriptions	TRUE
Virtualization	Virtualization enabled	virt_enabled	2
	Maximum ports in	virt_max_ports_in_process	64

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	virtualization process		
Router	Router aguid enable	rtr_aguid_enable	0 (Disabled)
	Router path record flow label	rtr_pr_flow_label	0
	Router path record tclass	rtr_pr_tclass	0
	Router path record sl	rtr_pr_sl	0
	Router path record MTU	rtr_pr_mtu	4 (IB_MTU_LEN
	Router path record rate	rtr_pr_rate	16 (IB_PATH_RE
SA Security	SA Tnhanced Trust Model (SAETM)	sa_enhanced_trust_model	FALSE
	Untrusted GuidInfo records	sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec	FALSE
	Guidinfo record requests by VF	sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf	FALSE
	Untrusted proxy requests	sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests	FALSE
	Max number of multicast groups	sa_etm_max_num_mcgs	128
	Max number of service records	sa_etm_max_num_srvcs	32

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Max number of event subscriptions	sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	32
	SGID spoofing	sa_check_sgid_spoofing	TRUE
	Topo config	topo_config_file	(null)
		topo_config_enabled	FALSE
	Tenant Manager	tenants_policy_enabled	FALSE
		tenants_policy_file	/opt/ufm/files/c policy.conf
Application performance	Fabric profile	fabric_mode_profile	none
		fabric_mode_policy_file	/opt/ufm/files/c policy.conf
Congestion Control	Congestion Control	mlnx_congestion_control	0
		congestion_control_policy_file	/opt/ufm/files/c
		ppcc_algo_dir	/opt/ufm/files/c

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
		cc_max_outstanding_mads	500
Statistics/ Performance Logging	SM Statistics	osm_stats_interval	60
		osm_stats_dump_limit	20
		osm_stats_dump_per_sm_port	TRUE
	SM Performance Logging	osm_perflog_dump_limit	20
		enable_performance_logging	TRUE

Note

Modifying the following parameters does not require a system manager (SM) restart and will not toggle fabric ports:

- Qos_high_limit (for HCA only)
- Qos_vlarb_high (for HCA only)
- Qos_vlarb_low
- Qos_sl2vl

However, incorrect VLARB or SL2VL settings can impact application performance or lead to traffic failure.

Configuring UFM for SR-IOV

Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enables a PCI Express (PCIe) device to appear to be multiple separate physical PCIe devices.

UFM is ready to work with SR-IOV devices by default. You can fine-tune the configuration using the SM configuration.

The following arguments are available for ConnectX-5 and later devices:

Argument	Value	Description
virt_enabled	• 0 – no virtualization support • 1 – disable virtualization on all virtualization supporting ports • 2 – enable virtualization on all virtualization supporting ports (default)	Virtualization support
virt_max_ports_in_process	Possible values: 0-65535; where 0 processes all pending ports Default: 64	Maximum number of ports to be processed simultaneously by the virtualization manager
virt_default_hop_limit	Possible values: 0-255 Default: 2	Default value for hop limit to be returned in path records where either the source or destination are virtual ports

Isolating Switch From Routing

UFM can isolate particular switches from routing in order to perform maintenance of the switches with minimal interruption to the existing traffic in the fabric.

Isolating a switch from routing is done via UFM Subnet Manager as follows:

1. Create a file that includes either the node GUIDs or system GUID of the switches under maintenance. For example:

```
0x1234566
0x1234567
```

2. Set the filename of the parameter held_back_sw_file in the /conf/opensm.conf file (the same as the file created in Step 1).

3. Run:

```
kill -s HUP 'pidof opensm'
```

Once SM completes rerouting, the traffic does not go through the ports of isolated switches.

To attach the switch to the routing:

1. Remove the GUID of the switch from the list of isolated switches defined in Step 1 of the isolation process.

2. Run:

```
kill -s HUP 'pidof opensm'
```

Once SM completes rerouting, traffic will go through the switch.

Appendix – Partitioning

Partitioning enforces isolation of the fabric. The default partition is created on all managed devices. Devices that are running an SM, all switches, routers, and gateways are

added to the default partition with full membership. By default, all the HCA ports are also added to the default partition with FULL membership.

Partitioning is provisioned to the Subnet Manager via the partitions.conf configuration file, which cannot be removed or manually modified.

> **Note**
>
> For those who use NVIDIA gateway systems, for proper system functionality, disable the automatic partitioning by changing the attribute gateway_port_partitioning = none in the /opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg configuration. Restart UFM for the change to take effect.

If required, you can add an extension to the *partitions.conf* file that is generated by UFM. You can edit the file, */opt/ufm/files/conf/partitions.conf.user_ext,* and the content of this extension file will be added to the *partitions.conf* file. Files synchronization is done by UFM on every logical model change. However, it can also be triggered manually by running the */opt/ufm/scripts/sync_partitions_conf.sh* script. The script validates and merges the */opt/ufm/files/conf/partitions.conf.user_ext* file into the */opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/partitions.conf* file and starts the heavy sweep on the Subnet Manager.

> **Note**
>
> The maximum length of the line in the partitions.conf file is 4096 characters. However, to enable long PKeys, it is possible to split the pkey membership to multiple lines:
>
> IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : <port-guid1> , <port-guid2> ;
>
> IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : <port-guid3> , <port-guid4> ;

The *partitions.conf.user_ext* uses the same format as the *partitions.conf* file. See SM Partitions.conf File Format for the format of the *partitions.conf* file.

For example, to add server ports to PKey 4:

```
IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : 0x8f10001072a41;
```

SM Partitions.conf File Format

This appendix presents the content and format of the SM *partitions.conf* file.

```
OpenSM Partition configuration
================================

The default partition will be created by OpenSM unconditionally
even
when partition configuration file does not exist or cannot be
accessed.

The default partition has P_Key value 0x7fff. OpenSM's port will
always
have full membership in default partition. All other end ports
will have
full membership if the partition configuration file is not found
or cannot
be accessed, or limited membership if the file exists and can be
accessed
but there is no rule for the Default partition.

Effectively, this amounts to the same as if one of the following
rules
below appear in the partition configuration file:
In the case of no rule for the Default partition:
Default=0x7fff : ALL=limited, SELF=full ;
```

```
In the case of no partition configuration file or file cannot be
accessed:
Default=0x7fff : ALL=full ;


File Format
===========

Comments:

Line content followed after \'#\' character is comment and
ignored by
parser.

General file format:

<Partition Definition>:[<newline>]<Partition Properties>;

     Partition Definition:
       [PartitionName][=PKey][,ipoib_bc_flags]
[,defmember=full|limited]

        PartitionName  - string, will be used with logging. When
omitted
                         empty string will be used.
        PKey           - P_Key value for this partition. Only low
15 bits will
                         be used. When omitted will be
autogenerated.
        ipoib_bc_flags - used to indicate/specify IPoIB
capability of this partition.

        defmember=full|limited - specifies default membership for
port guid
                        list. Default is limited.
```

```
     ipoib_bc_flags:
        ipoib_flag|[mgroup_flag]*

        ipoib_flag - indicates that this partition may be used
for IPoIB, as
                     a result the IPoIB broadcast group will be
created with
                     the flags given, if any.

     Partition Properties:
       [<Port list>|<MCast Group>]* | <Port list>

     Port list:
        <Port Specifier>[,<Port Specifier>]

     Port Specifier:
        <PortGUID>[=[full|limited]]

        PortGUID         - GUID of partition member EndPort.
Hexadecimal
                           numbers should start from 0x, decimal
numbers
                           are accepted too.
        full or limited  - indicates full or limited membership
for this
                           port.  When omitted (or unrecognized)
limited
                           membership is assumed.

     MCast Group:
        mgid=gid[,mgroup_flag]*<newline>

                     - gid specified is verified to be a Multicast
address
                       IP groups are verified to match the rate
and mtu of the
```

```
                       broadcast group.  The P_Key bits of the
mgid for IP
                       groups are verified to either match the
P_Key specified
                       in by "Partition Definition" or if they are
0x0000 the
                       P_Key will be copied into those bits.

     mgroup_flag:
        rate=<val>  - specifies rate for this MC group
                      (default is 3 (10GBps))
        mtu=<val>   - specifies MTU for this MC group
                      (default is 4 (2048))
        sl=<val>    - specifies SL for this MC group
                      (default is 0)
        scope=<val> - specifies scope for this MC group
                      (default is 2 (link local)).  Multiple
scope settings
                      are permitted for a partition.
                      NOTE: This overwrites the scope nibble of
the specified
                            mgid.  Furthermore specifying
multiple scope
                            settings will result in multiple MC
groups
                            being created.
        qkey=<val>      - specifies the Q_Key for this MC group
                          (default: 0x0b1b for IP groups, 0 for
other groups)
                          WARNING: changing this for the
broadcast group may
                                   break IPoIB on client nodes!!!
        tclass=<val>    - specifies tclass for this MC group
                          (default is 0)
        FlowLabel=<val> - specifies FlowLabel for this MC group
                          (default is 0)
```

```
     newline: '\n'


Note that values for rate, mtu, and scope, for both partitions
and multicast
groups, should be specified as defined in the IBTA specification
(for example,
mtu=4 for 2048).

There are several useful keywords for PortGUID definition:

 - 'ALL' means all end ports in this subnet.
 - 'ALL_CAS' means all Channel Adapter end ports in this subnet.
 - 'ALL_SWITCHES' means all Switch end ports in this subnet.
 - 'ALL_ROUTERS' means all Router end ports in this subnet.
 - 'SELF' means subnet manager's port.

Empty list means no ports in this partition.



Notes:
-----

White space is permitted between delimiters ('=', ',',':',';').

PartitionName does not need to be unique, PKey does need to be
unique.
If PKey is repeated then those partition configurations will be
merged
and first PartitionName will be used (see also next note).

It is possible to split partition configuration in more than one
definition, but then PKey should be explicitly specified
(otherwise
```

```
different PKey values will be generated for those definitions).



Examples:
--------

 Default=0x7fff : ALL, SELF=full ;
 Default=0x7fff : ALL, ALL_SWITCHES=full, SELF=full ;

 NewPartition , ipoib : 0x123456=full, 0x3456789034=limited,
0x2134af2306 ;

 YetAnotherOne = 0x300 : SELF=full ;
 YetAnotherOne = 0x300 : ALL=limited ;

 ShareIO = 0x80 , defmember=full : 0x123451, 0x123452;
 # 0x123453, 0x123454 will be limited
 ShareIO = 0x80 : 0x123453, 0x123454, 0x123455=full;
 # 0x123456, 0x123457 will be limited
 ShareIO = 0x80 : defmember=limited : 0x123456, 0x123457,
0x123458=full;
 ShareIO = 0x80 , defmember=full : 0x123459, 0x12345a;
 ShareIO = 0x80 , defmember=full : 0x12345b, 0x12345c=limited,
0x12345d;

 # multicast groups added to default
 Default=0x7fff,ipoib:
        mgid=ff12:401b::0707,sl=1 # random IPv4 group
        mgid=ff12:601b::16    # MLDv2-capable routers
        mgid=ff12:401b::16    # IGMP
        mgid=ff12:601b::2     # All routers
        mgid=ff12::1,sl=1,Q_Key=0xDEADBEEF,rate=3,mtu=2 # random
group
        ALL=full;
```

```
Note:
----

The following rule is equivalent to how OpenSM used to run prior
to the
partition manager:

Default=0x7fff,ipoib:ALL=full;
```

Appendix – Enhanced Quality of Service

Enhanced QoS provides a higher resolution of QoS at the service level (SL). Users can configure rate limit values per SL for physical ports, virtual ports, and port groups, using enhanced_qos_policy_file configuration parameter.

Valid values of this parameter:

- Full path to the policy file through which Enhanced QoS Manager is configured
- "null" – to disable the Enhanced QoS Manager (default value)

> **Note**
>
> To enable Enhanced QoS Manager, QoS must be enabled in SM configuration file.

Enhanced QoS Policy File

The policy file is comprised of two sections:

- **BW_NAMES**: Used to define bandwidth setting and name (currently, rate limit is the only setting). Bandwidth names are defined using the syntax:

```
<name> = <rate limit in 1Mbps units>
```

Example:

```
My_bandwidth = 50
```

- **BW_RULES**: Used to define the rules that map the bandwidth setting to a specific SL of a specific GUID. Bandwidth rules are defined using the syntax:

```
<guid>|<port group name> = <sl id>:<bandwidth name>, <sl id>:
<bandwidth name>…
```

Examples:

```
0x2c90000000025 = 5:My_bandwidth, 7:My_bandwidth
Port_grp1 = 3:My_bandwidth, 9:My_bandwidth
```

Notes

- **Rate limit = 0** represents unlimited rate limit.
- Any unspecified SL in a rule will be set to 0 (unlimited) rate limit automatically.
- “default” is a well-known name which can be used to define a default rule used for any GUID with no defined rule (If no default rule is defined, any GUID without a specific rule will be configured with unlimited rate limit for all SLs).
- Failure to complete policy file parsing leads to an undefined behavior. User must confirm no relevant error messages in SM log in order to ensure Enhanced QoS

Manager is configured properly.

- An empty file with only 'BW_NAMES' and 'BW_RULES' keywords configures the network with an unlimited rate limit.
- The VPORT_BW_RULES section is optional and includes virtual port GUIDs only (including the vport0 GUID). Physical port GUIDs added to this section are treated as vport0 GUIDs.

Policy File Example

The below is an example of configuring all ports in the fabric with rate limit of 50Mbps on SL1, except for GUID 0x2c90000000025, which is configured with rate limit of 100Mbps on SL1. In this example, all SLs (other than SL1) are unlimited.

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------
------
BW_NAMES
bw1 = 50
bw2 = 100
BW_RULES
default: 1:bw1
0x2c90000000025: 1:bw2
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-------
VPORT_BW_RULES
default = all:DEF_BW_2
```

OpenSM Configuration

Enabling Congestion Control

In order to enable congestion control, set the parameter `mlnx_congestion_control` in the OpenSM configuration file to 2. For example:

```
mlnx_congestion_control 2
```

To disable congestion control, set the parameter value to 1. For example:

```
mlnx_congestion_control 1
```

Defining a Congestion Control Policy File

To define a congestion control policy file, set the parameter `congestion_control_file` in OpenSM configuration file to point to congestion control policy file. For example:

```
congestion_control_policy_file
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/conf/congestion_control_policy_file
```

The file includes a reference to an active algorithm file name. The algorithm file has to be inside the `ppcc_algo_dir`.

For Example:

```
ca_algo_import_start
    algo_start
        algo_id:1
        algo_file_name: active_algo_file_name
        # PPCC parameter by name, as defined in algo profile
        parameters: (BW_G,400),(ALPHA,3932),(MAX_DEC,63569),
(MAX_INC,69468),(AI,36),(HAI,1200)
    algo_end
```

```
ca_algo_import_end
```

The `ca_algo_import` block contains all the algo blocks that map an `algo_id` to an algorithm profile file. The `algo_id` field of the algo blocks must be unique and start from 1. This block is used to import the various PCC algorithms into the configuration and associate them with their `algo_id` values.

Defining a directory for PPCC algorithm profiles

To define a directory for the programmable congestion control algorithm profiles, set the parameter `ppcc_algo_dir` in OpenSM configuration file. For Example:

```
ppcc_algo_dir /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/conf/ppcc_algo_dir
```

Appendix – Routing Chains

The routing chains feature is offering a solution that enables one to configure different parts of the fabric and define a different routing engine to route each of them. The routings are done in a sequence (hence the name "chains") and any node in the fabric that is configured in more than one part is left with the last routing engine updated for it.

Configuring Routing Chains

The configuration for the routing chains feature consists of the following steps:

1. Define the port groups.
2. Define topologies based on previously defined port groups.
3. Define configuration files for each routing engine.
4. Define routing engine chains over defined topologies.

Defining Port Groups

The basic idea behind the port groups is the ability to divide the fabric into sub-groups and give each group an identifier that can be used to relate to all nodes in this group. The port groups are used to define the participants in each of the routing algorithms.

Defining Port Group Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'pgrp_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file, as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/port_groups_policy_file.conf
```

Configuring Port Group Policy

The port groups policy file details the port groups in the fabric. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs that define a group. Each paragraph should begin with the line 'port-group' and end with the line 'end-port-group'.

For example:

```
port-group
…port group qualifiers…
end-port-group
```

Port Group Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike the port group's begining and ending which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An

inclusion of a colon in the name or the use of a port group, will result in the policy's failure.

Table 62: Port Group Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
name	Each group must have a name. Without a name qualifier, the policy fails.	name: grp1
use	'use' is an optional qualifier that one can define in order to describe the usage of this port group (if undefined, an empty string is used as a default).	use: first port group

Rule Qualifiers

There are several qualifiers used to describe a rule that determines which ports will be added to the group. Each port group may contain one or more rules of the rule qualifiers in Table 63 (at least one rule shall be defined for each port group).

Table 63: Rule Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
guid list	Comma separated list of guids to include in the group. If no specific physical ports were configured, all physical ports of the guid are chosen. However, for each guid, one can detail specific physical ports to be included in the group. This can be done using the following syntax: • Specify a specific port in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x283@3 • Specify a specific list of ports in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x286@1/5/7	port-guid: 0x283, 0x286, 0x289

Parameter	Description	Example
	• Specify a specific range of ports in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x289@2-5 • Specify a list of specific ports and ports ranges in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x289@2-5/7/9-13/18 • Complex rule port-guid: 0x283@5-8/12/14, 0x286, 0x289/6/8/12	
port guid range	It is possible to configure a range of guids to be chosen to the group. However, while using the range qualifier, it is impossible to detail specific physical ports. Note: A list of ranges cannot be specified. The below example is invalid and will cause the policy to fail: port-guid-range: 0x283-0x289, 0x290-0x295	port-guid-range: 0x283-0x289
port name	One can configure a list of hostnames as a rule. Hosts with a node description that is built out of these hostnames will be chosen. Since the node description contains the network card index as well, one might also specify a network card index and a physical port to be chosen. For example, the given configuration will cause only physical port 2 of a host with the node description 'kuku HCA-1' to be chosen. port and hca_idx parameters are optional. If the port is unspecified, all physical ports are chosen. If hca_idx is unspecified, all card numbers are chosen. Specifying a hostname is mandatory. One can configure a list of hostname/port/hca_idx sets in the same qualifier as follows: port-name: hostname=kuku; port=2; hca_idx=1 , hostname=host1; port=3, hostname=host2 Note: port-name qualifier is not relevant for switches, but for HCA's only.	port-name: hostname=kuku; port=2; hca_idx=1
port regexp	One can define a regular expression so that only nodes with a matching node description will be chosen to the group	port-regexp: SW.*

Parameter	Description	Example
	It is possible to specify one physical port to be chosen for matching nodes (there is no option to define a list or a range of ports). The given example will cause only nodes that match physical port 3 to be added to the group.	port-regexp: SW.*:3
union rule	It is possible to define a rule that unites two different port groups. This means that all ports from both groups will be included in the united group.	union-rule: grp1, grp2
subtract rule	One can define a rule that subtracts one port group from another. The given rule, for example, will cause all the ports which are a part of grp1, but not included in grp2, to be chosen. In subtraction (unlike union), the order does matter, since the purpose is to subtract the second group from the first one. There is no option to define more than two groups for union/subtraction. However, one can unite/subtract groups which are a union or a subtraction themselves, as shown in the port groups policy file example.	subtract-rule: grp1, grp2

Predefined Port Groups

There are 3 predefined port groups that are available for use, yet cannot be defined in the policy file (if a group in the policy is configured with the name of one of these predefined groups, the policy fails) –

- ALL – a group that includes all nodes in the fabric
- ALL_SWITCHES – a group that includes all switches in the fabric.
- ALL_CAS – a group that includes all HCA's in the fabric.

Port Groups Policy Examples

```
port-group
```

```
name: grp3
use: Subtract of groups grp1 and grp2
subtract-rule:  grp1, grp2
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp1
port-guid: 0x281, 0x282, 0x283
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp2
port-guid-range: 0x282-0x286
port-name: hostname=server1 port=1
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp4
port-name: hostname=kika port=1 hca_idx=1
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp3
union-rule: grp3, grp4
end-port-group
```

Defining Topologies Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'topo_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file.

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/topo_policy_file.conf
```

Configuring Topology Policy

The topologies policy file details a list of topologies. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs which define a topology. Each paragraph should begin with the line 'topology' and end with the line 'end-topology'.

For example:

```
topology
…topology qualifiers…
end-topology
```

Topology Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike topology and end-topology which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An inclusion of a column in the qualifier values will result in the policy's failure.

All topology qualifiers are mandatory. Absence of any of the below qualifiers will cause the policy parsing to fail.

Parameter	Description	Example
id	Topology ID. Legal Values – any positive value. Must be unique.	id: 1
sw-grp	Name of the port group that includes all switches and switch ports to be used in this topology.	sw-grp: some_switches
hca-grp	Name of the port group that includes all HCA's to be used in this topology.	hca-grp: some_hosts

Configuration File per Routing Engine

Each engine in the routing chain can be provided by its own configuration file. Routing engine configuration file is the fraction of parameters defined in the main opensm configuration file.

Some rules should be applied when defining a particular configuration file for a routing engine:

- Parameters that are not specified in specific routing engine configuration file are inherited from the main opensm configuration file.
- The following configuration parameters are taking effect only in the main opensm configuration file:
- qos and qos_* settings like (vl_arb, sl2vl, etc.)
- lmc
- routing_engine

Defining Routing Chain Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'rch_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file, as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/routing_chains_policy.conf
```

First Routing Engine in Chain

The first unicast engine in a routing chain must include all switches and HCA's in the fabric (topology id must be 0). The path-bit parameter value is path-bit 0 and it cannot be changed.

Configuring Routing Chains Policy

The routing chains policy file details the routing engines (and their fallback engines) used for the fabric's routing. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs which defines an engine (or a fallback engine). Each paragraph should begin with the line 'unicast-step' and end with the line 'end-unicast-step'.

For example:

```
unicast-step
…routing engine qualifiers…
end-unicast-step
```

Routing Engine Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike unicast-step and end-unicast-step which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An inclusion of a colon in the qualifier values will result in the policy's failure.

Parameter	Description	Example
id	'id' is mandatory. Without an id qualifier for each engine, the policy fails. • Legal values – size_t value (0 is illegal). • The engines in the policy chain are set according to an ascending id order, so it is highly crucial to verify that the id that is given to the engines match the order in which you would like the engines to be set.	is: 1
engine	This is a mandatory qualifier that describes the routing algorithm used within this unicast step.	engine: minhop

Parameter	Description	Example
	Currently, on the first phase of routing chains, legal values are minhop/ftree/updn.	
use	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to describe the usage of this unicast step. If undefined, an empty string is used as a default.	use: ftree routing for cluster 1
config	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define a separate opensm config file for a specific unicast step. If undefined, all parameters are taken from main opensm configuration file.	config: /etc/config/opensm2.cfg
topology	Define the topology that this engine uses. • Legal value – id of an existing topology that is defined in topologies policy (or zero that represents the entire fabric and not a specific topology). • Default value – If unspecified, a routing engine will relate to the entire fabric (as if topology zero was defined). • Notice: The first routing engine (the engine with the lowest id) MUST be configured with topology: 0 (entire fabric) or else, the routing chain algorithm will fail.	topology: 1
fallback-to	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define the current unicast step as a fallback to another unicast step. This can be done by defining the id of the unicast step that this step is a fallback to. • If undefined, the current unicast step is not a fallback. • If the value of this qualifier is a non-existent engine id, this step will be ignored. • A fallback step is meaningless if the step it is a fallback to did not fail. • It is impossible to define a fallback to a fallback step (such definition will be ignored)	-
path-bit	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define a specific lid offset to be used by the	Path-bit: 1

Parameter	Description	Example
	current unicast step. Setting lmc > 0 in main opensm configuration file is a prerequisite for assigning specific path-bit for the routing engine. Default value is 0 (if path-bit is not specified)	

Dump Files per Routing Engine

Each routing engine on the chain will dump its own data files if the appropriate log_flags is set (for instance 0x43).

- The files that are dumped by each engine are:
  - opensm-lid-matrix.dump
  - opensm-lfts.dump
  - opensm.fdbs
  - opensm-subnet.lst

These files should contain the relevant data for each engine topology.

> **Note**
>
> sl2vl and mcfdbs files are dumped only once for the entire fabric and NOT by every routing engine.

- Each engine concatenates its ID and routing algorithm name in its dump files names, as follows:
  - opensm-lid-matrix.2.minhop.dump
  - opensm.fdbs.3.ftree
  - opensm-subnet.4.updn.lst

- If a fallback routing engine is used, both the routing engine that failed and the fallback engine that replaces it, dump their data.

If, for example, engine 2 runs ftree and it has a fallback engine with 3 as its id that runs minhop, one should expect to find 2 sets of dump files, one for each engine:

- opensm-lid-matrix.2.ftree.dump
- opensm-lid-matrix.3.minhop.dump
- opensm.fdbs.2.ftree
- opensm.fdbs.3.munhop

Appendix – Adaptive Routing

> **Note**
>
> As of UFM v6.4, Adaptive Routing plugin is no longer required for Adaptive Routing and SHIELD configuration. AR is now part of the core Subnet Manager implementation. However, upgrading UFM to v6.4 from an earlier version using the AR plugin will remain possible.

For information on how to set up AR and SHIELD, please refer to How-To Configure Adaptive Routing and Self Healing Networking.

Appendix – Security Features

SA Enhanced Trust Model (SAETM)

Standard SA has a concept of trust-based requests on the SA_Key that is part of each SA MAD. A **trusted request** is when the SA_Key value is not equal to zero but equals the SA configured value, while an **untrusted request** is when the SA_Key value equals zero in the request. If a request has a non-zero SA_Key value that is different from the configured SA key, it will be dropped and reported.

When SAETM is enabled, the SA limits the set of untrusted requests allowed. Untrusted requests that are not allowed according to SAETM will be silently dropped (for the set of untrusted requests allowed, see the following section below).

SAETM feature is disabled by default. To enable it, set the sa_enhanced_trust_model parameter to TRUE.

Additional SAETM Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec	Defines whether to allow GUIDInfoRecord as part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests allowed (see section below)
sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf	Defines whether to drop GUIDInfoRecord from non-physical ports (see section below)
sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests	Defines the behavior for proxy requests (see section below)
sa_etm_max_num_mcgs/ sa_etm_max_num_srvcs/ sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	Defines the registration limits in SAETM (see section below)

Set of Untrusted SA Requests Allowed

The following table lists the untrusted requests allowed when SAETM is enabled:

Request	Request Type
MCMemberRecord	Get/Set/Delete
PathRecord	Get
PathRecord	GetTable (only if both destination and source are specified (e,g. only point to point))
ServiceRecord	Get/Set/Delete
ClassPortInfo	Get
InformInfo	Set (for non-SM security traps)
GUIDInfoRecord	Set/Delete – this request can only be part of this set depending on the values of sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec and sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf – see elaboration below.

When sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec is set to FALSE (and SAETM is enabled), the SA will drop GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete untrusted requests.

When sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf is set to FALSE (and SAETM is enabled), the SA will drop GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete requests from non-physical ports.

If sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec=FALSE, GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete requests will become part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests allowed. Note that if sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf=FALSE, the requests will only be allowed from physical ports.

Proxy SA Requests

SA modification request (SET/DELETE) is identified as a proxy operation when the port corresponding with the requester source address (SLID from LRH/SGID from GRH) is diffident than the port for which the request applies:

- For MCMemberRecord, when the MCMemberRecord.PortGID field does not match the requester address
- For ServiceRecord, when the ServiceRecord.ServiceGID field does not match requester address
- For the GUIDInfoRecord, when the LID field in the RID of the record does not match the requester address

When sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests is set to FALSE and SAETM is enabled, untrusted proxy requests will be dropped.

Registration Limits

When any of sa_etm_max_num_mcgs, sa_etm_max_num_srvcs or sa_etm_max_num_event_subs parameters is set to 0, the number of this parameter's registrations can be unlimited. When the parameter's value is different than 0, attempting to exceed the maximum number of registrations will result in the request being silently dropped. Consequently, the requester and request info will be logged, and an event will be generated for the Activity Manager.

The following parameters control the maximum number of registrations:

Parameter	Description
sa_etm_max_num_mcgs	Maximum number of multicast groups per port/vport that can be registered.
sa_etm_max_num_srvcs	Maximum number of service records per port/vport that can be registered.
sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	Maximum number of event subscriptions (InformInfo) per port/vport that can be registered.

SAETM Logging

When requesting an operation that is not part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests, it will be silently dropped and eventually written to the SM log.

The logging of the dropped MADs is repressed to not overload the OpenSM log. If the request that needs to be dropped was received from the same requester many times consecutively, OpenSM logs it only if the request number is part of the following sequence:

0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200... (similar to the trap log repression).

SGID Spoofing

SA can validate requester addresses by comparing the SLID and SGID of the incoming request. SA determines the requester port by the SLID and SGID field of the request. SGID spoofing is when the SGID and SLID do not match.

When sa_check_sgid_spoofing parameter is enabled, SA checks for SGID spoofing in every request that includes GRH, unless the SLID belongs to a router port in that same request. In case the request SGID does not match its SLID, the request will be dropped. The default value of this parameter is TRUE.

M_Key Authentication

M_Key Per Port

This feature increases protection on the fabric as a unique M_Key is generated and set for each HCA, router, or switch port.

OpenSM calculates an M_Key per port by performing a hash function on the port GUID of the device and the M_Key configured in opensm.conf.

To enable M_Key per port, set the parameter below in addition to the parameters listed in the previous section:

```
m_key_per_port TRUE
```

Appendix – SM Activity Report

SM can produce an activity report in a form of a dump file that details the different activities done in the SM. Activities are divided into subjects. The table below specifies the different activities currently supported in the SM activity report.

Reporting of each subject can be enabled individually using the configuration parameter activity_report_subjects:

- Valid values:

  Comma-separated list of subjects to dump. The current supported subjects are:

-
  - "mc" – activity IDs 1, 2 and 8
  - "prtn" – activity IDs 3, 4, and 5
  - "virt" – activity IDs 6 and 7
  - "routing" – activity IDs 8-12

  Two predefined values can be configured as well:

  - "all" – dump all subjects
  - "none" – disable the feature by dumping none of the subjects

- Default value: "none"

SM Supported Activities

Activity ID	Activity Name	Additional Fields	Comments	Description
1	mcm_member	- MLid - MGid - Port Guid - Join State	Join state: 1 - Join -1 - Leave	Member joined/left MC group
2	mcg_change	- MLid - MGid - Change	Change: 0 - Create 1 - Delete	MC group created/deleted
3	prtn_guid_add	- Port Guid - PKey - Block index - Pkey Index		Guid added to partition
4	prtn_create	-PKey - Prtn Name		Partition created
5	prtn_delete	- PKey - Delete Reason	Delete Reason: 0 - empty prtn 1 - duplicate prtn 2 - sm shutdown	Partition deleted
6	port_virt_discover	- Port Guid - Top Index		Port virtualization discovered
7	vport_state_change	- Port Guid - VPort Guid - VPort Index - VNode Guid - VPort State	VPort State: 1 - Down 2 - Init 3 - ARMED 4 - Active	Vport state changed
8	mcg_tree_calc	- mlid		MCast group tree calculated
9	routing_succeed	routing engine name		Routing done successfully

Activity ID	Activity Name	Additional Fields	Comments	Description
10	routing_failed	routing engine name		Routing failed
11	ucast_cache_invalidated			ucast cache invalidated
12	ucast_cache_routing_done			ucast cache routing done

Appendix – Diagnostic Utilities

> **Note**
>
> For UFM-SDN Appliance, all the below diagnostics commands have ib prefix.
>
> For example, for UFM-SDN Appliance, the command `ibstat` is `ib ibstat.`

InfiniBand Diagnostics Commands

Command	Description
ibstat	Shows the host adapters status.
ibstatus	Similar to ibstat but implemented as a script.
ibnetdiscover	Scans the topology.
ibaddr	Shows the LID range and default GID of the target (default is the local port).
ibroute	Displays unicast and multicast forwarding tables of the switches.
ibtracert	Displays unicast or multicast route from source to destination.
ibping	Uses vendor MADs to validate connectivity between InfiniBand nodes. On exit, (IP) ping-like output is shown.

Command	Description
ibsysstat	Obtains basic information for the specific node which may be remote. This information includes: hostname, CPUs, memory utilization.
sminfo	Queries the SMInfo attribute on a node.
smpdump	A general purpose SMP utility which gets SM attributes from a specified SMA. The result is dumped in hex by default.
smpquery	Enables a basic subset of standard SMP queries including the following: node info, node description, switch info, port info. Fields are displayed in human readable format.
perfquery	Dumps (and optionally clears) the performance counters of the destination port (including error counters).
ibswitches	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all switches.
ibhosts	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all hosts.
ibnodes	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all nodes.
ibportstate	Gets the logical and physical port states of an InfiniBand port or disables or enables the port (only on a switch). Note: This tool can change port settings. Should be used with caution.
saquery	Issues SA queries.
ibdiagnet	ibdiagnet scans the fabric using directed route packets and extracts all the available information regarding its connectivity and devices.
ibnetsplit	Automatically groups hosts and creates scripts that can be run to split the network into sub-networks each containing one group of hosts.
Ibqueryerrors	Queries IB spec-defined errors from all fabric ports. Note: This tool can change reset port counters Should be used with caution.
smparquery	Queries adaptive-routing related settings from a particular switch. Note: This tool can change reset port counters Should be used with caution.

Diagnostic Tools

Model of operation: All utilities use direct MAD access to operate. Operations that require QP 0 mads only, may use direct routed mads, and therefore may work even in subnets that are not configured. Almost all utilities can operate without accessing the SM, unless GUID to lid translation is required.

Dependencies

Multiple port/Multiple CA support:

When no InfiniBand device or port is specified (as shown in the following example for "Local umad parameters"), the tools select the interface port to use by the following criteria:

1. The first InfiniBand ACTIVE port.
2. If not found, the first InfiniBand port that is UP (physical link up).

If a port and/or CA name is specified, the **tool** attempts to fulfill the user's request and will fail if it is not possible.

For example:

```
ibaddr          # use the 'best port'
ibaddr -C mthca1        # pick the best port from mthca1 only.
ibaddr -P 2             # use the second (active/up) port from
the first available IB device.
ibaddr -C mthca0 -P 2   # use the specified port only.
```

Common Options & Flags

Most diagnostics take the following flags. The exact list of supported flags per utility can be found in the usage message and can be shown using util_name -h syntax.

```
# Debugging flags
-d   raise the IB debugging level. May be used several times (-
ddd or -d -d -d).
-e   show umad send receive errors (timeouts and others)
-h   show the usage message
-v   increase the application verbosity level.
     May be used several times (-vv or -v -v -v)
-V   show the internal version info.
```

```
# Addressing flags
-D          use directed path address arguments.
            The path is a comma separated list of out ports.
            Examples:
            "0"   # self port
            "0,1,2,1,4"   # out via port 1, then 2, ...
-G          use GUID address arguments.
            In most cases, it is the Port GUID.
            Examples:
            "0x08f1040023"
-s <smlid>  use 'smlid' as the target lid for SA queries.
```

```
# Local umad parameters:
-C <ca_name>     use the specified ca_name.
-P <ca_port>     use the specified ca_port.
-t <timeout_ms>  override the default timeout for the
                 solicited mads.
```

CLI notation: all utilities use the POSIX style notation, meaning that all options (flags) must precede all arguments (parameters).

Utilities Descriptions

ibstatus

A script that displays basic information obtained from the local InfiniBand driver. Output includes LID, SMLID, port state, link width active, and port physical state.

Syntax

```
ibstatus [-h] [devname[:port]]
```

Examples:

```
ibstatus                      # display status of all IB ports
ibstatus mthca1               # status of mthca1 ports
ibstatus mthca1:1 mthca0:2    # show status of specified ports
```

See also: ibstat

ibstat

Similar to the ibstatus utility but implemented as a binary and not as a script. Includes options to list CAs and/or ports.

Syntax

```
ibstat [-d(ebug) -l(ist_of_cas) -p(ort_list) -s(hort)] <ca_name>
[portnum]
```

Examples:

```
ibstat            # display status of all IB ports
ibstat mthca1     # status of mthca1 ports
ibstat mthca1 2   # show status of specified ports
ibstat -p mthca0  # list the port guids of mthca0
ibstat —l         # list all CA names
```

See also: ibstatus

ibroute

Uses SMPs to display the forwarding tables (unicast (LinearForwardingTable or LFT) or multicast (MulticastForwardingTable or MFT)) for the specified switch LID and the optional lid (mlid) range. The default range is all valid entries in the range 1...FDBTop.

Syntax

```
ibroute [options] <switch_addr> [<startlid> [<endlid>]]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-a              show all lids in range, even invalid entries.
-n              do not try to resolve destinations.
-M              show multicast forwarding tables. In this case
the range
                parameters are specifying mlid range.
node-name-map   node name map file
```

Examples:

```
ibroute 2            # dump all valid entries of switch lid 2
ibroute 2 15         # dump entries in the range 15...FDBTop.
ibroute -a 2 10 20   # dump all entries in the range 10..20
ibroute -n 2         # simple format
ibroute -M 2         # show multicast tables
```

See also: ibtracert

ibtracert

Uses SMPs to trace the path from a source GID/LID to a destination GID/LID. Each hop along the path is displayed until the destination is reached or a hop does not respond. By using the -m option, multicast path tracing can be performed between source and destination nodes.

Syntax

```
ibtracert [options] <src-addr> <dest-addr>
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-n              simple format; don't show additional information.
-m <mlid>       show the multicast trace of the specified mlid.
-f <force>      force
node-name-map   node name map file
```

Examples:

```
ibtracert 2 23          # show trace between lid 2 and 23
ibtracert -m 0xc000 3 5 # show multicast trace between lid 3
and 5 for mcast lid 0xc000.
```

smpquery

Enables a basic subset of standard SMP queries including the following node info, node description, switch info, port info. Fields are displayed in human readable format.

Syntax

```
smpquery [options] <op> <dest_addr> [op_params]
```

Currently supported operations and their parameters:

```
nodeinfo <addr>
nodedesc <addr>
portinfo <addr> [<portnum>]   # default port is zero
```

```
switchinfo <addr>
pkeys <addr> [<portnum>]
sl2vl <addr> [<portnum>]
vlarb <addr> [<portnum>]
GUIDInfo (GI) <addr>
MlnxExtPortInfo (MEPI) <addr> [<portnum>]
Combined (-c) : use Combined route address argument
node-name-map : node name map file
extended (-x) :  use extended speeds
```

Examples:

```
smpquery nodeinfo 2       # show nodeinfo for lid 2
smpquery portinfo 2 5     # show portinfo for lid 2 port 5
```

smpdump

A general purpose SMP utility that gets SM attributes from a specified SMA. The result is dumped in hex by default.

Syntax

```
smpdump [options] <dest_addr> <attr> [mod]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-s       show output as string
```

Examples:

```
smpdump -D 0,1,2 0x15 2       # port info, port 2
smpdump 3 0x15 2              # port info, lid 3 port 2
```

ibaddr

Can be used to show the LID and GID addresses of the specified port or the local port by default. This utility can be used as simple address resolver.

Syntax

```
ibaddr [options] [<dest_addr>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
gid_show  (-g) : show gid address only
lid_show   (-l) : show lid range only
Lid_show (-L) : show lid range (in decimal) only
```

Examples:

```
ibaddr                # show local address
ibaddr 2               # show address of the specified port lid
ibaddr -G 0x8f1040023  # show address of the specified port guid
```

sminfo

Issues and dumps the output of an sminfo query in human readable format. The target SM is the one listed in the local port info or the SM specified by the optional SM LID or by the SM direct routed path.

> **Warning**
>
> CAUTION: Using sminfo for any purpose other than a simple query might result in a malfunction of the target SM.

Syntax

```
sminfo [options] <sm_lid|sm_dr_path> [sminfo_modifier]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-s <state>          # use the specified state in sminfo mad
-p <priority>       # use the specified priority in sminfo mad
-a <activity>       # use the specified activity in sminfo mad
```

Examples:

```
sminfo         # show sminfo of SM listed in local portinfo
sminfo 2       # query SM on port lid 2
```

perfquery

Uses PerfMgt GMPs to obtain the PortCounters (basic performance and error counters) from the Performance Management Agent (PMA) at the node specified. Optionally show aggregated counters for all ports of node. Also, optionally, reset after read, or only reset counters.

```
perfquery [options]  [<lid|guid> [[port] [reset_mask]]]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-a                      Shows aggregated counters for all ports
of the destination lid.
-r                      Resets counters after read.
-R                      Resets only counters.
Extended (-x)           Shows extended port counters
Xmtsl (-X)              Shows Xmt SL port counters
Rcvsl  ,( -S)           Shows Rcv SL port counters
Xmtdisc  (-D)           Shows Xmt Discard Details
rcverr, (-E)    Shows Rcv Error Details
extended_speeds (-T)    Shows port extended speeds counters
oprcvcounters   Shows Rcv Counters per Op code
flowctlcounters Shows flow control counters
vloppackets     Shows packets received per Op code per VL
vlopdata        Shows data received per Op code per VL
vlxmitflowctlerrors     Shows flow control update errors per VL
vlxmitcounters  Shows ticks waiting to transmit counters per VL
swportvlcong    Shows sw port VL congestion
rcvcc   Shows Rcv congestion control counters
slrcvfecn       Shows SL Rcv FECN counters
slrcvbecn       Shows SL Rcv BECN counters
xmitcc  Shows Xmit congestion control counters
vlxmittimecc    Shows VL Xmit Time congestion control counters
smplctl (-c)    Shows samples control
loop_ports (-l)         Iterates through each port
```

Examples:

```
perfquery               # read local port's performance counters
perfquery 32 1         # read performance counters from lid 32,
port 1
```

```
perfquery -a 32        # read from lid 32 aggregated performance
counters
perfquery -r 32 1     # read performance counters from lid 32
port 1 and reset
perfquery -R 32 1     # reset performance counters of lid 32 port
1 only
perfquery -R -a 32    # reset performance counters of all lid 32
ports
perfquery -R 32 2 0xf000  # reset only non-error counters of lid
32 port 2
```

ibping

Uses vendor mads to validate connectivity between InfiniBand nodes. On exit, (IP) ping like output is show. ibping is run as client/server. The default is to run as client. Note also that a default ping server is implemented within the kernel.

Syntax

```
ibping [options] <dest lid|guid>
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-c <count>      stop after count packets
-f              flood destination: send packets back to back w/o
delay
-o <oui>        use specified OUI number to multiplex vendor MADs
-S              start in server mode (do not return)
```

ibnetdiscover

Performs InfiniBand subnet discovery and outputs a human readable topology file. GUIDs, node types, and port numbers are displayed as well as port LIDs and node descriptions. All nodes (and links) are displayed (full topology). This utility can also be used to list the

current connected nodes. The output is printed to the standard output unless a topology file is specified.

Syntax

```
ibnetdiscover [options] [<topology-filename>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
l       Lists connected nodes
H       Lists connected HCAs
S       Lists connected switches
g       Groups
full (-f)       Shows full information (ports' speed and width,
vlcap)
show (-s)       Shows more information
Router_list  (-R)       Lists connected routers
node-name-map   Nodes name map file
cache   filename to cache ibnetdiscover data to
load-cache      filename of ibnetdiscover cache to load
diff    filename of ibnetdiscover cache to diff
diffcheck       Specifies checks to execute for --diff
ports : (-p)    Obtains a ports report
max_hops (-m)   Reports max hops discovered by the library
outstanding_smps (-o)   Specifies the number of outstanding SMP's
which should be issued during the scan
```

ibhosts

Traces the InfiniBand subnet topology or uses an already saved topology file to extract the CA nodes.

Syntax

```
ibhosts [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibswitches

Traces the InfiniBand subnet topology or uses an already saved topology file to extract the InfiniBand switches.

Syntax

```
ibswitches [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibportstate

Enables the port state and port physical state of an InfiniBand port to be queried or a switch port to be disabled or enabled.

Syntax

```
ibportstate [-d(ebug) -e(rr_show) -v(erbose) -D(irect) -G(uid) -s
smlid -V(ersion) -C ca_name -P ca_port -t timeout_ms] <dest
dr_path|lid|guid> <portnum> [<op>]
```

Supported ops: enable, disable, query, on, off, reset, speed, espeed, fdr10, width, down, arm, active, vls, mtu, lid, smlid, lmc, mkey, mkeylease, mkeyprot

Examples:

```
ibportstate 3 1 disable                 # by lid
ibportstate -G 0x2C9000100D051 1 enable # by guid
```

```
ibportstate -D 0 1                      # by direct route
```

ibnodes

Uses the current InfiniBand subnet topology or an already saved topology file and extracts the InfiniBand nodes (CAs and switches).

Syntax

```
ibnodes [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibqueryerrors

Queries or clears the PMA error counters in PortCounters by walking the InfiniBand subnet topology.

```
ibqueryerrors [options]
```

Syntax

```
Options:
  --suppress, -s <err1,err2,...>  suppress errors listed
  --suppress-common, -c   suppress some of the common counters
  --node-name-map <file>  node name map file
  --port-guid, -G <port_guid>  report the node containing the
port
                               specified by <port_guid>
  --, -S <port_guid>      Same as "-G" for backward compatibility
  --Direct, -D <dr_path>  report the node containing the port
specified
                          by <dr_path>
```

```
  --skip-sl                 don't obtain SL to all destinations
  --report-port, -r         report port link information
  --threshold-file <val>    specify an alternate threshold file,
default: /etc/infiniband-diags/error_thresholds
  --GNDN, -R                (This option is obsolete and does
nothing)
  --data                    include data counters for ports with
errors
  --switch                  print data for switches only
  --ca                      print data for CA's only
  --router                  print data for routers only
  --details                 include transmit discard details
  --counters                print data counters only
  --clear-errors, -k        Clear error counters after read
  --clear-counts, -K        Clear data counters after read
  --load-cache <file>       filename of ibnetdiscover cache to load
  --outstanding_smps, -o <val>  specify the number of outstanding
SMP's
                                which should be issued during the
scan
  --config, -z <config>     use config file, default:
/etc/infiniband-diags/ibdiag.conf
  --Ca, -C <ca>             Ca name to use
  --Port, -P <port>         Ca port number to use
  --timeout, -t <ms>        timeout in ms
  --m_key, -y <key>         M_Key to use in request
  --errors, -e              show send and receive errors
  --verbose, -v             increase verbosity level
  --debug, -d               raise debug level
  --help, -h                help message
  --version, -V             show version
```

smparquery

Issues Adaptive routing-related queries to the fabric switch.

Syntax

```
Supported ops (and aliases, case insensitive):
    ARInfo (ARI) <addr>
    ARGroupTable (ARGT) <addr> [<plft>] [<group_table>]
[<blocknum>]
    ARLFTTable (ARLT) <addr> [<plft>] [<blocknum>]
    PLFTInfo (PLFTI) <addr>
    PLFTDef (PLFTD) <addr> [<blocknum>]
    PLFTMap (PLFTM) <addr> [<plft>] [<control_map>]
    PortSLToPLFTMap (PLFTP) <addr> [<blocknum>]
    RNSubGroupDirectionTable (DIRT) <addr> [<blocknum>]
    RNGenStringTable (GSTR) <addr> [<plft>] [<blocknum>]
    RNGenBySubGroupPriority (GSGP) <addr>
    RNRcvString (RSTR) <addr> [<blocknum>]
    RNXmitPortMask (RNXM) <addr> [<blocknum>]
    PortRNCounters (RNPC) <addr>


Options:
    Main
        -C|--Ca <ca>                    : Ca name to use
        -P|--Port <port>                : Ca port number to use
        -D|--Direct                     : use Direct address
argument
        -L|--Lid                        : use LID address argument
        -h|--help                       : help message
        -V|--version                    : show version
        -d|--debug                      : Print debug logs
```

saquery

Issues SA queries.

Syntax

```
saquery [-h -d -P -N -L -G -s -g][<name>]
```

Queries node records by default.

d	Enables debugging
P	Gets PathRecord info
N	Gets NodeRecord info
L (-L)	Returns just the Lid of the name specified
G (-G)	Returns just the Guid of the name specified
S (-S)	Returns the PortInfoRecords with isSM capability mask bit on
G (-g)	Gets multicast group info
L (-l)	Returns the unique Lid of the name specified
O (-O)	Returns name for the Lid specified
m(-m)	Gets multicast member info (if multicast group specified, list member GIDs only
x (-x)	for group specified for example 'saquery -m 0xC000')
c (-c)	Gets LinkRecord info"
S (-S)	Gets the SA's class port info
I (-I)	Gets ServiceRecord info
list (-D)	Gets InformInfoRecord (subscription) info
src-to-dst (<src:dst>)	the node desc of the CA's
sgid-to-dgid (<sgid-dgid>)	Gets a PathRecord for <src:dst> where src and dst are either node names or LIDs
node-name-map	Gets a PathRecord for <sgid-dgid> where sgid and dgid are addresses in IPv6
smkey <val>	format
slid <lid>	Specifies a node name map file
dlid <lid>	SA SM_Key value for the query. If non-numeric value (like 'x') is specified then
mild <lid>	saquery will prompt for a value. Default (when not specified here or in
sgid <gid>	ibdiag.conf) is to use SM_Key == 0 (or \"untrusted\")
dgid <gid>	Source LID (PathRecord)
gid <gid>	Destination LID (PathRecord)
mgid <gid>	Multicast LID (MCMemberRecord)
Reversible", 'r', 1, NULL"	Source GID (IPv6 format) (PathRecord)
numb_path ", 'n', 1, NULL"	Destination GID (IPv6 format) (PathRecord)
pkey: P_Key (PathRecord,	Port GID (MCMemberRecord)
MCMemberRecord).	Multicast GID (MCMemberRecord)
qos_class (-Q)	Reversible path (PathRecord)
sl	Number of paths (PathRecord)
mtu : (-M)	
rate (-R)	QoS Class (PathRecord)
pkt_lifetime	Service level (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
qkey (-q) (PathRecord,	MTU and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
MCMemberRecord).	Rate and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
tclass (-T)	Packet lifetime and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
flow_label : (-F)	If non-numeric value (like 'x') is specified then saquery will prompt for a value.
hop_limit : (-H)	Traffic Class (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)

scope join_state (-J) proxy_join (-X) service_id	Flow Label (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord) Hop limit (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord) Scope (MCMemberRecord) Join state (MCMemberRecord) Proxy join (MCMemberRecord) ServiceID (PathRecord)

Dependencies: OpenSM libvendor, OpenSM libopensm, libibumad

ibsysstat

```
ibsysstat [options] <dest lid|guid> [<op>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
Current supported operations:
  ping - verify connectivity to server (default)
  host - obtain host information from server
  cpu  - obtain cpu information from server
  -o <oui>    use specified OUI number to multiplex vendor mads
  -S          start in server mode (do not return)
```

ibnetsplit

Automatically groups hosts and creates scripts that can be run in order to split the network into sub-networks containing one group of hosts.

Syntax

- Group:

  ```
  ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo> <-r
  head-ports|-d max-dist>
  ```

- Split:

```
ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo>
-o out-dir
```

- Combined:

```
ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo> <-r
head-ports|-d max-dist> -o out-dir
```

Usage

- Grouping:

  The grouping is performed if the -r or -d options are provided.

- If the -r is provided with a file containing group head ports, the algorithm examines the hosts distance from the set of node ports provided in the head-ports file (these are expected to be the ports running standby SM's).

- If the -d is provided with a maximum distance of the hosts in each group, the algorithm partition the hosts by that distance.

> **Note**
>
> This method of analyzation may not be suitable for some topologies.

The results of the identified groups are printed into the file defined by the -g option (default ibnetsplit.groups) and can be manually edited. For groups where the head port is a switch, the group file uses the FIRST host port as the port to run the isolation script from.

- Splitting:

- If the -o flag is included, this algorithm analyzes the MinHop table of the topology and identifies the set of links and switches that may potentially be used for routing each group ports. The cross-switch links between switches of the group to other switches are declared as split-links and the commands to turn them off using Directed Routes from the original Group Head ports are written into the out-dir provided by the -o flag.

Both stages require a subnet definition file to be provided by the -s flag. The supported formats for subnet definition are:

- *.net - for ibnetdiscover
- *.lst - for opensm-subnet.lst or ibiagnet.lst
- *.topo - for a topology file

HEAD PORTS FILE

This file is provided by the user and defines the ports by which grouping of the other host ports is defined.

Format:

Each line should contain either the name or the GUID of a single port. For switches the port number shall be 0.

```
<node-name>/P<port-num>|<PGUID>
```

GROUPS FILE

This file is generated by the program if the head-ports file is provided to it. Alternatively it can be provided (or edited) by the user if different grouping is desired. The generated script for isolating or connecting the group should be run from the first node in each group.

Format:

Each line may be either:

```
GROUP: <group name>
```

```
<node-name>/P<port-num>|<PGUID>
```

ibdiagnet

ibdiagnet scans the fabric using directed route packets and extracts all the available information regarding its connectivity and devices.

It then produces the following files in the output directory (see below):

- "ibdiagnet2.log" - A log file with detailed information.
- "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" - A dump of the internal tool database.
- "ibdiagnet2.lst" - A list of all the nodes, ports and links in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.pm" - A dump of all the nodes PM counters.
- "ibdiagnet2.mlnx_cntrs" - A dump of all the nodes Mellanox diagnostic counters.
- "ibdiagnet2.net_dump" - A dump of all the links and their features.
- "ibdiagnet2.pkey" - A list of all pkeys found in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.aguid" - A list of all alias GUIDs found in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.sm" - A dump of all the SM (state and priority) in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.fdbs" - A dump of unicast forwarding tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.mcfdbs" - A dump of multicast forwarding tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.slvl" - A dump of SLVL tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.nodes_info" - A dump of all the nodes vendor specific general information for nodes who supports it.
- "ibdiagnet2.plft" - A dump of Private LFT Mapping of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.ar" - A dump of Adaptive Routing configuration of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.vl2vl" - A dump of VL to VL configuration of the fabric switches.

Load plugins from:

/tmp/ibutils2/share/ibdiagnet2.1.1/plugins/

You can specify additional paths to be looked in with "IBDIAGNET_PLUGINS_PATH" env variable.

```
Plugin Name                                   Result     Comment
libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1          Succeeded  Plugin loaded
libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1            Succeeded  Plugin loaded
```

Syntax

```
[-i|--device <dev-name>] [-p|--port <port-num>]
[-g|--guid <GUID in hex>] [--skip <stage>]
[--skip_plugin <library name>] [--sc]
[--scr] [--pc] [-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>]
[--pm_pause_time <seconds>] [--ber_test]
[--ber_thresh <value>] [--llr_active_cell <64|128>]
[--extended_speeds <dev-type>] [--pm_per_lane]
[--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>]
[--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>] [--screen_num_errs <num>]
[--smp_window <num>] [--gmp_window <num>]
[--max_hops <max-hops>] [--read_capability <file name>]
[--write_capability <file name>]
[--back_compat_db <version.sub_version>]
[-V|--version] [-h|--help] [-H|--deep_help]
[--virtual] [--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>]
[--mads_retries <mads-retries>] [-m|--map <map-file>]
[--vlr <file>] [-r|--routing] [--r_opt <[vs,][mcast,]>]
[--sa_dump <file>] [-u|--fat_tree]
[--scope <file.guid>] [--exclude_scope <file.guid>]
[-w|--write_topo_file <file name>]
[-t|--topo_file <file>] [--out_ibnl_dir <directory>]
[-o|--output_path <directory>]
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
```

```
[--get_cable_info] [--cable_info_disconnected]
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_phy_info] [--reset_phy_info]
```

Options

```
-i|--device <dev-name>        : Specifies the name of the device
of the port
                                used to connect to the IB fabric
(in case
                                of multiple devices on he local
system).
-p|--port <port-num>          : Specifies the local device's port
number
                                used to connect to the IB fabric.
-g|--guid <GUID in hex>       : Specifies the local port GUID
value of the
                                port used to connect to the IB
fabric. If
                                GUID given is 0 than ibdiagnet
displays
                                a list of possible port GUIDs and
waits
                                for user input.
--skip <stage>                : Skip the executions of the given
stage.
                                Applicable skip stages
(vs_cap_smp
                                vs_cap_gmp | links | pm |
                                speed_width_check | all).
--skip_plugin <library name>  : Skip the load of the given
library name.
                                Applicable skip plugins:
```

```
                                  (libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-
2.1.1 |
                                   libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-
2.1.1).
--sc                               : Provides a report of Mellanox
counters
--scr                              : Reset all the Mellanox
counters (if -sc
                                     option selected).
--pc                               : Reset all the fabric PM
counters.
-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>        : If any of the provided PM is
greater then
                                     its provided value than print
it.
--pm_pause_time <seconds>          : Specifies the seconds to wait
between
                                     first counters sample and
second counters
                                     sample. If seconds given is 0
than no
                                     second counters sample will be
done.
                                     (default=1).
--ber_test                          :Provides a BER test for each
port.
                                     Calculate BER for each port
and check no
                                     BER value has exceeds the BER
threshold.
                                     (default threshold="10^-12").
--ber_thresh <value>                 :Specifies the threshold value
for the
                                     BER test. The reciprocal
number of the
```

```
                                    BER should be provided.
Example: for
                                    10^-12 than value need to be
                                    1000000000000 or 0xe8d4a51000
                                    (10^12).If threshold given is
0 than all
                                    BER values for all ports will
be
                                    reported.
--llr_active_cell <64|128>          : Specifies the LLR active
cell size
                                      for BER test, when LLR is
active in the
                                      fabric.
--extended_speeds <dev-type>          : Collect and test port
extended speeds
                                      counters. dev-type: (sw |
all).
--pm_per_lane                         : List all counters per lane
(when
                                      available).
--ls <0|2.5|5|10|14|25|50|100|FDR10>    : Specifies the expected
link speed.
--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>                   : Specifies the expected
link width.
--screen_num_errs <num>               : Specifies the threshold
for printing
                                        errors to screen.
(default=5).
--smp_window <num>                    : Max smp MADs on wire.
(default=8).
--gmp_window <num>                    : Max gmp MADs on wire.
(default=128).
--max_hops <max-hops>                 : Specifies the maximum hops
for the
```

```
                                          discovery process.
(default=64).
--read_capability <file name>         : Specifies capability masks
                                          configuration file, giving
capability
                                          mask configuration for the
fabric.
                                          ibdiagnet will use this
mapping for
                                          Vendor Specific MADs
sending.
--write_capability <file name>        : Write out an example file
for
                                          capability masks
configuration,
                                          and also the default
capability
                                          masks for some devices.
--back_compat_db <version.sub_version> : Show ports section in
                                            "ibdiagnet2.db_csv"
according to
                                            given version. Default
version 2.0.
-V|--version                           : Prints the version of the
tool.
-h|--help                              : Prints help information
(without
                                           plugins help if exists).
-H|--deep_help                         : Prints deep help
information
                                           (including plugins help).
--virtual                              : Discover VPorts during
discovery
                                           stage.
--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>          : Specifies the timeout (in
```

```
                                          milliseconds) for sent
and received
                                          mads. (default=500).
--mads_retries <mads-retries>         : Specifies the number of
retreis for
                                          every timeout mad.
(default=2).
-m|--map <map-file>                   : Specifies mapping file,
that maps
                                          node guid to name
                                          (format: 0x[0-9a-fA-F]+
"name").
                                          Maping file can also be
specified by
                                          Environment variable

"IBUTILS_NODE_NAME_MAP_FILE_PATH".
--src_lid <src-lid>                   : source lid
--dest_lid <dest-lid>                 : destination lid
--dr_path <dr-path>                   : direct route path
-o|--output_path <directory>          : Specifies the directory
where the
                                          Output files will be
placed.

(default="/var/tmp/ibdiagpath/").
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
--get_cable_info                      : Indicates to query all
QSFP cables
                                          for cable information.
Cable
                                          information will be
stored
                                          in "ibdiagnet2.cables".
--cable_info_disconnected             : Get cable info on
disconnected
```

```
                                        ports.
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
--get_phy_info                        : Indicates to query all
ports for phy
                                        information.
--reset_phy_info                      : Indicates to clear all
ports phy
                                        information.
```

Cable Diagnostic (Plugin):

This plugin performs cable diagnostic. It can collect cable info (vendor, PN, OUI etc..) on each valid QSFP cable, if specified.

It produces the following files in the output directory (see below):

- "ibdiagnet2.cables" - In case specified to collect cable info, this file will contain all collected cable info.

Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)

This plugin performs phy diagnostic.

Load Plugins from**:**

```
/tmp/ibutils2/share/ibdiagnet2.1.1/plugins/
```

You can specify additional paths to be looked in with "IBDIAGNET_PLUGINS_PATH" env variableLoad plugins from:

```
Plugin Name                                   Result     Comment
libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1          Succeeded  Plugin
loaded
libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1            Succeeded  Plugin
loaded
```

Syntax

```
[-i|--device <dev-name>] [-p|--port <port-num>]
[-g|--guid <GUID in hex>] [--skip <stage>]
[--skip_plugin <library name>] [--sc]
[--scr] [--pc] [-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>]
[--pm_pause_time <seconds>] [--ber_test]
[--ber_thresh <value>] [--llr_active_cell <64|128>]
[--extended_speeds <dev-type>] [--pm_per_lane]
[--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>]
[--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>] [--screen_num_errs <num>]
[--smp_window <num>] [--gmp_window <num>]
[--max_hops <max-hops>] [--read_capability <file name>]
[--write_capability <file name>]
[--back_compat_db <version.sub_version>]
[-V|--version] [-h|--help] [-H|--deep_help]
[--virtual] [--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>]
[--mads_retries <mads-retries>] [-m|--map <map-file>]
[--src_lid <src-lid>] [--dest_lid <dest-lid>]
[--dr_path <dr-path>] [-o|--output_path <directory>]
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_cable_info] [--cable_info_disconnected]
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_phy_info] [--reset_phy_info]
```

Options

-i|--device <dev-name>	:Specifies the name of the device of the port used to connect to the IB fabric (in case of multiple devices on the local system).
-p|--port <port-num>	:Specifies the local device's port number used to connect to the IB fabric.
-g|--guid <GUID in hex>	:Specifies the local port GUID value of the port used to connect to the IB fabric. If GUID given is 0 than ibdiagnet displays a list of possible port GUIDs and waits for user input.
--skip <stage>	:Skip the executions of the given stage. Applicable skip stages: (vs_cap_smp | vs_cap_gmp | links | pm | speed_width_check | all).
--skip_plugin <library name>	:Skip the load of the given library name. Applicable skip plugins: (libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1 | libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1).
--sc	
--scr	
--pc	
-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>	
--pm_pause_time <seconds>	

--ber_test	:Provides a report of Mellanox counters
--ber_thresh <value>	:Reset all the Mellanox counters (if -sc option selected).
--llr_active_cell <64|128>	:Reset all the fabric PM counters.
--extended_speeds <dev-type>	:If any of the provided PM is greater then its provided value than print it.
--pm_per_lane	:Specifies the seconds to wait between first counters sample and second counters sample. If seconds given is 0 than no second counters sample will be done. (default=1).
:List all counters per lane (when available).	
--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>	:Provides a BER test for each port. Calculate BER for each port and check no BER value has exceeds the BER threshold.(default threshold="10^-12").
--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>	:Specifies the threshold value for the BER test. The reciprocal number of the BER should be provided. Example: for 10^-12 than value need to be 1000000000000 or 0xe8d4a51000(10^12).If threshold given is 0 than all BER values for all ports will be reported.
--screen_num_errs <num>	:Specifies the LLR active cell size for BER test, when LLR is active in the fabric.
--smp_window <num>	:Collect and test port extended speeds counters. dev-type: (sw | all).
--gmp_window <num>	
--max_hops <max-hops>	:Specifies the expected link speed.
--read_capability <file name>	:Specifies the expected link width.
--write_capability <file name>	:Specifies the threshold for printing errors to screen. (default=5).
--back_compat_db <version.sub_version>	:Max smp MADs on wire. (default=8).
-V|--version	:Max gmp MADs on wire. (default=128).
-h|--help	:Specifies the maximum hops for the discovery process.(default=64).
-H|--deep_help	:Specifies capability masks configuration file, giving capability mask configuration for the fabric. ibdiagnet will use this mapping for Vendor Specific MADs sending.
--virtual	:Write out an example file for capability masks configuration, and also the default capability masks for some devices.
--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>	:Show ports section in "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" according to given version. Default version 2.0.
--mads_retries <mads-retries>	:Prints the version of the tool.
-m|--map <map-file>	:Prints help information (without plugins help if exists).
--src_lid <src-lid>	:Prints deep help information (including plugins help).
--dest_lid <dest-lid>	:Discover VPorts during discovery stage.
--dr_path <dr-path>	:Specifies the timeout (in milliseconds) for sent and received mads. (default=500).
-o|--output_path <directory>	:Specifies the number of retries for every timeout mad.(default=2).
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)	:Specifies mapping file, that maps node guid to name (format: 0x[0-9a-fA-F]+ "name"). Mapping file can also be specified by environment variable "IBUTILS_NODE_NAME_MAP_FILE_PATH".
--get_cable_info	:source lid
--cable_info_disconnected	destination lid
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)	:direct route path
--get_phy_info	:Specifies the directory where the output files will be placed. (default="/var/tmp/ibdiagpath/").
--reset_phy_info	:Indicates to query all QSFP cables for cable information. Cable information will be stored in "ibdiagnet2.cables".
	:Get cable info on disconnected ports.
	:Indicates to query all ports for phy information.

	:Indicates to clear all ports phy information.

Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events

Port counters and events are available in the following views:

- Events and Port Counters area, at the bottom of the UFM window
- Error window (Error tab) in the Manage Devices tab
- In the New Monitoring Session window, in the Monitor tab, when clicking Create New Session
- Event Log in the Log tab (click Show Event Log)

InfiniBand Port Counters

The following tables list and describe the port counters and events currently supported:

- InfiniBand Port Counters
- Calculated Port Counters

InfiniBand Port Counters	
Counter	Description
Xmit Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, transmitted on all VLs from the port, including all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC, and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.
Rcv Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, received on all VLs at the port. All octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC are excluded and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. When the received packet length exceeds the maximum allowed packet length specified in C7-45: the counter may include all data octets exceeding this limit. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.
Xmit	Total number of packets transmitted on all VLs from the port, including

InfiniBand Port Counters	
Packets	packets with errors and excluding link packets.
Rcv Packets	Total number of packets, including packets containing errors and excluding link packets, received from all VLs on the port.
Rcv Errors	Total number of packets containing errors that were received on the port including: • Local physical errors (ICRC, VCRC, LPCRC, and all physical errors that cause entry into the BAD PACKET or BAD PACKET DISCARD states of the packet receiver state machine) • Malformed data packet errors (LVer, length, VL) • Malformed link packet errors (operand, length, VL) • ackets discarded due to buffer overrun (overflow)
Xmit Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port when the port is down or congested for the following reasons: • Output port is not in the active state • Packet length has exceeded NeighborMTU • Switch Lifetime Limit exceeded • Switch HOQ Lifetime Limit exceeded, including packets discarded while in VLStalled State.
Symbol Errors	Total number of minor link errors detected on one or more physical lanes.
Link Error Recovery	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
Link Error Downed	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.
Local Integrity Error	The number of times that the count of local physical errors exceeded the threshold specified by LocalPhyErrors
Rcv Remote Physical Error	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
Xmit Constraint Error	Total number of packets not transmitted from the switch physical port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw

InfiniBand Port Counters	
	• PartitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Rcv Constraint Error	Total number of packets received on the switch physical port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Excess Buffer Overrun Error	The number of times that OverrunErrors consecutive flow control update periods occurred, each having at least one overrun error
Rcv Switch Relay Error	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded when they could not be forwarded by the switch relay for the following reasons: • DLID mapping • VL mapping • Looping (output port = input port)
VL15 Dropped	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped because of resource limitations (e.g., lack of buffers) in the port
XmitWait	The number of ticks during which the port selected by PortSelect had data to transmit but no data was sent during the entire tick because of insufficient credits or of lack of arbitration.

InfiniBand Calculated Port Counters	
Counter	Description
Normalized XmitData	Effective port bandwidth utilization in % XmitData incremental/ Link Capacity
Normalized Congested Bandwidth	Amount of bandwidth that was suppressed due to congestion (XmitWait incremental/ Time) * Link Capacity Separate counters are used for Tier 4 ports and for the rest of the ports.

Supported Traps and Events

Device events are listed as VDM or CDM in the Source column of the Events table in the UFM GUI. For information about defining event policy, see Events Policy.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
64	GID Address In Service	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
65	GID Address Out of Service	1	0	Warning	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
66	New MCast Group Created	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
67	MCast Group Deleted	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
110	Symbol Error	1	1	Warning	200	0	Port	Hardware
111	Link Error Recovery	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hardware
112	Link Downed	1	1	Critical	0	0	Port	Hardware
113	Port Receive Errors	1	1	Minor	5	0	Port	Hardware
114	Port Receive Remote Physical Errors	0	0	Minor	5	0	Port	Hardware
115	Port Receive Switch Relay Errors	1	1	Minor	50	0	Port	Fabric Configura
116	Port Xmit Discards	1	1	Minor	200	0	Port	Communi Error
117	Port Xmit Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Communi Error
118	Port Receive Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Communi Error
119	Local Link Integrity Errors	1	1	Minor	5	0	Port	Hardware

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
120	Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Communi Error
121	VL15 Dropped	1	1	Minor	500	0	Port	Communi Error
122	Congested Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	10	0	Port	Hardware
123	Port Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	95	0	Port	Communi Error
130	Non-optimal link width	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hardware
134	T4 Port Congested Bandwidth	1	1	Warning	10	0	Port	Communi Error
141	Flow Control Update Watchdog Timer Expired	1	0	Warning	1	0	Port	Hardware
144	Capability Mask Modified	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
145	System Image GUID changed	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Communi Error
156	Link Speed Enforcement Disabled	1	0	Critical	0	0	Site	Fabric Notificati
250	Running in Limited Mode	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
251	Switching to Limited Mode	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
252	License Expired	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
253	Duplicated licenses	1	0	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
254	License Limit Exceeded	1	0	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
255	License is About to Expire	1	0	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
256	Bad M_Key	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Security
257	Bad P_Key	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Security
258	Bad Q_Key	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Security
259	Bad P_Key Switch External Port	1	0	Critical	1	0	Port	Security
328	Link is Up	1	1	Info	1	10	Link	Fabric Top
329	Link is Down	1	1	Warning	1	10	Site	Fabric Top
331	Node is Down	1	0	Warning	1	60	Site	Fabric Top
332	Node is Up	1	0	Info	1	60	Site	Fabric Top
336	Port Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Maintena
337	Port Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Maintena
338	Device Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Maintena
339	Device Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Maintena
344	Partial Switch ASIC Failure	1	1	Critical	1	0	Switch	Maintena
352	Network Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Network	Logical M
353	Network Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Network	Logical M
380	Switch Upgrade Error	1	1	Critical	1	0	Switch	Maintena
381	Switch Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
382	Module status NOT PRESENT	1	1	Warning	1	0	Switch	Module S
383	Host Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Maintena
384	Switch Module Powered Off	1	1	Info	1	0	Switch	Module S
385	Switch FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Maintena
386	Switch SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Maintena
387	Switch Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Maintena
388	Host FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Maintena
389	Host OFED Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Maintena
391	Switch Module Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati
392	Module Temperature Threshold Reached	1	0	Info	60	0	Module	Hardware
393	Switch Module Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati
394	Module Status FAULT	1	1	Critical	1	0	Switch	Module S
395	Device Action Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Maintena
396	Site Action Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
397	Site Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Maintena
398	Switch Chip Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati
399	Switch Chip Removed	1	0	Critical	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati
403	Device Pending Reboot	1	1	Warning	0	0	Device	Maintena
404	System Information is missing	1	1	Warning	1	0	Switch	Communi Error
405	Switch Identity Validation Failed	1	1	Warning	1	0	Switch	Communi Error
406	Switch System Information is missing	1	1	Waring	1	0	Switch	Communi Error
407	COMEX Ambient Temperature Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	60	0	Switch	Hardware
408	Switch is Unresponsive	1	1	Critical	1	0	Switch	Communi Error
502	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
506	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
508	Core Dump Created	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
510	SM Failover	0	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
511	SM State Change	0	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
512	SM UP	0	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
513	SM System Log Message	0	1	Minor	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
514	SM LID Change	0	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
515	Fabric Health Report Info	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
516	Fabric Health Report Warning	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
517	Fabric Health Report Error	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
518	UFM-related process is down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
519	Logs purge failure	1	1	Minor	1	0	Grid	Maintena
520	Restart of UFM-related process succeeded	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
521	UFM is being stopped	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
522	UFM is being restarted	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
523	UFM failover is being attempted	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
524	UFM cannot connect to DB	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
525	Disk utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
526	Memory utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
527	CPU utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
528	Fabric interface is down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
529	UFM standby server problem	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
530	SM is down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
531	DRBD Bad Condition	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
532	Remote UFM-SM Sync	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
533	Remote UFM-SM problem	1	1	Critical	1	0	Site	Maintena
536	UFM Health Watchdog Info	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
537	UFM Health Watchdog Critical	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
538	Time Diff Between HA Servers	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
539	DRBD TCP Connection Performance	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
540	Daily Report Completed successfully	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
541	Daily Report Completed with Error	1	0	Minor	1	0	Grid	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
542	Daily Report Failed	1	0	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
543	Daily Report Mail Sent successfully	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
544	Daily Report Mail Sent Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Grid	Maintena
545	SM is not responding	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
546	Management interface is down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
547	UFM stopped polling SM for updates	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
548	Failed to run generic script test	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
551	General External Event Notification	1	0	Info	0	0	Grid	Maintena
552	General External Event Notice	1	0	Minor	0	0	Grid	Maintena
553	General External Event Alert	1	0	Warning	0	0	Grid	Maintena
554	General External Event Error	1	0	Critical	0	0	Grid	Maintena
560	User Connected	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Security
561	User Disconnected	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Security

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
602	UFM Server Failover	1	1	Critical	1	0	Site	Fabric Notificati
603	Events Suppression	1	0	Critical	0	0	Site	Maintena
604	Report Succeeded	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
605	Report Failed	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
606	Correction Attempts Paused	1	0	Warning	1	0	Site	Fabric Notificati
610	Monitoring History Enabled	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
611	Monitoring History Disabled	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
612	Monitoring History Bad Connection	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
613	Monitoring History Connection Established	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
614	Monitoring History Inconsistent Version	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
615	Monitoring History Failed save metadata	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
616	Monitoring History Failed update metadata	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
617	Monitoring History Failed	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
	save data							
618	Monitoring History Failed get metadata	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
619	Monitoring History Failed get data	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
620	Monitoring History Failed remove file	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
621	Monitoring History version not matches UFM version	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
622	Monitoring History Purge DB Occurred	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
623	Monitoring History Migration is not completed	1	1	Warning	1	0	Grid	Maintena
624	Monitoring History partition utilization threshold reached	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
625	Monitoring History local report files are about to be cleaned	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
626	Monitoring History oldest DB table is about to be removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
627	Monitoring History partition is not mounted	1	0	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
701	Non-optimal Link Speed	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hardware
702	Unhealthy IB Port	1	1	Warning	1	0	Port	Hardware
703	Fabric Collector Connected	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	Maintena
704	Fabric Collector Disconnected	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Maintena
750	High data retransmission count on port	1	1	Warning	500	0	Port	Hardware
901	Fabric Configuration Started	0	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
902	Fabric Configuration Completed	0	1	Info	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
903	Fabric Configuration Failed	0	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
904	Device Configuration Failure	0	1	Critical	1	0	Device	Fabric Notificati
905	Device Configuration Timeout	0	1	Critical	1	0	Device	Fabric Notificati
906	Provisioning Validation Failure	0	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
907	Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	120	Site	Fabric Top
908	Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	120	Site	Fabric Top

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
909	Director Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	300	Site	Fabric Top
910	Director Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	300	Site	Fabric Top
911	Module Temperature Low Threshold Reached (Unmanaged IB switches only)	1	1	Warning	0	0	Module	Hardware
912	Module Temperature High Threshold Reached (Unmanaged IB switches only)	1	1	Critical	0	0	Module	Hardware
913	Module High Voltage	1	1	Warning	15	0	Switch	Module S
914	Module High Current	1	1	Warning	10	0	Switch	Module S
915	Critical BER reported	1	1	Critical	10	0	Port	Hardware
916	High BER reported	1	1	Warning	10	0	Port	Hardware
917	Critical Symbol BER reported	1	1	Critical	10	0	Port	Hardware
918	High Symbol BER reported	1	1	Warning	10	0	Port	Hardware
919	Cable Temperature High	1	1	Critical	1	0	Port	Hardware
920	Cable Temperature Low	1	1	Critical	1	0	Port	Hardware

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
1300	SA Key violation	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1301	SGID Spoofed	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1302	SA High Rate detected	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1303	Multicast subscriptions over limit	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1304	Service Record subscriptions over limit	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1305	Event subscriptions over limit	1	1	Warning	5	0	Port	Security
1306	Unallowed SM was detected in the fabric	1	1	Warning	0	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1307	SMInfo SET request was received from unallowed SM	1	1	Warning	0	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1309	SM was detected with non-matching SMKey	1	1	Warning	0	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1310	Duplicated node GUID was detected	1	1	Critical	1	0	Device	Fabric Notificati
1311	Duplicated port GUID was detected	1	1	Critical	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1312	Switch was Rebooted	1	1	Info	1	0	Device	Fabric Notificati
1315	Topo Config File Error	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
1316	Topo Config Subnet Mismatch	1	1	Critical	1	0	Grid	Fabric Notificati
1400	High Ambient Temperature	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1401	High Fluid Temperature	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1402	Low Fluid Level	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1403	Low Supply Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1404	High Supply Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1405	Low Return Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1406	High Return Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1407	High Differential Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1408	Low Differential Pressure	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1409	System Fail Safe	1	1	Warning	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1410	Fault Critical	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1411	Fault Pump1	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1412	Fault Pump2	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1413	Fault Fluid Level Critical	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1414	Fault Fluid Over Temperature	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1415	Fault Primary DC	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
1416	Fault Redundant DC	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1417	Fault Fluid Leak	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1418	Fault Sensor Failure	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1419	Cooling Device Monitoring Error	1	0	Critical	0	0	Grid	Hardware
1420	Cooling Device Communication Error	1	1	Critical	0	0	Switch	Hardware
1500	New cable detected	1	0	Info	1	0	Link	Security
1502	Cable detected in a new location	1	0	Warning	1	0	Link	Security
1503	Duplicate Cable Detected	1	0	Critical	1	0	Link	Security
1504	SHARP Allocation Succeeded	1	1	Info	1	0	Grid	SHARP
1505	SHARP Allocation Failed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Grid	SHARP
1506	SHARP Deallocation Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	0	Grid	SHARP
1507	SHARP Deallocation Failed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Grid	SHARP
1508	Device Collect System Dump Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
1509	Device Collect System Dump	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
	Finished							
1510	Device Collect System Dump Error	1	0	Critical	1	0	Device	Maintena
1511	Virtual Port Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1512	Virtual Port Removed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1513	Burn Cables Transceivers Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
1514	Burn Cables Transceivers Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
1515	Burn Cables Transceivers Failed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Device	Maintena
1516	Activate Cables Transceivers FW Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Device	Maintena
1517	Activate Cables Transceivers FW Failed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Device	Maintena
1520	Aggregation Node Discovery Failed	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1521	Job Started	1	0	Info	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1522	Job Ended	1	0	Info	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1523	Job Start Failed	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1524	Job Error	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
1525	Trap QP Error	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1526	Trap Invalid Request	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1527	Trap Sharp Error	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1528	Trap QP Alloc timeout	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1529	Trap AMKey Violation	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1530	Unsupported Trap	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1531	Reservation Updated	1	0	Info	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1532	Sharp is not Responding	1	0	Critical	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1533	Agg Node Active	1	0	Info	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1534	Agg Node Inactive	1	0	Warning	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1535	Trap AMKey Violation Triggered by AM	1	0	Warning	1	0	SHARP AM	SHARP
1550	GUIDs Were Added to Pkey	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1551	GUIDs Were Removed from Pkey	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1600	VS/CC Classes Key Violation	1	0	Warning	1	0	Port	Security
1601	Tenant Access Violation	1	0	Warning	1	0	Port	Security

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Category
1602	PCI Speed Degradation Warning	1	1	Critical	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1603	PCI Width Degradation Warning	1	1	Critical	1	0	Port	Fabric Notificati
1604	Non-optimal aggregated port bandwidth	1	1	Warning	1	0	Port	Hardware
1605	Routing Engine Action Remove	1	1	Warning	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati
1606	Routing Engine Action Recover	1	1	Info	1	0	Switch	Fabric Notificati

Appendix – Used Ports

The following is the list of ports used by the UFM Server for internal and external communication:

Port	Purpose
80(tcp), 443(tcp)	Used by WS clients (Apache Web Server)
8000(udp)	Used for UFM server listening for REST API requests (redirected by Apache web server)
6306(udp)	Used for Multicast requests – communication with latest UFM Agents
8005(udp)	Used as UFM monitoring listening port
8089(tcp)	Used for internal communication between UFM server and MonitoirngHistoryEngine
8888(tcp)	Used by DRBD – communication between UFM Primary and Standby server
15800(tcp)	Used for communication with legacy UFM Agents on Mellanox Grid Director DDR switches

Port	Purpose
8081(tcp), 8082(tcp)	Used for internal communication with Subnet Manager

Appendix – Configuration Files Auditing

The main purpose of this feature is to allow users to track changes made to selected configuration files. When activating the feature, all the changes are reflected in specific log files which contain information about the changes and when they took place.

To activate this feature:

In *TrackConfig* section in gv.cfg, file value of *track_config* key should be set to **true** and value of *track_conf_files* key should contain a comma-separated list of defined conf files to be tracked.

By default – ALL conf-files are tracked. To activate the feature, after *track_config* key is set to true, the UFM server should be restarted.

Example:

```
[TrackConfig]
# track config files changes
track_config = true
# Could be selected options (comaseparated) UFM, SM, SHARP,
Telemetry. Or ALL for all the files.
track_conf_files = ALL
```

The below lists the configuration files that can be tracked:

Conf File Alias	Configuration Files
UFM	/opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg
SM	/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/opensm.conf

Conf File Alias	Configuration Files
SHARP	/opt/ufm/files/conf/sharp2/sharp_am.cfg
Telemetry	/opt/ufm/files/conf/telemetry/launch_ibdiagnet_config.ini
ALL	All the above configuration files.

Once the feature is activated and the UFM server is restarted, the UFM generates file which list the changes made in each of the tracked conf files. These files are located in */opt/ufm/files/auditing/* directory and the file naming convention is as follows: original conf file name with audit.log suffix.

Example: For gv.cfg, the name of the changes-tracking file is gv.cfg.audit.log. Changes are stored in auditing files in “linux diff”-like format.

Example:

```
cat /opt/ufm/files/auditing/gv.cfg.audit.log
=== Change occurred at 2022-07-24 07:31:48.679247 ===
---
+++
@@ -45,7 +45,7 @@
mon_mode_discovery_period = 60
check_interface_retry = 5
# The number of times to try if the InfiniBand fabric interface is
down. The duration of each retry is 1 second.
-ibport_check_retries = 90
+ibport_check_retries = 92
ws_address = UNDEFINED
ws_port = 8088
ws_protocol = https
```

Appendix - Managed Switches Configuration Info Persistency

UFM uses a periodic system information-pulling mechanism to query managed switches inventory data. The inventory information is saved in local JSON files for persistency and tracking of managed switches' status.

Upon UFM start up, UFM loads the saved JSON files to present them to the end user via REST API or UFM WEB UI.

After UFM startup is completed, UFM pulls all managed switches data and updates the JSON file and the UFM model periodically (the interval is configurable). In addition, the JSON files are part of UFM system dump.

The following parameters allow configuration of the feature via gv.cfg fie:

```
[SrvMgmt]
# how often UFM should send json requests for sysinfo to switches
(in seconds)
systems_poll = 180
# To create UFM model in large setups might take a lot of time.
# This is an initial delay (in minutes) before starting to pull
sysinfo from switches.
systems_poll_init_timeout = 5
# to avoid sysinfo dump overloading and multiple writing to host
# switches sysinfo will be dumped to disc in json format every
set in this variable
# sysinfo request. If set to 0 - will not be dumped, if set to 1 -
will be dumped every sysinfo request
# this case (as example defined below) dump will be created every
fifth sysinfo request, so if system_poll is 180 sec (3 minutes)
sysinfo dump to the file will e performed every 15 minutes.
sysinfo_dump_interval = 5
# location of the sysinfo dump file (it is in /opt/ufm/files/logs
(it will be part of UFM dump)
sysinfo_dump_file_path = /opt/ufm/files/log/sysinfo.dump
```

Appendix – IB Router

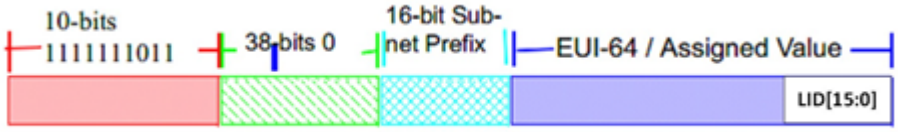
IB router provides the ability to send traffic between two or more IB subnets thereby potentially expanding the size of the network to over 40k end-ports, enabling separation and fault resilience between islands and IB subnets, and enabling connection to different topologies used by different subnets.

The forwarding between the IB subnets is performed using GRH lookup. The IB router's basic functionality includes:

- Removal of current L2 LRH (local routing header)
- Routing table lookup – using GID from GRH
- Building new LRH according to the destination according to the routing table

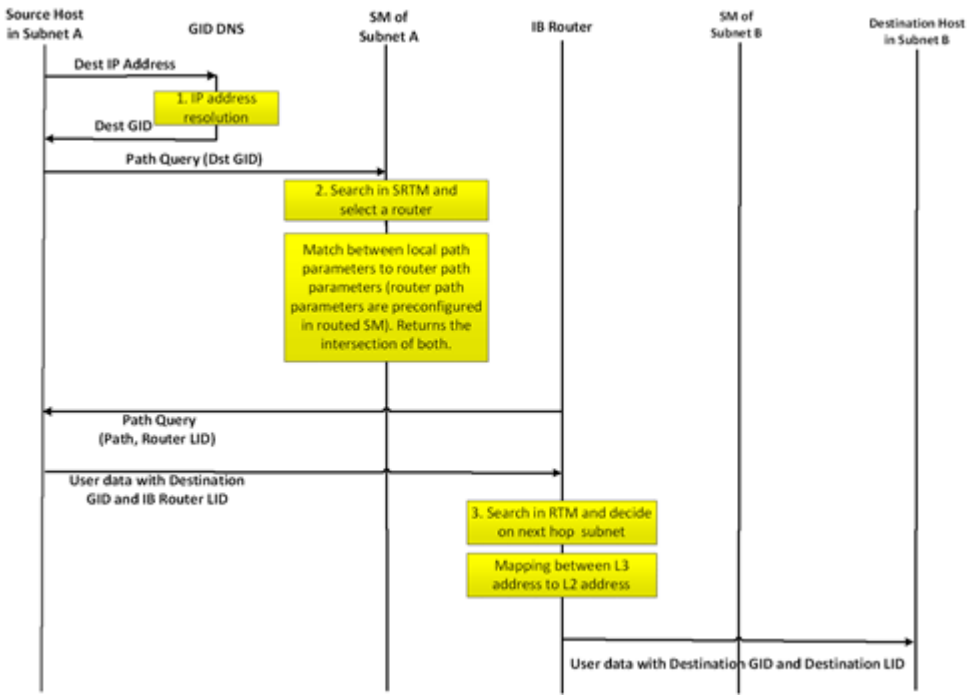
The DLID in the new LRH is built using simplified GID-to-LID mapping (where LID = 16 LSB bits of GID) thereby not requiring to send for ARP query/lookup.

Site-Local Unicast GID Format



For this to work, the SM allocates an alias GID for each host in the fabric where the alias GID = {subnet prefix[127:64], reserved[63:16], LID[15:0}. Hosts should use alias GIDs in order to transmit traffic to peers on remote subnets.

Host-to-Host IB Router Unicast Flow



IB Router Scripts

The following scripts are supplied as part of UFM installation package.

set_num_of_subnets.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname
<hostname> --username <username> --password <password> --num-
of-subnets <num-of-subnets>
```

- **Description** – Configures system profile to InfiniBand allowing multiple switch IDs
- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password

num-of-subnets	Specified number of subnets (AKA SWIDs) to be initialized by the system. Value range: 2-6

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname
10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --num-of-
subnets 6
```

> **Note**
>
> As a result of running this script, reboot is performed and all configuration is removed

add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh  --
hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --interface <interface | interface-range> --subnet
<subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Maps an interface to a subnet and enables it

- **SyntaxDescription**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
interface | interface-range	Single IB interface or range of IB interfaces. Single IB interface: 1/<interface> Range of IB interfaces: 1/<interface>-1/<interface>
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1...infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh  --
hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --
interface 1/1-1/6 --subnet infiniband-1
```

remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh
--hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --interface <interface | interface-range>
```

- **Description**

  Un-maps an interface from a subnet after it has been disabled

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username

password	IB router user password
interface | interface-range	Single IB interface or range of IB interfaces. Single IB interface: 1/<interface> Range of IB interfaces: 1/<interface>-1/<interface>

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh
--hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --
interface 1/6Example
```

add_subnet_to_router.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname
<hostname> --username <username> --password <password> --
subnet <subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Creates routing on IB subnet interface and enables routing on that interface

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1… infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname
10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --subnet
infiniband-3Example
```

> **Note**
>
> As a result of running this script, the set of commands that allow control of IB router functionality is being enabled

remove_subnet_from_router.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_subnet_from_router.sh  --
hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --subnet <subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Destroys routing on IB subnet interface after routing on that interface has been disabled

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1... infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_subnet_from_router.sh  --
hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --
subnet infiniband-defaultExample
```

set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh [-c
<subnet prefix>] [-r][-h]
```

- **Description**

  [-c <subnet prefix>]: Used for updating OpenSM configuration file with new subnet prefix and forces OpenSM to re-read configuration.

  [-r]: Used for resetting OpenSM configuration to default value and canceling IB routing.

- **Syntax Description**

-c	Configure new IB subnet prefix. Should be followed by new IB router subnet prefix value
-r	Reset to default
-h	Show help

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh -c
```

```
0xfec0000000001234Examples
```

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh -r
```

IB Router Configuration

Step 1: Configure multi-switch. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12 --
username admin --password admin --num-of-subnets 6
```

Step 2: Map interface to a subnet. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/add_ports_to_subnet.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12 --
username admin --password admin --interface 1/1 --subnet
infiniband-default
```

Step 3: Create routing on IB subnet interface. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12
--username admin --password admin --subnet infiniband-default
```

Appendix – NVIDIA SHARP Integration

NVIDIA Scalable Hierarchical Aggregation and Reduction Protocol (SHARP)™

NVIDIA SHARP is a technology that improves the performance of MPI operation by offloading collective operations from the CPU and dispatching to the switch network, and eliminating the need to send data multiple times between endpoints. This approach decreases the amount of data traversing the network as aggregation nodes are reached, and dramatically reduces the MPI operation time.

NVIDIA SHARP software is based on:

- Hardware capabilities in Switch-IB™ 2
- Hierarchical communication algorithms (HCOL) library into which NVIDIA SHARP capabilities are integrated
- NVIDIA SHARP daemons, running on the compute nodes
- NVIDIA SHARP Aggregation Manager, running on UFM

1. These components should be installed from HPCX or MLNX_OFED packages on compute nodes. Installation details can be found in SHARP Deployment Guide.

NVIDIA SHARP Aggregation Manager

Aggregation Manager (AM) is a system management component used for system level configuration and management of the switch-based reduction capabilities. It is used to set up the NVIDIA SHARP trees, and to manage the use of these entities.

AM is responsible for:

- NVIDIA SHARP resource discovery
- Creating topology aware NVIDIA SHARP trees
- Configuring NVIDIA SHARP switch capabilities
- Managing NVIDIA SHARP resources
- Assigning NVIDIA SHARP resource upon request
- Freeing NVIDIA SHARP resources upon job termination

AM is configured by a topology file created by Subnet Manager (SM): subnet.lst. The file includes information about switches and HCAs.

NVIDIA SHARP AM Prerequisites

In order for UFM to run NVIDIA SHARP AM, the following conditions should be met:

- Managed InfiniBand fabric must include at least one of the following Switch-IB 2 switches with minimal firmware version of 15.1300.0126:
    - CS7500
    - CS7510
    - CS7520
    - MSB7790
    - MSB7800
- NVIDIA SHARP software capability should be enabled for all Switch-IB 2 switches in the fabric (a dedicated logical port #37, for NVIDIA SHARP packets transmission, should be enabled and should be visible via UFM).
- UFM OpenSM should be running to discover the fabric topology.

NVIDIA SHARP AM is tightly dependent on OpenSM as it uses the topology discovered by OpenSM.

- NVIDIA SHARP AM should be enabled in UFM configuration by running:

```
[Sharp]
sharp_enabled = true
```

NVIDIA SHARP AM Configuration

By default, when running NVIDIA SHARP AM by UFM, there is no need to run further configuration. To modify the configuration of NVIDIA SHAPR AM, you can edit the following NVIDIA SHARP AM configuration file: `/opt/ufm/files/conf/sharp/sharp_am.cfg`.

Running NVIDIA SHARP AM in UFM

To run NVIDIA SHARP AM within UFM, do the following:

1. Make sure that the root GUID configuration file (root_guid.conf) exists in conf/opensm. This file is required for activating NVIDIA SHARP AM.

2. Enable NVIDIA SHARP in conf/opensm/opensm.conf OpenSM configuration file by running "ib sm sharp enable" or by setting the sharp_enabled parameter to 2:

```
# SHArP support
# 0: Ignore SHArP - No SHArP support
# 1: Disable SHArP - Disable SHArP on all supporting switches
# 2: Enable SHArP - Enable SHArP on all supporting switches
sharp_enabled 2
```

3. Make sure that port #6126 (on which NVIDIA SHARP AM is communicating with NVIDIA SHARP daemons) is not being used by any other application. If the port is being used, you can change it by modifying **smx_sock_port** parameter in the NVIDIA SHARP AM configuration file: conf/sharp2/sharp_am.cfg or via the command "ib sharp port".

4. Enable NVIDIA SHARP AM in conf/gv.cfg UFM configuration file by running the command "ib sharp enable" or by setting the sharp_enabled parameter to true (it is false by default):

```
[Sharp]
sharp_enabled = true
```

5. (Optional) Enable NVIDIA SHARP allocation in conf/gv.cfg UFM configuration file by setting the sharp_allocation_enabled parameter to true (it is false by default):

```
[Sharp]
```

```
sharp_allocation_enabled = true
```

> **Note**
>
> If the field sharp_enabled, and sharp_allocation_enabled are both set as true in gv.cfg, UFM sends an allocation (reservation) request to NVIDIA SHARP Aggregation Manager (AM) to allocate a list of GUIDs to the specified PKey when a new “Set GUIDs for PKey” REST API is called. If an empty list of GUIDs is sent, a PKEY deallocation request is sent to the SHARP AM.
>
> NVIDIA SHARP allocations (reservations) allow SHARP users to run jobs on top of these resource (port GUID) allocations for the specified PKey. For more information, please refer to the *UFM REST API Guide* under Actions REST API → PKey GUIDs → Set/Update PKey GUIDs.

Operating NVIDIA SHARP AM with UFM

If NVIDIA SHARP AM is enabled, running UFM will run NVIDIA SHARP AM, and stopping UFM will stop NVIDIA SHARP AM.

To

images/download/thumbnails/4029939454/Procedure_Heading_Icon-version-1-modificationdate-1750942325847-api-v2.PNG**start UFM with NVIDIA SHARP AM (enabled):**

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd start
```

The same command applies to HA, using /etc/init.d/ufmha.

Upon startup of UFM or SHARP Aggregation Manager, UFM will resend all existing persistent allocation to SHARP AM.

To stop UFM with NVIDIA SHARP AM (enabled):

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd stop
```

To stop only NVIDIA SHARP AM while leaving UFM running:

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd sharp_stop
```

To start only NVIDIA SHARP AM while UFM is already running:

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd sharp_start
```

Upon startup of UFM or SHARP Aggregation Manager, UFM will resend all existing persistent allocation to SHARP AM.

To restart only NVIDIA SHARP AM while UFM is running:

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd sharp_restart
```

Upon startup of UFM or SHARP Aggregation Manager, UFM will resend all existing persistent allocation to SHARP AM.

To display NVIDIA SHARP AM status while UFM is running:

```
/etc/init.d/ufmd sharp_status
```

Monitoring NVIDIA SHARP AM by UFMHealth

UFMHealth monitors SHARP AM and verifies that NVIDIA SHARP AM is always running. When UFMHealth detects that NVIDIA SHARP AM is down, it will try to re-start it, and will trigger an event to the UFM to notify it that NVIDIA SHARP AM is down.

Managing NVIDIA SHARP AM by UFM High Availability (HA)

In case of a UFM HA failover or takeover, NVIDIA SHARP AM will be started on the new master node using the same configuration that was used prior to the failover/takeover.

NVIDIA SHARP AM Logs

NVIDIA SHARP AM log file (sharp_am.log) at /opt/ufm/files/log.

NVIDIA SHARP AM log files are rotated by UFM logrotate mechanism.

NVIDIA SHARP AM Version

NVIDIA SHARP AM version can be found at /opt/ufm/sharp/share/doc/SHARP_VERSION.

Appendix – AHX Monitoring

AHX Monitoring is a tool that is used to monitors AHX devices.

Overview

AHX monitoring enables monitoring HDR director switch cooling devices (i.e. AHX) and sends events to UFM.

The events are triggered on the switch associated with the cooling device if the monitoring utility encounters an issue.

The monitoring utility runs periodically and communicates with the AHX devices over the Modbus protocol (TCP port 502).

For deployment and configuration, please refer to the AHX Monitoring plugin in Mellanox Docker HUB.

Appendix - UFM SLURM Integration

Simple Linux Utility for Resource Management (SLURM) is a job scheduler for Linux and Unix-like kernels.

By integrating SLURM with UFM, you can:

- Assign partition keys (PKeys) to SLRUM nodes that are assigned for specific SLURM jobs.
- Create SHARP reservations based on SLURM nodes assigned for specific SLURM jobs.

Prerequisites

- UFM 6.9.0 (or newer)
- Python 3.0 on SLURM controller
- UFM-SLURM integration files (provided independently)

Automatic Installation

A script is provided to install the UFM-SLURM integration automatically.

1. Using the SLURM controller, extract the UFM-SLURM integration tar file:

```
tar -xf ufm_slurm_integration.tar.gz
```

2. Run the installation script using root privileges.

```
sudo ./install.sh
```

Manual Installation

To install the UFM-SLURM integration manually:

1. Extract the UFM-SLURM integration tar file:

```
tar -xf ufm_slurm_integration.tar.gz
```

2. Copy the UFM-SLURM integration files to the SLURM controller folder.

3. Change the permissions of the UFM-SLURM integration files to 755.

4. Modify the SLURM configuration file on the SLURM controller, `/etc/slurm/slurm.conf`, and add/modify the following two parameters:

```
PrologSlurmctld=/etc/slurm/ufm-prolog.sh
EpilogSlurmctld=/etc/slurm/ufm-epilog.sh
```

UFM SLURM Config File

The integration process uses a configuration file located at `/etc/slurm/ufm_slurm.conf`. This file is used to configure settings and attributes for UFM-SLURM integration.

Here are the contents:

Attribute Name	Description	Optionality
ufm_server	IP of UFM server to connect to	Mandatory
auth_type	Should be `token_auth`, or `basic_auth` If you select `basic_auth`, you need to set `ufm_server_user` and `ufm_server_pass` If you select `token_auth`, you need to set `token_auth`	Mandatory
ufm_server_user	Username of UFM server used to connect to UFM, if you set `auth_type=basic_auth`	Mandatory, depends on the auth_type
ufm_server_pass	UFM server user password	Mandatory, depends on the

Attribute Name	Description	Optionality
		auth_type
token	Generated token when you set uth_typea to `token_auth`	Mandatory, depends on the auth_type
pkey_allocation	By setting `pkey_allocation` to true, UFM SLURM Integration will use static Pkey assignment to create new Pkey, otherwise it will use the default management Pkey 0x7fff	Mandatory, default is True.
pkey	Hexadecimal string between "0x0001"-"0x7ffe" exclusive	Optional, default is "0x7fff" (This is the default management pkey)
ip_over_ib	PKey is a member in a multicast group that uses IP over InfiniBand	Hidden param, default is True
index0	If true, the API will store the PKey at index 0 of the PKey table of the GUID	Hidden param, default is False
sharp_allocation	By setting `sharp_allocation` to true, UFM SLURM Integration will create new SHARP allocation with all SLURM job IDs allocated to hosts	Mandatory, default is False
partially_alloc	By setting this to false, UFM will fail the SHARP allocation request if at least one node does not exist in the fabric	Optional, default is False
app_resources_limit	Application resources limitation	Hidden param, default is -1
log_file_name	Name of integration logging file	Optional

Configuring UFM for NVIDIA SHARP Allocation

To configure UFM for NVIDIA SHARP allocation/deallocation you must set `sharp_enabled` and `enable_sharp_allocation` to true in gv.cfg file.

Generate token_auth

If you set `auth_type=token_auth` in UFM SLURM's config file, you must generate a new token by logging into the UFM server and running the following `curl` command:

```
curl -H "X-Remote-User:admin" -XPOST
http://127.0.0.1:8000/app/tokens
```

Then you must copy the generated token and paste it into the config file beside the `token_auth` parameter.

Prolog and Epilog

After submitting jobs on SLURM, there are two scripts that are automatically executed:

- `ufm-prolog.sh` – the prolog script is executed when a job is submitted and before running the job itself. It creates the partition key (pkey) assignment and/or NVIDIA SHARP reservation and assigns the SLURM job hosts for them.
- `ufm-epilog.sh` – the epilog script is executed when a job is complete. It removes the partition key (PKey) assignment and/or NVIDIA SHARP reservation and free the associated SLURM job hosts.

Integration Files

The integration use scripts and configuration files to work, which should be copied to SLURM controller `/etc”/slurm`. Here is a list of these files:

File Name	Description
ufm-prolog.sh	Bash file which executes jobs related to UFM after the SLURM job is completed
ufm-epilog.sh	Bash file which executes jobs related to UFM before the SLURM job is executed
ufm_slurm.conf	UFM-SLURM integration configuration file
ufm_slurm_prolog.py	Python script file which creates the partition key (pkey) assignment and/or SHARP reservation when the prolog bash script is running
ufm_slurm_epilog.py	Python script file which removes partition key (pkey) assignment and/or SHARP reservation based on the SLURM job hosts.

File Name	Description
ufm_slurm_utils.py	Utility Python file containing functions and utilities used by the integration process

Running UFM-SLURM Integration

Using the SLURM controller, execute the following commands to run your batch job:

```
$ sbatch -N4 slurm_demo.sh
Submitted batch job 1
```

> **Note**
>
> N4 is the number of compute nodes used to run the jobs.
> `slurm_demo.sh` is the job batch file to be run.

The output and result are stored on the working directory `slurm-{id}.out` where `{id}` is the ID of the submitted job.

In the above example, after executing `sbatch` command, you can see that the submitted job ID is 1. Therefore, the output file would be stored in slurm-1.out.

Execute the following command to see the output:

```
$cat slurm-1.out
```

On the UFM side, a partition key (PKey) is created in case the `pkey_allocation` parameter is set to true in the configuration file, and the user provided the PKey name including the SLURM job IDs allocated to the hosts. Otherwise it will use the default management PKey.

In addition, the UFM-SLURM will create SHARM AM reservation in case the `sharp_allocation` parameter is set to true in the `ufm_slurm.conf` file.

After the SLURM job is completed, the UFM removes the job-related partition key (PKey) assignment and SHARP reservation, if they were created.

From the moment a job is submitted by the SLURM server until its completion, a log file named `/tmp/ufm_slurm.log` logs all of the actions and errors that occurred during the execution.

This log file can be changed by modifying the `log_file_name` parameter in `/etc/slurm /ufm_slurm.conf`.

Appendix - Switch Grouping

To facilitate the logical grouping of 1U switches into a "director-like switch" group, the UFM implements a special dedicated group of interconnected 1U switches based on a YAML configuration file. This group, which is of type "superswitch", only includes 1U switches connected to each other, with some functioning as lines and others as spines.

To access the configuration file for superswitches, users can define the path in the [SubnetManager] section of the `gv.cfg` file, using the variable name "`super_switch_config_file_path`". For instance, the path can be specified as follows: `super_switch_config_file_path=/opt/ufm/files/conf/super_switches_conf`.

It is important to note that the file must be located in the `/opt/ufm/files file` tree, as it should be replicated between master and slave UFM servers in a high-availability configuration.

The structure of the superswitch definition should be as follows, based on the following example:

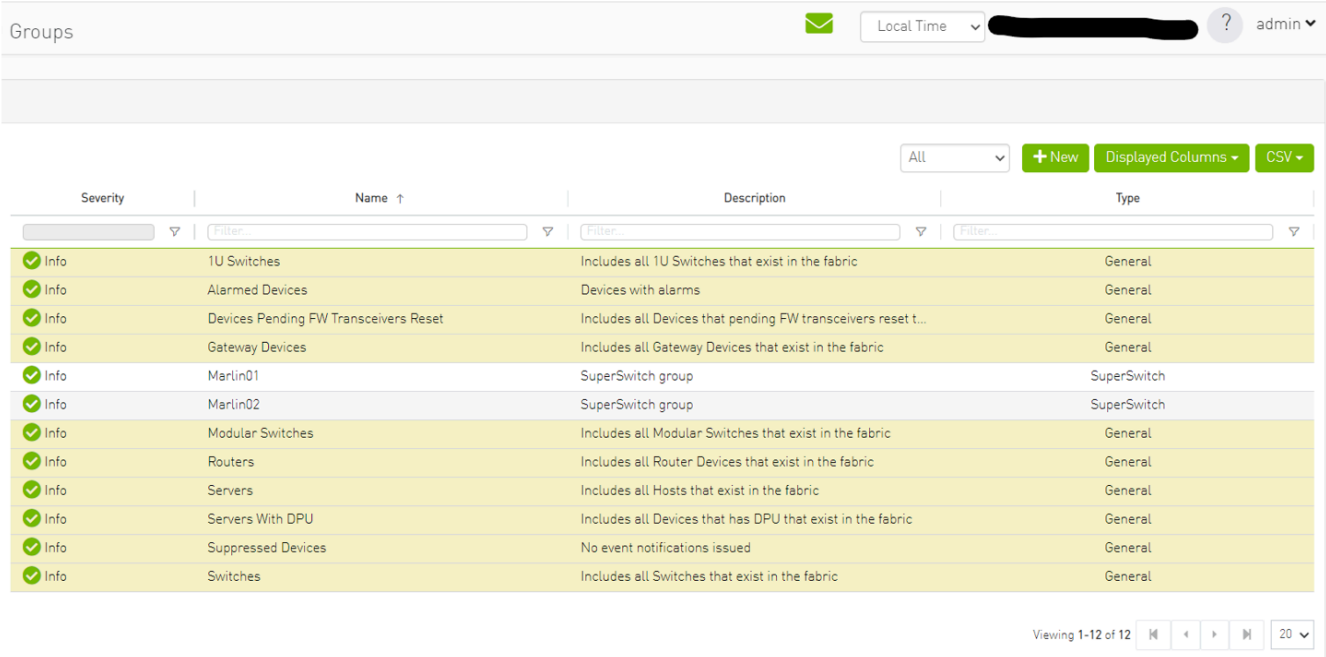
```
superswitch:
  - name: "Marlin01" # Director switch name
    description: "primary dc switch" # Free text with the customer
facing description
```

```
    location: "US, NC, DC01" # Director switch location (global
location, includes all racks/switches)
    racks: # Director switch Racks definitions
      #Rack definition
      - name: "rack A" # Director switch rack name
        location:
          dc-grid-row: "A" # formalized rack location in DC
          dc-grid-column: "1" # formalized
          comments: "left-most rack in the line" #Cutomer facing commnent on
the rack
        leafs: # List of Director switch leafs (for the rack
specified)
          - guid: "0x043f720300922a00" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: 1 # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-01:MQM9700/U1" # optional field.
          - guid: "0x043f720300899cc0" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: XX # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-01:MQM9700/U2" # optional field.
        spines: # List of Director switch spines (for the rack
specified)
          - guid: "0x043f720900922a00" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: 10 # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-02:MQM9700/U1" # optional field.
          - guid: "0x043f720900899cc0" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: XX # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-02:MQM9700/U2" # optional field.
  - name: "Marlin02" # Director switch name
    description: "primary dc switch" # Free text with the customer
facing description
    location: "US, NC, DC01" # Director switch location (global
location, includes all racks/switches)
    racks: # Director switch Racks definitions
```

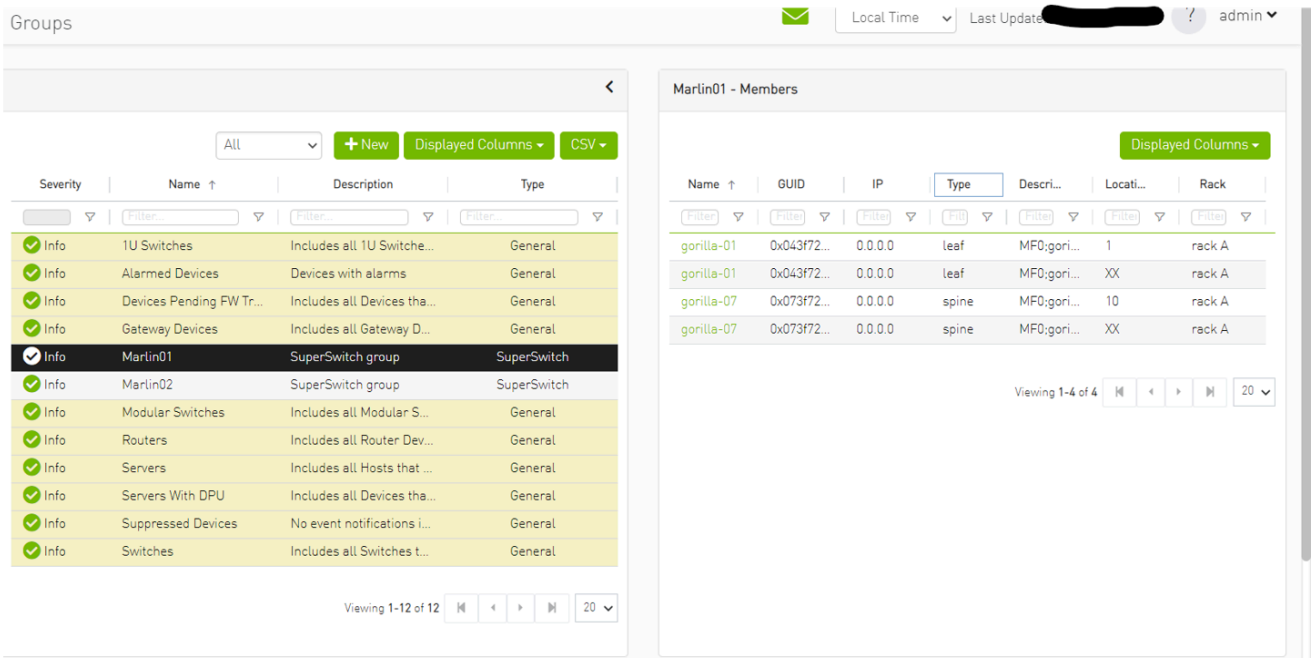
```
      #Rack definition
      - name: "rack B" # Director switch rack name
        location:
          dc-grid-row: "B" # formalized rack location in DC
          dc-grid-column: "1" # formalized
          comments: "left-most rack in the line" #Cutomer facing commnent on
the rack
        leafs: # List of Director switch leafs (for the rack
specified)
          - guid: "0x093f720300922a00" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: 1 # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-03:MQM9700/U1" # optional field.
          - guid: "0x093f720300899cc0" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: XX # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-03:MQM9700/U2" # optional field.
        spines: # List of Director switch spines (for the rack
specified)
          - guid: "0x093f720900922a00" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: 10 # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-04:MQM9700/U1" # optional field.
          - guid: "0x093f720900899cc0" #required filed. Switch GUID.
            location-u: XX # required field. Device location in
rack: "U#"
            description: "MF0;gorilla-04:MQM9700/U2" # optional field
```

UI Presentation

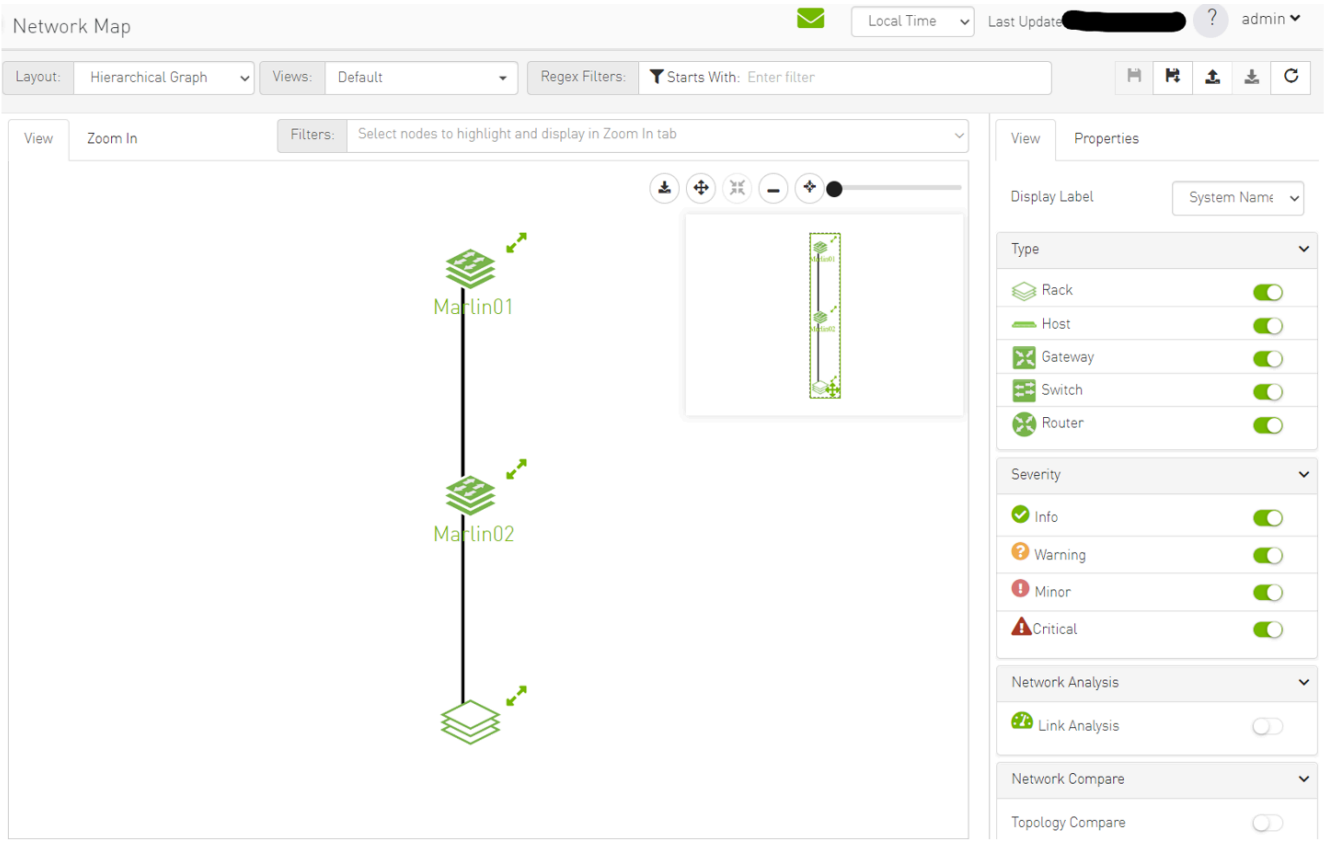
The logical grouping can be accessed under the "Groups" view, specifically listed as "SuperSwitch group" type.



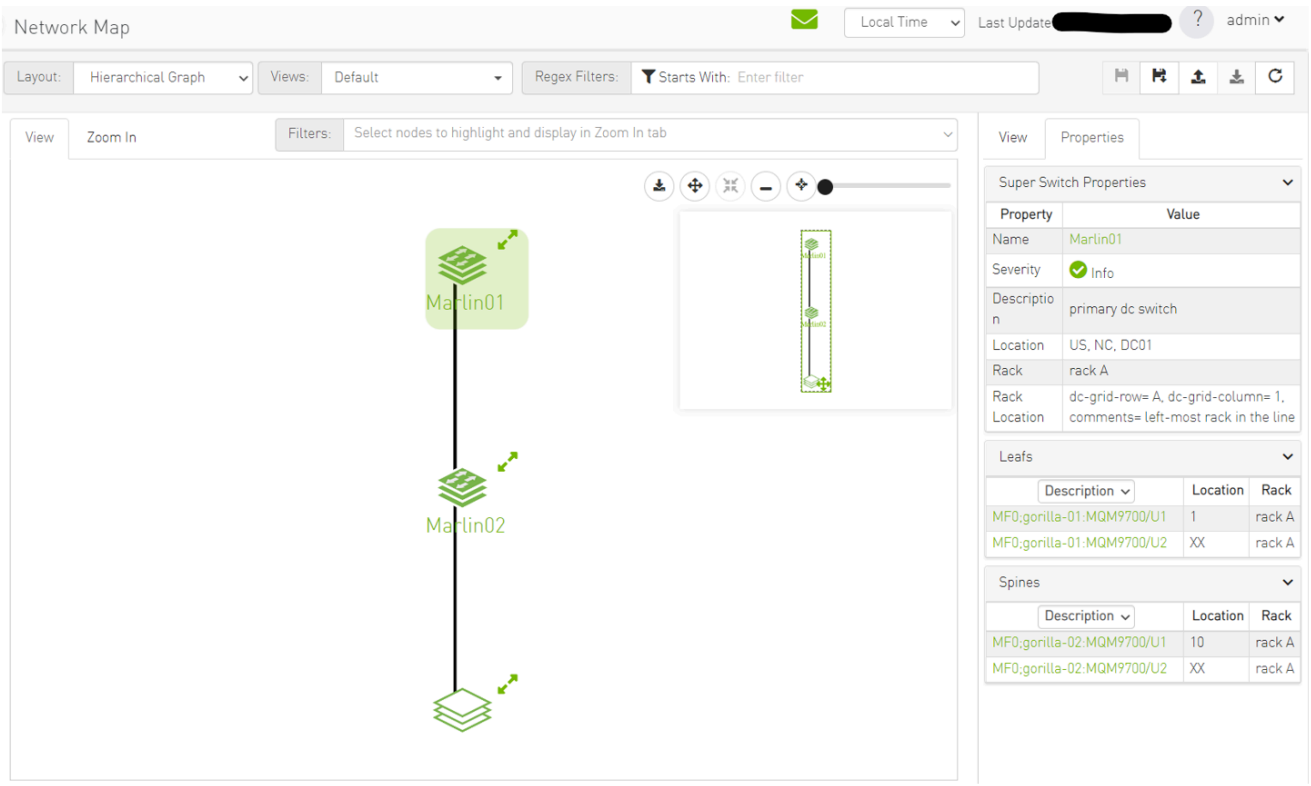
Upon selecting the group type SuperSwitch, additional columns containing information related to the SuperSwitch are added to the details view.



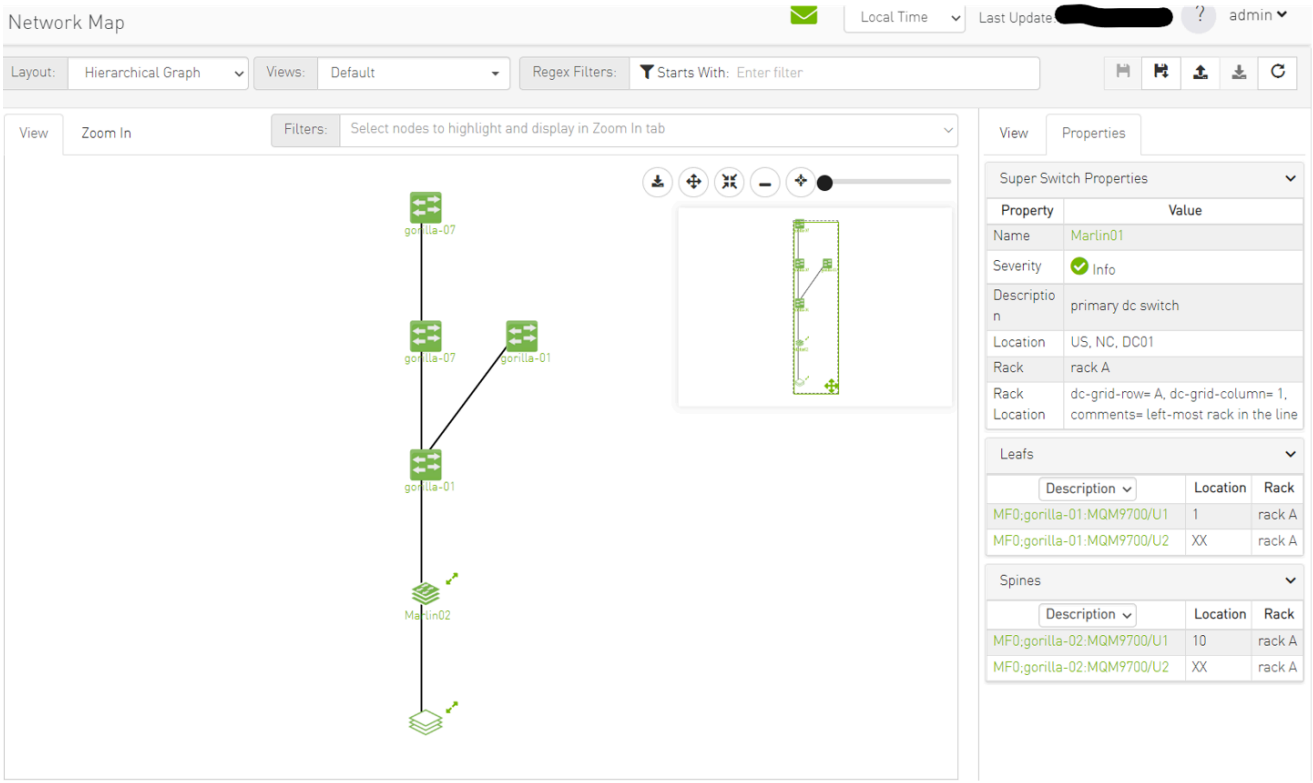
An icon for the SuperSwitch group in its collapsed view exists on the network map.

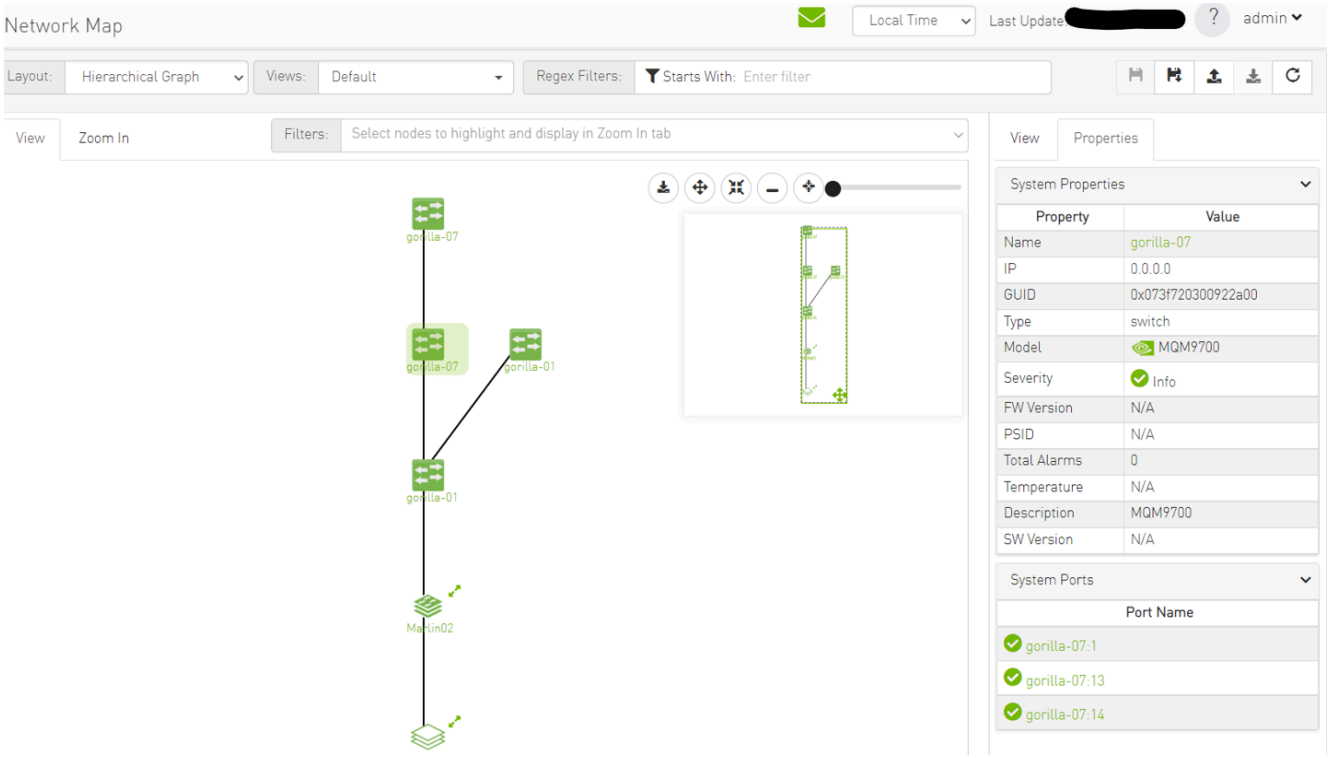


Upon selecting the SuperSwitch group, all of its properties can be viewed in the details view.

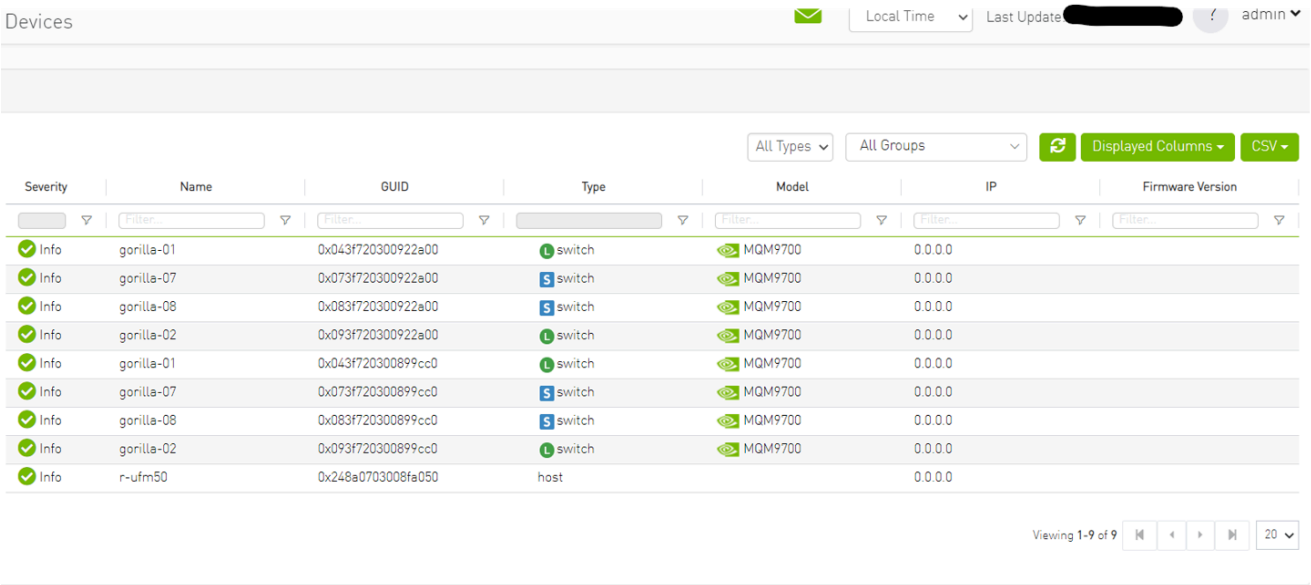


Expanding the SuperSwitch group icon displays all the switches included in the group as separate 1U switches, along with their respective properties.

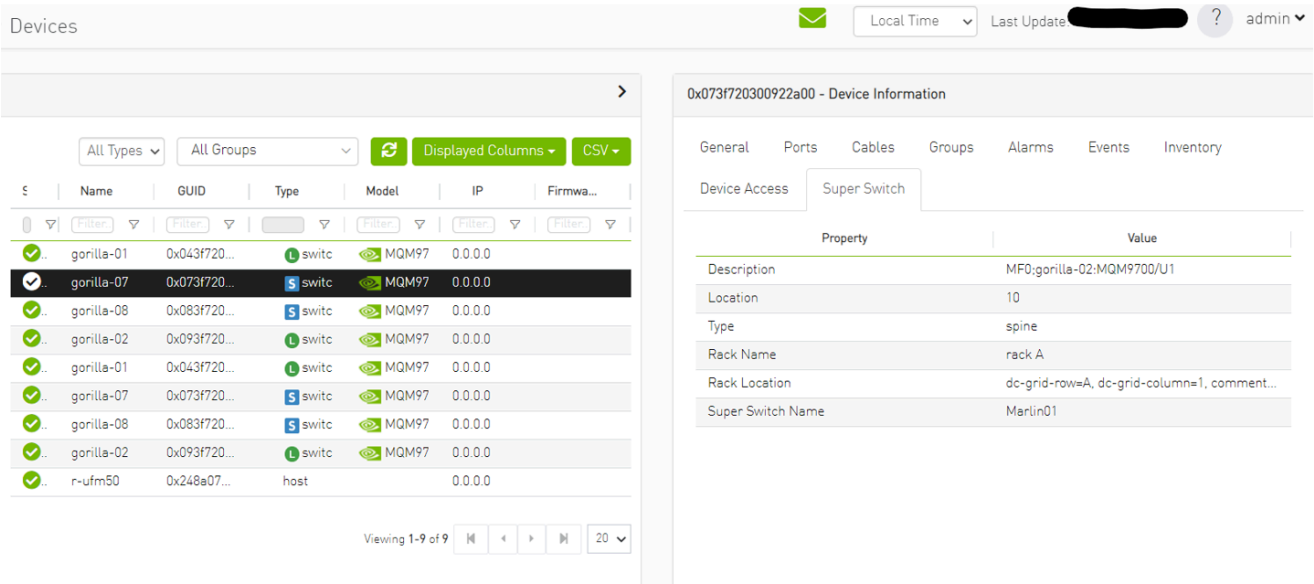




On the devices view, switches that are part of the SuperSwitch group are marked with an additional icon that indicates their role in the group. The "S" icon denotes spines, while the "L" icon denotes lines.



Selecting a switch that belongs to the SuperSwitch group in the properties view allows you to view all the switch properties related to the SuperSwitch group.



Note

Each SuperSwitch definition can include one or more racks where each embedded rack can include multiple leafs and spines switches.

Appendix – Device Management Feature Support

The following table describes the management features available on supported devices.

Feature	10 Gb Ethernet Gateway Module	Grid Director 4700/ 4200/ 4036/ 4036E v3.5	Managed IS5000 Switchesv	Managed SX6000 Switches	Externally Managed IS5000 / SX6000 Switches	Gateway BX5020	HP C-Class
Discovery							
IB L2 Discovery	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Feature	10 Gb Ethernet Gateway Module	Grid Director 4700/ 4200/ 4036/ 4036E v3.5	Managed IS5000 Switchesv	Managed SX6000 Switches	Externally Managed IS5000 / SX6000 Switches	Gateway BX5020	HP C-Class
Advanced Discovery (IP, hostname, Hosts: CPU, memory, FW version)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Ethernet access Management interface	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Provisioning/ Configuration							
IB Partitioning (pkey)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
QoS: SL (SM configuration)	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
QoS: Rate Limit (SM configuration)	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interface/VIF Configuration (IP, hostname, mtu, Bonding)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
Device Monitoring							
Device Resources: CPU, Memory, Disk	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Get device alerts	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

Feature	10 Gb Ethernet Gateway Module	Grid Director 4700/ 4200/ 4036/ 4036E v3.5	Managed IS5000 Switchesv	Managed SX6000 Switches	Externally Managed IS5000 / SX6000 Switches	Gateway BX5020	HP C-Class
(Temperature, PS, Fan) **Note:** This feature is not supported on Switch-X switches.							
L1 (Physical Port) – Monitoring	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
L2-3 (Interface/VIF) – Monitoring	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Congestion Monitoring per port (enables congestion map)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Congestion Monitoring per flow (Advanced Package)	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Device Management							
Add/remove to/from Rack	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Add/remove to/from Logical Server	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
View/clear Alarms	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Feature	10 Gb Ethernet Gateway Module	Grid Director 4700/ 4200/ 4036/ 4036E v3.5	Managed IS5000 Switchesv	Managed SX6000 Switches	Externally Managed IS5000 / SX6000 Switches	Gateway BX5020	HP C-Class
SSH terminal to device	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Power On	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Reboot	No	No	No	Yes (SX3606 only)	No	No	No
Shutdown	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Port Enable/Disable	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firmware Upgrade (HCA & switch)	No	Yes	No	Yes (Upon SW upgrade – SX6036 only)	No	No	No
Inband Firmware Upgrade (over InfiniBand connection)	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Software Upgrade (OFED & switch)	No	Yes	No	Yes (SX3606 only)	No	No	No
Protocols							
Communication UFM Server –	IB/SNMP	IB/UDP /SSH	IB	IB/HTTP/ SSH	IB	IB	IB

Feature	10 Gb Ethernet Gateway Module	Grid Director 4700/ 4200/ 4036/ 4036E v3.5	Managed IS5000 Switchesv	Managed SX6000 Switches	Externally Managed IS5000 / SX6000 Switches	Gateway BX5020	HP C-Class
Device							

1. QoS Rate Limit (SM configuration): On ConnectX HCAs-only, for hosts.
2. XmitWait counter monitoring requires ConnectX HCAs with firmware version 2.6 and above.
3. This feature requires that the IP address is configured.

Appendix – UFM Event Forwarder

UFM Event Forwarder enables streaming of UFM events via FluentBit forwarder plugin to any external destination.

To deploy the UFM Event Forwarder on a Linux machine:

1. Connect to the Linux host via SSH.
2. Ensure the docker is installed on the host. Run:

```
# docker –version
```

3. Make sure that the docker service is up and running. If it is not, start the docker service. Run:

```
# sudo service docker start
```

4. Pull the UFM Event Forwarder image. Run:

```
# sudo docker pull mellanox/ufm-events-forwarder
```

Alternatively, if you do not have internet connection, contact NVIDIA Support to receive the UFM Event Forwarder docker image and load it to the host. Run:

```
#  sudo cp <ufm-events-forwarder image path> /tmp/
#  sudo docker load -i /tmp/<image name>
```

5. If you are running in HA mode, repeat step 1-4 on the standby node.

> **Note**
>
> Steps 6-9 should only be configured on the master node.

6. Enable the event-forwarder in main UFM config file. Run:

```
# vim /opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg
  [Plugins]
  events_forwarder_enabled=true
```

7. Configure UFM to send events via syslog to the FluentBit event forwarder in gv.cfg.

```
[Logging]
syslog_addr=127.0.0.1:5140
syslog = true
ufm_syslog = true
event_syslog = true
```

```
syslog_level = <severity>
```

> **Note**
>
> `<severity>` may be set to any of the following values:
> CRITICAL, ERROR, WARNING, INFO, or DEBUG.

8. Configure the destination IP and port for the FluentBit event forwarder (requires Python 3):

```
# python /opt/ufm/scripts/events-forwarder/configure-fluent-bit.pyc -i <IP> -p <port>
```

Alternatively, if you have Python 2:

```
# /opt/ufm/venv_ufm/bin/python /opt/ufm/scripts/events-forwarder/configure-fluent-bit.pyc -i <IP> -p <port>
```

9. Start UFM. Run:

```
# /etc/init.d/ufmd start
```

Alternatively, if you are running in HA:

```
# /etc/init.d/ufmha start
```

10. Verify that UFM Event Forwarder is running successfully. Run:

```
# /etc/init.d/ufmd start
ufmd start
Starting opensm:                                           [
OK  ]
Starting MySQL:                                            [
OK  ]
Restarting httpd:                                          [
OK  ]
Starting snmpd:                                            [
OK  ]
Starting UFM main module:                                  [
OK  ]
Starting Events-Forwarder:                                 [
OK  ]
Starting Daily Report:                                     [
OK  ]
Starting UnhealthyPorts:                                   [
OK  ]
Starting ibpm:                                             [
OK  ]
```

> **Note**
>
> Make sure the status of Events-Forwarder is OK.

Stopping UFM will also stop the Event Forwarder.

```
#  /etc/init.d/ufmd stop
ufmd stop
Stopping ibpm:                                         [  OK
]
```

```
Stopping Daily Report:                                     [  OK
]
Stopping UnhealthyPorts:                                   [  OK
]
Stopping Events-Forwarder:                                 [  OK
]
Stopping UFM main module:                                  [  OK
]
Stopping MySQL:                                            [  OK
]
Stopping OpenSM:                                           [  OK
]
```

After configuration, the Event Forwarder should always be running on the active node only. After a failover, for example, it will be stopped on the old master and will be started on the new active node.

If the destination IP and port are reconfigured (step 8), the Event Forwarder container should be restarted automatically with the newly applied configuration.

Appendix – UFM Multisite Portal Integration

NVIDIA® Mellanox® UFM® Enterprise Multisite Portal consolidates fabric information from several UFM servers into one central console. This provides the fabric administrator with a central view of devices, alerts, congestion, and other fabric health and performance information across all sites.

In order to configure UFM to work with the multisite portal, the following parameters must be set in the main UFM configuration file: gv.cfg.

```
[multisite]
enabled = true
#site name is mandatory when multisite is enabled
site_name =
```

```
server = 10.213.1.122
port = 443
protocol=https
interval = 60
file=/opt/ufm/data/multisite/summary
max_files=60
```

Parameter	Description
enabled	Enables multisite agent in UFM
site_name	User-defined name which will be presented in the multisite portal
server	IPv4 address of the multisite portal server
port	The port to connect to on the multisite portal server
protocol	The communication protocol to use to connect to the multisite portal. The following options are available: • https (default) • http • file (to save multisite agent summary information locally)
interval	Determines frequency in which data is sent by the multisite agent (in seconds)
file	Location where local summary data of the multisite agent is maintained
max_files	Maximum number of files to maintain

Configuring Multisite Agent Credentials

In order to configure the username and password of the multisite portal server, users must enter the `scripts` folder and run the following script:

```
cd /opt/ufm/scripts
./update_multisite_agent_creds.sh -u <USER> -p <PASSWORD>
```

For more options of configuring agent credentials, please run:

```
./update_multisite_agent_creds.sh -h
```

Appendix: UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties

The following table provides a comprehensive list of UFM SM default properties.

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
Keys	M_Key	m_key	0x0000C
	M_Key Lease Period	m_key_lease_period	0
	SM_Key	sm_key	0x0000C
	SA_Key	sa_key	0x0000C
	Subnet Prefix	subnet_prefix	0xfe800
	LMC	lmc	0
	Partition enforcement	part_enforce	• Out • In • Bot inb ena
	MKEY lookup	m_key_lookup	FALSE

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	M_Key Per Port	m_key_per_port	FALSE
Limits	Packet Life Time	packet_life_time	0x12
	VL Stall Count	vl_stall_count	0x07
	Leaf VL Stall Count	leaf_vl_stall_count	0x07
	Head Of Queue Life time	head_of_queue_lifetime	0x12
	Leaf Head Of Queue Life time	leaf_head_of_queue_lifetime	0x10

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Maximal Operational VL	max_op_vls	3
	Force Link Speed	force_link_speed	15 (Do NOT
Limits	Subnet Timeout	subnet_timeout	18 (1sec
	Local PHY Error Threshold	local_phy_errors_threshold	0x08
	Overrun Errors Threshold	overrun_errors_threshold	0x08
Sweep	Sweep Interval	sweep_interval	10
	Reassign Lids	reassign_lids	FALSE (d

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Force Heavy Sweep	force_heavy_sweep_window	-1
	Sweep On trap	sweep_on_trap	TRUE (er
	Alternative Route Calculation	max_alt_dr_path_retries	4
	Fabric Rediscovery	max_seq_redisc	2
	Offsweep Rebalancing Enable	offsweep_balancing_enabled	FALSE
	Offsweep Rebalancing Window	offsweep_balancing_window	180
Handover	SM Priority	sm_priority	15
	Ignore Other SMs	ignore_other_sm	FALSE (d
	Polling Timeout	sminfo_polling_timeout	10
	Polling Retries	polling_retry_number	4
	Honor GUID-to-LID File	honor_guid2lid_file	FALSE (disablec

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
Threading	Max Wire SMPs	max_wire_smps	8
	Transaction Timeout	transaction_timeout	200
	Max Message FIFO Timeout	max_msg_fifo_timeout	10000
	Single Thread	single_thread	FALSE (disablec
	Routing Threads	routing_threads_num	0
	Routing Threads Per Core	max_threads_per_core	0
Logging	Log File	log_file	/opt/ufm
	Log Flags	log_flags	Error anc 0x03
	Force Log Flush	force_log_flush	FALSE (disablec
	Log Max Size	log_max_size	4096
	Accumulate Log File	accum_log_file	TRUE (enabled
	Dump Files Directory	dump_files_dir	/opt/ufm

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Syslog log	syslog_log	0x0
Misc	Node Names Map File	node_name_map_name	Null
	SA database File	sa_db_file	Null
	No Clients Reregistration	no_clients_rereg	FALSE (disablec
	Exit On Fatal Event	exit_on_fatal	TRUE (enabled
	Switch Isolation From Routing	held_back_sw_file	Null
	Enable Mellanox SHARP support	sharp_enabled	0 (IGNOF
Multicast	Disable Multicast	disable_multicast	FALSE (disablec
	Multicast Group Parameters	default_mcg_mtu	0
Multicast	Multicast Group Parameters	default_mcg_rate	0

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
Multicast	Enable incremental multicast routing	enable_inc_mc_routing	FALSE
Multicast	MC root file	mc_roots_file	null
QoS	Settings	qos	FALSE (disablec *From UI
Unhealthy Ports	Enabling Unhealthy Ports	hm_unhealthy_ports_checks	TRUE
	Configuration file	hm_ports_health_policy_file	null
	Unhealthy actions	hm_sw_manual_action	no_discc
	MADs validation	validate_smp	TRUE
Routing	Randomization	scatter_ports	8
	Randomization	guid_routing_order_no_scatter	TRUE

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Unicast Routing Caching	use_ucast_cache	TRUE
	GUID Ordering During Routing	guid_routing_order_file	NULL
	Torus Routing	torus_config	/opt/ufm 2QoS.co
	Routing Chains	pgrp_policy_file	NULL
		topo_policy_file	NULL
		rch_policy_file	NULL
		max_topologies_per_sw	1
	Incremental Multicast Routing (IMR)	enable_inc_mc_routing	TRUE
	MC Global root	mc_primary_root_guid/mc_secondary_root_guid	0x0000C
	Scatter ports	use_scatter_for_switch_lid	FALSE
	updn lid tracking mode	updn_lid_tracking_mode	FALSE
Events	Event Subscription Handling	drop_subscr_on_report_fail	FALSE

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Event Subscription Handling	drop_event_subscriptions	TRUE
Virtualization	Virtualization enabled	virt_enabled	0 (Ignore
	Maximum ports in virtualization process	virt_max_ports_in_process	4
Router	Router aguid enable	rtr_aguid_enable	0 (Disabl
	Router path record flow label	rtr_pr_flow_label	0
	Router path record tclass	rtr_pr_tclass	0
	Router path record sl	rtr_pr_sl	0
	Router path record MTU	rtr_pr_mtu	4 (IB_MT
	Router path record rate	rtr_pr_rate	16 (IB_PATH
SA Security	SA Tnhanced Trust Model (SAETM)	sa_enhanced_trust_model	FALSE
	Untrusted GuidInfo records	sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec	FALSE

Category	Property	Config File Attribute	Default
	Guidinfo record requests by VF	sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf	FALSE
	Untrusted proxy requests	sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests	FALSE
	Max number of multicast groups	sa_etm_max_num_mcgs	128
	Max number of service records	sa_etm_max_num_srvcs	32
	Max number of event subscriptions	sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	32
	SGID spoofing	sa_check_sgid_spoofing	TRUE

Configuring UFM for SR-IOV

> **Note**
>
> This section is relevant for UFM advanced license only.

Single-root I/O virtualization (SR-IOV) enables a PCI Express (PCIe) device to appear to be multiple separate physical PCIe devices.

UFM is ready to work with SR-IOV devices by default. You can fine-tune the configuration using the SM configuration.

To modify UFM configuration for SR-IOV devices, modify the options in the conf/opensm.conf file as described in the following table:

Argument	Value	Description
sm_assign_guid_func	• uniq_count • base_port (default)	Alias GUID assignment algorithm for a virtualized environment
sm_assigned_guid	Any value between **0** (default) and **ff**	Set the SM assigned GUID byte when sm_assign_guid_func configuration option is set to uniq_count. The GUID is formed from OpenFabrics OUI is followed by 40 bits xy 00 ab cd ef where: • xy is the SM assigned GUID byte • ab cd ef is an SM auto-generated 24 bits The configured SM assigned GUID byte must be subnet unique.
allow_both_pkeys	• TRUE • FALSE (default)	Allow both full and limited membership on the same partition

The following arguments are available for Connect-IB, ConnectX-4, and later devices:

Argument	Value	Description
virt_enabled	• 0 – no virtualization support • 1 – disable virtualization on all virtualization supporting ports • 2 – enable virtualization on all virtualization supporting ports (default)	Virtualization support
virt_max_ports_in_process	Possible values: 0-65535; where 0 processes all	Maximum number of ports to be processed simultaneously

Argument	Value	Description
	pending ports Default: 2	by the virtualization manager
virt_default_hop_limit	Possible values: 0-255 Default: 2	Default value for hop limit to be returned in path records where either the source or destination are virtual ports

Isolating Switch From Routing

> **Note**
>
> This section is relevant only for ConnectX ® -3 family devices.

UFM has the ability to isolate particular switches from routing in order to perform maintenance of the switches with minimal interruption to the existing traffic in the fabric.

Isolating a switch from routing is done via UFM Subnet Manager as follows:

1. Create a file that includes either the node GUIDs or system GUID of the switches under maintenance. For example:

```
0x1234566
0x1234567
```

2. Set the filename of the parameter held_back_sw_file in the /conf/opensm.conf file (the same as the file created in Step 1).

3. Run:

```
kill -s HUP 'pidof opensm'
```

Once OpenSM completes rerouting, the traffic does not go through the ports of isolated switches.

To attach the switch to the routing:

1. Remove the GUID of the switch from the list of isolated switches defined in Step 1 of the isolation process.

2. Run:

```
kill -s HUP 'pidof opensm'
```

Once OpenSM completes rerouting, traffic will go through the switch.

Appendix: Diagnostic Utilities

Commands for InfiniBand Diagnostics

Table 60: InfiniBand Diagnostics Commands

Command	Description
ibstat	Shows the host adapters status.
ibstatus	Similar to ibstat but implemented as a script.
ibnetdiscover	Scans the topology.
ibaddr	Shows the LID range and default GID of the target (default is the local port).
ibroute	Displays unicast and multicast forwarding tables of the switches.
ibtracert	Displays unicast or multicast route from source to destination.
ibping	Uses vendor MADs to validate connectivity between InfiniBand nodes. On exit, (IP) ping-like output is shown.
ibsysstat	Obtains basic information for the specific node which may be remote. This information includes: hostname, CPUs, memory utilization.
sminfo	Queries the SMInfo attribute on a node.

Command	Description
smpdump	A general purpose SMP utility which gets SM attributes from a specified SMA. The result is dumped in hex by default.
smpquery	Enables a basic subset of standard SMP queries including the following: node info, node description, switch info, port info. Fields are displayed in human readable format.
perfquery	Dumps (and optionally clears) the performance counters of the destination port (including error counters).
ibcheckport	Performs basic tests on the specified port.
ibchecknode	Performs basic tests on the specified node.
ibcheckerrs	Checks if the error counters of the port/node have exceeded some predefined thresholds.
ibchecknet	Performs port/node/errors check on the subnet. ibnetdiscover output can be used as in input topology.
ibswitches	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all switches.
ibhosts	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all hosts.
ibnodes	Scans the net or uses existing net topology file and lists all nodes.
ibportstate	Gets the logical and physical port states of an InfiniBand port or disables or enables the port (only on a switch).
ibcheckwidth	Performs port width check on the subnet. This command is used to find ports with 1x link width.
ibcheckportwidth	Performs 1x port width check on specified port.
ibcheckstate	Performs a port state check on the subnet (as well as a physical port state). This command is used to find ports that are not in LinkUp physical port state and that are not in active port state.
ibcheckportstate	Performs a port state check on the specified port (as well as a physical port state).
ibcheckerrors	Performs an error check on the subnet. This command is used to find ports with error counters (Performance Management Agent (PMA) PortCounters) beyond the indicated thresholds.
ibclearerrors	Clears all error counters on the subnet.
ibclearcounters	Clears all port counters on the subnet.

Command	Description
ibdiscover.pl	Takes the ibnetdiscover output and a map file and produces a topology file (local node GUID and port connected to remote node GUID and port).
saquery	Issues SA queries.
ibdiagnet	ibdiagnet scans the fabric using directed route packets and extracts all the available information regarding its connectivity and devices.
ibnetsplit	Automatically groups hosts and creates scripts that can be run in order to split the network into sub-networks each containing one group of hosts.

Note

This list may not include all the current updates. For a comprehensive list of the latest tools, see the infiniband-diags subdirectory under */opt/ufm/opensm/sbin/*.

Diagnostic Tools

Model of operation: All utilities use direct MAD access to operate. Operations that require QP 0 mads only, may use direct routed mads, and therefore may work even in subnets that are not configured. Almost all utilities can operate without accessing the SM, unless GUID to lid translation is required.

Dependencies

Most utilities depend on **libibmad** and **libibumad**.

All utilities depend on the ib_umad kernel module.

Multiple port/Multiple CA support:

When no InfiniBand device or port is specified (as shown in the following example for "Local umad parameters"), the **libibumad** library selects the port to use by the following

criteria:

1. The first port that is ACTIVE.
2. If not found, the first port that is UP (physical link up).

If a port and/or CA name is specified, the **libibumad** library attempts to fulfill the user's request, and will fail if it is not possible.

For example:

```
ibaddr          # use the 'best port'
ibaddr -C mthca1        # pick the best port from mthca1 only.
ibaddr -P 2             # use the second (active/up) port from
the first available IB device.
ibaddr -C mthca0 -P 2   # use the specified port only.
```

Common Options & Flags

Most diagnostics take the following flags. The exact list of supported flags per utility can be found in the usage message and can be shown using util_name -h syntax.

```
# Debugging flags
-d   raise the IB debugging level. May be used several times (-
ddd or -d -d -d).
-e   show umad send receive errors (timeouts and others)
-h   show the usage message
-v   increase the application verbosity level.
     May be used several times (-vv or -v -v -v)
-V   show the internal version info.
```

```
# Addressing flags
-D          use directed path address arguments.
            The path is a comma separated list of out ports.
            Examples:
```

```
            "0"   # self port
            "0,1,2,1,4"   # out via port 1, then 2, ...
-G          use GUID address arguments.
            In most cases, it is the Port GUID.
            Examples:
            "0x08f1040023"
-s <smlid>  use 'smlid' as the target lid for SA queries.
```

```
# Local umad parameters:
-C <ca_name>     use the specified ca_name.
-P <ca_port>     use the specified ca_port.
-t <timeout_ms>  override the default timeout for the
                 solicited mads.
```

CLI notation: all utilities use the POSIX style notation, meaning that all options (flags) must precede all arguments (parameters).

Utilities Descriptions

ibstatus

A script that displays basic information obtained from the local InfiniBand driver. Output includes LID, SMLID, port state, link width active, and port physical state.

Syntax

```
ibstatus [-h] [devname[:port]]
```

Examples:

```
ibstatus                        # display status of all IB ports
```

```
ibstatus mthca1                # status of mthca1 ports
ibstatus mthca1:1 mthca0:2    # show status of specified ports
```

See also: ibstat

ibstat

Similar to the ibstatus utility but implemented as a binary and not as a script. Includes options to list CAs and/or ports.

Syntax

```
ibstat [-d(ebug) -l(ist_of_cas) -p(ort_list) -s(hort)] <ca_name>
[portnum]
```

Examples:

```
ibstat            # display status of all IB ports
ibstat mthca1     # status of mthca1 ports
ibstat mthca1 2   # show status of specified ports
ibstat -p mthca0  # list the port guids of mthca0
ibstat –l         # list all CA names
```

See also: ibstatus

ibroute

Uses SMPs to display the forwarding tables (unicast (LinearForwardingTable or LFT) or multicast (MulticastForwardingTable or MFT)) for the specified switch LID and the optional lid (mlid) range. The default range is all valid entries in the range 1...FDBTop.

Syntax

```
ibroute [options] <switch_addr> [<startlid> [<endlid>]]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-a                show all lids in range, even invalid entries.
-n                do not try to resolve destinations.
-M                show multicast forwarding tables. In this case the
range
                  parameters are specifying mlid range.
node-name-map     node name map file
```

Examples:

```
ibroute 2             # dump all valid entries of switch lid 2
ibroute 2 15         # dump entries in the range 15...FDBTop.
ibroute -a 2 10 20   # dump all entries in the range 10..20
ibroute -n 2          # simple format
ibroute -M 2          # show multicast tables
```

See also: ibtracert

ibtracert

Uses SMPs to trace the path from a source GID/LID to a destination GID/LID. Each hop along the path is displayed until the destination is reached or a hop does not respond. By using the -m option, multicast path tracing can be performed between source and destination nodes.

Syntax

```
ibtracert [options] <src-addr> <dest-addr>
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-n                simple format; don't show additional information.
-m <mlid>         show the multicast trace of the specified mlid.
-f <force>        force
node-name-map     node name map file
```

Examples:

```
ibtracert 2 23          # show trace between lid 2 and 23
ibtracert -m 0xc000 3 5 # show multicast trace between lid 3
and 5 for mcast lid 0xc000.
```

smpquery

Enables a basic subset of standard SMP queries including the following node info, node description, switch info, port info. Fields are displayed in human readable format.

Syntax

```
smpquery [options] <op> <dest_addr> [op_params]
```

Currently supported operations and their parameters:

```
nodeinfo <addr>
nodedesc <addr>
portinfo <addr> [<portnum>]   # default port is zero
switchinfo <addr>
pkeys <addr> [<portnum>]
sl2vl <addr> [<portnum>]
vlarb <addr> [<portnum>]
```

```
GUIDInfo (GI) <addr>
MlnxExtPortInfo (MEPI) <addr> [<portnum>]
Combined (-c) : use Combined route address argument
node-name-map : node name map file
extended (-x) :  use extended speeds
```

Examples:

```
smpquery nodeinfo 2       # show nodeinfo for lid 2
smpquery portinfo 2 5     # show portinfo for lid 2 port 5
```

smpdump

A general purpose SMP utility that gets SM attributes from a specified SMA. The result is dumped in hex by default.

Syntax

```
smpdump [options] <dest_addr> <attr> [mod]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-s       show output as string
```

Examples:

```
smpdump -D 0,1,2 0x15 2       # port info, port 2
smpdump 3 0x15 2              # port info, lid 3 port 2
```

ibaddr

Can be used to show the LID and GID addresses of the specified port or the local port by default. This utility can be used as simple address resolver.

Syntax

```
ibaddr [options] [<dest_addr>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
gid_show  (-g) : show gid address only
lid_show   (-l) : show lid range only
Lid_show (-L) : show lid range (in decimal) only
```

Examples:

```
ibaddr                # show local address
ibaddr 2               # show address of the specified port lid
ibaddr -G 0x8f1040023  # show address of the specified port guid
```

sminfo

Issues and dumps the output of an sminfo query in human readable format. The target SM is the one listed in the local port info or the SM specified by the optional SM LID or by the SM direct routed path.

> ⚠ **Warning**
>
> CAUTION: Using sminfo for any purpose other than a simple query might result in a malfunction of the target SM.

Syntax

```
sminfo [options] <sm_lid|sm_dr_path> [sminfo_modifier]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-s <state>          # use the specified state in sminfo mad
-p <priority>       # use the specified priority in sminfo mad
-a <activity>       # use the specified activity in sminfo mad
```

Examples:

```
sminfo         # show sminfo of SM listed in local portinfo
sminfo 2       # query SM on port lid 2
```

perfquery

Uses PerfMgt GMPs to obtain the PortCounters (basic performance and error counters) from the Performance Management Agent (PMA) at the node specified. Optionally show aggregated counters for all ports of node. Also, optionally, reset after read, or only reset counters.

```
perfquery [options]  [<lid|guid> [[port] [reset_mask]]]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-a                      Shows aggregated counters for all ports of
the destination lid.
-r                      Resets counters after read.
-R                      Resets only counters.
```

```
Extended (-x)           Shows extended port counters
Xmtsl (-X)              Shows Xmt SL port counters
Rcvsl  ,( -S)           Shows Rcv SL port counters
Xmtdisc  (-D)           Shows Xmt Discard Details
rcverr, (-E)    Shows Rcv Error Details
extended_speeds (-T)    Shows port extended speeds counters
oprcvcounters   Shows Rcv Counters per Op code
flowctlcounters Shows flow control counters
vloppackets     Shows packets received per Op code per VL
vlopdata        Shows data received per Op code per VL
vlxmitflowctlerrors     Shows flow control update errors per VL
vlxmitcounters  Shows ticks waiting to transmit counters per VL
swportvlcong    Shows sw port VL congestion
rcvcc   Shows Rcv congestion control counters
slrcvfecn       Shows SL Rcv FECN counters
slrcvbecn       Shows SL Rcv BECN counters
xmitcc  Shows Xmit congestion control counters
vlxmittimecc    Shows VL Xmit Time congestion control counters
smplctl (-c)    Shows samples control
loop_ports (-l)         Iterates through each port
```

Examples:

```
perfquery               # read local port's performance counters
perfquery 32 1         # read performance counters from lid 32,
port 1
perfquery -a 32        # read from lid 32 aggregated performance
counters
perfquery -r 32 1     # read performance counters from lid 32 port
1 and reset
perfquery -R 32 1     # reset performance counters of lid 32 port
1 only
perfquery -R -a 32    # reset performance counters of all lid 32
ports
```

```
perfquery -R 32 2 0xf000  # reset only non-error counters of lid 32
port 2
```

ibping

Uses vendor mads to validate connectivity between InfiniBand nodes. On exit, (IP) ping like output is show. ibping is run as client/server. The default is to run as client. Note also that a default ping server is implemented within the kernel.

Syntax

```
ibping [options] <dest lid|guid>
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
-c <count>      stop after count packets
-f              flood destination: send packets back to back w/o
delay
-o <oui>        use specified OUI number to multiplex vendor MADs
-S              start in server mode (do not return)
```

ibnetdiscover

Performs InfiniBand subnet discovery and outputs a human readable topology file. GUIDs, node types, and port numbers are displayed as well as port LIDs and node descriptions. All nodes (and links) are displayed (full topology). This utility can also be used to list the current connected nodes. The output is printed to the standard output unless a topology file is specified.

Syntax

```
ibnetdiscover [options] [<topology-filename>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
l       Lists connected nodes
H       Lists connected HCAs
S       Lists connected switches
g       Groups
full (-f)       Shows full information (ports' speed and width,
vlcap)
show (-s)       Shows more information
Router_list  (-R)       Lists connected routers
node-name-map   Nodes name map file
cache   filename to cache ibnetdiscover data to
load-cache      filename of ibnetdiscover cache to load
diff    filename of ibnetdiscover cache to diff
diffcheck       Specifies checks to execute for --diff
ports : (-p)    Obtains a ports report
max_hops (-m)   Reports max hops discovered by the library
outstanding_smps (-o)   Specifies the number of outstanding SMP's
which should be issued during the scan
```

ibhosts

Traces the InfiniBand subnet topology or uses an already saved topology file to extract the CA nodes.

Syntax

```
ibhosts [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibswitches

Traces the InfiniBand subnet topology or uses an already saved topology file to extract the InfiniBand switches.

Syntax

```
ibswitches [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibchecknet

Uses a full topology file that was created by ibnetdiscover, scans the Network to validate the connectivity and reports errors (from port counters).

Syntax

```
ibchecknet [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, ibchecknode, ibcheckport, ibcheckerrs

ibcheckport

Checks the connectivity and performs some simple sanity checks for the specified port. Port address is lid unless -G option is used to specify a GUID address.

Syntax

```
ibcheckport [-h] [-G] <lid|guid> <port_number>
```

Example: ibcheckport 2 3 # check lid 2 port 3

Dependencies: smpquery, smpquery output format, ibaddr

ibchecknode

Checks connectivity and performs some simple sanity checks for the specified node. Port address is lid unless -G option is used to specify a GUID address.

Syntax

```
ibchecknode [-h] [-G] <lid|guid>
```

Example: ibchecknode 2 # check node via lid 2

Dependencies: smpquery, smpquery output format, ibaddr

ibcheckerrs

Checks specified port (or node) and reports errors that surpassed their predefined threshold. Port address is LID unless the -G option is used to specify a GUID address. The predefined thresholds can be dumped using the -s option and a user defined threshold_file (using the same format as the dump) can be specified using the -t <file> option.

Syntax

```
ibcheckerrs [-h] [-G] [-t <threshold_file>] [-s(how_thresholds)]
<lid|guid> [<port>]
```

Examples:

```
ibcheckerrs 2          # check aggregated node counter for lid 2
ibcheckerrs 2 4       # check port counters for lid 2 port 4
ibcheckerrs -t xxx 2  # check node using xxx threshold file
```

Dependencies: perfquery, perfquery output format, ibaddr

ibportstate

Enables the port state and port physical state of an InfiniBand port to be queried or a switch port to be disabled or enabled.

Syntax

```
ibportstate [-d(ebug) -e(rr_show) -v(erbose) -D(irect) -G(uid) -s
smlid -V(ersion) -C ca_name -P ca_port -t timeout_ms] <dest
dr_path|lid|guid> <portnum> [<op>]
```

Supported ops: enable, disable, query, on, off, reset, speed, espeed, fdr10, width, down, arm, active, vls, mtu, lid, smlid, lmc, mkey, mkeylease, mkeyprot

Examples:

```
ibportstate 3 1 disable                 # by lid
ibportstate -G 0x2C9000100D051 1 enable # by guid
ibportstate -D 0 1                      # by direct route
```

ibcheckwidth

Uses a full topology file created by ibnetdiscover, scans the Network to validate the active link widths and reports any 1x links.

Syntax

```
ibcheckwidth [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, ibchecknode, ibcheckportwidth

ibcheckportwidth

Checks the connectivity and checks the specified port for 1x link width. Port address is LID unless the -G option is used to specify a GUID address.

Syntax

```
ibcheckportwidth [-h] [-G] <lid|guid> <port>
```

Example: ibcheckportwidth 2 3 # check lid 2 port 3

Dependencies: smpquery, smpquery output format, ibaddr

ibcheckstate

Uses a full topology file created by ibnetdiscover, scans the Network to validate the port state and port physical state, and reports any ports which have a port state other than Active or a port physical state other than LinkUp.

Syntax

```
ibcheckstate [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, ibchecknode, ibcheckportstate

ibcheckportstate

Checks the connectivity and checks the specified port for proper port state (Active) and port physical state (LinkUp). Port address is LID unless the -G option is used to specify a GUID address.

Syntax

```
ibcheckportstate [-h] [-G] <lid|guid> <port_number>
```

Example: ibcheckportstate 2 3 # check lid 2 port 3

Dependencies: smpquery, smpquery output format, ibaddr

ibcheckerrors

Uses a full topology file that was created by ibnetdiscover, scans the Network to validate the connectivity and reports errors (from port counters).

Syntax

```
ibnetcheckerrors [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, ibchecknode, ibcheckport, ibcheckerrs

ibdiscover.pl

Uses a topology file created by ibnetdiscover and a discover.map file which the Network administrator creates which indicates the nodes to be expected and a ibdiscover.topo file which is the expected connectivity and produces a new connectivity file (discover.topo.new) and outputs the changes to stdout. The Network administrator can choose to replace the "old" topo file with the new one or perform certain changes.

Syntax

The syntax of the ibdiscover.map file is:

```
 <nodeGUID>|port|"Text for node"|<NodeDescription from ibnetdiscover
format>
```

Example:

```
8f10400410015|8|"ISR 2004"|# SW-6IB4 Voltaire port 0 lid 5
8f10403960558|2|"HCA 1"|# MT23108 InfiniHost Mellanox
 Technologies
```

The syntax of the old and new topo files (ibdiscover.topo and ibdiscover.topo.new) are:

```
 <LocalPort>|<LocalNodeGUID>|<RemotePort>|<RemoteNodeGUID>
```

Example:

```
10|5442ba00003080|1|8f10400410015
```

These topo files are produced by the ibdiscover.pl tool.

```
ibnetdiscover | ibdiscover.pl
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibnodes

Uses the current InfiniBand subnet topology or an already saved topology file and extracts the InfiniBand nodes (CAs and switches).

Syntax

```
ibnodes [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format

ibclearerrors

Clears the PMA error counters in PortCounters by either walking the InfiniBand subnet topology or using an already saved topology file.

Syntax

```
ibclearerrors [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, perfquery

ibclearcounters

Clears the PMA port counters by either walking the InfiniBand subnet topology or using an already saved topology file.

Syntax

```
ibclearcounters [-h] [<topology-file>]
```

Dependencies: ibnetdiscover, ibnetdiscover format, perfquery

saquery

Issues SA queries.

Syntax

```
saquery [-h -d -P -N -L -G -s -g][<name>]
```

Queries node records by default.

d	Enables debugging
P	Gets PathRecord info
N	Gets NodeRecord info
L (-L)	Returns just the Lid of the name specified
G (-G)	Returns just the Guid of the name specified
S (-S)	Returns the PortInfoRecords with isSM capability mask bit on
G (-g)	Gets multicast group info
L (-l)	Returns the unique Lid of the name specified
O (-O)	Returns name for the Lid specified
m(-m)	Gets multicast member info (if multicast group specified, list member GIDs only
x (-x)	for group specified for example 'saquery -m 0xC000')
c (-c)	Gets LinkRecord info"
S (-S)	Gets the SA's class port info
I (-I)	Gets ServiceRecord info
list (-D)	Gets InformInfoRecord (subscription) info
src-to-dst (<src:dst>)	the node desc of the CA's
sgid-to-dgid (<sgid-dgid>)	Gets a PathRecord for <src:dst> where src and dst are either node names or LIDs
node-name-map	Gets a PathRecord for <sgid-dgid> where sgid and dgid are addresses in IPv6
smkey <val>	format
slid <lid>	Specifies a node name map file
dlid <lid>	SA SM_Key value for the query. If non-numeric value (like 'x') is specified then
mild <lid>	saquery will prompt for a value. Default (when not specified here or in

sgid <gid>	ibdiag.conf) is to use SM_Key == 0 (or \"untrusted\")
dgid <gid>	Source LID (PathRecord)
gid <gid>	Destination LID (PathRecord)
mgid <gid>	Multicast LID (MCMemberRecord)
Reversible", 'r', 1, NULL"	Source GID (IPv6 format) (PathRecord)
numb_path ", 'n', 1, NULL"	Destination GID (IPv6 format) (PathRecord)
pkey: P_Key (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord).	Port GID (MCMemberRecord) Multicast GID (MCMemberRecord)
qos_class (-Q)	Reversible path (PathRecord)
sl	Number of paths (PathRecord)
mtu : (-M)	QoS Class (PathRecord)
rate (-R)	Service level (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
pkt_lifetime	MTU and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
qkey (-q) (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord).	Rate and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord) Packet lifetime and selector (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord) If non-numeric value (like 'x') is specified then saquery will prompt for a value.
tclass (-T)	Traffic Class (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
flow_label : (-F)	Flow Label (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
hop_limit : (-H)	Hop limit (PathRecord, MCMemberRecord)
scope	Scope (MCMemberRecord)
join_state (-J)	Join state (MCMemberRecord)
proxy_join (-X)	Proxy join (MCMemberRecord)
service_id	ServiceID (PathRecord)

Dependencies: OpenSM libvendor, OpenSM libopensm, libibumad

ibsysstat

```
ibsysstat [options] <dest lid|guid> [<op>]
```

Nonstandard flags:

```
Current supported operations:
  ping - verify connectivity to server (default)
  host - obtain host information from server
  cpu  - obtain cpu information from server
  -o <oui>    use specified OUI number to multiplex vendor mads
  -S          start in server mode (do not return)
```

ibnetsplit

Automatically groups hosts and creates scripts that can be run in order to split the network into sub-networks containing one group of hosts.

Syntax

- Group:

```
ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo> <-r
head-ports|-d max-dist>
```

- Split:

```
ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo>
-o out-dir
```

- Combined:

```
ibnetsplit [-v][-h][-g grp-file] -s <.lst|.net|.topo> <-r
head-ports|-d max-dist> -o out-dir
```

Usage

- Grouping:

  The grouping is performed if the -r or -d options are provided.

- If the -r is provided with a file containing group head ports, the algorithm examines the hosts distance from the set of node ports provided in the head-ports file (these are expected to be the ports running standby SM's).

- If the -d is provided with a maximum distance of the hosts in each group, the algorithm partition the hosts by that distance.

> **Note**
>
> This method of analyzation may not be suitable for some topologies.

The results of the identified groups are printed into the file defined by the -g option (default ibnetsplit.groups) and can be manually edited. For groups where the head port is a switch, the group file uses the FIRST host port as the port to run the isolation script from.

- Splitting:
  - If the -o flag is included, this algorithm analyzes the MinHop table of the topology and identifies the set of links and switches that may potentially be used for routing each group ports. The cross-switch links between switches of the group to other switches are declared as split-links and the commands to turn them off using Directed Routes from the original Group Head ports are written into the out-dir provided by the -o flag.

  Both stages require a subnet definition file to be provided by the -s flag. The supported formats for subnet definition are:

  - *.net - for ibnetdiscover
  - *.lst - for opensm-subnet.lst or ibiagnet.lst
  - *.topo - for a topology file

  HEAD PORTS FILE

  This file is provided by the user and defines the ports by which grouping of the other host ports is defined.

  Format:

  Each line should contain either the name or the GUID of a single port. For switches the port number shall be 0.

```
<node-name>/P<port-num>|<PGUID>
```

GROUPS FILE

This file is generated by the program if the head-ports file is provided to it. Alternatively it can be provided (or edited) by the user if different grouping is desired. The generated script for isolating or connecting the group should be run from the first node in each group.

Format:

Each line may be either:

```
GROUP: <group name>
<node-name>/P<port-num>|<PGUID>
```

ibdiagnet

ibdiagnet scans the fabric using directed route packets and extracts all the available information regarding its connectivity and devices.

It then produces the following files in the output directory (see below):

- "ibdiagnet2.log" - A log file with detailed information.
- "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" - A dump of the internal tool database.
- "ibdiagnet2.lst" - A list of all the nodes, ports and links in the fabric.
- " ibdiagnet2.pm " - A dump of all the nodes PM counters.
- "ibdiagnet2.mlnx_cntrs" - A dump of all the nodes Mellanox diagnostic counters.
- "ibdiagnet2.net_dump" - A dump of all the links and their features.
- "ibdiagnet2.pkey" - A list of all pkeys found in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.aguid" - A list of all alias GUIDs found in the fabric.

- " ibdiagnet2.sm " - A dump of all the SM (state and priority) in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.fdbs" - A dump of unicast forwarding tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.mcfdbs" - A dump of multicast forwarding tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.slvl" - A dump of SLVL tables of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.nodes_info" - A dump of all the nodes vendor specific general information for nodes who supports it.
- "ibdiagnet2.plft" - A dump of Private LFT Mapping of the fabric switches.
- " ibdiagnet2.ar " - A dump of Adaptive Routing configuration of the fabric switches.
- "ibdiagnet2.vl2vl" - A dump of VL to VL configuration of the fabric switches.

Load plugins from:

/tmp/ibutils2/share/ibdiagnet2.1.1/plugins/

You can specify additional paths to be looked in with "IBDIAGNET_PLUGINS_PATH" env variable.

```
Plugin Name                                   Result     Comment
libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1        Succeeded  Plugin loaded
libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1          Succeeded  Plugin loaded
```

Syntax

```
[-i|--device <dev-name>] [-p|--port <port-num>]
[-g|--guid <GUID in hex>] [--skip <stage>]
[--skip_plugin <library name>] [--sc]
[--scr] [--pc] [-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>]
[--pm_pause_time <seconds>] [--ber_test]
[--ber_thresh <value>] [--llr_active_cell <64|128>]
[--extended_speeds <dev-type>] [--pm_per_lane]
[--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>]
```

```
[--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>] [--screen_num_errs <num>]
[--smp_window <num>] [--gmp_window <num>]
[--max_hops <max-hops>] [--read_capability <file name>]
[--write_capability <file name>]
[--back_compat_db <version.sub_version>]
[-V|--version] [-h|--help] [-H|--deep_help]
[--virtual] [--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>]
[--mads_retries <mads-retries>] [-m|--map <map-file>]
[--vlr <file>] [-r|--routing] [--r_opt <[vs,][mcast,]>]
[--sa_dump <file>] [-u|--fat_tree]
[--scope <file.guid>] [--exclude_scope <file.guid>]
[-w|--write_topo_file <file name>]
[-t|--topo_file <file>] [--out_ibnl_dir <directory>]
[-o|--output_path <directory>]
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_cable_info] [--cable_info_disconnected]
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_phy_info] [--reset_phy_info]
```

Options

```
-i|--device <dev-name>        : Specifies the name of the device
of the port
                                used to connect to the IB fabric
(in case
                                of multiple devices on he local
system).
-p|--port <port-num>          : Specifies the local device's port
number
                                used to connect to the IB fabric.
-g|--guid <GUID in hex>       : Specifies the local port GUID
value of the
                                port used to connect to the IB
fabric. If
```

```
                                GUID given is 0 than ibdiagnet
displays
                                a list of possible port GUIDs and
waits
                                for user input.
--skip <stage>                : Skip the executions of the given
stage.
                                Applicable skip stages
(vs_cap_smp
                                vs_cap_gmp | links | pm |
                                speed_width_check | all).
--skip_plugin <library name>  : Skip the load of the given
library name.
                                Applicable skip plugins:
                                (libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-
2.1.1 |
                                 libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-
2.1.1).
--sc                            : Provides a report of Mellanox
counters
--scr                           : Reset all the Mellanox
counters (if -sc
                                  option selected).
--pc                            : Reset all the fabric PM
counters.
-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>     : If any of the provided PM is
greater then
                                  its provided value than print
it.
--pm_pause_time <seconds>       : Specifies the seconds to wait
between
                                  first counters sample and
second counters
                                  sample. If seconds given is 0
than no
```

```
                                        second counters sample will be
done.
                                        (default=1).
--ber_test                             :Provides a BER test for each
port.
                                        Calculate BER for each port and
check no
                                        BER value has exceeds the BER
threshold.
                                        (default threshold="10^-12").
--ber_thresh <value>                    :Specifies the threshold value
for the
                                        BER test. The reciprocal
number of the
                                        BER should be provided.
Example: for
                                        10^-12 than value need to be
                                        1000000000000 or 0xe8d4a51000
                                        (10^12).If threshold given is 0
than all
                                        BER values for all ports will
be
                                        reported.
--llr_active_cell <64|128>             : Specifies the LLR active cell
size
                                          for BER test, when LLR is
active in the
                                          fabric.
--extended_speeds <dev-type>              : Collect and test port
extended speeds
                                          counters. dev-type: (sw |
all).
--pm_per_lane                             : List all counters per lane
(when
                                          available).
```

```
--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>     : Specifies the expected link
speed.
--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>                   : Specifies the expected
link width.
--screen_num_errs <num>               : Specifies the threshold for
printing
                                        errors to screen.
(default=5).
--smp_window <num>                    : Max smp MADs on wire.
(default=8).
--gmp_window <num>                    : Max gmp MADs on wire.
(default=128).
--max_hops <max-hops>                 : Specifies the maximum hops
for the
                                        discovery process.
(default=64).
--read_capability <file name>         : Specifies capability masks
                                        configuration file, giving
capability
                                        mask configuration for the
fabric.
                                        ibdiagnet will use this
mapping for
                                        Vendor Specific MADs
sending.
--write_capability <file name>        : Write out an example file
for
                                        capability masks
configuration,
                                        and also the default
capability
                                        masks for some devices.
--back_compat_db <version.sub_version> : Show ports section in
                                         "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" according
to
```

```
                                          given version. Default
version 2.0.
-V|--version                            : Prints the version of the
tool.
-h|--help                               : Prints help information
(without
                                          plugins help if exists).
-H|--deep_help                          : Prints deep help
information
                                          (including plugins help).
--virtual                               : Discover VPorts during
discovery
                                          stage.
--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>           : Specifies the timeout (in
                                           milliseconds) for sent
and received
                                           mads. (default=500).
--mads_retries <mads-retries>           : Specifies the number of
retreis for
                                          every timeout mad.
(default=2).
-m|--map <map-file>                     : Specifies mapping file,
that maps
                                          node guid to name
                                          (format: 0x[0-9a-fA-F]+
"name").
                                          Maping file can also be
specified by
                                          Environment variable

"IBUTILS_NODE_NAME_MAP_FILE_PATH".
--src_lid <src-lid>                     : source lid
--dest_lid <dest-lid>                   : destination lid
--dr_path <dr-path>                     : direct route path
-o|--output_path <directory>            : Specifies the directory
where the
```

```
                                                Output files will be
placed.
                                                (default="/var/tmp/ibdiagpath/").
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
--get_cable_info                              : Indicates to query all
QSFP cables
                                                for cable information.
Cable
                                                information will be
stored
                                                in "ibdiagnet2.cables".
--cable_info_disconnected                     : Get cable info on
disconnected
                                                ports.
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
--get_phy_info                                : Indicates to query all
ports for phy
                                                information.
--reset_phy_info                              : Indicates to clear all
ports phy
                                                information.
```

ibdiagpath

ibdiagpath scans the fabric using directed route packets and extracts all the available information regarding its connectivity and devices. It then produces the following files in the output directory (see below):

- "ibdiagnet2.log" - A log file with detailed information.
- "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" - A dump of the internal tool database.
- "ibdiagnet2.lst" - A list of all the nodes, ports and links in the fabric.
- "ibdiagnet2.pm" - A dump of all the nodes PM counters.
- "ibdiagnet2.mlnx_cntrs" - A dump of all the nodes Mellanox diagnostic counters.

- "ibdiagnet2.net_dump" - A dump of all the links and their features.

Cable Diagnostic (Plugin):

This plugin performs cable diagnostic. It can collect cable info (vendor, PN, OUI etc..) on each valid QSFP cable, if specified.

It produces the following files in the output directory (see below):

- "ibdiagnet2.cables" - In case specified to collect cable info, this file will contain all collected cable info.

Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)

This plugin performs phy diagnostic.

Load Plugins from:

/tmp/ibutils2/share/ibdiagnet2.1.1/plugins/

You can specify additional paths to be looked in with "IBDIAGNET_PLUGINS_PATH" env variableLoad plugins from:

```
Plugin Name                                   Result     Comment
libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1          Succeeded  Plugin
loaded
libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1            Succeeded  Plugin
loaded
```

Syntax

```
[-i|--device <dev-name>] [-p|--port <port-num>]
[-g|--guid <GUID in hex>] [--skip <stage>]
[--skip_plugin <library name>] [--sc]
[--scr] [--pc] [-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>]
[--pm_pause_time <seconds>] [--ber_test]
[--ber_thresh <value>] [--llr_active_cell <64|128>]
[--extended_speeds <dev-type>] [--pm_per_lane]
```

```
[--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>]
[--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>] [--screen_num_errs <num>]
[--smp_window <num>] [--gmp_window <num>]
[--max_hops <max-hops>] [--read_capability <file name>]
[--write_capability <file name>]
[--back_compat_db <version.sub_version>]
[-V|--version] [-h|--help] [-H|--deep_help]
[--virtual] [--mads_timeout <mads-timeout>]
[--mads_retries <mads-retries>] [-m|--map <map-file>]
[--src_lid <src-lid>] [--dest_lid <dest-lid>]
[--dr_path <dr-path>] [-o|--output_path <directory>]
Cable Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_cable_info] [--cable_info_disconnected]
Phy Diagnostic (Plugin)
[--get_phy_info] [--reset_phy_info]
```

Options

-i|--device <dev-name>	:Specifies the name of the device of the port used to connect to the IB fabric (in case of multiple devices on the local system).
-p|--port <port-num>	:Specifies the local device's port number used to connect to the IB fabric.
-g|--guid <GUID in hex>	:Specifies the local port GUID value of the port used to connect to the IB fabric. If GUID given is 0 than ibdiagnet displays a list of possible port GUIDs and waits for user input.
--skip <stage>	:Skip the executions of the given stage. Applicable skip stages: (vs_cap_smp | vs_cap_gmp | links | pm | speed_width_check | all).
--skip_plugin <library name>	:Skip the load of the given library name. Applicable skip plugins: (libibdiagnet_cable_diag_plugin-2.1.1 | libibdiagnet_phy_diag_plugin-2.1.1).
--sc	:Provides a report of Mellanox counters
--scr	:Reset all the Mellanox counters (if -sc option selected).
--pc	:Reset all the fabric PM counters.
-P|--counter <<PM>=<value>>	:If any of the provided PM is greater then its provided value than print it.
--pm_pause_time <seconds>	:Specifies the seconds to wait between first counters sample and second counters sample. If seconds given is 0 than no second counters sample will be done. (default=1).
--ber_test	:Provides a BER test for each port. Calculate BER for each port and check no BER value has exceeds the BER threshold.(default threshold="10^-12").
--ber_thresh <value>	:Specifies the threshold value for the BER test. The reciprocal number of the BER should be provided. Example: for 10^-12 than value need to be 1000000000000 or 0xe8d4a51000(10^12).If threshold given is 0 than all BER values for all ports will be reported.
--llr_active_cell <64|128>	
--extended_speeds <dev-type>	
--pm_per_lane	
:List all counters per lane (when available).	
--ls <2.5|5|10|14|25|FDR10|EDR20>	
--lw <1x|4x|8x|12x>	
--screen_num_errs <num>	
--smp_window <num>	
--gmp_window <num>	
--max_hops <max-hops>	

--read_capability <file name> --write_capability <file name> --back_compat_db <version.sub_version> -V|--version -h|--help -H|--deep_help --virtual --mads_timeout <mads-timeout> --mads_retries <mads-retries> -m|--map <map-file> --src_lid <src-lid> --dest_lid <dest-lid> --dr_path <dr-path> -o|--output_path <directory> Cable Diagnostic (Plugin) --get_cable_info --cable_info_disconnected Phy Diagnostic (Plugin) --get_phy_info --reset_phy_info	:Specifies the LLR active cell size for BER test, when LLR is active in the fabric. :Collect and test port extended speeds counters. dev-type: (sw | all). :Specifies the expected link speed. :Specifies the expected link width. :Specifies the threshold for printing errors to screen. (default=5). :Max smp MADs on wire. (default=8). :Max gmp MADs on wire. (default=128). :Specifies the maximum hops for the discovery process.(default=64). :Specifies capability masks configuration file, giving capability mask configuration for the fabric. ibdiagnet will use this mapping for Vendor Specific MADs sending. :Write out an example file for capability masks configuration, and also the default capability masks for some devices. :Show ports section in "ibdiagnet2.db_csv" according to given version. Default version 2.0. :Prints the version of the tool. :Prints help information (without plugins help if exists). :Prints deep help information (including plugins help). :Discover VPorts during discovery stage. :Specifies the timeout (in milliseconds) for sent and received mads. (default=500). :Specifies the number of retries for every timeout mad.(default=2). :Specifies mapping file, that maps node guid to name (format: 0x[0-9a-fA-F]+ "name"). Mapping file can also be specified by environment variable "IBUTILS_NODE_NAME_MAP_FILE_PATH". :source lid destination lid :direct route path :Specifies the directory where the output files will be placed. (default="/var/tmp/ibdiagpath/"). :Indicates to query all QSFP cables for cable information. Cable information will be stored in "ibdiagnet2.cables". :Get cable info on disconnected ports. :Indicates to query all ports for phy information. :Indicates to clear all ports phy information.

Appendix: Enhanced Quality of Service (QoS)

Enhanced QoS provides a higher resolution of QoS at the service level (SL). Users can configure rate limit values per SL for physical ports, virtual ports, and port groups, using enhanced_qos_policy_file configuration parameter.

Valid values of this parameter:

- Full path to the policy file through which Enhanced QoS Manager is configured
- “null” – to disable the Enhanced QoS Manager (default value)

> **Note**
>
> To enable Enhanced QoS Manager, QoS must be enabled in OpenSM.

Enhanced QoS Policy File

The policy file is comprised of two sections:

- **BW_NAMES**: Used to define bandwidth setting and name (currently, rate limit is the only setting). Bandwidth names are defined using the syntax:

  ```
  <name> = <rate limit in 1Mbps units>
  ```

  Example: My_bandwidth = 50

- **BW_RULES**: Used to define the rules that map the bandwidth setting to a specific SL of a specific GUID. Bandwidth rules are defined using the syntax:

  ```
  <guid>|<port group name> = <sl id>:<bandwidth name>, <sl id>:
  <bandwidth name>…
  ```

  Examples:

  0x2c90000000025 = 5:My_bandwidth, 7:My_bandwidth

  Port_grp1 = 3:My_bandwidth, 9:My_bandwidth

Notes

- When **rate limit** is set to **0** – it means that there is an unlimited rate limit.
- Any unspecified SL in a rule will be set to 0 (unlimited) rate limit automatically.
- "default" is a well-known name which can be used to define a default rule used for any GUID with no defined rule (If no default rule is defined, any GUID without a specific rule will be configured with unlimited rate limit for all SLs).
- Failure to complete policy file parsing leads to an undefined behavior. User must confirm no relevant error messages in SM log in order to ensure Enhanced QoS Manager is configured properly.
- An empty file with only 'BW_NAMES' and 'BW_RULES' keywords configures the network with an unlimited rate limit.

Policy File Example

The below is an example of configuring all ports in the fabric with rate limit of 50Mbps on SL1, except for GUID 0x2c90000000025, which is configured with rate limit of 100Mbps on SL1. In this example, all SLs (other than SL1) are unlimited.

```
-----------------------------------------------------------------
------
BW_NAMES
bw1  =  50
bw2  =  100
BW_RULES
default :  1 : bw1
0x2c90000000025 :  1 : bw2
-----------------------------------------------------------------
-------
```

Appendix: IB Router

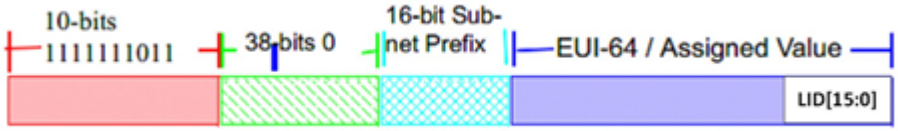
IB router provides the ability to send traffic between two or more IB subnets thereby potentially expanding the size of the network to over 40k end-ports, enabling separation and fault resilience between islands and IB subnets, and enabling connection to different topologies used by different subnets.

The forwarding between the IB subnets is performed using GRH lookup. The IB router's basic functionality includes:

- Removal of current L2 LRH (local routing header)
- Routing table lookup – using GID from GRH
- Building new LRH according to the destination according to the routing table

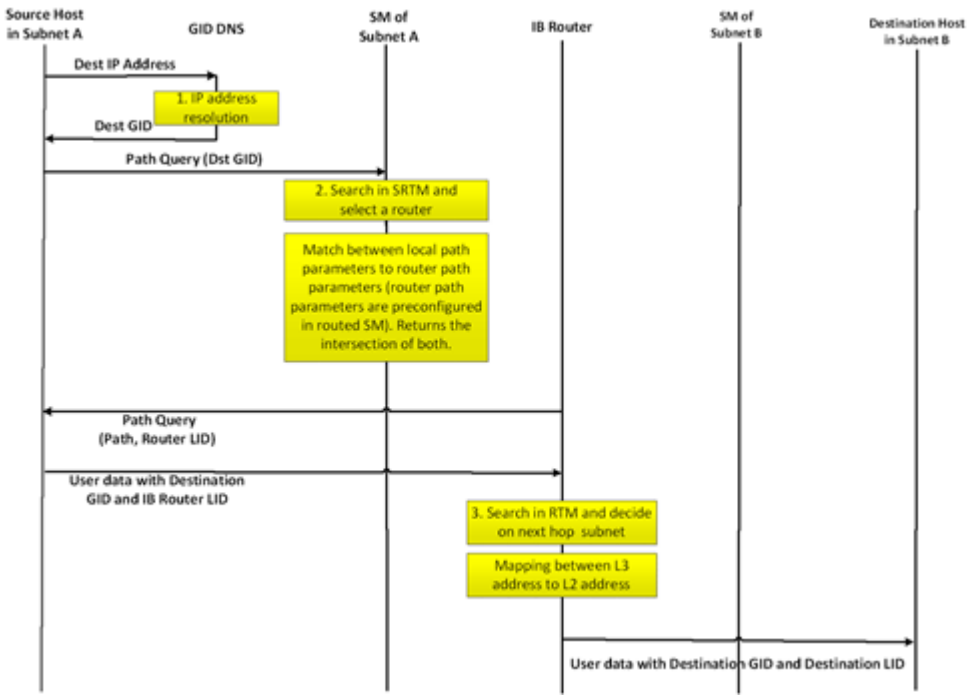
The DLID in the new LRH is built using simplified GID-to-LID mapping (where LID = 16 LSB bits of GID) thereby not requiring to send for ARP query/lookup.

Site-Local Unicast GID Format



For this to work, the SM allocates an alias GID for each host in the fabric where the alias GID = {subnet prefix[127:64], reserved[63:16], LID[15:0}. Hosts should use alias GIDs in order to transmit traffic to peers on remote subnets.

Figure 31: Host-to-Host IB Router Unicast Flow



IB Router Scripts

The following scripts are supplied as part of UFM installation package.

set_num_of_subnets.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname
<hostname> --username <username> --password <password> --num-
of-subnets <num-of-subnets>
```

- **Description**

  Configures system profile to InfiniBand allowing multiple switch IDs

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username

password	IB router user password
num-of-subnets	Specified number of subnets (AKA SWIDs) to be initialized by the system. Value range: 2-6

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname
10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --num-of-subnets 6
```

> **Note**
>
> As a result of running this script, reboot is performed and all configuration is removed

add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh  --
hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --interface <interface | interface-range> --subnet <subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Maps an interface to a subnet and enables it

- **SyntaxDescription**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address

username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
interface | interface-range	Single IB interface or range of IB interfaces. Single IB interface: 1/<interface> Range of IB interfaces: 1/<interface>-1/<interface>
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1...infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_interfaces_to_subnet.sh  --
hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --
interface 1/1-1/6 --subnet infiniband-1
```

remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh
--hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --interface <interface | interface-range>
```

- **Description**

  Un-maps an interface from a subnet after it has been disabled

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password

interface | interface-range	Single IB interface or range of IB interfaces. Single IB interface: 1/<interface> Range of IB interfaces: 1/<interface>-1/<interface>

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_interfaces_from_subnet.sh
--hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --
interface 1/6Example
```

add_subnet_to_router.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname
<hostname> --username <username> --password <password> --
subnet <subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Creates routing on IB subnet interface and enables routing on that interface

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1... infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname
10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --subnet
infiniband-3Example
```

> **Note**
>
> As a result of running this script, the set of commands that allow control of IB router functionality is being enabled

remove_subnet_from_router.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_subnet_from_router.sh  --
hostname <hostname> --username <username> --password
<password> --subnet <subnet>
```

- **Description**

  Destroys routing on IB subnet interface after routing on that interface has been disabled

- **Syntax Description**

hostname	IB router hostname or IP address
username	IB router username
password	IB router user password
subnet	Name of IB subnet (AKA SWID): infiniband-default, infiniband-1... infiniband-5

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/remove_subnet_from_router.sh  --
hostname 10.6.204.12 --username admin --password admin --subnet
infiniband-defaultExample
```

set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh

- **Arguments**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh [-c
<subnet prefix>] [-r][-h]
```

- **Description**

  [-c <subnet prefix>]: Used for updating OpenSM configuration file with new subnet prefix and forces OpenSM to re-read configuration.

  [-r]: Used for resetting OpenSM configuration to default value and canceling IB routing.

- **Syntax Description**

-c	Configure new IB subnet prefix. Should be followed by new IB router subnet prefix value
-r	Reset to default
-h	Show help

- **Example**

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh -c
```

```
0xfec0000000001234Examples
```

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/ib_router/set_ufm_sm_router_support.sh -r
```

IB Router Configuration

Step 1: Configure multi-switch. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/set_num_of_subnets.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12 --
username admin --password admin --num-of-subnets 6
```

Step 2: Map interface to a subnet. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/add_ports_to_subnet.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12 --
username admin --password admin --interface 1/1 --subnet infiniband-
default
```

Step 3: Create routing on IB subnet interface. Run:

```
/opt/ufm/scripts/add_subnet_to_router.sh --hostname 10.6.204.12 -—
username admin --password admin --subnet infiniband-default
```

Appendix: Partitioning

Partitioning enforces isolation of the fabric. The default partition is created on all managed devices. Devices that are running an SM, all switches, and the 10GbE gateway are added to the default partition with full membership. By default, all the HCA ports are also added to the default partition with FULL membership.

Partitioning is provisioned to the Subnet Manager via the partitions.conf configuration file, which cannot be removed or modified.

> **Note**
>
> For those who use Mellanox gateway systems, for proper system functionality, disable the automatic partitioning by changing the attribute gateway_port_partitioning = none in the /opt/ufm/files/conf/gv.cfg configuration. Restart UFM for the change to take effect.

If required, you can add an extension to the *partitions.conf* file that is generated by UFM. You can edit the file, */opt/ufm/files/conf/partitions.conf.user_ext,* and the content of this extension file will be added to the *partitions.conf* file. Files synchronization is done by UFM on every logical model change. However, it can also be triggered manually by running the */opt/ufm/scripts/sync_partitions_conf.sh* script. The script merges the */opt/ufm/files/conf/partitions.conf.user_ext* file into the */opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/partitions.conf* file and starts the heavy sweep on the Subnet Manager.

> **Note**
>
> The maximum length of the line in the partitions.conf file is 4096 characters. However, to enable long PKeys, it is possible to split the pkey membership to multiple lines:
>
> IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : <port-guid1> , <port-guid2> ;
>
> IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : <port-guid3> , <port-guid4> ;

The *partitions.conf.user_ext* uses the same format as the *partitions.conf* file. See SM Partitions.conf File Format for the format of the *partitions.conf* file.

For example, to add server ports to PKey 4:

```
IOPartition=0x4, ipoib, sl=0, defmember=full : 0x8f10001072a41;
```

> **Warning**
>
> CAUTION: The content of the extension file, */opt/ufm/files/conf/partitions.conf.user_ext*, is not validated, and might cause a misconfiguration of the Subnet Manager or it might misfunction. It is recommended to avoid using the extension file. If the extension option is used, it is strongly recommended to check the opensm logs and check the PKeyTable for specified ports using the command /opt/ufm/opensm/sbin/smpquery pkeys -G <GUID> <port>.

Appendix: Routing Chains

The routing chains feature is offering a solution that enables one to configure different parts of the fabric and define a different routing engine to route each of them. The routings are done in a sequence (hence the name "chains") and any node in the fabric that is configured in more than one part is left with the last routing engine updated for it.

Configuring Routing Chains

The configuration for the routing chains feature consists of the following steps:

1. Define the port groups.
2. Define topologies based on previously defined port groups.
3. Define configuration files for each routing engine.
4. Define routing engine chains over defined topologies.

Defining Port Groups

The basic idea behind the port groups is the ability to divide the fabric into sub-groups and give each group an identifier that can be used to relate to all nodes in this group. The

port groups are used to define the participants in each of the routing algorithms.

Defining a Port Group Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'pgrp_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file, as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/port_groups_policy_file.conf
```

Configuring a Port Group Policy

The port groups policy file details the port groups in the fabric. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs that define a group. Each paragraph should begin with the line 'port-group' and end with the line 'end-port-group'.

For example:

```
port-group
…port group qualifiers…
end-port-group
```

Port Group Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike the port group's begining and ending which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An

inclusion of a colon in the name or the use of a port group, will result in the policy's failure.

Table 62: Port Group Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
name	Each group must have a name. Without a name qualifier, the policy fails.	name: grp1
use	'use' is an optional qualifier that one can define in order to describe the usage of this port group (if undefined, an empty string is used as a default).	use: first port group

Rule Qualifiers

There are several qualifiers used to describe a rule that determines which ports will be added to the group. Each port group may contain one or more rules of the rule qualifiers in Table 63 (at least one rule shall be defined for each port group).

Table 63: Rule Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
guid list	Comma separated list of guids to include in the group. If no specific physical ports were configured, all physical ports of the guid are chosen. However, for each guid, one can detail specific physical ports to be included in the group. This can be done using the following syntax: • Specify a specific port in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x283@3 • Specify a specific list of ports in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x286@1/5/7	port-guid: 0x283, 0x286, 0x289

Parameter	Description	Example
	• Specify a specific range of ports in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x289@2-5 • Specify a list of specific ports and ports ranges in a guid to be chosen port-guid: 0x289@2-5/7/9-13/18 • Complex rule port-guid: 0x283@5-8/12/14, 0x286, 0x289/6/8/12	
port guid range	It is possible to configure a range of guids to be chosen to the group. However, while using the range qualifier, it is impossible to detail specific physical ports. Note: A list of ranges cannot be specified. The below example is invalid and will cause the policy to fail: port-guid-range: 0x283-0x289, 0x290-0x295	port-guid-range: 0x283-0x289
port name	One can configure a list of hostnames as a rule. Hosts with a node description that is built out of these hostnames will be chosen. Since the node description contains the network card index as well, one might also specify a network card index and a physical port to be chosen. For example, the given configuration will cause only physical port 2 of a host with the node description 'kuku HCA-1' to be chosen. port and hca_idx parameters are optional. If the port is unspecified, all physical ports are chosen. If hca_idx is unspecified, all card numbers are chosen. Specifying a hostname is mandatory. One can configure a list of hostname/port/hca_idx sets in the same qualifier as follows: port-name: hostname=kuku; port=2; hca_idx=1 , hostname=host1; port=3, hostname=host2 Note: port-name qualifier is not relevant for switches, but for HCA's only.	port-name: hostname=kuku; port=2; hca_idx=1
port regexp	One can define a regular expression so that only nodes with a matching node description will be chosen to the group	port-regexp: SW.*

Parameter	Description	Example
	It is possible to specify one physical port to be chosen for matching nodes (there is no option to define a list or a range of ports). The given example will cause only nodes that match physical port 3 to be added to the group.	port-regexp: SW.*:3
union rule	It is possible to define a rule that unites two different port groups. This means that all ports from both groups will be included in the united group.	union-rule: grp1, grp2
subtract rule	One can define a rule that subtracts one port group from another. The given rule, for example, will cause all the ports which are a part of grp1, but not included in grp2, to be chosen. In subtraction (unlike union), the order does matter, since the purpose is to subtract the second group from the first one. There is no option to define more than two groups for union/subtraction. However, one can unite/subtract groups which are a union or a subtraction themselves, as shown in the port groups policy file example.	subtract-rule: grp1, grp2

Predefined Port Groups

There are 3 predefined port groups that are available for use, yet cannot be defined in the policy file (if a group in the policy is configured with the name of one of these predefined groups, the policy fails) –

- ALL – a group that includes all nodes in the fabric
- ALL_SWITCHES – a group that includes all switches in the fabric.
- ALL_CAS – a group that includes all HCA's in the fabric.

Port Groups Policy Examples

```
port-group
```

```
name: grp3
use: Subtract of groups grp1 and grp2
subtract-rule:  grp1, grp2
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp1
port-guid: 0x281, 0x282, 0x283
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp2
port-guid-range: 0x282-0x286
port-name: hostname=server1 port=1
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp4
port-name: hostname=kika port=1 hca_idx=1
end-port-group

port-group
name: grp3
union-rule: grp3, grp4
end-port-group
```

Defining a Topologies Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'topo_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file.

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/topo_policy_file.conf
```

Configuring a Topology Policy

The topologies policy file details a list of topologies. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs which define a topology. Each paragraph should begin with the line 'topology' and end with the line 'end-topology'.

For example:

```
topology
…topology qualifiers…
end-topology
```

Topology Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike topology and end-topology which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An inclusion of a column in the qualifier values will result in the policy's failure.

All topology qualifiers are mandatory. Absence of any of the below qualifiers will cause the policy parsing to fail.

Table 64: Topology Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
id	Topology ID. Legal Values – any positive value. Must be unique.	id: 1
sw-grp	Name of the port group that includes all switches and switch ports to be used in this topology.	sw-grp: some_switches

Parameter	Description	Example
hca-grp	Name of the port group that includes all HCA's to be used in this topology.	hca-grp: some_hosts

Configuration File per Routing Engine

Each engine in the routing chain can be provided by its own configuration file. Routing engine configuration file is the fraction of parameters defined in the main opensm configuration file.

Some rules should be applied when defining a particular configuration file for a routing engine:

- Parameters that are not specified in specific routing engine configuration file are inherited from the main opensm configuration file.
- The following configuration parameters are taking effect only in the main opensm configuration file:
- qos and qos_* settings like (vl_arb, sl2vl, etc.)
- lmc
- routing_engine

Defining a Routing Chain Policy File

In order to define a port group policy file, set the parameter 'rch_policy_file' in the opensm configuration file, as follows:

```
/opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/routing_chains_policy.conf
```

First Routing Engine in the Chain

The first unicast engine in a routing chain must include all switches and HCA's in the fabric (topology id must be 0). The path-bit parameter value is path-bit 0 and it cannot be

changed.

Configuring a Routing Chains Policy

The routing chains policy file details the routing engines (and their fallback engines) used for the fabric's routing. The policy file should be composed of one or more paragraphs which defines an engine (or a fallback engine). Each paragraph should begin with the line 'unicast-step' and end with the line 'end-unicast-step'.

For example:

```
unicast-step
…routing engine qualifiers…
end-unicast-step
```

Routing Engine Qualifiers

> **Note**
>
> Unlike unicast-step and end-unicast-step which do not require a colon, all qualifiers must end with a colon (':'). Also – a colon is a predefined mark that must not be used inside qualifier values. An inclusion of a colon in the qualifier values will result in the policy's failure.

Table 65: Routing Engine Qualifiers

Parameter	Description	Example
id	'id' is mandatory. Without an id qualifier for each engine, the policy fails. • Legal values – size_t value (0 is illegal).	is: 1

Parameter	Description	Example
	• The engines in the policy chain are set according to an ascending id order, so it is highly crucial to verify that the id that is given to the engines match the order in which you would like the engines to be set.	
engine	This is a mandatory qualifier that describes the routing algorithm used within this unicast step. Currently, on the first phase of routing chains, legal values are minhop/ftree/updn.	engine: minhop
use	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to describe the usage of this unicast step. If undefined, an empty string is used as a default.	use: ftree routing for cluster 1
config	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define a separate opensm config file for a specific unicast step. If undefined, all parameters are taken from main opensm configuration file.	config: /etc/config/opensm2.cfg
topology	Define the topology that this engine uses. • Legal value – id of an existing topology that is defined in topologies policy (or zero that represents the entire fabric and not a specific topology). • Default value – If unspecified, a routing engine will relate to the entire fabric (as if topology zero was defined). • Notice: The first routing engine (the engine with the lowest id) MUST be configured with topology: 0 (entire fabric) or else, the routing chain algorithm will fail.	topology: 1
fallback-to	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define the current unicast step as a fallback to another unicast step. This can be done by defining the id of the unicast step that this step is a fallback to. • If undefined, the current unicast step is not a fallback. • If the value of this qualifier is a non-existent engine id, this step will be ignored.	-

Parameter	Description	Example
	• A fallback step is meaningless if the step it is a fallback to did not fail. • It is impossible to define a fallback to a fallback step (such definition will be ignored)	
path-bit	This is an optional qualifier that enables one to define a specific lid offset to be used by the current unicast step. Setting lmc > 0 in main opensm configuration file is a prerequisite for assigning specific path-bit for the routing engine. Default value is 0 (if path-bit is not specified)	Path-bit: 1

Dump Files per Routing Engine

Each routing engine on the chain will dump its own data files if the appropriate log_flags is set (for instance 0x43).

- The files that are dumped by each engine are:
    - opensm-lid-matrix.dump
    - opensm-lfts.dump
    - opensm.fdbs
    - opensm-subnet.lst

These files should contain the relevant data for each engine topology.

> **Note**
>
> sl2vl and mcfdbs files are dumped only once for the entire fabric and NOT by every routing engine.

- Each engine concatenates its ID and routing algorithm name in its dump files names, as follows:

    - opensm-lid-matrix.2.minhop.dump
    - opensm.fdbs.3.ftree
    - opensm-subnet.4.updn.lst
- In case that a fallback routing engine is used, both the routing engine that failed and the fallback engine that replaces it, dump their data.

If, for example, engine 2 runs ftree and it has a fallback engine with 3 as its id that runs minhop, one should expect to find 2 sets of dump files, one for each engine:

- opensm-lid-matrix.2.ftree.dump
- opensm-lid-matrix.3.minhop.dump
- opensm.fdbs.2.ftree
- opensm.fdbs.3.munhop

Appendix: Security Features

SA Enhanced Trust Model (SAETM)

Standard SA has a concept of trust-based requests on the SA_Key that is part of each SA MAD. A **trusted request** is when the SA_Key value is not equal to zero but equals the SA configured value, while an **untrusted request** is when the SA_Key value equals zero in the request. If a request has a non-zero SA_Key value that is different from the configured SA key, it will be dropped and reported.

When SAETM is enabled, the SA limits the set of untrusted requests allowed. Untrusted requests that are not allowed according to SAETM will be silently dropped (for the set of untrusted requests allowed, see the following section below).

SAETM feature is disabled by default. To enable it, set the sa_enhanced_trust_model parameter to TRUE.

Additional SAETM Configuration Parameters

Parameter	Description
sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec	Defines whether to allow GUIDInfoRecord as part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests allowed (see section below).
sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf	Defines whether to drop GUIDInfoRecord from non-physical ports (see section below).
sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests	Defines the behavior for proxy requests (see section below).
sa_etm_max_num_mcgs/ sa_etm_max_num_srvcs/ sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	Defines the registration limits in SAETM (see section below).

Set of Untrusted SA Requests Allowed

The following table lists the untrusted requests allowed when SAETM is enabled:

Request	Request Type
MCMemberRecord	Get/Set/Delete
PathRecord	Get
PathRecord	GetTable (only if both destination and source are specified (e,g. only point to point))
ServiceRecord	Get/Set/Delete
ClassPortInfo	Get
InformInfo	Set (for non-SM security traps)
GUIDInfoRecord	Set/Delete – this request can only be part of this set depending on the values of sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec and sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf – see elaboration below.

When sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec is set to FALSE (and SAETM is enabled), the SA will drop GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete untrusted requests.

When sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf is set to FALSE (and SAETM is enabled), the SA will drop GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete requests from non-physical ports.

In case sa_etm_allow_untrusted_guidinfo_rec=FALSE, GUIDInfoRecord Set/Delete requests will become part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests allowed. Note that if

sa_etm_allow_guidinfo_rec_by_vf=FALSE, the requests will only be allowed from physical ports.

Proxy SA Requests

SA modification request (SET/DELETE) is identified as a proxy operation when the port corresponding with the requester source address (SLID from LRH/SGID from GRH) is diffident than the port for which the request applies:

- For MCMemberRecord, when the MCMemberRecord.PortGID field does not match the requester address
- For ServiceRecord, when the ServiceRecord.ServiceGID field does not match requester address
- For the GUIDInfoRecord, when the LID field in the RID of the record does not match the requester address

When sa_etm_allow_untrusted_proxy_requests is set to FALSE and SAETM is enabled, untrusted proxy requests will be dropped.

Registration Limits

When any of sa_etm_max_num_mcgs, sa_etm_max_num_srvcs or sa_etm_max_num_event_subs parameters is set to 0, the number of this parameter's registrations can be unlimited. When the parameter's value is different than 0, attempting to exceed the maximum number of registrations will result in the request being silently dropped. Consequently, the requester and request info will be logged, and an event will be generated for the Activity Manager.

The following parameters control the maximum number of registrations:

Parameter	Description
sa_etm_max_num_mcgs	Maximum number of multicast groups per port/vport that can be registered.
sa_etm_max_num_srvcs	Maximum number of service records per port/vport that can be registered.

Parameter	Description
sa_etm_max_num_event_subs	Maximum number of event subscriptions (InformInfo) per port/vport that can be registered.

SAETM Logging

When requesting an operation that is not part of the SAETM set of untrusted requests, it will be silently dropped and eventually written to the SM log.

The logging of the dropped MADs is repressed to not overload the OpenSM log. If the request that needs to be dropped was received from the same requester many times consecutively, OpenSM logs it only if the request number is part of the following sequence:

0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200... (similar to the trap log repression).

SGID Spoofing

SA can validate requester addresses by comparing the SLID and SGID of the incoming request. SA determines the requester port by the SLID and SGID field of the request. SGID spoofing is when the SGID and SLID do not match.

When sa_check_sgid_spoofing parameter is enabled, SA checks for SGID spoofing in every request that includes GRH, unless the SLID belongs to a router port in that same request. In case the request SGID does not match its SLID, the request will be dropped. The default value of this parameter is TRUE.

M_Key Authentication

M_Key Authentication Enablement

In order to enable M_Key authentication in the InfiniBand fabric, the following parameters must be set in opensm.conf:

Argument	Value	Description
m_key	64-bit integer Default: 0	The value must be set to some random number.

Argument	Value	Description
m_key_protection	0-2 Default: 0	• 0 – weakest level of protection SubnGet(*) shall succeeds for any key in the MADHeader:M_Key and SubnGetResp(PortInfo) shall return the contents of the PortInfo:M_Key component. SubnSet(*) and SubnTrapRepress(*) shall fail if MADHeader:M_Key does not match the PortInfo:M_Key component in the port. • 1 SubnGet(*) shall succeed for any key in the MADHeader:M_Key and SubnGetResp(PortInfo) shall return the contents of the PortInfo:M_Key component set to zero if MADHeader:M_Key does not match the PortInfo:M_Key component in the port. SubnSet(*) and SubnTrapRepress(*) shall fail if MADHeader: M_Key does not match the PortInfo:M_Key component in the port. • 2 SubnGet(*), SubnSet(*), and SubnTrapRepress(*) shall fail if MADHeader:M_Key does not match the PortInfo:M_Key component in the port.
m_key_lease_period	0-65535 Default: 0	The lease period used for the M_Key on this subnet in seconds. Recommended value is 60 seconds.
m_key_lookup	TRUE/FALSE Default: FALSE	Must be enabled when M_key is non-zero

M_Key Per Port

This feature increases protection on the fabric as a unique M_Key is generated and set for each HCA, router, or switch port.

OpenSM calculates an M_Key per port by performing a hash function on the port GUID of the device and the M_Key configured in opensm.conf.

To enable M_Key per port, set the parameter below in addition to the parameters listed in the previous section:

```
m_key_per_port TRUE
```

Once enabled, OpenSM forces the values of the following parameters:

```
m_key 0x1 (unless configured to non-zero value)
m_key_protection to 2 (unless configured to 3)
m_key_lookup to TRUE
```

Subnet Manager Protection

To protect UFM subnet manager from a hostile SM that may be enabled in the fabric, the SM_Key parameter must be set to some random value in addition to the M_Key protection described before:

```
sm_key <random_64b_integer>
```

Once a hostile SM is detected and queried by UFM SM, UFM SM compares the SM_Key provided by the hostile SM to the SM_Key configured in UFM opensm.conf.

As UFM SM_Key is a random 64-bit number, there is a high probability that the SM_Key provided by hostile SM will not match the UFM SM_Key.

As a result UFM SM, ignores hostile SMs and reports them in opensm.log and the syslog.

Example from opensm.log:

```
ERR 2F18: Got SM <direct_path_to_the_hostile_SM_node> with sm_key
<hostile_SM_KEY> that doesn't match our local sm_key. Ignoring
SMInfo.
```

Example from syslog:

```
Found remote SM <direct_path_to_the_remote_SM> with non-matching
sm_key
```

Appendix: SM Default Files

The SM default files are located under the following paths:

- Default SM configuration file - /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/opensm.conf
- Default node name map file - /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/ib-node-name-map
- Default partition configuration file - /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/partitions.conf
- Default QOS policy configuration file - /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/qos-policy.conf
- Default prefix routes file - /opt/ufm/files/conf/opensm/prefix-routes.conf
- Default SM log - /opt/ufm/files/log/opensm.log

Appendix: Supported Port Counters and Events

Port counters and events are available in the following views:

- **Events** and **Port Counters** area, at the bottom of the UFM window
- **Error** window (Error tab) in the **Manage Devices** tab
- In the **New Monitoring Session** window, in the **Monitor** tab, when clicking **Create New Session**
- **Event Log** in the **Log** tab (click Show Event Log)

InfiniBand Port Counters

The following tables list and describe the port counters and events currently supported:

- InfiniBand Port Counters
- Calculated Port Counters

Table 57: InfiniBand Port Counters

Counter	Description
Xmit Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, transmitted on all VLs from the port, including all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC, and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.
Rcv Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, received on all VLs at the port. All octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC are excluded and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. When the received packet length exceeds the maximum allowed packet length specified in C7-45: the counter may include all data octets exceeding this limit. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.
Xmit Packets	Total number of packets transmitted on all VLs from the port, including packets with errors and excluding link packets.
Rcv Packets	Total number of packets, including packets containing errors and excluding link packets, received from all VLs on the port.
Rcv Errors	Total number of packets containing errors that were received on the port including: • Local physical errors (ICRC, VCRC, LPCRC, and all physical errors that cause entry into the BAD PACKET or BAD PACKET DISCARD states of the packet receiver state machine) • Malformed data packet errors (LVer, length, VL) • Malformed link packet errors (operand, length, VL) • Packets discarded due to buffer overrun (overflow)
Xmit Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port when the port is down or congested for the following reasons: • Output port is not in the active state • Packet length has exceeded NeighborMTU • Switch Lifetime Limit exceeded

Counter	Description
	• Switch HOQ Lifetime Limit exceeded, including packets discarded while in VLStalled State.
Symbol Errors	Total number of minor link errors detected on one or more physical lanes.
Link Error Recovery	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
Link Error Downed	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.
Local Integrity Error	The number of times that the count of local physical errors exceeded the threshold specified by LocalPhyErrors;
Rcv Remote Physical Error	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
Xmit Constraint Error	Total number of packets not transmitted from the switch physical port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Rcv Constraint Error	Total number of packets received on the switch physical port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Excess Buffer Overrun Error	The number of times that OverrunErrors consecutive flow control update periods occurred, each having at least one overrun error
Rcv Switch Relay Error	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded when they could not be forwarded by the switch relay for the following reasons: • DLID mapping • VL mapping • Looping (output port = input port)
VL15 Dropped	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped because of resource limitations (e.g., lack of buffers) in the port

Counter	Description
XmitWait	The number of ticks during which the port selected by PortSelect had data to transmit but no data was sent during the entire tick because of insufficient credits or of lack of arbitration.

Table 58: InfiniBand Calculated Port Counters

Counter	Description
Normalized XmitData	Effective port bandwidth utilization in % XmitData incremental/ Link Capacity
Normalized Congested Bandwidth	Amount of bandwidth that was suppressed due to congestion (XmitWait incremental/ Time) * Link Capacity Separate counters are used for Tier 4 ports and for the rest of the ports.
Normalized XmitWait	Congestion in relation to packets transmitted over the link XmitWait incremental / XmitPackets incremental This event is calculated only for the port directly connected to receiving hosts. Separate counters are used for Tier 4 ports and for the rest of the ports.

Supported Traps and Events

Device events are listed as VDM or CDM in the *Source* column of the Events table in the UFM GUI. For information about defining event policy, see Configuring Event Management.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
116	Port Xmit Discards	1	1	Minor	200

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
117	Port Xmit Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200
120	Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	1	1	Minor	100
121	VL15 Dropped	1	1	Minor	50

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
118	Port Receive Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200
145	System Image GUID changed	1	0	Info	1
115	Port Receive Switch Relay Errors	1	1	Minor	9999
256	Bad M_Key	1	0	Minor	1
257	Bad P_Key	1	0	Minor	1

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
258	Bad Q_Key	1	0	Minor	1
259	Bad P_Key Switch External Port	1	0	Critical	1
64	GID Address In Service	1	0	Info	1
65	GID Address Out of Service	1	0	Warning	1
66	New MCast Group Created	1	0	Info	1
67	MCast Group Deleted	1	0	Info	1
328	Link is Up	1	0	Info	1
328	Link is Down	1	0	Warning	1
144	Capability Mask Modified	0	0	Info	1

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
602	UFM Server Failover	1	1	Critical	1
391	Switch Module Removed	1	0	Info	1
331	Node is Down	1	0	Warning	1
332	Node is Up	1	0	Info	1
907	Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1
908	Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1
370	Gateway Ethernet Link State Changed	1	0	Warning	1
371	Gateway Re-register Event Received	1	0	Warning	1
372	Number of Gateways is Changed	1	0	Warning	1
373	Gateway will be Rebooted	1	0	Warning	1
374	Gateway Reloading Finished	1	0	Info	1
110	Symbol Error	1	1	Warning	200
111	Link Error Recovery	1	1	Minor	1
112	Link Downed	1	1	Critical	1
113	Port Receive Errors	1	1	Minor	5

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
114	Port Receive Remote Physical Errors	1	0	Minor	5
119	Local Link Integrity Errors	1	1	Minor	5
122	Congested Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	10
131	Non-optimal link width (1X instead of 4X)	1	1	Minor	1
132	Non-optimal link width (1X or 4X instead of 12X)	1	1	Minor	1
701	Non-optimal Link Speed	1	1	Minor	1
140	Excessive Buffer Overrun Threshold Reached	1	0	Minor	1

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
141	Flow Control Update Watchdog Timer Expired	1	0	Warning	1
392	Module Temperature Threshold Reached	1	0	Info	40
350	Environment Added	1	0	Info	1
351	Environment Removed	1	0	Info	1
306	Logical Server Added	1	0	Info	1
307	Logical Server Removed	1	0	Info	1
352	Network Added	1	0	Info	1
353	Network Removed	1	0	Info	1
340	Network Interface Added	1	0	Info	1
341	Network Interface Removed	1	0	Info	1
313	Compute Resource Allocated	1	0	Info	1
312	Compute Resource Released	1	0	Info	1
317	Logical Server Compute Resource is Up	1	1	Warning	1
316	Logical Server Compute Resource is Down	1	1	Critical	1

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
301	Logical Server State Changed	1	0	Info	1
302	Logical Server State Change Failed	1	0	Minor	1
308	Logical Server Resources Allocated	1	0	Info	1
314	Logical Server Additional Resources Allocated	1	0	Info	1
315	Logical Server Resources Released	1	0	Info	1
336	Port Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1
337	Port Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1
338	Device Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1
339	Device Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1
385	Switch FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1
386	Switch SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1
381	Switch Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1
388	Host FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
389	Host SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1
383	Host Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1
502	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1
909	Director Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1
910	Director Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1
911	Module Temperature Low Threshold Reached	1	1	Warning	60
912	Module Temperature High Threshold Reached	1	1	Critical	60
913	Module High Voltage	1	1	Warning	10
914	Module High Current	1	1	Warning	10
394	Module Status FAULT	1	1	Critical	1
545	SM is not responding	1	1	Critical	1
915	BER_ERROR	1	1	Critical	1e-8
916	BER_WARNING	1	1	Warning	1e-13
1300	SM_SAKEY_VIOLATION	1	1	Warning	
1301	SM_SGID_SPOOFED	1	1	Warning	
1302	SM_RATE_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning	
1303	SM_MULTICAST_GROUPS_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning	
1304	SM_SERVICES_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning	

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold
1305	SM_EVENT_SUBSCRIPTION_LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning	
1500	New cable detected	1	0	Info	1
1502	Cable detected in a new location	1	0	Warning	1
1503	Duplicate Cable Detected	1	0	Critical	1

Appendix: Used Ports

The following is the list of ports used by the UFM Server for internal and external communication:

Port	Purpose
80(tcp), 443(tcp)	Used by WS clients (Apache Web Server)
694(udp)	Used by Heartbeat – communication between UFM Primary and Standby server
3307(tcp)	Used for internal UFM Server communication with MySQL process
2222(tcp)	User for SSH debug console (optional. By default, this port is not used by the UFM server)
8000(udp)	Used for UFM server listening for REST API requests (redirected by Apache web server)
6306(udp)	Used for Multicast requests – communication with latest UFM Agents
8005(udp)	Used as UFM monitoring listening port
8088(tcp)	Used for UFM server listening for SOAP API requests (redirected by Apache web server)
8089(tcp)	Used for internal communication between UFM server and MonitoirngHistoryEngine
3308 (tcp)	Used for communication between MonitoirngHistoryEngine and MonitoringHistory mysql server
8888(tcp)	Used by DRBD – communication between UFM Primary and Standby server

Port	Purpose
15800(tcp)	Used for communication with legacy UFM Agents on Mellanox Grid Director DDR switches
8081(tcp), 8082(tcp)	Used for internal communication with Subnet Manager

Appendix – Differences Between UFM Licenses

UFM Licenses include three types:

- Standard License
- Advanced License
- Evaluation License

Both UFM Standard and Advanced are permanent licenses.

UFM Evaluation license, however, is a trial version of the software which offers the user the opportunity to evaluate the product throughout a limited amount of time.

To view the license type of UFM, do the following:

1. Click "About" in the main pane.

   The license type in the About window is listed under Key Details.

UFM Advanced Features

The following features are available only with UFM Advanced License:

- Monitoring History
- Monitoring Templates
- SNMP Traps to 3rd Party Systems
- Scriptable Alert Actions

- Multicast Routing Optimizations
- User Authorization Management
- Extensible Model
- Multi-Site Monitoring Portal
- Software Development Kit

Appendix – Supported Port Counters and Events

Port counters and events are available in the following views:

- **Events** and **Port Counters** area, at the bottom of the UFM window
- **Error** window (Error tab) in the **Manage Devices** tab
- In the **New Monitoring Session** window, in the **Monitor** tab, when clicking **Create New Session**
- **Event Log** in the **Log** tab (click Show Event Log)

InfiniBand Port Counters

The following tables list and describe the port counters and events currently supported:

- InfiniBand Port Counters
- Calculated Port Counters

InfiniBand Port Counters	
Counter	Description
Xmit Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, transmitted on all VLs from the port, including all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC, and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.

InfiniBand Port Counters	
Rcv Data (in bytes)	Total number of data octets, divided by 4, received on all VLs at the port. All octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and the VCRC are excluded and may include packets containing errors. All link packets are excluded. When the received packet length exceeds the maximum allowed packet length specified in C7-45: the counter may include all data octets exceeding this limit. Results are reported as a multiple of four octets.
Xmit Packets	Total number of packets transmitted on all VLs from the port, including packets with errors and excluding link packets.
Rcv Packets	Total number of packets, including packets containing errors and excluding link packets, received from all VLs on the port.
Rcv Errors	Total number of packets containing errors that were received on the port including: • Local physical errors (ICRC, VCRC, LPCRC, and all physical errors that cause entry into the BAD PACKET or BAD PACKET DISCARD states of the packet receiver state machine) • Malformed data packet errors (LVer, length, VL) • Malformed link packet errors (operand, length, VL) • Packets discarded due to buffer overrun (overflow)
Xmit Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port when the port is down or congested for the following reasons: • Output port is not in the active state • Packet length has exceeded NeighborMTU • Switch Lifetime Limit exceeded • Switch HOQ Lifetime Limit exceeded, including packets discarded while in VLStalled State.
Symbol Errors	Total number of minor link errors detected on one or more physical lanes.
Link Error Recovery	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
Link Error Downed	Total number of times the Port Training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.
Local Integrity Error	The number of times that the count of local physical errors exceeded the threshold specified by LocalPhyErrors;

InfiniBand Port Counters	
Rcv Remote Physical Error	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
Xmit Constraint Error	Total number of packets not transmitted from the switch physical port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Rcv Constraint Error	Total number of packets received on the switch physical port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check or IP version check
Excess Buffer Overrun Error	The number of times that OverrunErrors consecutive flow control update periods occurred, each having at least one overrun error
Rcv Switch Relay Error	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded when they could not be forwarded by the switch relay for the following reasons: • DLID mapping • VL mapping • Looping (output port = input port)
VL15 Dropped	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped because of resource limitations (e.g., lack of buffers) in the port
XmitWait	The number of ticks during which the port selected by PortSelect had data to transmit but no data was sent during the entire tick because of insufficient credits or of lack of arbitration.

InfiniBand Calculated Port Counters	
Counter	Description
Normalized XmitData	Effective port bandwidth utilization in % XmitData incremental/ Link Capacity

InfiniBand Calculated Port Counters	
Normalized Congested Bandwidth	Amount of bandwidth that was suppressed due to congestion (XmitWait incremental/ Time) * Link Capacity Separate counters are used for Tier 4 ports and for the rest of the ports.
Normalized XmitWait	Congestion in relation to packets transmitted over the link XmitWait incremental / XmitPackets incremental This event is calculated only for the port directly connected to receiving hosts. Separate counters are used for Tier 4 ports and for the rest of the ports.

Supported Traps and Events

Device events are listed as VDM or CDM in the *Source* column of the Events table in the UFM GUI. For information about defining event policy, see Configuring Event Management.

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
116	Port Xmit Discards	1	1	Minor	200	300	Port	Comı Error
117	Port Xmit Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200	300	Port	Comı Error

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
120	Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	1	1	Minor	100	300	Port	Comı Error
121	VL15 Dropped	1	1	Minor	50	300	Port	Comı Error
118	Port Receive Constraint Errors	1	1	Minor	200	300	Port	Comı Error
145	System Image GUID changed	1	0	Info	1	300	Port	Comı Error
115	Port Receive Switch Relay Errors	1	1	Minor	9999	300	Port	Fabri Conf

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
256	Bad M_Key	1	0	Minor	1	300	Port	Fabri Conf
257	Bad P_Key	1	0	Minor	1	300	Port	Fabri Conf
258	Bad Q_Key	1	0	Minor	1	300	Port	Fabri Conf
259	Bad P_Key Switch External Port	1	0	Critical	1	300	Port	Fabri Conf

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
64	GID Address In Service	1	0	Info	1	300	Port	Fabri Notif
65	GID Address Out of Service	1	0	Warning	1	300	Port	Fabri Notif
66	New MCast Group Created	1	0	Info	1	300	Port	Fabri Notif
67	MCast Group Deleted	1	0	Info	1	300	Port	Fabri Notif
328	Link is Up	1	0	Info	1	0	Link	Fabri
328	Link is Down	1	0	Warning	1	0	Link	Fabri
144	Capability Mask Modified	0	0	Info	1	300	Port	Fabri Notif
602	UFM Server Failover	1	1	Critical	1	0	Site	Fabri Notif
391	Switch Module Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Fabri Notif
331	Node is Down	1	0	Warning	1	0	Site	Fabri
332	Node is Up	1	0	Info	1	300	Site	Fabri
907	Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Site	Fabri
908	Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	300	Site	Fabri
370	Gateway Ethernet Link State Changed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Gateway	Gate
371	Gateway Reregister Event Received	1	0	Warning	1	0	Gateway	Gate
372	Number of Gateways Changed	1	0	Warning	1	0	Gateway	Gate
373	Gateway will	1	0	Warning	1	0	Gateway	Gate

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
	be Rebooted							
374	Gateway Reloading Finished	1	0	Info	1	0	Gateway	Gate
110	Symbol Error	1	1	Warning	200	300	Port	Hard
111	Link Error Recovery	1	1	Minor	1	300	Port	Hard
112	Link Downed	1	1	Critical	1	300	Port	Hard
113	Port Receive Errors	1	1	Minor	5	300	Port	Hard
114	Port Receive Remote Physical Errors	1	0	Minor	5	300	Port	Hard
119	Local Link Integrity Errors	1	1	Minor	5	300	Port	Hard

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
122	Congested Bandwidth (%) Threshold Reached	1	1	Minor	10	300	Port	Hard
131	Non-optimal link width (1X instead of 4X)	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hard
132	Non-optimal link width (1X or 4X instead of 12X)	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hard
701	Non-optimal Link Speed	1	1	Minor	1	0	Port	Hard
140	Excessive Buffer Overrun Threshold Reached	1	0	Minor	1	300	Port	Hard
141	Flow Control Update Watchdog Timer Expired	1	0	Warning	1	300	Port	Hard
392	Module Temperature	1	0	Info	40	0	Module	Hard

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
	Threshold Reached							
350	Environment Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Env	Logic
351	Environment Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Env	Logic
306	Logical Server Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
307	Logical Server Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
352	Network Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Network	Logic
353	Network Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Network	Logic
340	Network Interface Added	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
341	Network Interface Removed	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
313	Compute Resource Allocated	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
312	Compute Resource Released	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
317	Logical Server Compute Resource is Up	1	1	Warning	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
316	Logical Server Compute Resource is Down	1	1	Critical	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
301	Logical Server State Changed	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
302	Logical Server State Change Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Logical Server	Logic

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
308	Logical Server Resources Allocated	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
314	Logical Server Additional Resources Allocated	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
315	Logical Server Resources Released	1	0	Info	1	0	Logical Server	Logic
336	Port Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Main
337	Port Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Main
338	Device Action Succeeded	1	0	Info	1	0	Port	Main
339	Device Action Failed	1	0	Minor	1	0	Port	Main
385	Switch FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Main
386	Switch SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Main
381	Switch Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	0	Switch	Main
388	Host FW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Main
389	Host SW Upgrade Started	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Main
383	Host Upgrade Failed	1	0	Info	1	0	Computer	Main
502	Device Upgrade Finished	1	0	Info	1	300	Device	Main
909	Director Switch is Down	1	1	Critical	1	300	Site	Fabri

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
910	Director Switch is Up	1	1	Info	1	0	Site	Fabri
911	Module Temperature Low Threshold Reached	1	1	Warning	60	300	Module	Hard
912	Module Temperature High Threshold Reached	1	1	Critical	60	300	Module	Hard
913	Module High Voltage	1	1	Warning	10	420	Switch	Modu
914	Module High Current	1	1	Warning	10	420	Switch	Modu
394	Module Status FAULT	1	1	Critical	1	420	Switch	Modu
545	SM is not responding	1	1	Critical	1	300	Grid	Main
915	BER_ERROR	1	1	Critical	1e-8	420	Port	Hard
916	BER_WARNING	1	1	Warning	1e-13	420	Port	Hard
1300	SM_SAKEY_ VIOLATION	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif
1301	SM_SGID_SPOOFED	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif
1302	SM_RATE_LIMIT_ EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif
1303	SM_MULTICAST_ GROUPS_LIMIT_ EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif
1304	SM_SERVICES_ LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif

Alarm ID	Alarm Name	To Log	Alarm	Default Severity	Default Threshold	Default TTL	Related Object	Cate
1305	SM_EVENT_ SUBSCRIPTION_ LIMIT_EXCEEDED	1	1	Warning		5300	Port	Fabri Notif
1500	New cable detected	1	0	Info	1	0	Link	Hard
1502	Cable detected in a new location	1	0	Warning	1	0	Link	Hard
1503	Duplicate Cable Detected	1	0	Critical	1	0	Link	Hard

Appendix - rest-rdma Plugin

rest-rdma is a utility to send REST requests over IB to the UFM server. rest-rdma is distributed as a docker container that could serve as server and as client.

Deployment Server

Deploy Plugin on UFM Appliance

1. Log into your UFM as admin.
2. Enter config mode. Run:

```
enable
config terminal
```

> **Note**
>
> Make sure that UFM is running with `show ufm status`. If UFM is down then run with `ufm start`.

3. Ensure that rest-rdma plugin is disabled with `show ufm plugin` command
4. Pull the plugin container with `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`
5. Run `ufm plugin rest-rdma add tag [version]` to enable the plugin
6. Check that plugin is up and running with `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`

Deploy Plugin on Bare Metal Server

1. Verify that ufm is installed and running
2. Pull image from docker hub:

   `docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`

3. To load image run:

   `/opt/ufm/scripts/manage_ufm_plugins.py add -p rest-rdma`

Deployment Client

To pull image from docker hub:

`docker pull mellanox/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma:[version]`

To start container as client (on any host in the same fabric as UFM server) run:

```
docker run -d --network=host --privileged --name=ufm-plugin-rest-
rdma --rm -v /tmp/ibdiagnet:/tmp/ibdiagnet mellanox/ufm-plugin-
rest-rdma:[version] client
```

To check that plugin is up and running run:

`docker ps`

How to Run

Server

In server mode `ufm_rdma.py` will started automatically and will be restarted if exit. If ufm_rdma.py server is not running – enter to the docker and run the following commands to start the server:

```
 cd /opt/ufm/src/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest
./ufm_rdma.py -r server
```

Client

There are three options to run client:

> **Note**
>
> From inside the docker, using custom script from the hosting server or using docker exec command from hosting server.

1. From inside the docker:
    1. Enter to the docker using `docker exec -it ufm-plugin-rest-rdma bash`
    2. then `cd /opt/ufm/src/ufm-plugin-rest-rdma`
    3. Use `-h` help option to see available parameters

```
./ufm_rdma.py -h
```

2. From hosting server run script located at `/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh` inside docker

> **Note**
>
> that could be copied using command
>
> ```
> cp <containerId>:/opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh /host/path/target
> ```

> **Note**
>
> Example:
>
> ```
> ./ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh -u admin -p password -t simple -a GET -w ufmRest/app/ufm_version
> ```

1. To see available options run:

```
./ufm-rest-rdma_client.sh -h
```

3. From hosting server using `docker exec` command.

> **Note**
>
> To run from inside docker, run:
>
> `docker exec ufm-plugin-rest-rdma` prior to the command.

For example:

```
docker exec ufm-plugin-rest-rdma /opt/ufm/ufm-plugin-ufm-rest/src/ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p password -t simple -a GET -w ufmRest/app/ufm_version
```

Examples

> **Note**
>
> All the examples in this section are relevant for running the ufm-rest-rdma client from inside the docker.
>
> If you must run ufm-rest-rdma using the client script, all quotation marks (") must be wrapped by a backslash (\).
>
> For example, `"running_mode": "once"` must become `\"running_mode\":\"once\"`.

There are three types of user authentication flows supported by UFM and also by ufm-rest-rdma utility

Username/Password Authentication

```
to get UFM version
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p password -t simple -a GET -w ufmRest/app/ufm_version

to get ibdiagnet run result
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -u admin -p password -t ibdiagnet -a POST -w ufmRest/reports/ibdiagnetPeriodic -l '{"general": {"name":
```

```
"IBDiagnet_CMD_1234567890_199_88", "location": "local",
"running_mode": "once"}, "command_flags": {"--pc": ""}}'
```

Client Certificate Authentication

```
need to pass path to client certificate file and name of UFM
server machine:
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -t simple -a GET -w
ufmRest/resources/modules -d /path/to/certificate/file/ufm-
client.pfx -s ufm.azurehpc.core.azure-test.net
```

> **Note**
>
> Client certificate file should be located INSIDE docker container.

Token Authentication

```
need to pass it for authentication
./ufm_rdma.py -r client -k OGUY7TwLvTmFkXyTkcsEWD9KKNvq6f -t
simple -a GET -w ufmRestV3/app/ufm_version
```

> **Note**

Token could be generated using UFM UI.

Note

If a token is used for client authentication, `ufmRestV3` must be used.

Typography and Related Documents

Typography

The following table describes typographical conventions in Mellanox documentation. All terms refer to isolated terms within body text or regular table text unless otherwise mentioned in the Notes column.

Term, Construct, Text Block	Example	Notes
File name, pathname	*/opt/ufm/conf/gv.cfg*	
Console session (code)	-> flashClear <CR>	Complete sample line or block. Comprises both input and output. The code can also be shaded.
Linux shell prompt	#	The "#" character stands for the Linux shell prompt.
Mellanox CLI admin mode	Switch #	Mellanox CLI admin mode
String	< > or []	Strings in < > or [ ] are descriptions of what will actually be shown on the screen, for example, the contents of <your ip> could be 192.168.1.1
Management Web UI label, item name	New Network, New Environment	Management Web UI labels and item names appear in bold, whether or not

Term, Construct, Text Block	Example	Notes
		the name is explicitly displayed (for example, buttons and icons).
User text entered into Manager, e.g., to assign as the name of a logical object	"Env1", "Network1"	Note the quotes. The text entered does not include the quotes.

Related Documentation

For additional information, see the following documents:

Document Title	Doc Number
Mellanox UFM User Manual for InfiniBand	DOC-00600
Mellanox UFM Quick Start Guide for InfiniBand	LIT-00056
Mellanox UFM End User License Agreement for InfiniBand	LIT-00052
Mellanox UFM SOAP SDK Tools and Examples for InfiniBand	DOC-01009
Mellanox UFM REST SDK Tools and Examples for InfiniBand	MLNX-15-52418
Mellanox UFM API Guide for InfiniBand	DOC-00563
Mellanox UFM API Reference for InfiniBand	DOC-01077
Mellanox UFM REST API User Guide for InfiniBand	MLNX-15-52417
Mellanox UFM Multi-Site Portal User Manual	4134
MLNX-OS User Manual	N/A

Document Revision History

Release	Date	Description
6.19.4	July 3, 2025	Updated: • Installation Notes • Bug Fixes in This Release • Known Issues in This Release
6.19.3	Feb 28, 2025	• Updated the MFT version to 4.30.1-113 in the Installation Notes • Added #3998380 to Bug Fixes in This Release
6.19.0	Feb 5, 2025	Added bug fix # 4134203 to Bug Fixes in This Release
	Nov 7, 2024	Updated: • Changes and New Features • Bug Fixes in This Release • Known Issues in This Release • Installation Notes • Installing UFM Server Software - Updated the Prerequisites for UFM Server Software Bare Metal Installation, removed RedHat 7 and Ubuntu 18 • Installing UFM on Bare Metal Server - High Availability Mode - Updated instructions to include the resource-agents-extra driver • UFM Server Health Monitoring - Added "`PluginIsRunningTest`" test • Devices Window - Added Open Terminal and Open Webpage • Threshold-Crossing Events Reference - Added two events: 1609 and 1610 • Telemetry - User-Defined Sessions - Updated screenshots and added XDR Per-Plane Zoom-In • Fabric Validation Tab - Updated tests table • Telemetry - Added instructions on how to manage UFM Telemetry via the UTM plugin • Events & Alarms - Added SM Configuration Events • IB Link Resiliency Plugin

Release	Date	Description
		• UFM Light Plugin • Plugins Bundle - Added the IB Link Resiliency plugin as part of the default bundle • Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events- Updated event IDs# 331, 332, 907, 908, 909, 910, 912 • Appendix – UFM Subnet Manager Default Properties Added: • Plugins Changes and New Features that includes plugin version and newly introduced features and changes • Setting Up SSL and CA Certificates in UFM • Enabling UFM Telemetry Manager Plugin • Changing Maximum SSL Request Size when Using Client Certificate • XDR Per-Plane Zoom-In • Changing Telemetry Bind Address • Open Terminal and Open Webpage
6.18.0	Aug 14, 2024	Updated: • Changes and New Features • Bug Fixes in This Release • Known Issues in This Release • Installation Notes • Installing UFM Server Software - Added a note on Docker installation via SNAP on Ubuntu OSs • Data Streaming • Installing UFM on Docker Container - High Availability Mode - Added two pre-deployment requirements • REST-RDMA Plugin - Updated "Authenticated Remote ibdiagnet Request" • Topology Compare Tab and Events & Alarms - Updated screenshots • Appendix - Supported Port Counters and Events - Added 1605 and 1606 alarm IDs • Autonomous Link Maintenance (ALM) Plugin - Added "Data Filter" and "Metric Filter" ALM jobs • UFM Telemetry Manager (UTM) Plugin - Added an important note on UFM credentials, added instructions on accessing UTM API commands and "Command List" • GNMI-Telemetry Plugin Added:

Release	Date	Description
		• Excluding Unhealthy Ports from Fabric Health Report • UFM Configuration Files Based on Fabric Size • Exposing Performance Histogram Counters Plugins Bundle • UFM Plugins Management • Key Performance Indexes (KPI) Plugin • UFM Light Plugin
6.17.2	Jun 24, 2024	Added bug fix (Ref #3912416) to Bug Fixes in This Release
	Jun 26, 2024	Updated: • Upgrading UFM on Bare Metal Server • Upgrading UFM on Docker Container • GNMI-Telemetry Plugin • Fast-API Plugin
6.17.1	May 28, 2024	Updated: • Bug Fixes in This Release • Known Issues in This Release Added Fast-API Plugin
	Jun 17, 2024	• Updated the Fast-API Plugin name • Updated Enabling UFM Authentication Server

EULA, Legal Notices and 3rd Party Licenses

Legal Notice

Third-Party Licenses

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Component name	Version	Home Page
@candlefw/wick	0.8.12	https://github.c
ABSender	master-20121122	https://github.c
APBS	apbs-0.3.1	https://sourcefo
Amazon Kindle Source Code	6.2	http://www.ama

Component name	Version	Home Page
Amiga Research OS	20120217	https://aros.sou
Apache ActiveMQ	2.2.2	http://activemq.
Apache HTTP Server	1.3.7, 1.3.8	http://httpd.apa
Apache HTTP Server	2, 2.0.11, 2.0.23, 2.0.25, 2.0.26, 2.0.30, 2.0.33, 2.0.35, 2.0.36,2.0.38, 2.0.39, 2.0.40, 2.0.41, 2.0.43, 2.1.0	http://httpd.apa
Apache HTTP Server	2.0.59, 2.1.1, 2.1.10, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.1.7, 2.1.8, 2.1.9, 2.2.1, 2.2.2 2.2.12, 2.2.13, 2.2.14, 2.2.15, 2.2.16, 2.2.17, 2.2.22, 2.2.26, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.6, 2.2.7, 2.2.9, 2.3.0, 2.3.1, 2.3.4	http://httpd.apa
Apache HTTP Server	STRIKER_2_1_0_RC1	http://httpd.apa
Apache Portable Runtime	0.9.13, 0.9.15, 1.2.0, 1.2.10, 1.2.11, 1.2.12, 1.2.7, 1.2.8, 1.2.9, 1.3.0, 1.3.1, 1.3.10, 1.3.12, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 1.3.5, 1.3.7, 1.3.8, 1.3.9, 1.4.7, 1.5.1, 1.5.2; APR_1_0_RC2; JCW_0_9_5_PRE1	http://apr.apach
Apache Portable Runtime	0.9.4 APACHE_2_0_37 APACHE_2_0_40 APACHE_2_0_44 APACHE_2_0_48	http://apr.apach
Apache Portable Runtime	APU_1_0_RC1	http://apr.apach

Component name	Version	Home Page
Apache Tomcat	1.1.0, 6.0.24	http://tomcat.ap
BIND9 (Berkeley Internet Name Domain)	9.9.11	https://www.isc.
Berkeley DB	4.5.20	http://www.orac
Chromium (Google Chrome)	32.0.1700.102	http://code.goog
Cinder	v0.8.0	http://libcinder.o
Clonezilla	1.2.10	http://clonezilla.
Cron	3.0pl1	https://alioth.de
CyanogenMod - android_external_busybox	cm-10.1-M1, cm-10.1-M2	https://github.co

Component name	Version	Home Page
D-Bus	1.2.6	http://www.free
DHCP (ISC)	4.3.6	http://www.isc.o
Darik's Boot and Nuke	dban-2.0.0	http://sourcefor
Debian Games	11.04.1+repack	http://wiki.debia
FLAC - Free Lossless Audio Codec	flac-1.1.1-beta1-src	http://flac.sourc
FarGroup/FarManager	builds/3.0.2890	https://github.c
FreeBSD	5.5, 6, 9.0-BETA1, release/11.2.0,12.2, 2.2.0, 2.2.6, 5.0.0cvs	https://github.c
FreeBSD	bsd_44_lite	https://github.c
FreeBSD Ports	RELEASE_4_5_0 RELEASE_4_6_0	https://www.free

Component name	Version	Home Page
FreeNAS	0.7	https://www.free
GD	2.0.1beta, 2.0.32, 2.0.33, 2.0.34RC1, 2.0.35, 2.0.35RC5	http://www.libgd
GD	2.0.36_rc1	http://www.libgd
GLib	1.2.3, 2.14.6, 2.19.5	http://library.gno
GNU Compiler Collection	4.7.0	http://gcc.gnu.o
GNU Libtool	1.4.1	http://www.gnu.
GNU Parted	1.8.1, 2.4	http://www.gnu.
GNU Parted	2.4	http://www.gnu.
Gentoo Linux	release_1_3_17	https://www.ger
Heimdal Kerberos	heimdal-0.0n	http://www.h5l.o
HipHop Virtual Machine for PHP	HHVM-3.1.0	https://github.co

Component name	Version	Home Page
Kablink	1.1 Alpha1	https://www.kab
Less	374	http://www.gree
Less	429	http://www.gree
LineageOS	cm-10.1.0-RC1	https://lineageo
Linux Test Project	2004	https://github.c
Linux-Pam	0.59, 0.72, 0.74, 0.76, 0.99.1.0, 0.99.2.0, 0.99.4.0, 0.99.5.0, 0.99.6.1, 0.99.6.2, 1.0.0	http://www.linux
Linux-Pam	1.0.1	http://www.linux
MapServer	rel-1-0-0	http://mapserve
Merruk-Technology	2.0-20121113	http://www.mer

Component name	Version	Home Page
MinGW - Minimalist GNU for Windows	binutils-2.20	http://mingw.so
MythTV	v0.13	http://www.mytl
NFS	1.0.6	http://linux-nfs.c
Net-SNMP	5.0.9, 5.4.2.1, 5.5.2.pre1, 5.7.3, END-UCD-SNMP. Ext-5-3-cvs20050331, JBPN-CBL-1, 5.0.11.1, 5.2.2	http://www.net-
Net-SNMP	5.1.2, Ext-5-0, Ext-5-0-2, Ext-5-0-4, Ext-5-4-1-1, V4-2-patches-merge2	http://www.net-
Net-SNMP	Ext-5-0, Ext-5-0-4	http://www.net-
Net-SNMP	Ext-5-4-1-1	http://www.net-

Component name	Version	Home Page
Net-SNMP	V4-2-patches-merge2	http://www.net-
Net-SNMP	5.2.4 source code, 5.2.5 pre-releases, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 pre-releases, 5.4.2 pre-releases, 5.5, Ext-4-0-pre5, Ext-4-1-pre1, Ext-5-0-2-pre1,Ext-5-0-7-pre1, Ext-5-0-8-pre1, Ext-5-2-2rc6, Ext-5-2-pre2, Ext-5-2-pre3, Ext-5-3-pre1, Ext-5-3-pre3, Ext-5-3-pre4, Ext-5-4-1-pre1, Ext-5-4-1-pre3, Ext-5-4-pre1, Ext-5-4-pre1, Ext-5-4-pre4, Ext-5-5-pre1, Ext-5-5-pre2, Ext-5-5-pre3, Ext-5-5-rc1, Ext-5-5-rc3, 5.3.0.1. 5.8.1.pre1, 5.8.1.pre2	http://www.net-
NetBSD	1.1, 1.5, 2	http://www.netb
OpenFabrics Enterprise Distribution - OFED	1.2, 1.5, 3.3.2018	https://www.ope
OpenFabrics Enterprise Distribution - OFED	3.1.8	https://www.ope
OpenLDAP	2.4.44	http://www.oper

Component name	Version	Home Page
OpenSSH	5.3p1, 7.4p1,7.7, 7.7p1, 7.8, 7.8p1, 7.9, 7.9p1, 8.0p1, pre-reorder	http://www.oper
OpenSSH	7.2p2, 7.6p1	http://www.oper
OpenWrt	12.09, 14.07	http://openwrt.c
PCRE	7.1, 7.4, 7.6	http://www.pcre
PCRE	4, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8	http://www.pcre
PHP	MERGE_FROM_NEW_LOOK_2001_TAG_1	http://svn.php.n
PortableApps.com	WinMerge 2.10.0 , 2.6.12Source	http://portablea
Python programming language	v2.4a2	https://www.pyt
Qualcomm Kernel Tree for MSM/QSD family and Android 4.4	ath-201808291719	https://www.coc
TACACS+ client library and PAM module	1.2.10, 1.2.9	https://sourcefc
Stephane-D/SGDK	V1.62	https://github.c
TACACS+ client library and PAM module	1.3.2	https://sourcefc

Component name	Version	Home Page
Tarifa	Tarifa019.tar	http://sourcefor
Tcl/Tk	8.1.1	http://www.tcl.tl
Tecla Library	1.2.3, 1.4.0, 1.4.1, 1.5.0, 1.6.0, 1.6.2	http://www.astr
The GWARE Project	2.10.2	http://sourcefor
TizenRT	1.1_Public_Release	https://github.c
UC-7402.7408.7410.7420-LX Plus Source	20100210	http://www.mox
WinMerge	2.11.1.7	https://winmerg
XAMPP	1.4.5, 1.6.4	https://www.apa
XAMPP	1.6.4	https://www.apa
XQilla	1.1.0	http://xqilla.sour
YaST	broken/svn/openSUSE-9_3	http://opensuse
Zile (Zile is Lossy Emacs)	1.4, 1.5, 1.5.2, 1.5.3, 1.6, 1.6.1, 1.6.2	http://zile.source

Component name	Version	Home Page
afwall	V2.6.0.1, v2.8.0, v2.9.0, v2.9.1, v2.9.4	https://github.c
alcatel	20	http://www.alcat
alcatel	4/18/2012, 20120601, 918	http://www.alcat
appweb	3.0B.0-0	http://code.goo
asuswrt-merlin	376.48, 376.48, 380.62	https://github.c
asuswrt-merlin	378.51, 380.62	https://github.c
avahi	v0.6	http://avahi.org
awokengazebo-lfi	lfi-20080723	http://www.awol
beefproject	beef-0.4.3.1	http://beefproje
bitswitcher	0.2.0, 0.3.0, 0.3.3	http://sourcefor
buildroot-kindle	master-20130206	https://github.c
busybox	1.10.0, 1.12.0, 1.2.0, 1.4.0, 1.5.0, 1.8.0, 1_11_0, 1_13_0, 1 14_1, 1_16_0, 1_17_1 17 1, 1_17_2, 1_18_0, 1_18_2,	https://github.c

Component name	Version	Home Page
	1_19_0, 1_19_1, 1_19_4, 1_20_2, 1_21_0, 1_24_0, 1_29_0, 1_3_0, 1_7_0	
busybox	1_14_0, 1_15_0, 1_17_0, 1_19_2, 1_19_3, 1_20_0, 1_20_1, 1_28_0,	https://github.c
catboost/catboost	v0.2	https://catboost
curl	7.16.0	https://curl.se/
decorator-ko	26, 28	http://jinself.tist
file	5.22	http://www.darw
fluxcapacitor	0	https://github.c
fvpatwds : fvpat Webdev Server	fvpatwds v0.1.4	http://sourcefor
generator-minxing	1.0.2	https://github.c
geonkick	2.3.6	https://github.c
hostap-ct	lf-5.1.7, lf-5.3.3, lf-5.3.3b, lf-5.3.4, lf-5.3.5	https://github.c
hostapd	hostap_0_5_2, hostap_0_5_3, hostap_0_5_6,	http://w1.fi/host
howl	0.9.4, 0.9.6, 0.9.7, 0.9.9, 1.0.0,0.9.3, 0.9.1	https://howl.io

Component name	Version	Home Page
illumos-joyent	20121101	http://www.illum
krb5/krb5	1.0-alpha3, 1.0-beta2, 1.0-beta5	https://github.c
libevent - an event notification library	0.1, 1.0d, 1.0e,1.4.1-beta	http://libevent.o
libexpat	1.95.0, 1.95.1, 1.95.2, 2.0.0, v19991013	http://www.libex
libexpat	V19991013	http://www.libex
linux-yocto-dev	v2.6.12	http://git.yocto
littlekernel-m900-eclair	master-20110326	http://github.co
lmdb	0.9.18	http://symas.co
math-linux	0.0.1	http://sourcefor
mod_dup	2.5.0	http://github.co
ngx_pagespeed	1.9.32.4-dbg-ssl-crash	https://github.c

Component name	Version	Home Page
nss_ldap	253	https://github.c
opensm	3.3.17	http://www.oper
pGina	Plugin Bundle 05-11-2006	http://pgina.org/
pam_radius	release_2_0_0	http://freeradius
protovis	3.3.1	http://mbostock
root-project	5-13-04e	https://root.cerr
rsyslog	sysklogd-141-import	https://www.rsy
rtems-libbsd	5.1	http://git.rtems.
rtl8186 - toolchain	0.5.5_src	http://rtl8186.s

Component name	Version	Home Page
snake-os	0.9	http://code.goo
ssmtp	2.61	http://packages
svn://svn.tug.org/texlive/trunk	texlive-2009.0	http://www.tug.
util-linux	2.11q, 2.11w, 2.12a, 2.13-pre1	https://en.wikipe
videolan/vlc	0.5.0	https://github.c
wakame-vdc	v13.06.0	http://wakame.a
wpa_supplicant - IEEE 802.1X, WPA, WPA2, RSN, IEEE 802.11i	0.5.0, 0.5.3, 0.5.5, 0.5. 6, 0.5.8, 0.6.0, 0.6.10, 0.6.2, 0.6.3, 0.6.4, 0.6.8, 0.7.0, 0.7.1, 0.7.2, 0.7.3, 1, 2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.7+git20190108+11ce7a1, , 2.7~git20180504+60a5737,	http://w1.fi/wpa

Component name	Version	Home Page
	2.7~git20180606+b915f2c, 2.7~git20180706+420b5dd	
xorp.ct	1.5, xorp-1-7	http://www.canc
zeroconf	0.9	https://files.pyth 0.20.0.tar.gz

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