



SuperDoctor 5

User's Guide

Version 1.6f

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Revision History

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Jul-18-2013	1.0	1. Initial document.
Aug-23-2013	1.1	1. Fixed typos. 2. Added more system information types. 3. Added power control functions. 4. Added BIOS flashing functions. 5. Added system tray support on system desktop.
Nov-15-2013	1.2	1. Added user-defined threshold functions. 2. Added the support for completing SD5 installation without restarting the Windows operating system. 3. Changed default install folder. 4. Changed variables in the silent mode installation file.
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Apr-11-2018	1.6f	1.	Removed JBOD chapter.

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Part 1 Background

1 SuperDoctor 5 Overview

SuperDoctor 5 (SD5) is an agent system that runs on monitored hosts designed by Supermicro to provide local system health and information. SD5 supports a Web-based interface program and a command line interface program for server management.

1.1 Key Features

- Supports monitoring, control, and management functions.
 - Hardware Monitoring: fan speed, temperature, voltage, chassis intrusion, redundant power failure, power consumption, disk health, raid health, and memory health.
 - 20 Types of system information: BIOS, Baseboard, Chassis, Computer System, Disk Drives, Memory, Network, Printer, Processor, System Slot, IPMI, Power Supply, Account, Operating System, Process, Service, Share, Time Zone, OEM Strings, and System Cfg Options.
- Provides SNMP extensions for network management system.
- Easy to use Web-based and command line interfaces.
- Notifications sent via email and SNMP traps.
- Easy to customize:
 - Pluggable hardware and software monitoring plug-ins.
 - Compatible with Nagios plug-ins.
- Supports Windows and Linux platforms.

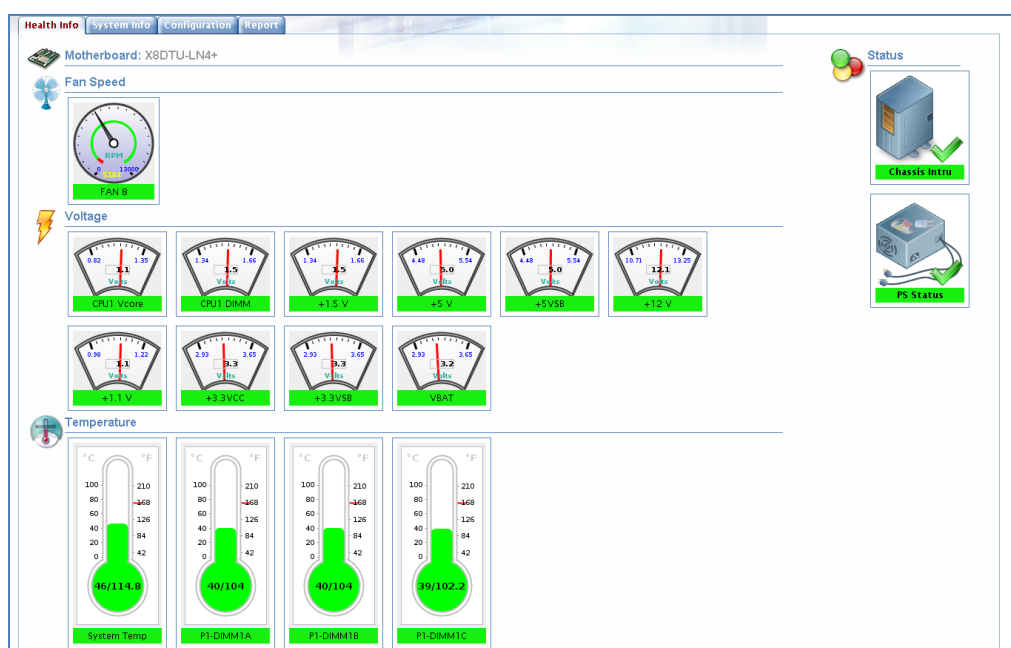


Figure 1-1: SD5 Web-based Console



Notes:

1. Monitoring memory health by SuperDoctor 5 is not available on Supermicro desktop motherboards. In addition, not all Supermicro servers support the function of monitoring memory health. Please refer to the Supermicro web site for an up-to-date list of supported products.
 2. Monitoring SMART health supports non-RAID internal hard disks and does not support USB hard disks and flash disks. **To use this function, install the smartctl utility program first.**
 3. Monitoring RAID health is available on LSI MegaRAID 2108, 2208 and 3108 controllers. LSI MegaRAID 2008, LSI Fusion-MPT based and Intel Rapid Storage Technology controllers are not supported.
 4. The system information is platform dependent. Types include Desktop Monitor, Floppy, Keyboard, Port Connector, Parallel Port, Pointing Device, Serial Port, Computer Summary, Startup Command, and Video Controller, which are supported on Windows platforms only.
 5. BIOS flashing function supports Supermicro motherboards newer than H8, X8, and X9 series on Windows platforms and motherboards newer than X9 series on Linux platforms. Please refer to the Supermicro web site for an up-to-date list of supported products.
 6. The system tray function is supported on Windows platforms only.
-

1.2 Minimum System Requirements

- Hardware
 - Supermicro servers
 - 200 MB free disk space
 - 64 MB available RAM
 - An Ethernet network interface card
- Operating System
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server 5.x (64-bit), 6.x (64-bit), 7.x (64-bit)
 - SUSE Linux Enterprise 11.x (64-bit), 12.x (64-bit)
 - Windows Server 2008 R2 64-bit
 - Windows Server 2012 R2 64-bit
 - Windows Server 2016 64-bit



Note that SuperDoctor 5 might be run on the operating systems not in the support list but not fully validated by Supermicro.

- Browser
 - Internet Explorer 11.x or higher version
 - Firefox 3.x or higher version
- Screen resolution
 - 1024 x 768 or higher resolution

1.3 Default TCP/UDP Ports

- Binds TCP port 8181 for HTTP
- Binds TCP port 8444 for HTTPS
- Binds TCP ports 5333, 5666, and 5999 for NRPE (See [3.2 Connection Modes](#) for more information)
- Binds for internal communications TCP port 7777 and a free TCP port between 31000-32999
- SNMP GET sent on UDP 161
- SNMP Trap sent on UDP 162

2 Setting Up SD5

2.1 Installing SD5

SD5 provides installers for both Windows and Linux platforms. A user can run the installers in either of two modes: GUI interactive mode and text-console mode. The text-console mode can be run with either interaction or silence. If a user wants to deploy SD5 to a large number of hosts, installing with the text-console mode in silence is particularly useful.

2.1.1 Windows Installation

1. Execute the SD5 installer. **Note that you must have Administrator privileges to install and run SD5.**
2. Click the **Next** button to continue.

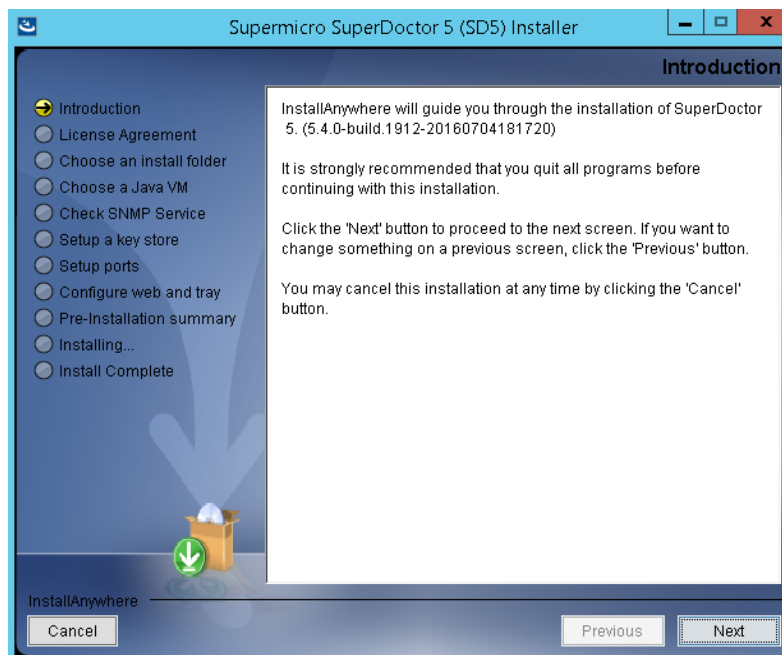


Figure 2-1

3. Select the “I accept the terms of the License Agreement” option and click the **Next** button to continue.



Figure 2-2

4. Click the **Choose** button to select a directory to install SuperDoctor 5 and click the **Next** button to continue.

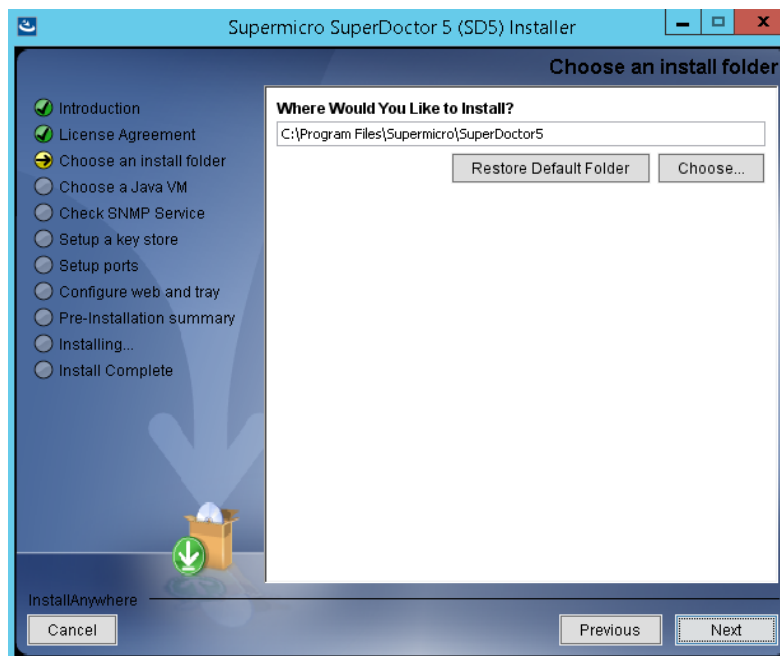


Figure 2-3

-
5. Select “Built-in (JRE 1.8.0_141)” built-in Java VM and click the **Next** button.
-



Note: If you select "Choose a Java VM", the architecture of the selected Java VM must be compatible with the installer. For example, to use an x86 version of SuperDoctor 5, you need to select an x86 version of Java VM. Also note that only JVM version newer than 1.8.0 is supported.

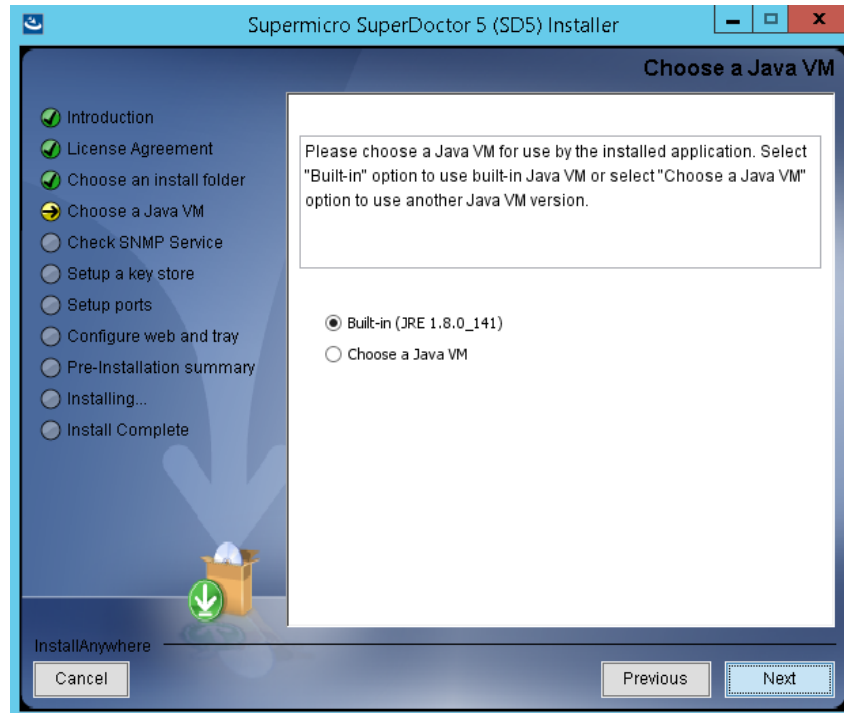


Figure 2-4

6. In this step, users can decide whether to install SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension or not. SuperDoctor 5 contains an SNMP extension module that should be plugged in into the Microsoft Windows SNMP service. Users can therefore query the readings of monitored items via SNMP. To install the SNMP extension, the Microsoft Windows SNMP service must be installed first.

If the Microsoft Windows SNMP service is not installed, you can either:

- exit the installation program to manually install the Microsoft Windows SNMP service,
- or
- install SuperDoctor 5 without the SNMP extension.

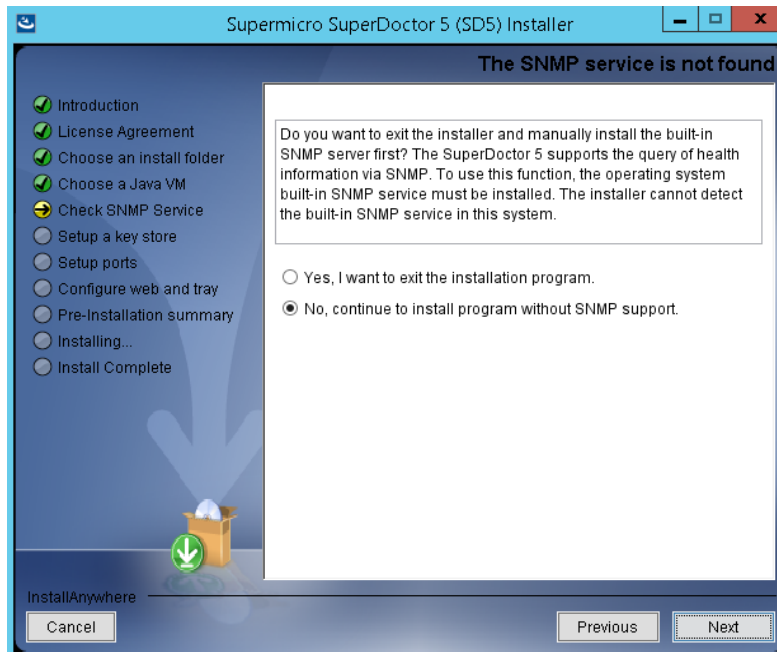


Figure 2-5

If the Microsoft Windows SNMP service is installed and started, you can either

- install SuperDoctor 5 and the SNMP extension,
- or
- install SuperDoctor 5 without the SNMP extension.

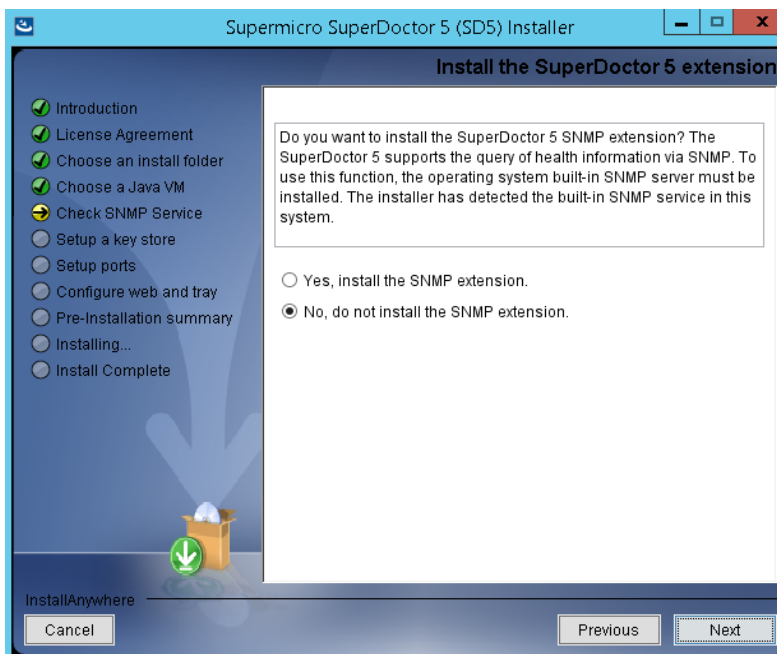


Figure 2-6

7. Select **Yes** to use the default key stores and click the **Next** button to continue. For more information on how the keystores are used, see [9 SSM Certification](#) in this manual.



Figure 2-7

8. Three communication modes are supported in SuperDoctor 5. See [3.2 Connection Modes](#) for more information. By default, Mode B (SSL) and Mode C (Keypair) are enabled when SuperDoctor 5 is installed. You can configure the port numbers. Click the **Next** button to continue.

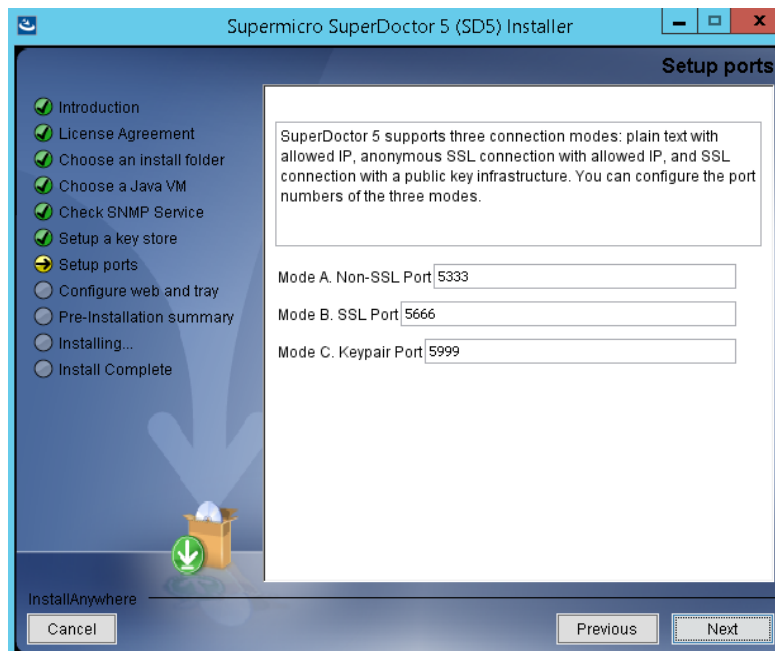


Figure 2-8

9. SuperDoctor 5 provides the Web console “SD5 Web” (see [4 SD5 Web](#) in this manual for more information). Select **Yes** to enable the SD5 Web. You can also configure the default HTTP port number and the default HTTPS port number to access the SD5 Web. When completed, click the **Next** button to continue. As for SD5 Tray, select **Yes** to enable the the SD5 Tray as well (see [7 SD5 Tray](#) in this manual for details).

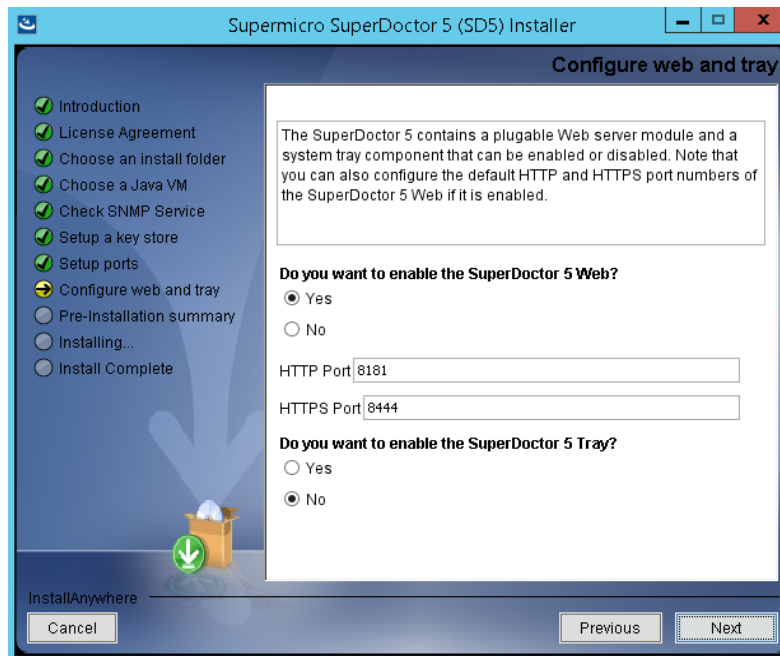


Figure 2-9

10. Click the **Install** button to install the SuperDoctor 5 software on your computer.

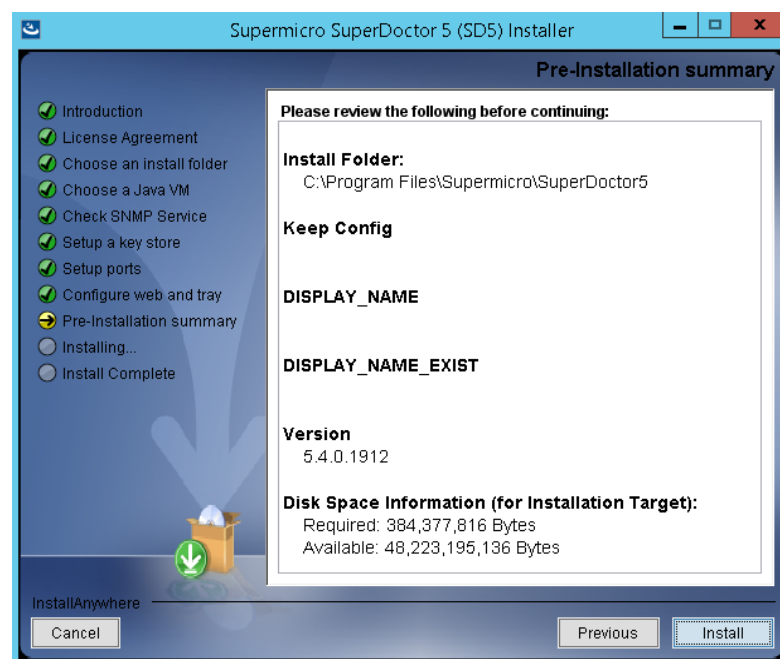


Figure 2-10

-
11. The installation is complete. Note that you do not need to reboot your computer to use SD5. Click the **Done** button to exit.

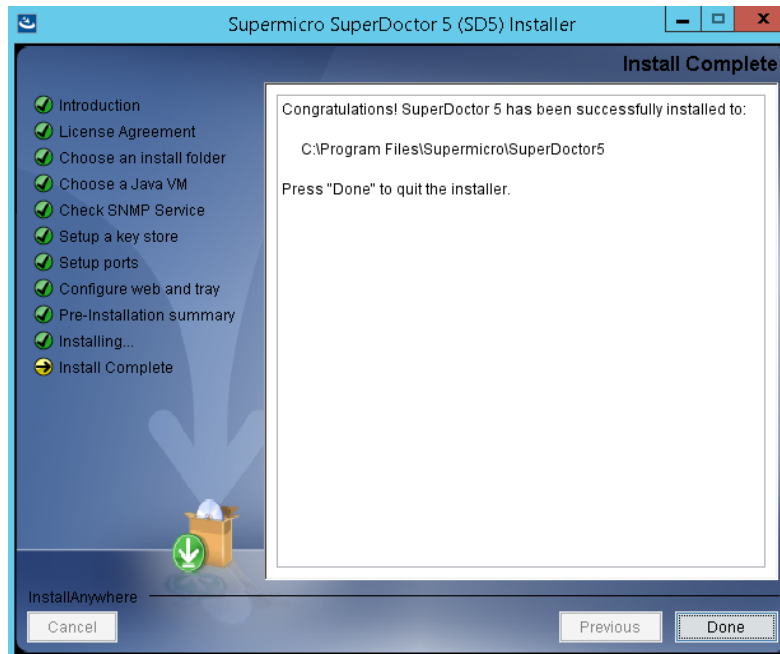
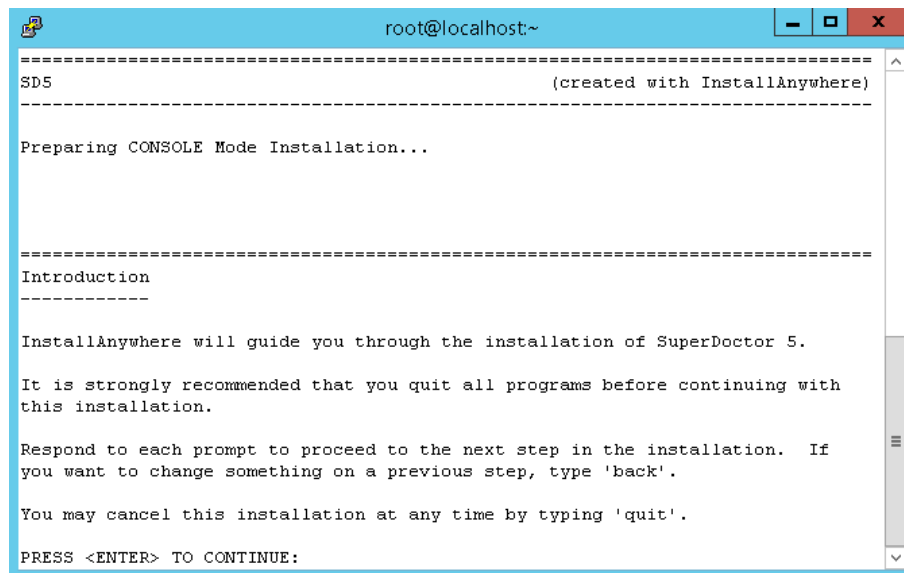


Figure 2-11

2.1.2 Linux Installation

1. Execute the SuperDoctor 5 installer. **Note that you must have root privileges to install and run SD5.**
2. Press the **Enter** key (on your keyboard) to continue.



```
root@localhost:~  
=====SD5===== (created with InstallAnywhere)=====  
-----  
Preparing CONSOLE Mode Installation...  
  
=====  
Introduction  
-----  
  
InstallAnywhere will guide you through the installation of SuperDoctor 5.  
  
It is strongly recommended that you quit all programs before continuing with  
this installation.  
  
Respond to each prompt to proceed to the next step in the installation. If  
you want to change something on a previous step, type 'back'.  
  
You may cancel this installation at any time by typing 'quit'.  
  
PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:
```

Figure 2-12

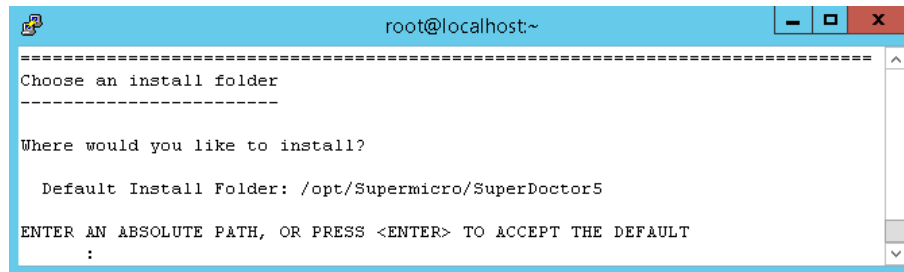
3. Accept the license agreement and press the Enter key to continue.



```
root@localhost:~  
6. COMPLETE AGREEMENT. This Licence constitutes the entire agreement between  
the parties with respect to the use of the Software and Materials, and  
supersedes all prior or contemporaneous understandings or agreements, written  
or oral, regarding such subject matter. No amendment to or modification of  
this Licence will be binding unless in writing and signed by a duly authorized  
representative of Super Micro Computer Inc.  
  
Super Micro Computer Inc.  
980 Rock Avenue  
San Jose, CA 95131  
USA  
  
(408) 503-8000 Voice  
(408) 503-8008 Fax  
  
PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:  
  
E-mail: support@supermicro.com  
Internet: http://www.supermicro.com  
  
SD5(SuperDoctor 5) Copyright(c) 1993-2016 by Super Micro Computer Inc. and its  
licensors. All Rights Reserved.  
  
DO YOU ACCEPT THE TERMS OF THIS LICENSE AGREEMENT? (Y/N):
```

Figure 2-13

4. Enter a directory to install SuperDoctor 5 and press the Enter key to continue. We recommend installing SuperDoctor 5 to the default folder (/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5).



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Choose an install folder
=====

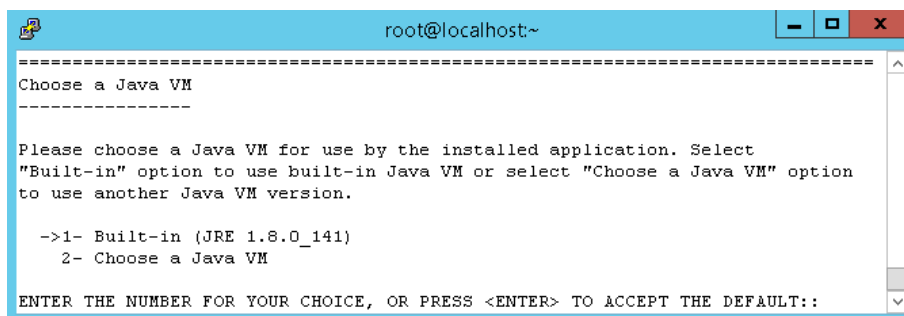
Where would you like to install?

Default Install Folder: /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5

ENTER AN ABSOLUTE PATH, OR PRESS <ENTER> TO ACCEPT THE DEFAULT
:
```

Figure 2-14

5. Use the built-in Java VM and press the Enter key to continue.



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Choose a Java VM
=====

Please choose a Java VM for use by the installed application. Select
"Built-in" option to use built-in Java VM or select "Choose a Java VM" option
to use another Java VM version.

->1- Built-in (JRE 1.8.0_141)
   2- Choose a Java VM

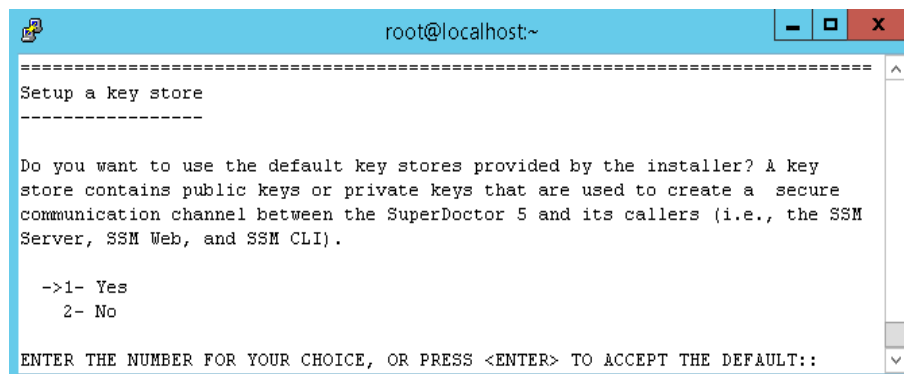
ENTER THE NUMBER FOR YOUR CHOICE, OR PRESS <ENTER> TO ACCEPT THE DEFAULT::
```

Figure 2-15



Note: If you select "Choose a Java VM" option, the architecture of the selected Java VM must be compatible with the installer. For example, to use an x86 version of SuperDoctor 5, you need to select an x86 version of Java VM. Also note that only JVM version newer than 1.8.0 is supported.

6. Use the default key stores and press the Enter key to continue. For more information on how the keystores are used, see [9 SSM Certification](#) in this manual.



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Setup a key store
=====

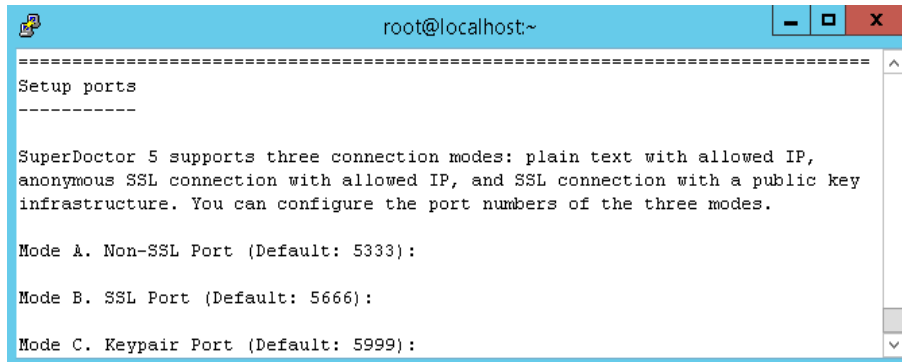
Do you want to use the default key stores provided by the installer? A key
store contains public keys or private keys that are used to create a secure
communication channel between the SuperDoctor 5 and its callers (i.e., the SSM
Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI).

->1- Yes
   2- No

ENTER THE NUMBER FOR YOUR CHOICE, OR PRESS <ENTER> TO ACCEPT THE DEFAULT::
```

Figure 2-16

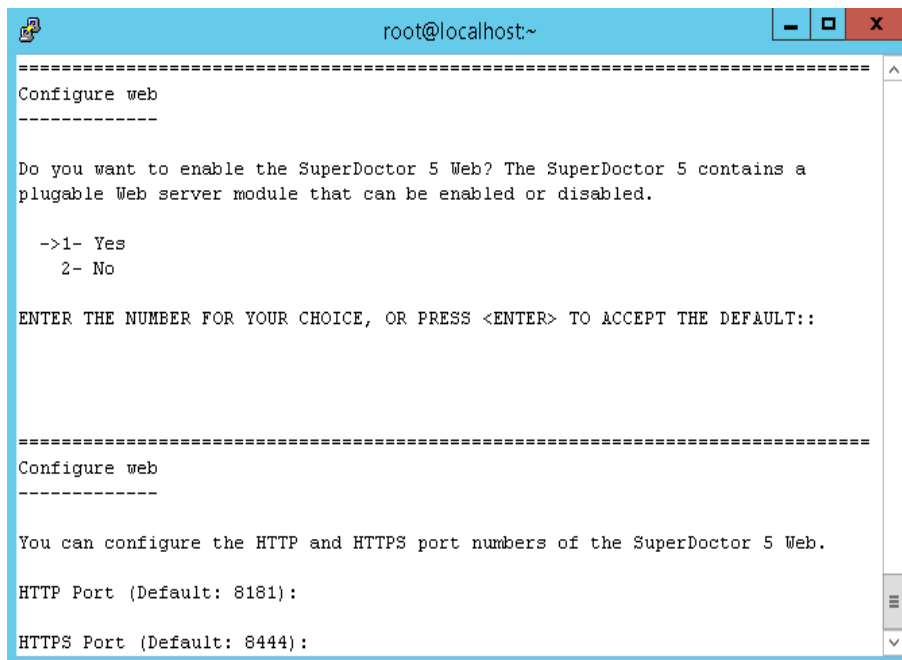
7. Three communication modes are supported in SuperDoctor 5. See [3.2 Connection Modes](#) in this manual for more information. By default, Mode B (SSL) and Mode C (Keypair) are enabled when SD5 is installed. You can configure the port numbers. Press the **Enter** key to continue.



```
root@localhost:~  
=====^  
Setup ports  
-----  
  
SuperDoctor 5 supports three connection modes: plain text with allowed IP,  
anonymous SSL connection with allowed IP, and SSL connection with a public key  
infrastructure. You can configure the port numbers of the three modes.  
  
Mode A. Non-SSL Port (Default: 5333):  
  
Mode B. SSL Port (Default: 5666):  
  
Mode C. Keypair Port (Default: 5999):  
v
```

Figure 2-17

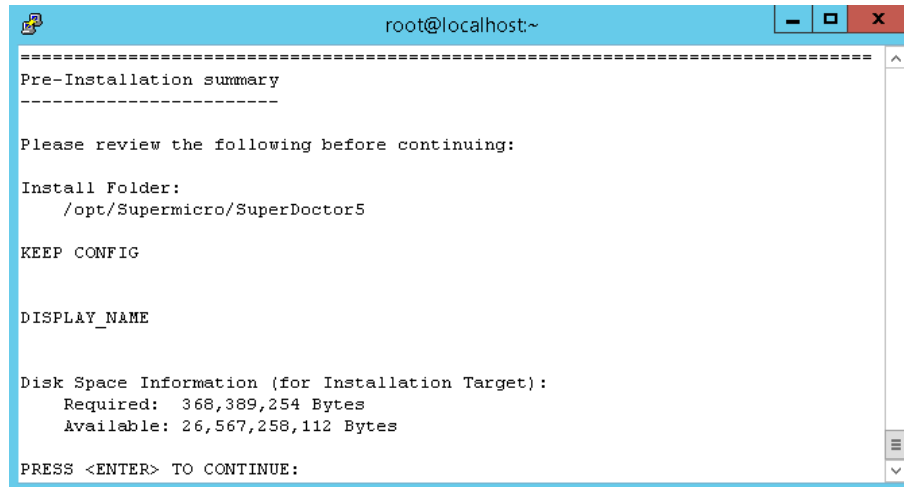
8. SuperDoctor 5 provides the Web console “SD5 Web” (see [4 SD5 Web](#) in this manual for more information). Select **1** (Yes) to enable the SD5 Web. You can also configure the default HTTP port number and the default HTTPS port number to access the SD5 Web. When completed, press the **Enter** key to continue.



```
root@localhost:~  
=====^  
Configure web  
-----  
  
Do you want to enable the SuperDoctor 5 Web? The SuperDoctor 5 contains a  
plugable Web server module that can be enabled or disabled.  
  
->1- Yes  
   2- No  
  
ENTER THE NUMBER FOR YOUR CHOICE, OR PRESS <ENTER> TO ACCEPT THE DEFAULT::  
  
=====^  
Configure web  
-----  
  
You can configure the HTTP and HTTPS port numbers of the SuperDoctor 5 Web.  
  
HTTP Port (Default: 8181):  
  
HTTPS Port (Default: 8444):  
v
```

Figure 2-18

9. This step shows the pre-installation summary. Press the **Enter** key to continue.



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Pre-Installation summary
=====

Please review the following before continuing:

Install Folder:
    /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5

KEEP CONFIG

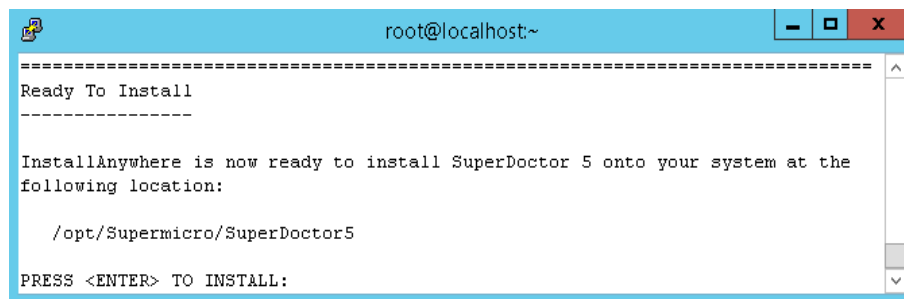
DISPLAY_NAME

Disk Space Information (for Installation Target):
    Required:  368,389,254 Bytes
    Available: 26,567,258,112 Bytes

PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:
```

Figure 2-19

10. Press the **Enter** key to install the SuperDoctor 5 software on your computer.



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Ready To Install
=====

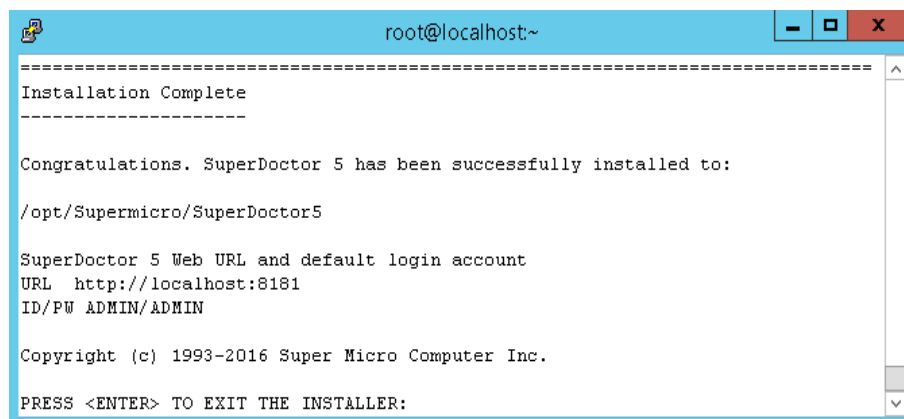
InstallAnywhere is now ready to install SuperDoctor 5 onto your system at the
following location:

    /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5

PRESS <ENTER> TO INSTALL:
```

Figure 2-20

11. The installation is complete. Press the **Enter** key to exit the installer. **Note that you do not need to reboot your computer to use SD5.**



```
root@localhost:~
=====
Installation Complete
=====

Congratulations. SuperDoctor 5 has been successfully installed to:

/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5

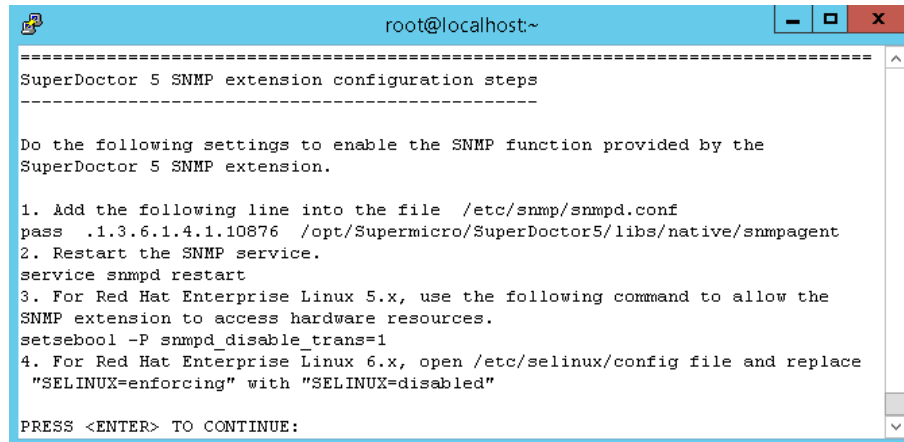
SuperDoctor 5 Web URL and default login account
URL  http://localhost:8181
ID/PW ADMIN/ADMIN

Copyright (c) 1993-2016 Super Micro Computer Inc.

PRESS <ENTER> TO EXIT THE INSTALLER:
```

Figure 2-21

12. SuperDoctor 5 contains an SNMP extension module that can be plugged in to the default Linux SNMP service. The last step shows how to manually configure the default Linux SNMP service to enable the SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension. To install the SNMP extension, the default Linux SNMP service must be installed first. The figure below shows the steps to manually plug the SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension in to the default Linux SNMP service.

A terminal window titled 'root@localhost:~' with standard window controls. The terminal displays a series of configuration steps for the SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension. The text is as follows:

```
=====
SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension configuration steps
=====

Do the following settings to enable the SNMP function provided by the
SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension.

1. Add the following line into the file /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf
pass .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876 /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/libs/native/snmpagent
2. Restart the SNMP service.
service snmpd restart
3. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.x, use the following command to allow the
SNMP extension to access hardware resources.
setsebool -P snmpd_disable_trans=1
4. For Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.x, open /etc/selinux/config file and replace
"SELINUX=enforcing" with "SELINUX=disabled"

PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:
```

Figure 2-22

2.1.3 Silent Mode Installation

Silent mode installation provides a way to install SuperDoctor 5 without interaction from users. This is particularly useful when users want to deploy SuperDoctor 5 to a large number of hosts. To use silent mode installation, a property file that contains the necessary SuperDoctor 5 installation settings must be provided.

1. Prepare a property file for silent mode installation. All configuration options required by the SuperDoctor 5 installer are included in the property file. The example below shows how SuperDoctor 5 is installed on a Linux platform.

```
# This file was built by the Replay feature of InstallAnywhere.  
# It contains variables that were set by Panels or Consoles.
```

```
#Choose Install Folder  
# e.g., C:\\Program Files\\Supermicro\\SuperDoctor5  
#       /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5  
#-----  
USER_INSTALL_DIR=/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5  
  
#Choose Install Feature  
#-----  
CHOSEN_INSTALL_FEATURE_LIST=SuperDoctor5  
  
#Choose a Java VM  
#-----  
USE_DEFAULT_JVM=Yes  
# INSTALLED_JVM_PATH=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_77/jre/bin/java  
#-----  
#Setup a keystore  
#-----  
USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE=Yes  
  
#AGENT_PRIVATE_KEYSTORE_PATH=/opt/agent.auth  
#AGENT_PUBLIC_KEYSTORE_PATH=/opt/agent.trust  
#USE_AGENT_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD=Yes  
#AGENT_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD=your-keystore-password  
  
#Setup SNMP on Agent side  
#-----  
# Install SNMP extension  
USE_AGENT_SNMP_EXTENSION=No  
  
#Setup Agent connection ports  
#-----  
AGENT_ALLOW_IP=127.0.0.1  
AGENT_NO_SSL_PORT=5333  
AGENT_SSL_PORT=5666  
AGENT_KEYPAIR_PORT=5999  
  
#Setup Agent Web  
#-----  
USE_AGENT_WEB=Yes  
AGENT_WEB_HTTP_PORT=8181  
AGENT_WEB_HTTPS_PORT=8444  
  
### End of file
```

2. Modify the property to meet your needs. Possible attributes and values of the property file are listed below.

Attribute	Description	Option
USER_INSTALL_DIR	Install folder Note: It's necessary for you to choose the same install folder each time when you install each of these features on a host.	
CHOSEN_INSTALL_FEATURE_LIST	Install features Note: Keep features in one line and be separated by a comma.	SuperDoctor5
USE_DEFAULT_JVM	Uses default Java VM	Yes No
INSTALLED_JVM_PATH	JVM path if USE_DEFAULT_JVM=No	
USE_AGENT_SNMP_EXTENSION	Installs SNMP extension	No Yes
USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE	Uses default key store	Yes No
AGENT_PRIVATE_KEYSTORE_PATH	Agent private key store path if USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE=No	
AGENT_PUBLIC_KEYSTORE_PATH	Agent public key store path if USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE=No	
USE_AGENT_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD	Uses default password for agent key store. Note: It's required to set the USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE=No when you use customized password.	Yes No
AGENT_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD	The password for agent key store if USE_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE=No and USE_AGENT_DEFAULT_KEYSTORE_PASSWORD=No	Your-password
AGENT_ALLOW_IP	Allows connections to Internet addresses Note: Internet addresses should be in one line and separated by a comma.	
AGENT_NO_SSL_PORT	Binds TCP ports for connection with plain text	5333
AGENT_SSL_PORT	Binds TCP ports for Anonymous SSL connection	5666

AGENT_KEYPAIR_PORT	Binds TCP ports for SSL connection with a public key infrastructure	5999
USE_AGENT_WEB	Enables SD5 Web	Yes No
AGENT_WEB_HTTP_PORT	SD5 Web listen port	8181
AGENT_WEB_HTTPS_PORT	SD5 Web secure listen port	8444

3. Begin the silent mode installation.

For Windows platforms:

SuperDoctor5Installer.exe -i silent -f [property_file_name]

For Linux platforms:

./SuperDoctor5Installer.bin -i silent -f [property_file_name]

Note that there is no error message shown on the console in silent mode. Once the installation is completed, an **SD5_InstallLog.log** file is generated in the [install folder] folder. This file contains installation log data that can be used for debugging purposes.

You can open the following log files to check whether SuperDoctor 5 is installed successfully. Note that these steps are optional and meant for troubleshooting only.

4. Check SD5_InstallResult.log file to make sure SuperDoctor 5 is properly installed. Note that no error messages are shown on the console in silent mode. Once the installation is complete, the SD5_InstallResult.log file is generated in the [install folder] folder. The following SD5_InstallResult.log file shows that SuperDoctor 5 is properly installed.

```
Installation Result: Success
```

If a previous version of SuperDoctor 5 is detected during the installation process, the log file is shown like this:

```
Installation Time: Tue May 15 09:58:53 CST 2012
Detect previous: 'YES'
Installation Result: Success
```

With the installation log data, you can start troubleshooting.

Step 5: Check SD5_InstallLog.log. The SD5_InstallLog.log file is generated in the [install folder] folder. This file contains installation log data that can be used for debugging installation process. The following SD5_InstallResult.log file shows an example that guides you to check SD5_InstallLog.log file.

Installation Result: Failed
Root Cause: Installation Process Failed

Please open SD5_InstallLog.log to check "WARNING" or "ERROR" keywords and see if there are problems.

After opening the SD5_InstallLog.log, you are able to see warnings or errors in the log file.

```
....  
Summary  
-----  
  
Installation: Successful  
  
1885 Successes  
5 Warnings  
0 NonFatalErrors  
0 FatalErrors
```

Note that all warnings and errors are logged in the file for reference.

2.1.4 Tips for Deploying a Large Number of SD5s

Suppose that you are going to deploy SuperDoctor 5 to a cluster containing 100 Supermicro servers. You can run the SuperDoctor 5 installer in silent mode to automate the installation process. Please follow these steps:

1. Prepare the SuperDoctor 5 installation program.
2. Prepare a silent mode installation file that will be used by the SuperDoctor 5 installer. Please refer to [2.1.3 Silent Mode Installation](#) to prepare the silent mode installation file.
3. Put the SuperDoctor 5 installation program and the silent mode installation file in a shared folder that can be accessed by the 100 Supermicro servers via the network (e.g., use NFS). Alternatively, you can establish an environment so that the 100 Supermicro servers can download the files using the `wget` program (e.g., put the files in a folder managed by a web server).
4. Write a Linux shell script to install SuperDoctor 5. The example below shows how SuperDoctor 5 is installed in the `/opt` folder on a Linux box:

```
cd /opt
echo "Delete the old SuperDoctor 5 Installer if there is one"
rm ./SuperDoctor5Installer*.bin

echo "Try to uninstall SuperDoctor 5"
/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall/Uninstall -i silent

echo "Delete /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5 folder"
rm -rf /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5

echo "Download the new SuperDoctor 5 Installer"
wget http://your-server.com:8080/SuperDoctor5Installer_5.0.0.bin

echo "Download the silent mode configuration file "
wget http://your-server.com:8080/installer_agent.properties

echo "Install SuperDoctor 5"
chmod +x SuperDoctor5Installer*.bin
./SuperDoctor5Installer_5.0.0.bin -i silent -f installer_agent.properties

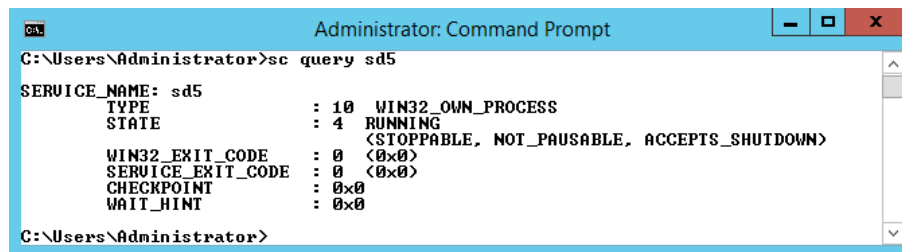
echo "Check SuperDoctor 5 service status"
service sd5 status
```

5. Deploy the script to each of the servers and then run it to install SuperDoctor 5.

2.2 Verifying the Installation

You can use the following commands to check whether SuperDoctor 5 is installed successfully and the service is running. Note that these steps are optional and meant for troubleshooting only.

After restarting your Windows system, open a DOS prompt and enter the following commands to make sure the SD5 service has been installed and started.

A screenshot of a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The command prompt shows the command "sc query sd5" and its output. The output indicates that the service "sd5" is running. The service name is "sd5", its type is "10 WIN32_OWN_PROCESS", and its state is "4 RUNNING". The service is configured as "STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, ACCEPTS_SHUTDOWN". The exit codes for both WIN32 and the service are "0 (0x0)", and the checkpoint and wait hint are also "0x0".

```
C:\Users\Administrator>sc query sd5
SERVICE_NAME: sd5
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE                : 4    RUNNING
                        (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, ACCEPTS_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE       : 0    (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE   : 0    (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT           : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT            : 0x0

C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Figure 2-23

For Linux users, use the following commands to check the SD5 service:

```
# service sd5 status
```

RHEL 7.x and SLES 12.x users have additional commands to check SD5 services:

```
# systemctl status sd5
```

2.3 Manually Controlling SD5 Service

If SuperDoctor 5 service is not automatically started, you can start and stop the service manually.

For Windows platforms: In the **[install folder]** folder, execute **startSD5Service.bat** and **stopSD5Service.bat** to start and stop the SuperDoctor 5 service, respectively.

For Linux platforms: In the **[install folder]** folder, execute **startSD5Service.sh** and **stopSD5Service.sh** to start and stop the SD5 service, respectively.

2.4 Uninstalling SD5

In this section, we will show you how to uninstall SD5 on different platforms.

2.4.1 Uninstalling in Windows

1. Execute the Uninstall.exe in the [install folder]\Uninstall folder. **Note that you must have Administrator privileges to uninstall SD5.**
2. Click the **Uninstall** button to continue.

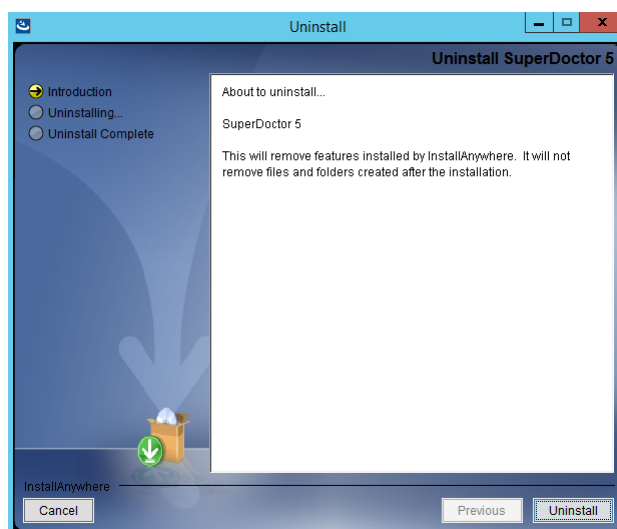


Figure 2-24

3. Please wait while the program uninstalls.

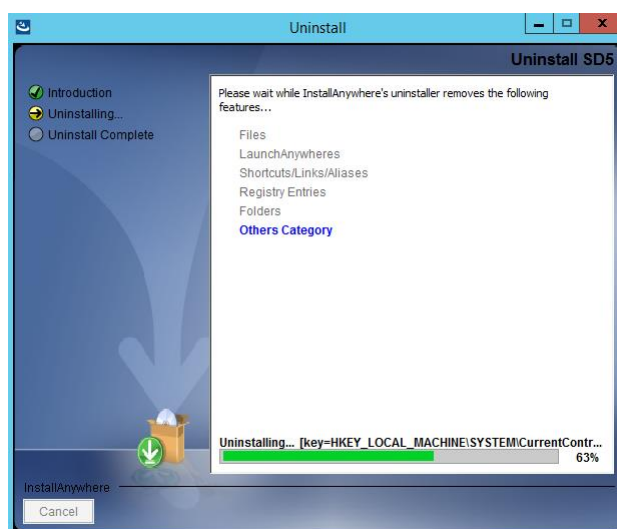


Figure 2-25

-
4. When the uninstall is complete, click the **Done** button to exit the uninstaller.

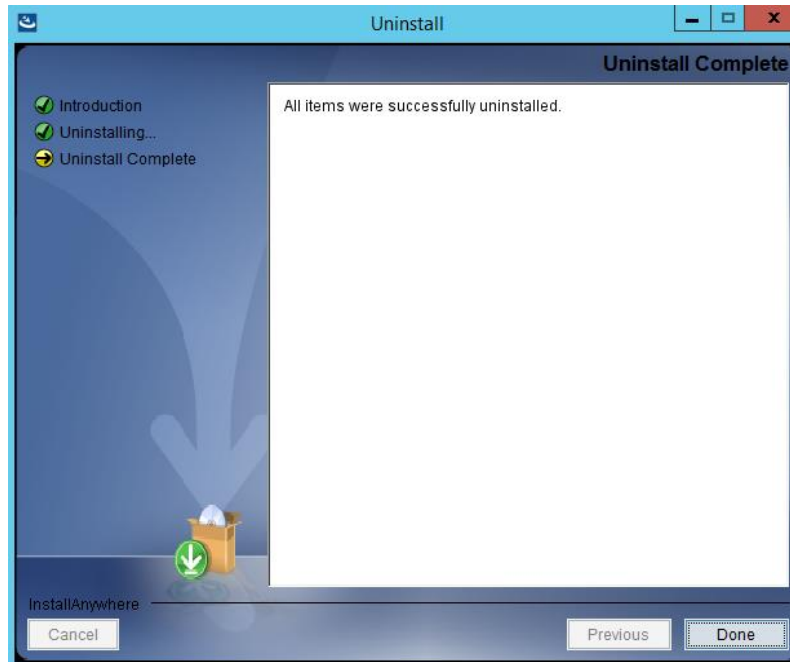


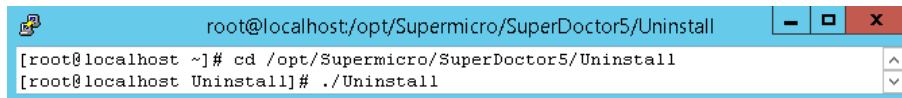
Figure 2-26



Note: SuperDoctor 5 and Super Doctor III share the same drivers on Windows platforms. Uninstalling Super Doctor III will remove the shared drivers and damage SuperDoctor 5. Please do not install both applications on the same host.

2.4.2 Uninstalling in Linux

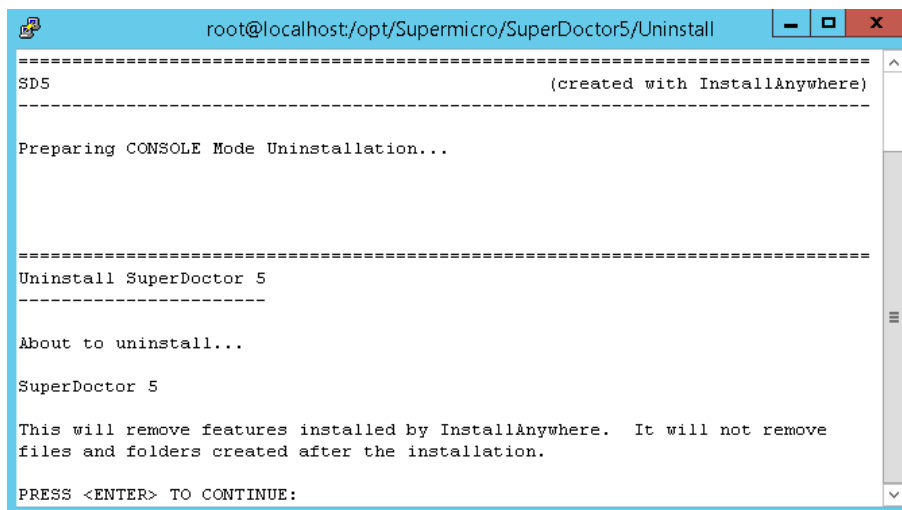
1. Execute the Uninstaller program located in the [install folder]\Uninstall\ folder. **Note that you must have root privileges to uninstall SD5.**



```
root@localhost/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall
[root@localhost ~]# cd /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall
[root@localhost Uninstall]# ./Uninstall
```

Figure 2-27

2. Press the **Enter** key (on your keyboard) to continue.



```
root@localhost/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall
=====
SD5                                     (created with InstallAnywhere)
=====

Preparing CONSOLE Mode Uninstallation...

=====
Uninstall SuperDoctor 5
=====

About to uninstall...

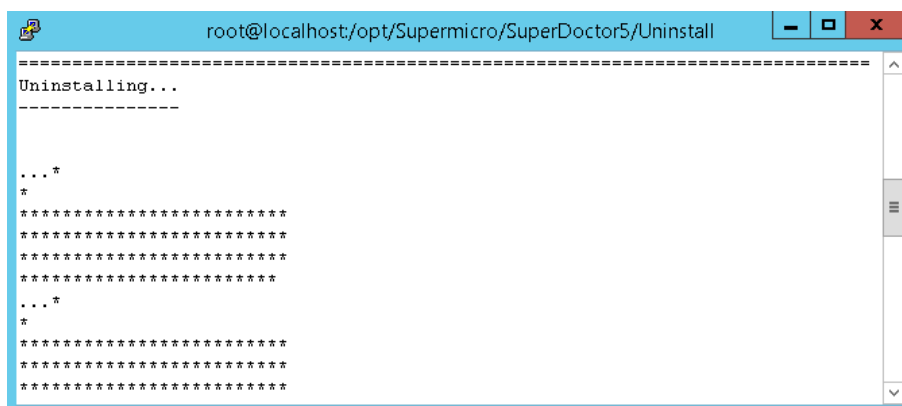
SuperDoctor 5

This will remove features installed by InstallAnywhere. It will not remove
files and folders created after the installation.

PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:
```

Figure 2-28

3. Please wait while the program uninstalls.

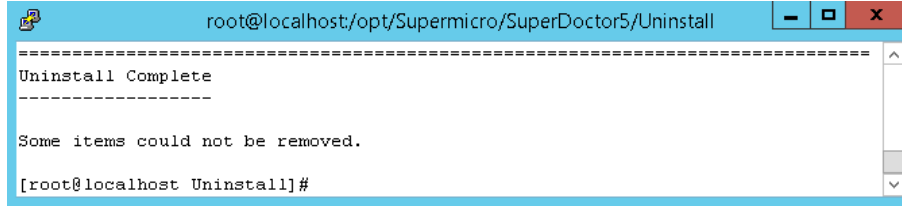


```
root@localhost/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall
=====
Uninstalling...
=====

...*
*
*****
*****
*****
*****
...*
*
*****
*****
*****
```

Figure 2-29

4. The uninstall is complete.

A terminal window titled 'root@localhost/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall' with standard window controls. The terminal output shows 'Uninstall Complete' followed by a separator line, then 'Some items could not be removed.', and finally the prompt '[root@localhost Uninstall]#'.

```
root@localhost/opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/Uninstall
=====
Uninstall Complete
=====
Some items could not be removed.
[root@localhost Uninstall]#
```

Figure 2-30

2.4.3 Silent Mode Uninstall

Use the following argument to execute the Uninstaller program located in the [install folder]\Uninstall\ folder. **Note that you must have root privileges to uninstall SD5.**

```
Uninstall -i silent
```

Part 2 SuperDoctor 5

3 SuperDoctor 5 Configurations

SuperDoctor 5 needs to be installed on a host to provide in-band management functions. You can customize SuperDoctor 5 by modifying its configuration file, which is the `agent.cfg` file located in the `[install folder]` folder. Note that you need to manually restart SuperDoctor 5 after editing configurations. To restart the service of SuperDoctor 5, refer to [2.3 Manually Controlling SD5 Service](#). In most situations, you use SuperDoctor 5 once it is installed without modifying its configurations. This chapter introduces the working concepts of SuperDoctor 5 and the configuration objects it uses.

3.1 Working Concept

When SuperDoctor 5 is started, it listens to the TCP/IP ports and waits for requests sent by the SSM Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI. SuperDoctor 5 supports five configuration objects, which control how SuperDoctor 5 functions.

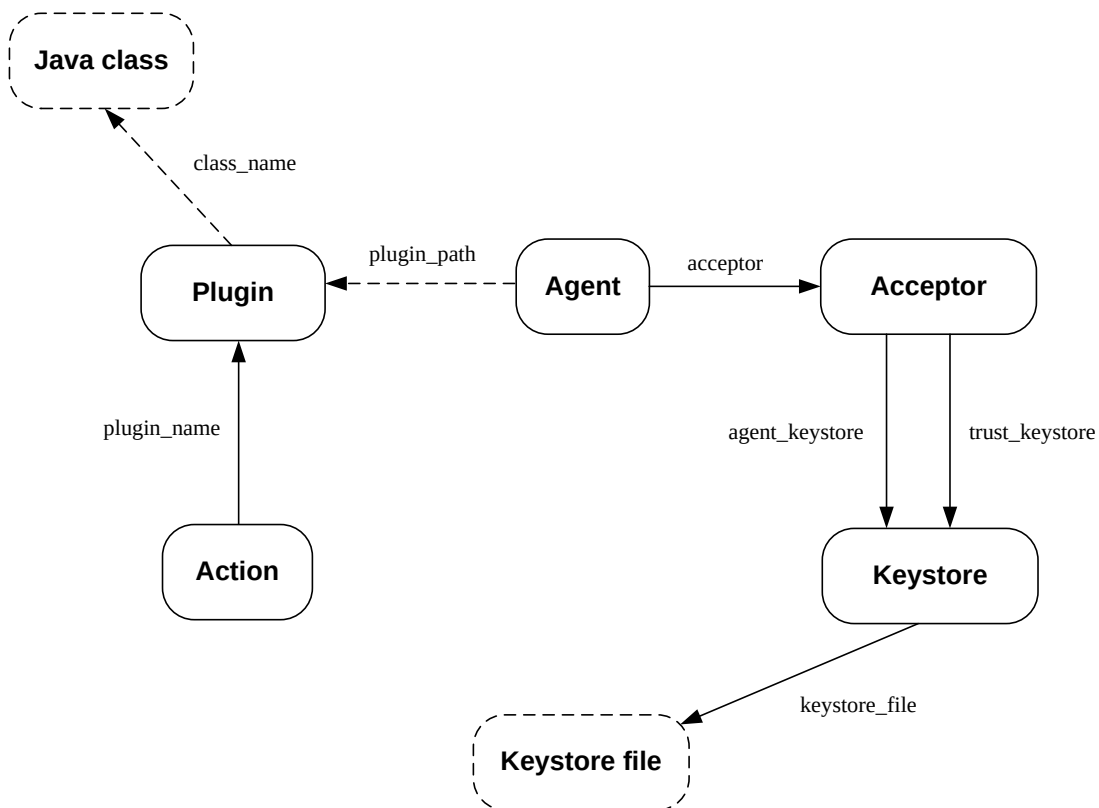


Figure 3-1: The relationships among SuperDoctor 5 configuration objects

-
- **Agent:** An agent object represents the SuperDoctor 5 application, which contains attributes such as **agent_name**, **description**, and **version**. Only one agent object can be defined in the configuration file. By connecting the agent object to acceptor objects, you can define the port number and the connection type (SSL or Non-SSL) that SuperDoctor 5 should support.
 - **Acceptor:** An acceptor object contains an Internet address, a TCP port number, a connection type (SSL or Non-SSL), and key stores. An acceptor is enabled only when it is connected to an agent object. An agent object can have more than one acceptor object to provide multiple connection channels.
 - **Keystore:** When SSL is enabled in an acceptor object, you need to provide keystores to the acceptor to create an SSL connection. A keystore object is used to indicate the location of a keystore on the disk.
 - **Plug-in:** Similar to the SSM Server, SuperDoctor 5 applies a plug-in architecture and relies on plug-ins to provide management functions. The primary function of a plug-in object is to tell SuperDoctor 5 which plug-in main program should be invoked when a request is dispatched to the plug-in.
 - **Action:** A SuperDoctor 5 plug-in can provide multiple functions that can be called by clients (i.e. the SSM Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI). An action object is used to export one function of a plug-in to the clients. A plug-in without defining any action object is useless because it cannot be invoked by the clients.

3.2 Connection Modes

SuperDoctor 5 supports three connection modes: plain text with allowed IP, anonymous SSL connection with allowed IP, and SSL connection with a public key infrastructure.

Mode A: Plain text with allowed IP

Mode A provides the best transmission efficiency because data is transmitted as plain text without encryption between the client and SuperDoctor 5. To prevent unauthorized access to SuperDoctor 5, a connection can be established only if the request comes from an Internet address listed on the `allow_ip` attribute of the agent object.

Configuration example:

1. Defining a non-SSL acceptor object

The definition of a built-in non-SSL acceptor object is shown below. The **ssl_enabled** attribute is set to **false** and the default port number for the non-SSL connection is 5333.

```
define acceptor {  
    acceptor_name      non_SSL  
    description        default non ssl port  
    port               5333  
    ssl_enabled        false  
}
```

2. Configuring the agent object

The definition of an agent object configured to use the above non-SSL acceptor is shown below. First, the **acceptor** attribute is set to **non_SSL** (the value of the **acceptor_name** of the non-SSL acceptor) to tell SuperDoctor 5 to enable this acceptor. Second, IP addresses or domain names (in this example, 192.168.12.175.) are added that are allowed to access SuperDoctor 5 with the **allow_ip** attribute.

```
define agent{  
    agent_name      Agent  
    description     Default Agent  
    allow_ip        192.168.12.175  
    plugin_path     ./plugins  
    acceptor        non_SSL  
    version         1.0.0  
}
```

Mode B: Anonymous SSL connection with allowed IP

Mode B is a trade-off between transmission efficiency and security. In this mode, an anonymous SSL connection is established so that data is encrypted between the client and SuperDoctor 5. However, since an anonymous SSL is used, preventing unauthorized access to SuperDoctor 5 is still required. Thus, the **allow_ip** attribute of an agent object is also used in mode B.

Configuration example:

1. Defining an anonymous SSL acceptor

The definition of a built-in anonymous SSL acceptor object is shown below. The **ssl_enabled** attribute is set to **true** and the default port number is **5666**. For establishing anonymous SSL connections, the **agent_keystore** attribute needs to be set to a **keystore** object, which is used to encrypt data.

```
define acceptor {  
    acceptor_name      default_acceptor  
    description        default ssl port  
    port               5666  
    ssl_enabled        true  
    agent_keystore     default_agent_keystore  
}
```

2. Defining a keystore object

The definition of a built-in keystore object is shown below. The keystore contains a SuperDoctor 5 private key for encryption. The default keystore is located in the **[install folder]\certificates\agent.auth** file. See [9 SSM Certification](#) for more information on how to generate new keystores.

```
define keystore{  
    keystore_name      default_agent_keystore  
    description        keystore  
    keystore_file      ./certificates/agent.auth  
    keystore_password  <your-keystore-password>  
}
```

3. Configuring the agent object

The definition of an agent object configured to use the above anonymous SSL acceptor is shown below. First, the **acceptor** attribute is set to **default_acceptor** (the value of the **acceptor_name** of the anonymous SSL acceptor) to tell SuperDoctor 5 to enable this acceptor. Second, IP addresses or domain names (in this example, 192.168.12.175.) are added to the **allow_ip** attribute to access SuperDoctor 5.

```
define agent{
    agent_name      Agent
    description     Default Agent
    allow_ip        192.168.12.175
    plugin_path     ./plugins
    acceptor        default_acceptor
    version         1.0.0
}
```

Mode C: SSL encryption with a public key infrastructure

Mode C ensures secure communications and simplifies the authentication configuration with a public key infrastructure (PKI). See [9 SSM Certification](#) for more information about how the SSM Server and SuperDoctor 5 create a secure communication channel with the PKI. Since the PKI is used, the **allow_ip** attribute of an agent object is no longer required for authentication.

Configuration examples:

1. Defining an SSL acceptor supporting PKI

The definition of a built-in SSL acceptor object supporting PKI is shown in the example below. The **ssl_enabled** attribute is set to true and the default port number is 5999. To establish SSL connections with PKI, the **agent_keystore** and **trust_keystore** attributes need to be set to a keystore object.

```
define acceptor{
    acceptor_name    keypair_acceptor
    description      default ssl port
    port            5999
    ssl_enabled      true
    agent_keystore    default_agent_keystore
    trust_keystore    default_trust_keystore
}
```

2. Defining two keystore objects

The definitions of two built-in keystore objects for supporting PKI are shown in the examples below. The `default_agent_keystore` contains an SD5 private key for encryption and the `default_trust_keystore` contains a client's public key for decryption.

```
define keystore{
    keystore_name      default_agent_keystore
    description        keystore
    keystore_file      ./certificates/agent.auth
    keystore_password <your-keystore-password>
}
```

```
define keystore{
    keystore_name      default_trust_keystore
    description        truststore
    keystore_file      ./certificates/agent.trust
    keystore_password <your-keystore-password>
}
```

3. Configuring the agent object

The definition of an agent object configured to use the above SSL acceptor is shown in the example below. All you need to do is to set the `acceptor` attribute to `keypair_acceptor` (the value of the `acceptor_name` of the SSL acceptor with PKI) so that SuperDoctor 5 can enable this acceptor. The `allow_ip` attribute is not used in this connection mode.

```
define agent{
    agent_name          Agent
    description         Default Agent
    allow_ip
    plugin_path         ./plugins
    acceptor            keypair_acceptor
    version             1.0.0
}
```



Note: By default, only modes B and C are enabled. To enable mode A, please modify the agent object configuration and append **no_SSL** to the acceptor attribute.

```
define agent{
...
acceptor                default_acceptor, keypair_acceptor, no_SSL
}
```

3.3 Configuration Overview

Two kinds of configuration files are used by an SD5:

- **agent.cfg:** This is the main configuration file of an SD5. Three objects are defined in this file: **Agent**, **Acceptor**, and **Keystore**.
- **plugin.cfg:** This file is used to define SuperDoctor 5 plug-ins and their exported actions. The plug-ins located in the same plug-in path specified in the `plugin_path` attribute of an agent object should define one `plugin.cfg` file so that SuperDoctor 5 can discover how many plug-ins and actions are supported. A subfolder of a **plug-in path** can define its own `plugin.cfg` file. This file can also be packaged in the same jar file containing the Java bytecode that implements a plug-in.



Note: Multiple plug-ins can be defined in one jar file and SuperDoctor 5 will determine how many plug-ins are available according to the content of the `plugin.cfg` file.

The five object definitions are explained in the following sections.

3.3.1 Agent Object Definition

An agent object represents one SuperDoctor 5 program. It includes the information of the agent name, plug-in path and supporting connection modes.

```
define agent{
    agent_name      Agent
    description      Default Agent
    allow_ip         192.168.10.55, ssm.supermicro.com, 127.0.0.1
    plugin_path      ./plugins
    acceptor         default_acceptor, keypair_acceptor
    version          1.0.0
}
```

agent_name*

The name of the agent object.

description

The description of the agent object.

allow_ip*

The IP addresses or host names allowed to connect to the Agent are defined here. Multiple values should be separated by a comma. This attribute works if a non-SSL or anonymous SSL connection is used.

plugin_path*

The root folder where the plug-ins are located.

acceptor*

The acceptors that are supported by the Agent. Multiple values should be separated by a comma.

Version

The version of the Agent.

(*indicates a required attribute)

3.3.2 Acceptor Object Definition

An acceptor object is used to define the acceptable ways for it to connect to its clients. By defining various Acceptor objects, SuperDoctor 5 can support different kinds of connection methods at the same time.

```
define acceptor{
    acceptor_name      keypair_acceptor
    description        default ssl port
    address            *
    port               5999
    ssl_enabled        true
    agent_keystore     default_agent_keystore
    trust_keystore     default_trust_keystore
}
```

acceptor_name*

The name of the acceptor object.

description

The description of the acceptor object.

address

The IP address where the acceptor should receive connections from. If a host has more than one network interface card, SuperDoctor 5 can be configured with this attribute to accept connections from particular IP addresses bound to the network interface cards. The acceptor will forward connection requests from all network interface cards if this attribute is not declared or if its value is an asterisk.

port*

The port number the acceptor should listen to.

ssl_enabled*

Enables or disables SSL when a connection is established.

agent_keystore

The private key used by the acceptor. This attribute is required if connection modes B and C are used.

trust_keystore

The public key of SuperDoctor 5 clients. This attribute is required if the third connection mode is used.

(The asterisk mark “*” indicates a required attribute.)

3.3.3 Keystore Object Definition

A keystore object is used to describe the name and the path (i.e., location) of a keystore as well as the password to access it. This object is applicable if the SSL connection is supported by SuperDoctor 5. See [3.2 Connection Modes](#) in this manual for more information.

```
define keystore{
    keystore_name      default_agent_keystore
    description        A keystore for storing agent's public/private key
    keystore_file       ./certificates/agent.auth
    keystore_password   <your-keystore-password>
}
```

keystore_name*

The name of the keystore object.

description*

The description of the keystore object.

keystore_file*

The full file name (including path) of the keystore.

keystore_password*

The password used to open the keystore.

(The asterisk mark “*” indicates a required attribute.)

3.3.4 Plug-in Object Definition

The primary goal of a plug-in object is to indicate a Java class that implements monitoring, control, or management functions. Usually, a plug-in is only activated by SuperDoctor 5 when a request is sent to the plug-in. By setting the active attribute of a plug-in object to 1, SuperDoctor 5 will proactively invoke the preload function of the plug-in every time SuperDoctor 5 starts. A plug-in can be disabled by setting the enable attribute to 0.

```
define plugin {  
    plugin_name    healthinfo_plugin  
    class_name     com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.healthinfo.HealthInfoPlugin  
    description    HealthInfo Plugin  
    version        1.0.0  
    active         1  
    enabled        1  
}
```

plug-in_name*

A unique name of the plug-in object.

class_name*

The Java implementation class of the plug-in object.

description*

The description of the plug-in object.

version*

The version of the plug-in object.

active

1: The plug-in will be loaded when SuperDoctor 5 is started.

0: The plug-in will not be loaded when SuperDoctor 5 is started. (Default value.)

enabled

1: Enable the plug-in. (Default value.)

0: Disable the plug-in.

(The asterisk mark "*" indicates a required attribute.)

3.3.5 Action Object Definition

An action object defines the exported function and arguments provided by a plug-in.

```
define action {  
    action_name      healthinfoitemnumber  
    plugin_name      healthinfo_plugin  
    description      Return the number of health monitored items  
    args             -mn $ARG1$  
    max_instance     0  
}
```

action_name*

The name of the action object. The action name is the name to be invoked by SuperDoctor 5 clients. For example, when using jcheck_nrpe to connect to SuperDoctor 5, this attribute is provided with the `–c` argument of jcheck_nrpe.

plugin_name*

The name of the plug-in object implemented by this action. Every action belongs to one and only one plug-in.

description*

The description of the action object.

args

The arguments required by the action. For example, when using jcheck_nrpe to connect to SuperDoctor 5, this attribute is provided with the `–a` argument of jcheck_nrpe.

max_instance

The maximum number of concurrent clients allowed to invoke the action. This attribute is used to prevent SuperDoctor 5 from being overloaded due to burst requests for an action. This attribute could be omitted if concurrent access constraint to an action is not necessary.

(The asterisk mark “*” indicates a required attribute.)

3.4 Built-in Plug-ins and Actions

The built-in plug-ins of SuperDoctor 5 are packaged in the

[install folder]\plugins\builtin\SSMAgentPlugin-build.xx.jar file. Note that you need to manually restart SuperDoctor 5 after editing configurations. For details on restarting the service of SuperDoctor 5, refer to [2.3 Manually Controlling SD5 Service](#). In most situations, you do not need to understand or change the built-in plug-ins. However, if you want to write your own automation scripts to invoke the functions exported by the plug-ins, you can find the necessary information in this section. Users who want to develop new SuperDoctor 5 plug-ins can also learn how to define a plugin.cfg file for their own plug-ins.

3.4.1 admin plug-in (admin_plugin)

This plug-in is used to manage all SuperDoctor 5 plug-ins and the life cycle of SuperDoctor 5. Actions provided by the admin plug-in include plugin_ver, all_plugin_ver, restart, update, generate_config, and check_now. The definition of the plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name    admin_plugin
    class_name     com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.admin.AdminPlugin
    description    Admin Plugin
    version        1.0.0
}
```

3.4.1.1 *plugin_ver* Action

This action is used to query the version of a specific plug-in.

```
define action {  
    action_name      plugin_ver  
    plugin_name      admin_plugin  
    description      Get the version of the plug-in  
    args             -v -n $ARG1$  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The name of the plug-in.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c plugin_ver -a <ARG1>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to query the version of admin_plugin on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c plugin_ver -a  
admin_plugin  
admin_plugin version = 1.0.0
```

Figure 3-2

3.4.1.2 *all_plugin_ver* Action

This action is used to query the versions of all plug-ins.

```
define action {  
    action_name      all_plugin_ver  
    plugin_name      admin_plugin  
    description      Get versions of all plug-ins  
    args             -v  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

`jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c all_plugin_ver`

Example:

Use `jcheck_nrpe` to inquire the versions of all plug-ins on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c all_plugin_ver  
Agent version = 2.1-build.9066-20140117191958  
Plugin version ...  
processor_plugin = 1.0.0  
healthinfo_plugin = 1.0.0  
compound_health_plugin = 1.0.0  
receive_passive_check_plugin = 1.0.0  
lsiraid_plugin = 1.0.0  
agent_web = 1.0.0  
echo_plugin = 1.0.0  
memory_health_plugin = 1.0.0  
fake_healthinfo_plugin = 1.0.0  
ipmi_plugin = 1.0.0  
notification_plugin = 1.0.0  
send_passive_check_plugin = 1.0.0  
bios_log_plugin = 1.0.0  
smart_plugin = 1.0.0  
admin_plugin = 1.0.0  
systeminfo_plugin = 1.0.0  
executable_plugin = 1.0.0  
power_plugin = 1.0.0  
storage_health_plugin = 1.0.0  
flashBIOS_plugin = 1.0.0
```

Figure 3-3

3.4.1.3 restart Action

This action is used to restart SuperDoctor 5.

```
define action {  
    action_name      restart  
    plugin_name      admin_plugin  
    description      Restart Agent  
    args             -s  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c restart

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to restart SuperDoctor 5 on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c restart  
Agent restart message has been sent.
```

Figure 3-4

3.4.1.4 *update Action*

This action is used to update SuperDoctor 5. The definition of this action is shown below.

```
define action {  
    action_name      update  
    plugin_name      admin_plugin  
    description      Update Agent  
    args             -u $ARG1$  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The update site containing the latest version of SuperDoctor 5.

Note:

If the version of the installed SuperDoctor 5 is earlier than the latest version available on the update site, the action will be performed.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c update -a <ARG1>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to update SuperDoctor 5 on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c update -a http  
://ssm3.supermicro.com.tw:8080/cruisecontrol/artifacts/Downloads/ -t 240  
Agent restart message has been sent.
```

Figure 3-5

If the program does not need to be updated, a message “Nothing to update” appears (see the figure below).

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c update -a http  
://ssm3.supermicro.com.tw:8080/cruisecontrol/artifacts/Downloads/ -t 240  
Nothing to update.
```

Figure 3-6

3.4.1.5 *generate_config* Action

This action is used to generate service object definitions for a particular plug-in. The definition of this action is shown below.

```
define action {  
    action_name      generate_config  
    plugin_name      admin_plugin  
    description      Generate configurations  
    args             -H $ARG1$ --args $ARG2$ -check_ipmi $ARG3$  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The IP address of the agent-managed host.

ARG2: The name of the configuration object(s). Valid values include ALL, ping_host, and each of the plug-in names. Multiple values are separated by a comma.

ARG3: true: Generate IPMI related object definitions as well.

false: Do not generate IPMI related object definitions.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c generate_config -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>!<ARG3> -plus

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to generate object definitions on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c generate_config -a 10.134.12.18\!ALL\!true -plus
[[{"agent_version":"1.0.0_build.457-20140124163824","agent_os_version":"Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server release 6.0","use":"agent_managed_host, linux_host","wol_mac_address":"00-30-48-fd-e4-08"}], [{"use":"processor_health","check_command":"jcheck_processor_health!1!pid0","service_description":"Processor health"}, [{"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"FAN 1","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!0!0!784","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"FAN 2","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!1!0!784","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"FAN 3","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!2!0!784","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"FAN 4","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!3!0!784","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"FAN 5","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!4!0!784","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"CPU1 Vcore","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!8!1352!824","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":"CPU1 DIMM","check_command":"jcheck_health!!a!10!1656!1336","notification_interval":120,"contact_groups":"admins"}, {"notification_period":"24x7","check_interval":60,"use":"health_compare","host_name":null,"check_period":"24x7","retry_interval":1,"contacts":"admin","notifications_enabled":1,"notification_options":"w,u,c,r,f","service_description":
```

Figure 3-7

3.4.2 echo plug-in (echo_plugin)

This plug-in is used for testing purposes. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name    echo_plugin
    class_name     com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.echo.EchoPlugin
    description    Echo Plugin
    version        1.0.0
}
```

3.4.2.1 echo Action

This action is used to return the same message received by SuperDoctor 5 back to the client.

```
define action {
    action_name    echo
    plugin_name    echo_plugin
    description    Echo
    args           --text $ARG1$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The input message.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c echo -a <ARG1>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to echo a message.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c echo -a "Test echo"
Test echo
```

Figure 3-8

3.4.3 executable plug-in (executable_plugin)

This plug-in is designed to execute external programs or scripts. By using this plug-in, users can extend the functions of SuperDoctor 5 without writing new SuperDoctor 5 Java plug-ins. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name    executable_plugin
    class_name     com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.executable.ExecutablePlugin
    description    Executable Plugin
    version        1.0.0
}
```

3.4.3.1 executable Action

This action is used to execute an external program.

```
define action {
    action_name    executable
    plugin_name    executable_plugin
    description    Execute an external command
    args           --executable $ARG1$ --args $ARG2$ --timeout $ARG3$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The file name of the external program.

ARG2: The arguments for the external program. Multiple values should be separated by a space, such as "arg1 arg2 arg3".

ARG3: The time in seconds the plug-in should wait for the external program to complete its execution. The default value is 60.

Usage:

```
jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c executable -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>!<ARG3>
```

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to execute an echo program on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c executable -a
echo\!"Test echo"
Test echo
```

Figure 3-9

3.4.4 healthinfo plug-in (healthinfo_plugin)

This plug-in is used to check the health of all monitored items. Six actions are included: health_item_num, health_reading, health_compare, health_def, health_all, and reset_switch. They are used to get the number of monitored items, query readings of monitored items, check health status with user-defined thresholds, retrieve definitions of monitored items, check health status using default thresholds, and reset chassis intrusion, respectively. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      healthinfo_plugin
    class_name
    com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.healthinfo2.HealthInfoPlugin2
    description      HealthInfo Plugin
    version          1.0.0
    active           1
}
```

3.4.4.1 health_item_num Action

This action is used to get the number of monitored items.

```
define action {
    action_name      health_item_num
    plugin_name      healthinfo_plugin
    description      Get the number of health monitored items
    args             -mn $ARG1$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Types of monitored items. The valid values are:

- a: all monitored items
- f: fan
- v: voltage
- s: switch
- c: circuit

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host> -dk -c health_item_num -a <ARG1>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get the count of all monitored items on host 192.168.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c health_item_num -a a
63
```

Figure 3-10

3.4.4.2 *health_reading* Action

This action is used to get the reading of a specific monitored item.

```
define action {  
    action_name      health_reading  
    plugin_name      healthinfo_plugin  
    description      Get reading of a health monitored item  
    args             $ARG1$ -t $ARG2$ -n $ARG3$  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: -csv: Display the result in CSV format

ARG2: Types of monitored items. The valid values are:

a: all monitored items

f: fan

v: voltage

s: switch

c: circuit

ARG3: The index of a monitored item (begins with 0)

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host> -dk -c health_reading -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>!<ARG3>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get the reading of the first fan on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c health_reading  
-a \!f\!0  
[0]FAN 1 is 9216RPM
```

Figure 3-11

3.4.4.3 *health_compare Action*

Check the health status of a specific monitored item with user-defined thresholds.

```
define action {  
    action_name    health_compare  
    plugin_name    healthinfo_plugin  
    description    Get and compare reading of a health monitored item with high/low limits  
    args           $ARG1$ -t $ARG2$ -n $ARG3$ -high $ARG4$ -low $ARG5$  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: -csv: Display the results in CSV format

ARG2: Types of monitored items. The valid values are:

a: all monitored items

f: fan

v: voltage

s: switch

c: circuit

ARG3: The index of a monitored item (begins with 0).

ARG4: The high limit.

ARG5: The low limit.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c health_compare -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>!<ARG3>!<ARG4>!<ARG5>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to check the health status of the first voltage on host 10.134.12.18 with a user-defined high limit of 1350 mV and low limit of 900 mV.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c health_compare  
-a \!v\!0\!1350\!900  
[0] CPU1 Vcore is normal(1350mV>=1024mV>=900mV)
```

Figure 3-12

3.4.4.4 health_def Action

This action is used to retrieve the definitions of all monitored items. The generated definitions are used by SSM Web to generate the default monitoring services of an agent-managed host.

```
define action {
    action_name    health_def
    plugin_name    healthinfo_plugin
    description    Get the definitions of all health monitored items
    args           -d $ARG1$ -f $ARG2$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The IP address of an agent-managed host.

ARG2: 1: Filter inactive items;

0: Do not filter inactive items.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c health_def -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get the definitions of all monitored items on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c health_def -a
10.134.12.18 -plus
[{"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_name":
"10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "contacts": "admin", "notifi
cations_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "service_description": "FAN 1",
"check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!0!0!784", "notification_interval": 120, "contact_grou
ps": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "health_compar
e", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "contacts": "a
dmin", "notifications_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "service_descripti
on": "FAN 2", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!1!0!784", "notification_interval": 120,
"contact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "
health_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1,
"contacts": "admin", "notifications_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "ser
vice_description": "FAN 3", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!2!0!784", "notification_i
nterval": 120, "contact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interva
l": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry
_interval": 1, "contacts": "admin", "notifications_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,
u,c,r,f", "service_description": "FAN 4", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!3!0!784", "n
otification_interval": 120, "contact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "
check_interval": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period":
"24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "contacts": "admin", "notifications_enabled": 1, "notification
_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "service_description": "FAN 5", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!
a!4!0!784", "notification_interval": 120, "contact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_peri
od": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "c
heck_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "contacts": "admin", "notifications_enabled": 1,
"notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "service_description": "CPU1 Vcore", "check_command
": "jcheck_health!!a!8!1352!824", "notification_interval": 120, "contact_groups": "admins
"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_na
me": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "contacts": "admin", "noti
fications_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "service_description": "CPU1
DMM", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!10!1656!1336", "notification_interval": 120, "c
ontact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_interval": 60, "use": "he
alth_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "retry_interval": 1, "c
ontacts": "admin", "notifications_enabled": 1, "notification_options": "w,u,c,r,f", "servi
ce_description": "+1.5 V", "check_command": "jcheck_health!!a!12!1656!1336", "notificati
on_interval": 120, "contact_groups": "admins"}, {"notification_period": "24x7", "check_int
erval": 60, "use": "health_compare", "host_name": "10.134.12.18", "check_period": "24x7", "r
```

Figure 3-13

3.4.4.5 *health_all* Action

Check the health status of all monitored items with default thresholds.

```
define action {
    action_name    health_all
    plugin_name    healthinfo_plugin
    description    Get readings of all monitored items and compare with default high/low limits
    args           -a -x $ARG1$ -f $ARG2$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: The index of monitored items to be excluded. Multiple values are separated by a comma.

ARG2: 1: Filter inactive items;

0: Do not filter inactive items.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c health_all -a <ARG1> !<ARG2>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to check the health status of all monitored items on host 192.168.12.18 with default thresholds.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c health_all
Checked: 22, OK: 22. |
FAN_1=9216RPM;0;0;784;13000 FAN_2=10404RPM;0;0;784;13000 FAN_3=9216RPM;0;0;784;13000
FAN_4=9216RPM;0;0;784;13000 FAN_5=9216RPM;0;0;784;13000 CPU1_Vcore=0.928V;0;0;0.824
;1.352 CPU1_DIMM=1.512V;0;0;1.336;1.656 +1.5_V=1.52V;0;0;1.336;1.656 +5_V=5.088V;0;0
;4.48;5.536 +5VSB=5.088V;0;0;4.48;5.536 +12_V=12.19V;0;0;10.706;13.25 +1.1_V=1.12V;0
;0;0.976;1.216 +3.3VCC=3.312V;0;0;2.928;3.648 +3.3VSB=3.264V;0;0;2.928;3.648 VBAT=3.
192V;0;0;2.928;3.648 System_Temp=30C;0;0;0;75 P1-DIMM1A=37C;0;0;0;75 P1-DIMM2A=34C;0
;0;0;75 Chassis_Intru=OSWITCH;0;0;-1;2 PS_Status=OSWITCH;0;0;-1;2 PS2_Fan1=8512RPM;0
;0;720;13000 PS2_Temperature1=41C;0;0;0;10000 PS2_Temperature2=36C;0;0;0;10000 PS2_A
CInputCurrent=0.156A;0;0;-10000;10000 PS2_DC12VOutputCurrent=4.5A;0;0;-10000;10000 P
S2_ACInputPower=33W;0;0;-10000;10000 PS2_DC12VOutputPower=56W;0;0;-10000;10000 PS2_A
CInputVoltage=225.5V;0;0;-10000;10000 PS2_DC12VOutputVoltage=12.187V;0;0;-10000;1000
0 PS2_Status=OSWITCH;0;0;-1;2 PS1_Fan1=8352RPM;0;0;720;13000 PS1_Temperature1
```

Figure 3-14

3.4.4.6 *reset_switch Action*

Clear a chassis intrusion flag. The definition of this action is shown below.

```
define action {  
    action_name      reset_switch  
    plugin_name      healthinfo_plugin  
    description      Clear the trigger created by switch  
    args             -reset  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c reset_switch

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to reset the chassis intrusion flag on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c reset_switch  
Switch [Chassis Intrusion] reset successssful.
```

Figure 3-15

3.4.5 *power plug-in (power_plugin)*

This plug-in is used to support power control functions such as power off, reboot, and shutdown. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {  
    plugin_name      power_plugin  
    class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.powercontrol.PowerControlPlugin  
    description      Power Plugin  
    version          1.0.0  
}
```

3.4.5.1 *powercontrol Action*

This action implements power off, reboot, and shutdown functions.

```
define action {  
    action_name      powercontrol  
    plugin_name      power_plugin  
    description      Power control the local machine  
    args             -t $ARG1$ -d $ARG2$  
    version          1.0.0  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Types of power control functions. The valid values are:

0: Abort. This argument is not recommended for use.

1: Power off. This argument is not recommended for use.

2: Reboot.

3: Shutdown.

ARG2: The number of seconds to wait before the power control command takes effect.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c powercontrol -a <ARG1>!
<ARG2>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to reboot host 10.134.12.34 after 10 seconds.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.34 -dk -c powercontrol -  
a 2\!10  
The reboot command is fired.
```

Figure 3-16

3.4.6 systeminfo plug-in (systeminfo_plugin)

This plug-in is used to query local system information. Two actions are included: systeminfo for getting all system information items and systeminfo_item for getting one specific system information item. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
  plugin_name      systeminfo_plugin
  class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.systeminfo.SystemInfoPlugin
  description      SystemInfo Plugin
  version          1.0.0
}
```

3.4.6.1 systeminfo Action

This action is used to query software and hardware information such as the OS version, CPU model, physical memory, printer, services, and so on.

```
define action {
  action_name      systeminfo
  plugin_name      systeminfo_plugin
  description      Get system information of local machine
  max_instance     1
}
```

Options:
None.

Usage:
jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c systeminfo

Example:
Use jcheck_nrpe to get system information on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c systeminfo -t 120 -plus
{"19":[],"35":[{"OEM Record":{},"FRU File ID":"","Base Compatibility Record":{},"DC Load":{},"Firmware Version":"1.0","Product Serial Number":"P7031CA39IT7147","Extended Compatibility Record":{},"Product Version":"1.0","Product Name":"PWS-703P-1R","Power Supply Information":{"Overall capacity (watts):700<br>Peak VA:795<br>Inrush:25<br>Inrush interval (ms):17<br>Low end Input voltage range 1 (mV):100000<br>High end Input voltage range 1 (mV):140000<br>Low end Input voltage range 2 (mV):180000<br>High end Input voltage range 2 (mV):240000<br>Low end Input frequency range:50<br>High end Input frequency range:60<br>A\\C dropout tolerance (ms):15<br>Hot Swap Support<br>Autoswitch<br>Power factor correction<br>No Predictive fail support<br>Hold up time (second):0<br>Peak capacity (watts):700<br>Combined Wattage Voltage 1:12V<br>Combined Wattage Voltage 2:12V<br>Total Combined Wattage Voltage:0<br>Predictive fail pin indicates pass\\fail.The signal asserted (1) indicates failure.\\"},"Manufacturer Name":"SUPERMICRO","Asset Tag":"","DC Output":{"Standby<br>Output number:1<br>Nominal voltage:5000 (mV)<br>Maximum negative voltage deviation:4800 (mV)<br>Maximum positive voltage deviation:5250 (mV)<br>Ripple and Noise pk-pk 10Hz to 30MHz:50 (mV)<br>Minimum current draw:0 (mA)<br>Maximum current draw:4000 (mA)\\"},"Output number:2<br>Nominal voltage:12000 (mV)<br>Maximum negative voltage deviation:11520 (mV)<br>Maximum positive voltage deviation:12600 (mV)<br>Ripple and Noise pk-pk 10Hz to 30MHz:120 (mV)<br>Minimum current draw:0 (mA)<br>Maximum current draw:58000 (mA)\\"},"Management Access Record":{},"Product Part\\Model Number":"PWS-703P-1R"}],"OEM Record":{},"FRU File ID":"","Base Compatibility Record":{},"DC Load":{},"Firmware Version":"1.0","Product Serial Number":"P7031CA39IT7145","Extended Compatibility Record":{},"Product Version":"1.0","Product Name":"PWS-703P-1R","Power Supply Information":{"Overall capacity (watts):700<br>Peak VA:795<br>Inrush:25<br>Inrush interval (ms):17<br>Low end Input voltage range 1 (mV):100000<br>High end Input voltage range 1 (mV):140000<br>Low end Input voltage range 2 (mV):180000<br>High end Input voltage range 2 (mV):240000<br>Low end Input frequency range:50<br>High end Input frequency range:60<br>A\\C dropout tolerance (ms):15<br>Hot Swap Support<br>Autoswitch<br>Power factor correction<br>No Predictive fail support<br>Hold up time (second):0<br>Peak capacity (watts):700<br>Combined Wattage Voltage 1:12V<br>Combined Wattage Voltage 2:12V<br>Total Combined Wattage Voltage:0<br>Predictive fail pin indicates pass\\fail.The signal asserted (1) indicates failure.\\"},"Manufacturer Name":"SUPERMICRO","Asset Tag":"","DC Output":{"Standby<br>Output number:1<br>Nominal voltage:5000 (mV)<br>Maximum negative voltage deviation:4800 (mV)<br>Maximum positive voltage deviation:5250 (mV)<br>Ripple and Noise pk-pk 10Hz to 30MHz:50 (mV)<br>Minimum current draw:
```

Figure 3-17

3.4.6.2 systeminfo_item Action

This action is used to query one specific system information item.

```
define action {
    action_name      systeminfo_item
    plugin_name      systeminfo_plugin
    description      Get specific system information of a local machine
    args             -i $ARG1$
    max_instance     1
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Types of system information items include:

Options:

ARG1:

0: account
1: baseboard
2: bios
3: cd rom
4: chassis
5: computer system
6: disk
7: floppy
8: keyboard
9: logical disk
10: logical memory
11: memory
12: desktop monitor
13: network
14: os
15: processor
16: process
17: port connector
18: pointing device
19: parallel port
20: printer
21: service
23: share
24: serial port
25: system slot
26: computer summary
27: time zone
28: video controller
30: ipmi
34: startup command
35: fru
36: oem strings
37: system cfg options
38: power supply

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c systeminfo_item -a <ARG1>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get user accounts on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c systeminfo_it  
m -a 0 -plus  
[{"Name": "root", "Caption": "", "Description": "root", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "false", "Full  
Name": ""}, {"Name": "bin", "Caption": "", "Description": "bin", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "  
true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "daemon", "Caption": "", "Description": "daemon", "Domain": "  
", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "adm", "Caption": "", "Description": "adm", "  
Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "lp", "Caption": "", "Description": "  
lp", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "sync", "Caption": "", "De  
scription": "sync", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "shutdown", "  
Caption": "", "Description": "shutdown", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"  
Name": "halt", "Caption": "", "Description": "halt", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full  
Name": ""}, {"Name": "mail", "Caption": "", "Description": "mail", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "t  
rue", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "uucp", "Caption": "", "Description": "uucp", "Domain": "", "D  
isabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "operator", "Caption": "", "Description": "opera  
tor", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "games", "Caption": "", "Des  
cription": "games", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "gopher", "Ca  
ption": "", "Description": "gopher", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Nam  
e": "ftp", "Caption": "", "Description": "FTP User", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full N  
ame": ""}, {"Name": "nobody", "Caption": "", "Description": "Nobody", "Domain": "", "Disabled"  
: "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "dbus", "Caption": "", "Description": "System message bu  
s", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "usbmuxd", "Caption": "", "Des  
cription": "usbmuxd user", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "avah  
i-autoipd", "Caption": "", "Description": "Avahi IPv4LL Stack", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "t  
rue", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "vcsa", "Caption": "", "Description": "virtual console memo  
ry owner", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "rpc", "Caption": "", "  
Description": "Rpcbind Daemon", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "  
rtkit", "Caption": "", "Description": "RealtimeKit", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full  
Name": ""}, {"Name": "abrt", "Caption": "", "Description": "", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true  
", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "nscd", "Caption": "", "Description": "NSCD Daemon", "Domain": "  
", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "haldaemon", "Caption": "", "Description": "  
HAL daemon", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "apache", "Caption"  
: "", "Description": "Apache", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "ns  
lcd", "Caption": "", "Description": "LDAP Client User", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Fu  
ll Name": ""}, {"Name": "saslauth", "Caption": "", "Description": "\\Saslauthd user", "Dom  
ain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "postfix", "Caption": "", "Descriptio  
n": "", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""}, {"Name": "avahi", "Caption": "", "De  
scription": "Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack", "Domain": "", "Disabled": "true", "Full Name": ""},
```

Figure 3-18

3.4.7 smart plug-in (smart_plugin)

This plug-in is used to monitor the total number and health information of hard drives. Two actions are included: smart_check_cache, and storage_health_cache.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      smart_plugin
    class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.smarthd.SMARTHDPlugin
    description      SMART HD Plugin
    active           1
    version           1.0.0
}
```

To use this plug-in, the hard drives to be monitored must support SMART.

3.4.7.1 smart_check_cache Action

This action is used to actively collect hard drive health information and save the information to a cache file every 3600 seconds (1 hour).

```
define action {
    action_name      smart_check_cache
    plugin_name      smart_plugin
    description      S.M.A.R.T. HDD Check(s) Cache
    version           1.0.0
    check_interval    3600
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

The action is designed to automatically run periodically for maintaining a hard drive cache to increase the performance of the hard drive monitoring function.

3.4.7.2 *storage_health_cache* Action

This action queries hard drive health information from the hard drive cache maintained by the `smart_check_cache` action. Regardless of the total number of installed hard drives on the monitored host, running this action usually takes a few seconds.

```
define action {  
    action_name      storage_health_cache  
    plugin_name      smart_plugin  
    description      Storage Action  
    args             -q $ARG1$ -s $ARG2$ -cache 1  
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Expected numbers of hard drives (-1: Disable the check).

ARG2: Check the hard drive status with SMART (0: Disable the check).

Usage:

`jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c storage_health_cache -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>`

Example:

Use `jcheck_nrpe` to get the health information of hard drives from the hard drive cache on host 192.168.12.104.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.14.104 -dk -c storage_health_cache -a \!1\!1 -dk  
Intel Corporation Patsburg 6 Port SATA AHCI Controller  
-- 1 physical disk(s)  
-- /dev/sda (VNP210B2GHRK3B) is SMART check OK
```

Figure 3-19

3.4.8 bios log plug-in (bios_log_plugin)

This plug-in is used to get BIOS event logs. The bios_log_num action retrieves BIOS event logs every 5 minutes. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      bios_log_plugin
    class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.bioslog.BiosLogPlugin
    description      BIOS Log Check Plugin
    active           1
    version          1.0.0
}
```



Note: This plug-in applies to hosts running Linux operating systems only.

3.4.8.1 bios_log_num Action

This action is used to read BIOS event logs every 300 seconds (5 minutes).

```
define action {
    action_name      bios_log_num
    plugin_name      bios_log_plugin
    description      BIOS Log Check(s)
    args             -t $ARG1$ -d $ARG2$
    version          1.0.0
    check_interval   300
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

The action is designed to run automatically and periodically for retrieving BIOS event logs.

3.4.9 memory plug-in (memory_health_plugin)

This plug-in is used to monitor memory health information by counting CECC and UECC error events. It can also monitor the total number of DIMMs installed on the host under monitoring. One action is included: memory_health for getting memory health information. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      memory_health_plugin
    class_name
    com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.memory.PhysicalMemPlugin
    description      Memory Check Plugin
    version          1.0.0
}
```



Note: This plug-in applies to hosts running Linux operating systems only.

3.4.9.1 memory_health Action

This action is used to monitor memory health information.

```
define action {
    action_name      memory_health
    plugin_name      memory_health_plugin
    description      CECC/UECC Checks for Physical Memory
    args             -nm $ARG1$ -c $ARG2$
    version          1.0.0
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Expected number of DIMMs (-1: Disable the check).

ARG2: The threshold for CECC and UECC.

The argument format is as follows:

[type][duration][fail count],....

- [type]:
 - m: Correctable single bit ECC errors.
 - M: Uncorrectable ECC errors.
- [duration]:
 - d: day
 - h: hour
 - m: minute
 - s: second

[fail count]: The acceptable number of failures. To trigger a critical status, the failure counts must be greater than this value.

To specify a threshold for memory that indicates four single bit ECC errors per 1GB RAM within one day (24 hours) are allowed (i.e., m1d4) and 0 uncorrectable ECC errors are allowed within 1 hour (i.e., M1h0):

m1d4,M1h0

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c memory_health -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get the health information of DIMMs on host 10.134.12.18.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.12.18 -dk -c memory_health  
-a 2\!m1d1,M1d0 -dk  
Memory is OK; 2 DIMM(s), 8.0 GB RAM; CECC OK, threshold: 1 time(s) in 1 day; UECC OK  
, threshold: 0 time(s) in 1 day.
```

Figure 3-20

3.4.10 storage plug-in (storage_health_plugin)

The plug-in is used to monitor the total number of hard disks, the SMART status of hard disks and the health status of RAID controllers. One action is included: storage_health_allinone.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      storage_health_plugin
    class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.storage.StoragePlugin
    description      Storage Health Allinone Plugin
    active           1
    version          1.0.0
    enabled          1
}
```

To use this plug-in, the hard drives to be monitored must support SMART. Currently, the RAID health check is available on LSI MegaRAID 2108, 2208 and 3108 controllers.

3.4.10.1 storage_health_allinone Action

This action is used to query storage health information including SMART status of hard disks and health status of RAID controllers. The SMART health information is from the hard drive cache maintained by the smart_check_cache action. The RAID health information is from the RAID controller cache maintained by the raid_health action. Regardless of the total number of installed hard drives and RAID controllers on the monitored host, running this action usually takes a few seconds.

```
define action {
    action_name      storage_health_allinone
    plugin_name      storage_health_plugin
    description      Storage Allinone Action
    args             -q $ARG1$ -s $ARG2$ -r $ARG3$
}
```

Options:

ARG1: Expected numbers of hard drives (-1: Disable the check).

ARG2: Check the hard drive status with SMART (0: Disable the check).

ARG3: Check RAID health (0: Disable the check).

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c storage_health_allinone -a <ARG1>!<ARG2>!<ARG3>

Example:

Use jcheck_nrpe to get the storage health information on host 10.134.14.104.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.14.104 -dk -c storage_health_allinone -a 4\!1\!1 -dk
Physical disk number is incorrect on the system, expect: 4, actual: 3

Intel Corporation Patsburg 6 Port SATA AHCI Controller
-- 1 physical disk(s)
-- /dev/sda (VNP210B2GHRK3B) is SMART check OK

Supermicro SMC2108 Controller
-- 2 physical disk(s)
-- The status of RAID is normal.
```

Figure 3-21

3.4.11 LSI RAID plug-in (lsiraid_plugin)

This plug-in is used to monitor the health of RAID controllers. Two actions are included: raid_health and lsiraid_check_cache.

```
define plugin {
    plugin_name      lsiraid_plugin
    class_name       com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.raid.LSIRaidPlugin
    description      LSI RAID Plugin
    active           1
    version          1.0.0
    enabled          1
}
```

3.4.11.1 *raid_health* Action

This action is used to query RAID health information using cache data maintained by `lsiraid_check_cache` action. Regardless of the total number of installed RAID controllers and hard drives combined to RAID on the monitored host, running this action usually takes a few seconds.

```
define action {  
    action_name      raid_health  
    plugin_name      lsiraid_plugin  
    description      Raid Action  
    args             -cache 1  
    version          1.0.0  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

`jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c raid_health -a cache 1`

Example:

Use `jcheck_nrpe` to get the health information of RAID controllers on host 10.134.14.104.

```
[root@localhost jcheck_nrpe]# ./jcheck_nrpe.sh -H 10.134.14.104 -dk -c raid_health -  
a cache 1 -dk  
Supermicro SMC2108 Controller  
-- 2 physical disk(s)  
-- The status of RAID is normal.
```

Figure 3-22

3.4.11.2 *lsiraid_check_cache Action*

This action is used to actively collect the health information of RAID controllers and save the information to a cache file every 180 seconds (or 3 minutes).

```
define action {  
    action_name      lsiraid_check_cache  
    plugin_name      lsiraid_plugin  
    description      LSI RAID Check(s) Cache  
    version          1.0.0  
    check_interval    180  
    enabled          1  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

The action is designed to automatically run periodically for maintaining a RAID cache to increase the performance of the RAID monitoring function.

3.4.12 notification plug-in (**notification_plugin**)

This notification plug-in is used to monitor its configuration file, **polling.properties**, located in the **[install folder]\config** folder. The notification behavior of SuperDoctor 5 depends on the **polling.properties** file of polling setting, and notification methods. Once the file is changed, the notification behavior will be changed. See [4.5.1 Alert Configuration](#) for more information. The definition of this plug-in is shown below.

```
define plugin {  
    plugin_name      notification_plugin  
    class_name  
    com.supermicro.ssm.agent.plugin.notification.NotificationPlugin  
    description      Notification plugin  
    active           1  
    version          1.0.0  
    enabled          1  
}
```

3.4.12.1 *change_alerts action*

This action is used to notify the changes of polling.properties. SuperDoctor 5 then will send notifications by the definition the polling.properties.

```
define action {  
    action_name      change_alerts  
    plugin_name      notification_plugin  
    args             -send  
    description      Alert Configuration Changes  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c change_alerts

3.4.12.2 *start_filewatcher action*

This action is used to start a file watcher to monitor polling.properties every second.

```
define action {  
    action_name      start_filewatcher  
    plugin_name      notification_plugin  
    args             -start  
    description      Start File Watcher  
    check_interval   1  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c start_filewatcher

3.4.12.3 *stop_filewatcher* action

This action is used to stop the file watcher to monitor **polling.properties**.

```
define action {  
    action_name      stop_filewatcher  
    plugin_name      notification_plugin  
    args             -stop  
    description      Stop File Watcher  
}
```

Options:

None.

Usage:

jcheck_nrpe -H <host address> -dk -c stop_filewatcher

4 SD5 Web

SuperDoctor 5 includes a built-in plug-in called SD5 Web, which provides a Web-based console for SuperDoctor 5. The SD5 Web allows users to view health information and system information as well as to set configuration data via Web browsers.

4.1 SD5 Web Login

Type the following URL in your browser to connect to the SD5 Web:

http://[SuperDoctor 5 address]:8181/SuperDoctor5

The login page is shown below. The default user name and password are **ADMIN** and **ADMIN**.



Figure 4-1

4.2 Health Information

SD5 Web graphically displays the status of the monitored devices, including fan speed, voltage, temperature, chassis intrusion, power failure, hard disk drives, and memory. An item in green indicates a healthy state while a red one denotes a critical state. Notifications can be sent when a monitored item reaches critical status. You can configure the notification behavior on the Configuration page. See [4.5 SD5 Web Configuration](#) for more information.

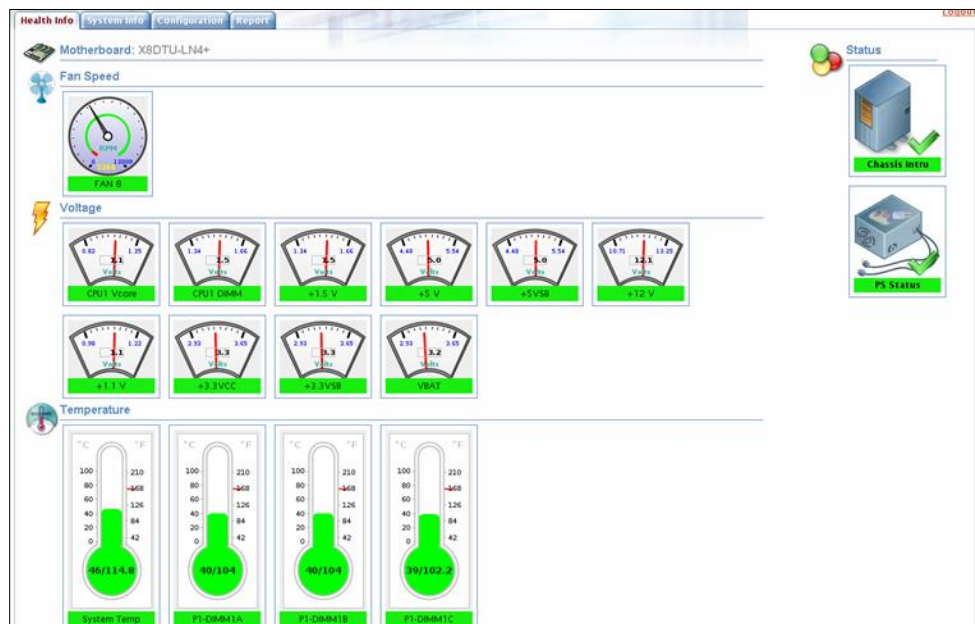


Figure 4-2

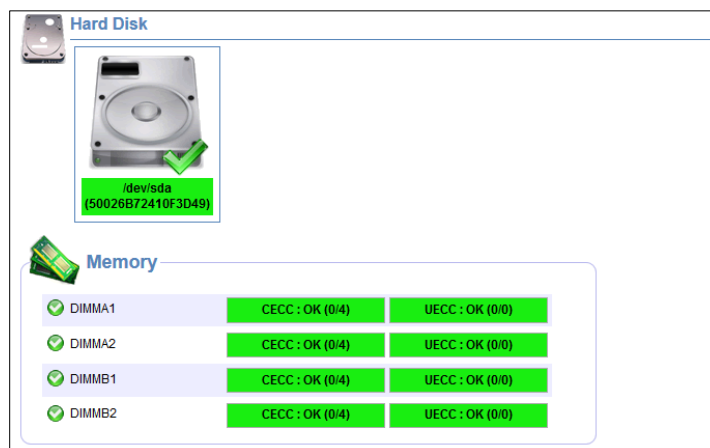


Figure 4-3



Note: The default argument for CECC and UECC is 1 time in one day per 1GB and 0 times in one day, respectively.

The SMART health monitoring function supports non-RAID internal hard drives, and does not support USB hard drives or flash drives. **To use this function, first install the smartctl utility program.** For Windows users, when you install smartmontools including smartctl online, click **Install Smartmontools** (see the figure below).

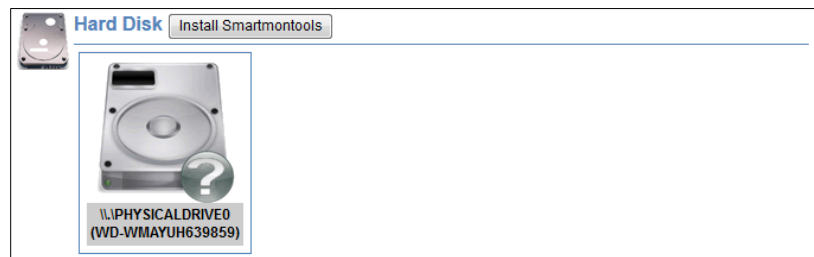


Figure 4-4

A GPL (GNU General Public License) 2.0 license agreement dialog box shows up. Read the agreement carefully before installing smartmontools. If you accept the terms of the agreement, click **I Agree** to continue installation.

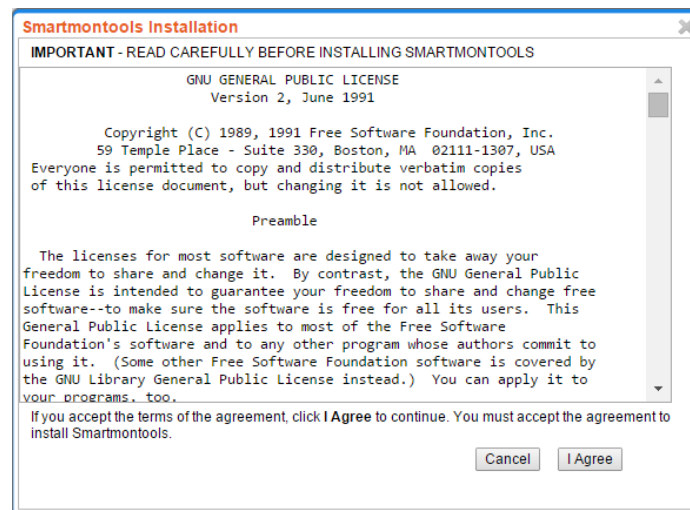


Figure 4-5

To manually install the smartmontools package, follow these steps:

1. Download the smartmontools package from <ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/GPL/smartmontools/windows/smartctl.zip>.
2. Extract the zip file and copy all(*) files into the [install folder]/libs/native.
3. In text console, execute the "sdc -rd" command to detect the hardware configuration again.

The health information page also shows power supply information if supported power supplies are connected to the motherboard via I²C. Depending on their design, power supplies might have Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) Data and/or PMBus functions. Supported power supplies with PMBus functions are able to provide real time input current and power consumption information. The following figure shows the health information of a set of redundant power supplies with PMBus displaying the input current and the input wattage. **Note that power supply information may not be available on particular models of motherboards even if power supplies are connected to the motherboards.**

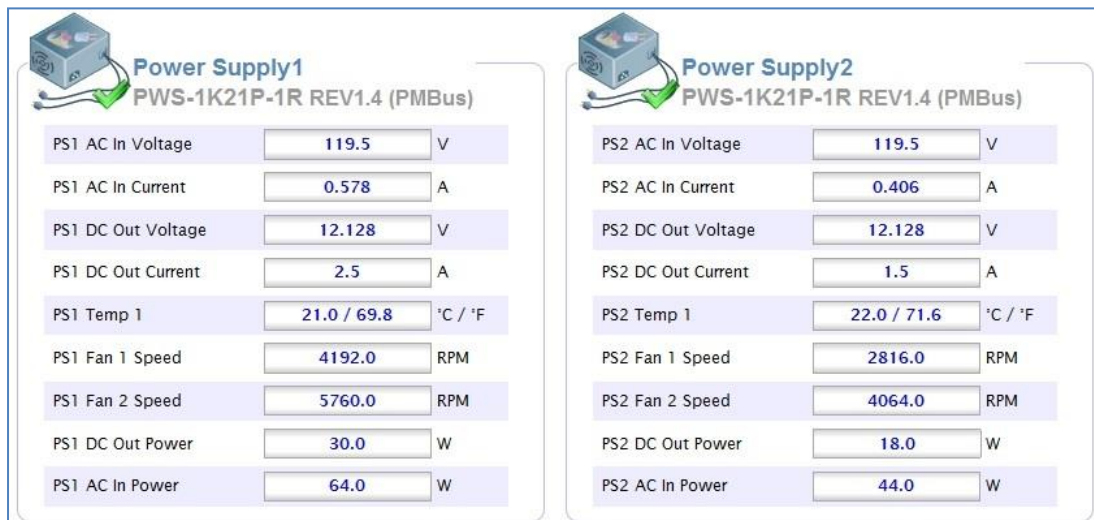


Figure 4-6

The following figure shows the health information of a battery backup power (BBP®). Different colors are used to indicate the battery state. Green color means the battery is healthy, and red color means the battery is dead. If the current reading of the battery is negative, the color turns yellow to warn that the battery is discharged. In addition, the energy reading tells the percentage of the charge status of the battery.

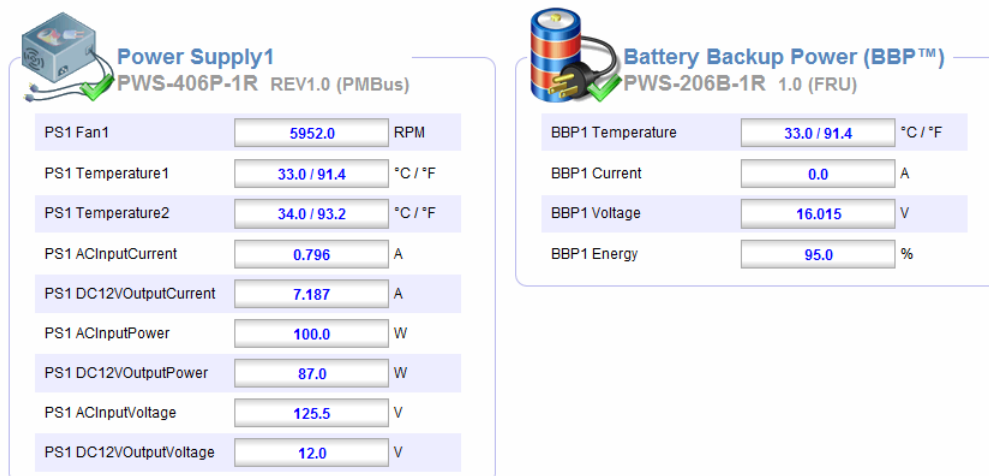
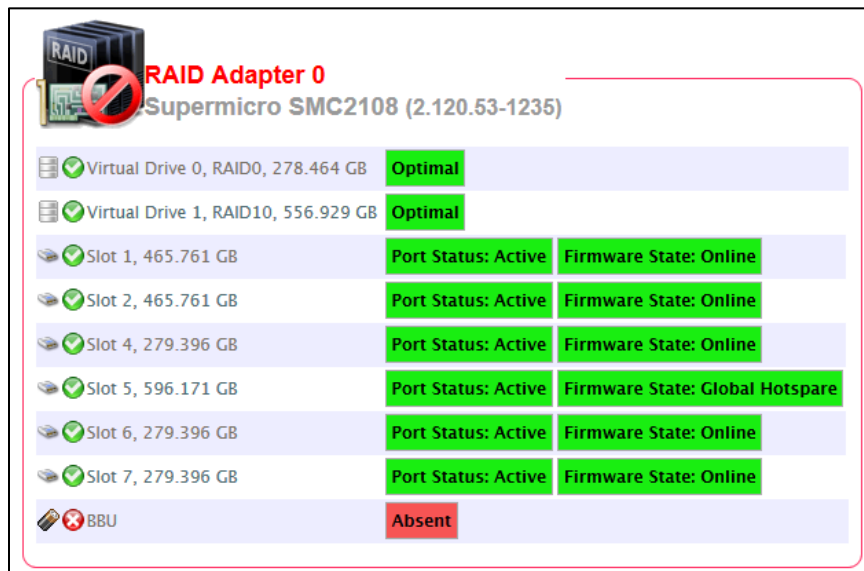


Figure 4-7

The health information of the LSI MegaRAID RAID controller is also supported on the page. The health of a RAID controller is a combined status that depends on the states of its components such as battery backup unit (BBU), virtual drives, and hard disks. If all components belonging to the adapter are OK, the status of the adapter shows OK. Otherwise, it could be Warning or Critical depending on the states of the components. Valid states for BBU, virtual drives and hard disks are:

- BBU** This shows the current status of a BBU. Valid values are OK (Optimal), Critical (BBU status is missing or degraded) and Unknown (incomplete command output).
- Virtual drive** This shows the current status of a virtual drive. Valid values are OK (Optimal), Warning (Partially Degraded or Degraded) and Critical (Offline).
- Hard disk** This shows some attributes of a hard disk such as port status and firmware state. Valid values are OK (port status is active, and the firmware state is equal to online or hotspare or unconfigured good or jbod), Warning (port status is active, and the firmware state is equal to rebuild or copyback) and Critical (port status is inactive or unknown or the firmware state is offline or missing or failed or unconfigured bad).



RAID Adapter 0 Supermicro SMC2108 (2.120.53-1235)		
Virtual Drive 0, RAID0, 278.464 GB	Optimal	
Virtual Drive 1, RAID10, 556.929 GB	Optimal	
Slot 1, 465.761 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Online
Slot 2, 465.761 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Online
Slot 4, 279.396 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Online
Slot 5, 596.171 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Global Hotspare
Slot 6, 279.396 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Online
Slot 7, 279.396 GB	Port Status: Active	Firmware State: Online
BBU	Absent	

Figure 4-8



Note: Only LSI MegaRAID 2108, 2208 and 3108 RAID controllers are supported currently on both Windows and Linux platforms. Other LSI MegaRAID RAID controllers (i.e. LSI MegaRAID 2008 and 2308 RAID controllers) are not fully tested and Non-LSI MegaRAID

RAID controllers (i.e. LSI Fusion-MPT based and Intel Rapid Storage Technology) are not supported in this version.

4.3 System Information

The system information provided by the SD5 Web is similar to that provided by the SSM Web.

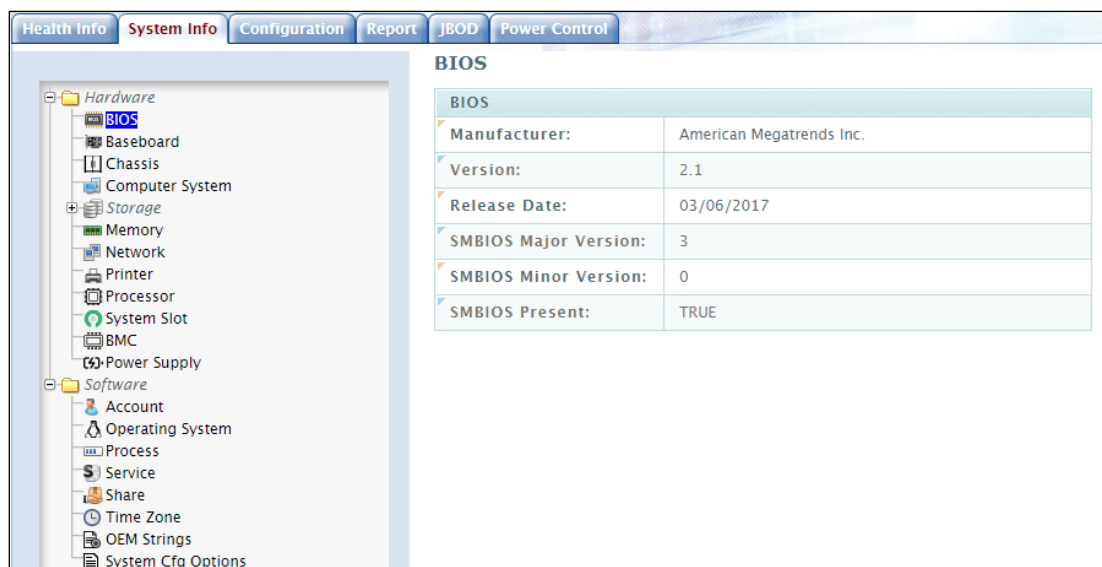


Figure 4-9



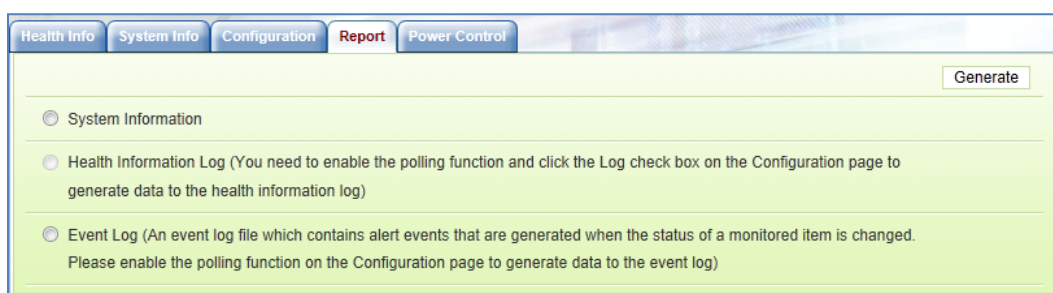
Notes:

1. The system information contents are platform dependent. Particular information available on a Windows host may not be presented on a Linux host, and vice versa. Also, Linux does not support all types of system information objects in the same way that Windows supports them. Types including Desktop Monitor, Floppy, Keyboard, Port Connector, Parallel Port, Pointing Device, Serial Port, Computer Summary, Startup Command, and Video Controller are supported on Windows platforms only.
2. The Current Clock Speed (MHz) in the Processor category is read from the DMI table. It may not reflect the real time data when you check the current clock speed under operating systems.

4.4 Reports

SuperDoctor 5 provides three CSV (Comma Separated Values) format reports. These reports can be downloaded and viewed with CSV supported tools like Microsoft Excel.

- System Information Report: This report contains information shown in the System Info function. See [4.3 System Information](#) for more information.
- Health Information Log Report: This report includes the historical data of monitored item readings. Readings of selected (i.e. enabled) monitored items will be written to a file only if the **Polling Interval** value is set and the Log option is enabled in the **Alert Configuration** function. See [4.5.1 Alert Configuration](#) and [4.5.2 Monitored Item](#) for more information.
- Event Log Report: This report contains events that represent problems and recoveries with monitored items. When the status of a monitored item is changed, an event log is written to the Event Log Report. Note that to write events to the log file, the **Polling Interval** on the Configuration page must be set.



The screenshot shows the 'Report' tab selected in the top navigation bar. The main content area has a light green background and contains three radio button options for generating reports. The first option, 'System Information', is selected. The second option, 'Health Information Log', includes a note: '(You need to enable the polling function and click the Log check box on the Configuration page to generate data to the health information log)'. The third option, 'Event Log', includes a note: '(An event log file which contains alert events that are generated when the status of a monitored item is changed. Please enable the polling function on the Configuration page to generate data to the event log)'. A 'Generate' button is located in the top right corner of the main content area.

Figure 4-10

4.5 SD5 Web Configuration

This page includes four submenus: **Alert Configuration**, **Monitored Item**, **Password Setting** and **Flash BIOS**.

4.5.1 Alert Configuration

On this page you can configure the SD5 Web notification methods. Five methods are supported: **Log**, **Email**, **SNMP Trap**, **System Tray** and **OS Event Log**. The meanings of each argument are illustrated below:

- **Enabled Pooling:** SuperDoctor 5 periodically checks the health status of monitored items if pooling is enabled. No alert is sent if pooling is disabled.
- **Polling Interval:** Determines how frequently in seconds the SD5 Web should check the health status of monitored items. The minimum value is 3 seconds.
- **Log:** Keeps alerts in a log file named “log.txt[yyyy-mm-dd-sequence]” located in the **[install folder]** folder. The file is split into two files once its size becomes greater than 10 MB. The total number of log files to be kept can be configured by setting the “backup files to keep around” argument.
- **E-mail Alert:** Sends alerts via e-mail. To use this function, you need to set recipients, an e-mail server address and a port number as well as a sender’s e-mail address. Check SSL or TLS if the e-mail server uses secure connections. If the e-mail server requires authentication, you will need to set up an account and password to log in to the e-mail server. Multiple recipients must be separated by a comma.
- **SNMP Trap:** Sends alerts with SNMP traps. Multiple recipients are separated by a comma.
- **System Tray Popup Alert:** Sends alerts to local desktop. Note that the function is only available on Windows platform. For more information on using the **SD5 Tray** program to receive alerts, please refer to [7 SD5 Tray](#).
- **OS Event Log:** Writes alerts to Windows Logs for Windows platforms and system logs for Linux platforms.

Figure 4-11



Note: On Linux platforms, you may need to add the host name and the IP address to the /etc/hosts file if SNMP traps cannot be sent.

The E-mail message format is defined by the following attributes:

- Mail title:
 - Item 1: the type of an alert ("Problem ", "Recovery ")
 - Item 2: the name of the monitored item
 - Item 3: the status of the monitored item ("OK", "Warning", "Critical" , or "Unknown")
 - Item 4: the time of an alert in date time format
 - Item 5: the host name and host address which sent out an alert
- Mail body:
 - Item 6: the output message about the status of the monitored item

For example, the subject line of an e-mail alert shows "Problem: RAID Adapter 0(Supermicro SMC2108) - Virtual Drive 0 is WARNING at 2012/3/12 13:50:13 from softlab1(192.168.12.30)" and the mail body of an e-mail alert shows "RAID Adapter 0(Supermicro SMC2108) - Virtual Drive 0(RAID5, 500GB) is Degraded".



Notes:

1. A problem alert will be sent while the status of the monitored item is non-OK (i.e., WARNING, UNKNOWN or CRITICAL) from the initial or is from an OK state to a non-OK state or is from a non-OK state to another non-OK state.
2. A recovery alert will be sent while the status of the monitored item is from a non-OK state to an OK state.

The SNMP Trap description is defined by the following attributes:

- Item 1: the type of an alert ("Problem", "Recovery")
- Item 2: the name of the monitored item
- Item 3: the status of the monitored item ("OK", "Warning", "Critical", or "Unknown")
- Item 4: the time of an alert in date time format
- Item 5: the output message about the status of the monitored item

For example, the description of an SNMP trap shows "Problem: RAID Adapter 0(Supermicro SMC2108) - Virtual Drive 0 is WARNING at 2012/3/12 13:50:13. Virtual Drive 0(RAID5, 500GB) is Degraded".

4.5.2 Monitored Items

On this page, you can decide if an item should be monitored or not. You can also change both the high and low limits of an item. All possible monitored items are listed. When SuperDoctor 5 is first started, it detects unplugged monitored items and disables them automatically. Thus, the first time you see this page, some items may be already disabled.

Monitored Item					
				Save	Set to factory default limits
				Redetect	
☐	Monitored Item	High Limit	Low Limit	Reading	Status
- Fan					
☐	FAN1		600 RPM	NA	NA
☐	FAN2		600 RPM	NA	NA
☐	FAN3		600 RPM	NA	NA
☒	FAN4		600 RPM	1700.0 RPM	OK
☐	FANA		600 RPM	NA	NA
- Voltage					
☒	Vcpu	2.088 V	1.26 V	1.693 V	OK
☒	VDIMM	1.719 V	1.124 V	1.453 V	OK
☒	12V	13.224 V	10.521 V	11.847 V	OK
☒	5VCC	5.527 V	4.38 V	4.969 V	OK
☒	3.3VCC	3.659 V	2.894 V	3.344 V	OK
☒	VBAT	3.6 V	2.49 V	3 V	OK
☒	AVCC	3.599 V	2.489 V	3.329 V	OK
☒	VSB	3.599 V	2.489 V	3.299 V	OK
- Temperature					
☐	CPU Temp	100°C / 212°F		NA	NA
☒	System Temp	85°C / 185°F		26.0 °C / 78.8 °F	OK
☒	Peripheral Temp	85°C / 185°F		44.0 °C / 111.2 °F	OK
☐	PCH Temp	95°C / 203°F		NA	NA
☒	VRM Temp	92°C / 197°F		28.0 °C / 82.4 °F	OK
☒	DIMMA1 Temp	85°C / 185°F		26.0 °C / 78.8 °F	OK
☒	DIMMA2 Temp	85°C / 185°F		26.0 °C / 78.8 °F	OK
☒	DIMMB1 Temp	85°C / 185°F		26.0 °C / 78.8 °F	OK
☒	DIMMB2 Temp	85°C / 185°F		26.0 °C / 78.8 °F	OK
- Status					
☒	Chassis Intru				OK
- Hard Disk					
☒	Idev0da (50026B72410F3D49)				OK
- Memory					
☒	Memory				OK
- Power Supply					
☒	Power Supply 1				OK

Figure 4-12

You can change the high and low limits of an item, or you can deselect an item if you no longer wish to monitor it. Click the **Save** button to apply changes immediately. A row with high/low limits in invalid format will be highlighted (see the figure below). To view the detailed error message, move the mouse over the warning icon.

Monitored Item					
			Save	Set to factory default limits	Redetect
☐	Monitored Item	High Limit	Low Limit	Reading	Status
- Fan					
☐	Fan1		675 RPM	NA	NA
☒	Fan2		675 RPM	1755.0 RPM	OK
☐	Fan3		675 RPM	NA	NA
☒	Fan4		0 RPM	7020.0 RPM	OK
☐	Fan5		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐	Fan6		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐	Fan7		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐	Fan8		675 RPM	NA	NA
- Voltage					
☒	CPU1 Vcore	1.384 V	0.824 V	0.92 V	OK
☐	CPU2 Vcore	1.384 V	0.824 V	NA	NA
☒	CPU1 VTT	1.352 V	+1.5 V	1.16 V	OK
☐	CPU2 VTT	1.352 V			NA
☒	DIMM1	1.656 V	1.336 V	1.528 V	OK
☐	DIMM2	1.656 V	1.336 V	NA	NA

Figure 4-13

To restore the default threshold values, click the **Set to factory default limits** button.

Sometimes your hardware configuration may change, such as when a new power supply is used or new fans are plugged in. In such cases, you can click the **Redetect** button to detect the monitored items again (see the figure below).

Monitored Item					
			Save	Set to factory default limits	Redetect
☐	Monitored Item	High Limit	Low Limit	Reading	Status
- Fan					
☒	Fan1		675 RPM	4320.0 RPM	OK
☒	Fan2		675 RPM	2430.0 RPM	OK
☒	Fan3		675 RPM	NA	Critical
☐	Fan4		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐	Fan5		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
- Voltage					
☐				0.896 V	NA
☐				NA	NA
☒	CPU1 VTT	1.352 V	0.824 V	1.176 V	OK
☐	CPU2 VTT	1.352 V	0.824 V	NA	NA
☒	DIMM1	1.656 V	1.336 V	1.528 V	OK
☐	DIMM2	1.656 V	1.336 V	NA	NA
☒	+1.5V	1.656 V	1.336 V	1.464 V	OK

Figure 4-14

SuperDoctor 5 will be restarted after the detection process is complete and you have to log in SuperDoctor 5 again. Click the **OK** button to go to the SD5 login web page.

Monitored Item					
Save Set to factory default limits Redetect					
☐	Monitored Item	High Limit	Low Limit	Reading	Status
- Fan					
☒	Fan1		675 RPM	4320.0 RPM	OK
☒	Fan2		675 RPM	2430.0 RPM	OK
☒	Fan3		675 RPM	NA	Critical
☐	Fan4		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐	Fan5		675 RPM	NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
☐				NA	NA
- Voltage					
☐				0.896 V	NA
☐				NA	NA
☒	CPU1 VTT	1.352 V	0.824 V	1.176 V	OK
☐	CPU2 VTT	1.352 V	0.824 V	NA	NA
☒	DIMM1	1.656 V	1.336 V	1.528 V	OK

Redetect Monitored Items

Monitored items have been detected. Please click the OK button to log in.

OK

Figure 4-15

4.5.3 Account Setting

You can change the account and the password for the built-in account on this page. Note that the function of creating new accounts is not supported.

Account Setting

User*

ADMIN

Current Password*

New Password*

Confirm New Password*

Figure 4-16

4.5.4 Flashing BIOS

On this page you can upload BIOS binary files and flash the BIOS to a system that has SuperDoctor 5 installed. Note that this function supports Supermicro motherboards newer than H8, X8, and X9 series on Windows platforms and motherboards newer than X9 series on Linux platforms.

The following table lists the BIOS flashing supported by SD5¹ :

MB Series Platform	H8	X8	X9	X10
Windows	✓	✓	✓	✓
Linux	✗	✗	✓	✓



Note: A jumper-less solution is provided for X10 Grantley platforms. For details, see later in this section. Also, it's recommended that you check the original settings of the boot order in the BIOS Setup. Flashing the BIOS can cause the system reboot from a boot device which is not previously set.

Figure 4-17

The Flash BIOS page includes four fields:

¹ This function requires BIOS support of SMI E7h command. C7Q67, C7Q67-H, C7B75, C7Z87-OCE, X10DAi, X10DAC and X10DAX are not in the supported list.

- Current BIOS information: A table displays the current BIOS information, such as version, release date and ROM size.
- BIOS flash history: The BIOS flashing activities via Super Doctor 5 is logged in the list. The flashing is logged whether it is successful or not. If you have never used SD5 to flash the BIOS before, the history field is empty.
- Upload BIOS: A user can choose and upload the desired ROM BIOS binary file. If you have never uploaded BIOS binary files in SD5 before, the **Available BIOS** field is empty.
- Available BIOS block: A list contains BIOS binary files backed up or uploaded in SD5. Note that to prevent the BIOS from being corrupted, you are required to disable ME (Intel Management Engine) before updating the BIOS. Find **disable ME** or **enable update ME** or **enable ME FW Image RE-flash** in the BIOS setup menu.

Select a BIOS to start flashing. A warning message shows up to remind you of not removing the AC power or turning off the computer until the BIOS is completely flashed (see the figure below).

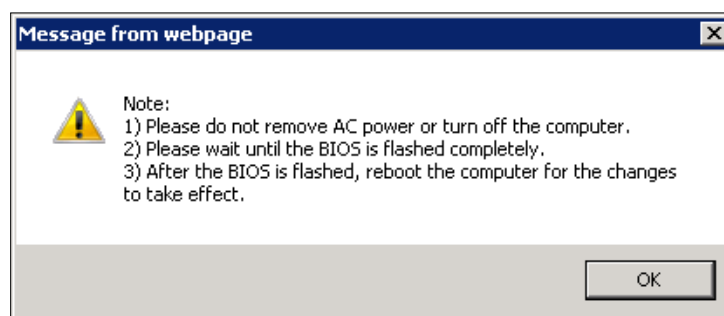


Figure 4-18

Later another warning message shows up to remind you of rebooting the system for the changes to take effect (see the figure below).

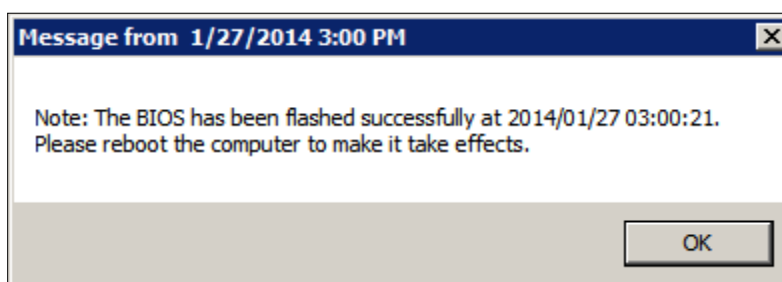


Figure 4-19

The original BIOS will be backed up in the [install folder]\BIOS\rom folder if the BIOS is flashed successfully.

Jumper-less Solution for X10 Grantley Platforms

Before X10 Grantley, users manually set onboard jumper (JPME2) to enable the ME manufacturing mode. This was required upon all software-strap settings being updated in the Flash Descriptor Table (FDT) inside the ME region. When flashing BIOS on multiple systems with different FDTs, such a way of flashing BIOS was not doable. Supermicro then introduced a jumper-less solution on X10 Grantley platforms to flash BIOS.

When the FDT is different, a system installed with SuperDoctor 5 needs to reboot to enter the ME manufacturing mode to update BIOS. The number of systems rebooting depends on if the Flash Descriptor Table (FDT) is identical between the current system BIOS and the updating image file.



Note: In order to continue updating BIOS after reboot, make sure the OS in use is the same as the one on which the multi-boot function is set.

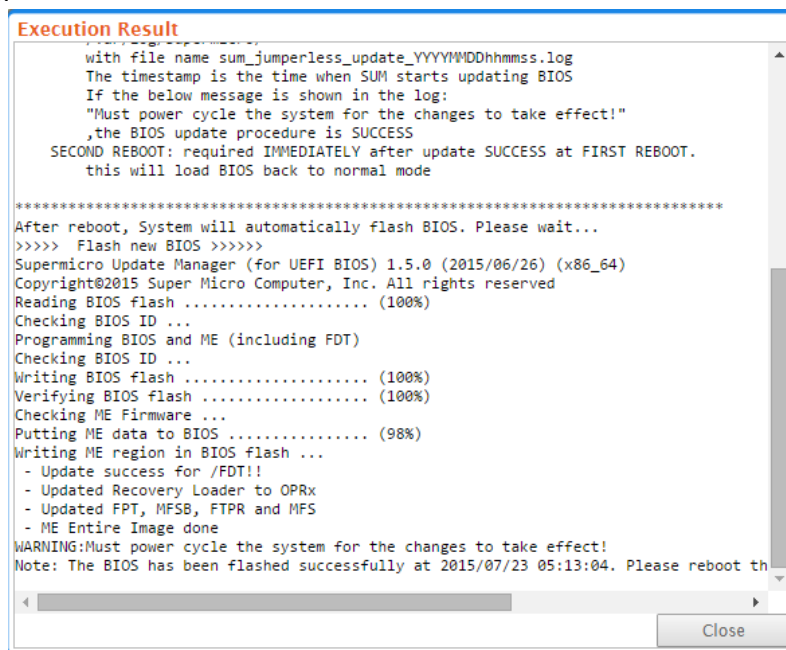
- When the FDT is the same, SuperDoctor 5 will start flashing BIOS and remind you to reboot the system for the changes to take effect (see the figure below).

```
Execution Result
>>>>> Flash new BIOS >>>>>>
Supermicro Update Manager (for UEFI BIOS) 1.5.0 (2015/06/26) (x86_64)
Copyright©2015 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All rights reserved
Reading BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Checking BIOS ID ...
Checking ME Firmware ...
Comparing FDT for ROM file and flash.... (98%)
FDT is same, Update BIOS and ME(exclude FDT) regions....
Reading BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Checking BIOS ID ...
Checking BIOS ID ...
Writing BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Verifying BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Checking ME Firmware ...
Putting ME data to BIOS ..... (98%)
Writing ME region in BIOS flash ...
- FDT won't be updated when ME is not in Manufacturing mode!!
  BIOS upgrade continues...
- Updated Recovery Loader to OPRx
- Updated FPT, MFSB, FTFR and MFS
- ME Entire Image done
WARNING:Must power cycle the system for the changes to take effect!

Note: The BIOS has been flashed successfully at 2015/07/23 02:56:48. Please reboot the c
No error.
```

Figure 4-20

- When the FDT is different, SuperDoctor 5 will continue updating BIOS after the first reboot (see the figure below).



```
Execution Result
with file name sum_jumperless_update_YYYYMMDDhhmmss.log
The timestamp is the time when SUM starts updating BIOS
If the below message is shown in the log:
"Must power cycle the system for the changes to take effect!"
,the BIOS update procedure is SUCCESS
SECOND REBOOT: required IMMEDIATELY after update SUCCESS at FIRST REBOOT.
this will load BIOS back to normal mode

*****
After reboot, System will automatically flash BIOS. Please wait...
>>>> Flash new BIOS >>>>
Supermicro Update Manager (for UEFI BIOS) 1.5.0 (2015/06/26) (x86_64)
Copyright©2015 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All rights reserved
Reading BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Checking BIOS ID ...
Programming BIOS and ME (including FDT)
Checking BIOS ID ...
Writing BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Verifying BIOS flash ..... (100%)
Checking ME Firmware ...
Putting ME data to BIOS ..... (98%)
Writing ME region in BIOS flash ...
- Update success for /FDT!!
- Updated Recovery Loader to OPRx
- Updated FPT, MFSB, FTPR and MFS
- ME Entire Image done
WARNING:Must power cycle the system for the changes to take effect!
Note: The BIOS has been flashed successfully at 2015/07/23 05:13:04. Please reboot th
Close
```

Figure 4-21

4.6 RAID

The RAID information will be shown under the Storage category in System Info tab while SuperDoctor 5 detects whether the LSI MegaRAID RAID controller is available in the system. The layout of RAID is divided into two parts:

- Tree Area: A tree structure serves as a menu for users to get more information, such as RAID controllers, virtual drives, and hard disks.
- Content Area: shows the detailed information of the selected node in the Tree Area.

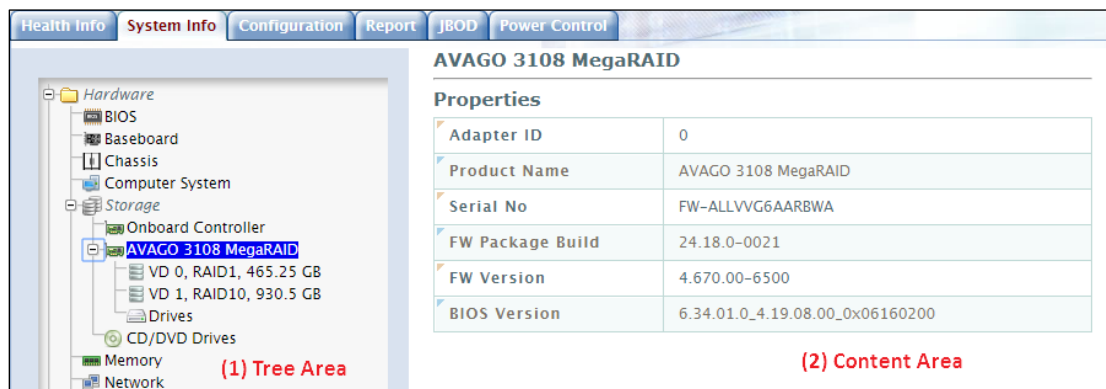


Figure 4-22

There are two main (virtual) nodes in one adapter: the **VD (Virtual Drive)** node, and the **Drives** node. These two virtual tree nodes are used for classification:

VD	Virtual drives are the volumes that are configured as RAID 0, 1, 5 and 10.
Drives	This node comprises all hard disks of the adapter.

The RAID controller named **AVAGO 3108 MegaRAID** contains two virtual drives (RAID 1 and RAID 10), and six hard disks (Slot 3, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 16).

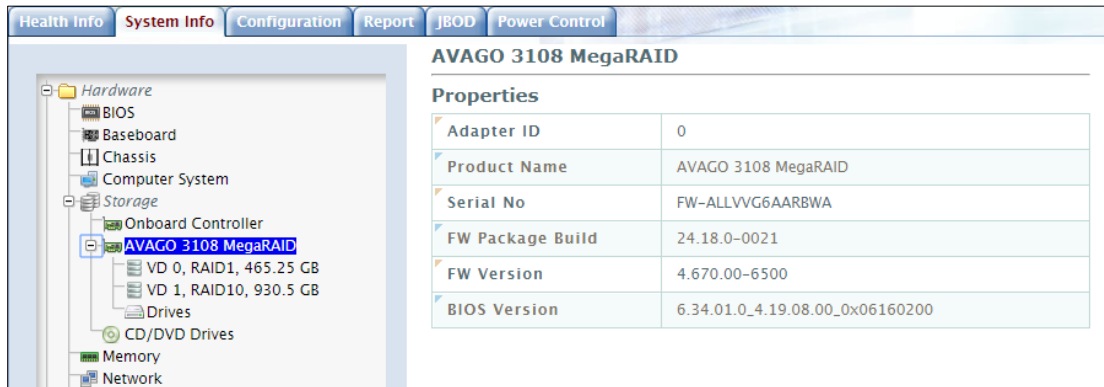


Figure 4-23



Note: The RAID tree will not automatically refresh periodically. Thus, it may not reflect real-time hardware configurations.

For example, click on **AVAGO 3108 MegaRAID** tree node. The detailed properties are shown on the right panel.

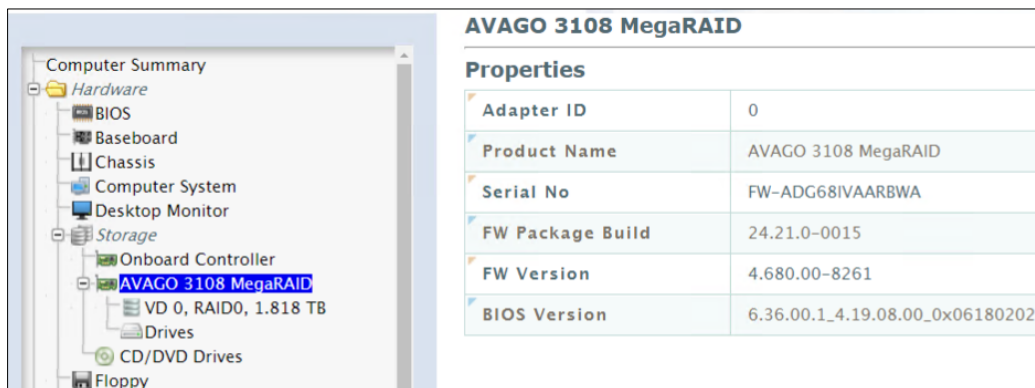


Figure 4-24

Click the **VD 0, RAID0, 1.818 TB** tree node on the left panel. The detailed properties of a virtual drive are shown on the right panel.

VD 0, RAID0, 1.818 TB	
Properties	
Virtual Drive ID	0
Target ID	
Name	VD_0
RAID Level	RAID0
Size	1.818 TB
State	Optimal
Mirror Data	
Strip Size	256 KB
Number Of Drives	2
Span Depth	1
Default Cache Policy	WriteBack
Current Cache Policy	Read Ahead, WriteThrough, Direct IO
Default Access Policy	
Current Access Policy	Read Write
Disk Cache Policy	Disabled
Encryption Type	None
Default Power Savings Policy	
Current Power Savings Policy	
Can spin up in 1 minute	
LD has drives that support T10 power conditions	
LD's IO profile supports MAX power savings with cached write	
Bad Blocks Exist	
Is VD Cached	

Figure 4-25

Click on the **Drives** tree node on the left panel, and you can see a list of hard drives. For example, click on the expand icon of Enclosure.252.Slot.4, and you can view the detailed properties of the hard drive.

Computer Summary		Drives					
Hardware		Hard Drives					
BIOS		Name	Model	Serial Number	FW Revision	Size	
Baseboard		Enclosure.252.Slot.4	TOSHIBA MK1002TSKB	7211KMYMF	MT4A	931.512 GB	
Chassis		Enclosure.252.Slot.5	OCZ-VERTEX3	OCZ-05AS2WL716X429IP	2.22	55.899 GB	
Computer System		Enclosure.252.Slot.6	TOSHIBA MK1002TSKB	72H1KMOKF	MT4A	931.512 GB	
Desktop Monitor		Enclosure.252.Slot.7	TOSHIBA MK1002TSKB	7211KMYCF	MT4A	931.512 GB	
Storage							
Onboard Controller							
AVAGO 3108 MegaRAID							
VD 0, RAID0, 1.818 TB							
Drives							
CD/DVD Drives							

Figure 4-26

Drives

Hard Drives					
	Name	Model	Serial Number	FW Revision	Size
	Enclosure.252.Slot.4	TOSHIBA MK1002TSKB	72I1KMYMF	MT4A	931.512 GB
Firmware State		Unconfigured Good			
Device Firmware Level		MT4A			
Device Speed		3.0Gb/s			
Link Speed		3.0Gb/s			
Media Type		HDD			
Drive's write cache		N/A			
Drive's NCQ setting		Enabled			
Port-0's Linkspeed		3.0Gb/s			
Port-1's Linkspeed					
Foreign State					
Media Error Count		0			
Other Error Count		0			
Predictive Failure Count		0			
Last Predictive Failure Event Sequence Number		0			
	Enclosure.252.Slot.5	OCZ-VERTEX3	OCZ-05AS2WL716X429IP	2.22	55.899 GB

Figure 4-27



Note: Only LSI MegaRAID 2108, 2208 and 3108 RAID controllers are currently supported on both Windows and Linux platforms. Other LSI MegaRAID RAID controllers (i.e. LSI MegaRAID 2008 and 2308 RAID controllers) are not fully tested and Non-LSI MegaRAID RAID controllers (i.e. LSI Fusion-MPT based and Intel Rapid Storage Technology) are not supported in this version.

4.7 Power Control

The Power Control allows users remotely turn off the system via **Graceful Power Control** or **Power Control**.

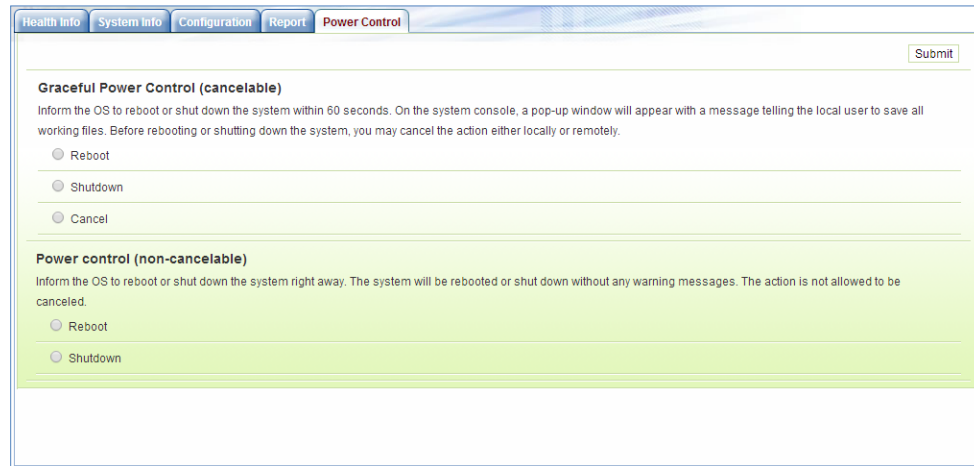
The screenshot shows the 'Power Control' tab in the SD5 Web interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Health Info', 'System Info', 'Configuration', 'Report', and 'Power Control'. A 'Submit' button is in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section, 'Graceful Power Control (cancelable)', has a light green background and contains a paragraph of text followed by three radio buttons: 'Reboot', 'Shutdown', and 'Cancel'. The second section, 'Power control (non-cancelable)', also has a light green background and contains a paragraph of text followed by two radio buttons: 'Reboot' and 'Shutdown'.

Figure 4-28

- **Graceful Power Control:** SD5 Web allows a user to reboot or shut down the system within 60 seconds. On the system console, a message shows up to remind the user of saving the working files. Before the system is rebooted or shut down, it's allowed to cancel the action either locally or remotely.
- **Power Control:** SD5 Web allows a user to reboot or shut down the system right away. The system will reboot or shut down without any warning messages. Note that the action cannot be cancelled.

To execute a Graceful Power Control, select Reboot, and then click the Submit button. A dialog box shows up for confirmation.

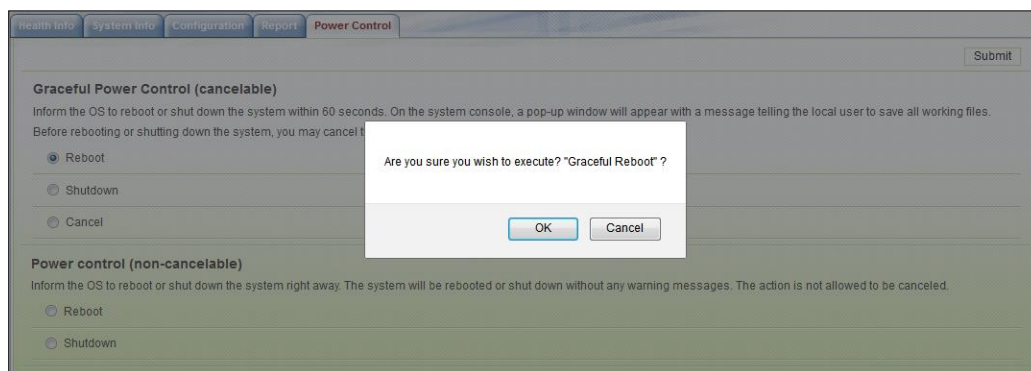
This screenshot shows the same 'Power Control' interface as Figure 4-28, but with a confirmation dialog box overlaid in the center. The dialog box has a white background and contains the text 'Are you sure you wish to execute? "Graceful Reboot?"'. It has two buttons at the bottom: 'OK' and 'Cancel'. The background interface is dimmed, showing the 'Graceful Power Control' section with the 'Reboot' radio button selected.

Figure 4-29

Click **OK**. A countdown dialog box shows up, and the rebooting will begin 60 seconds later.

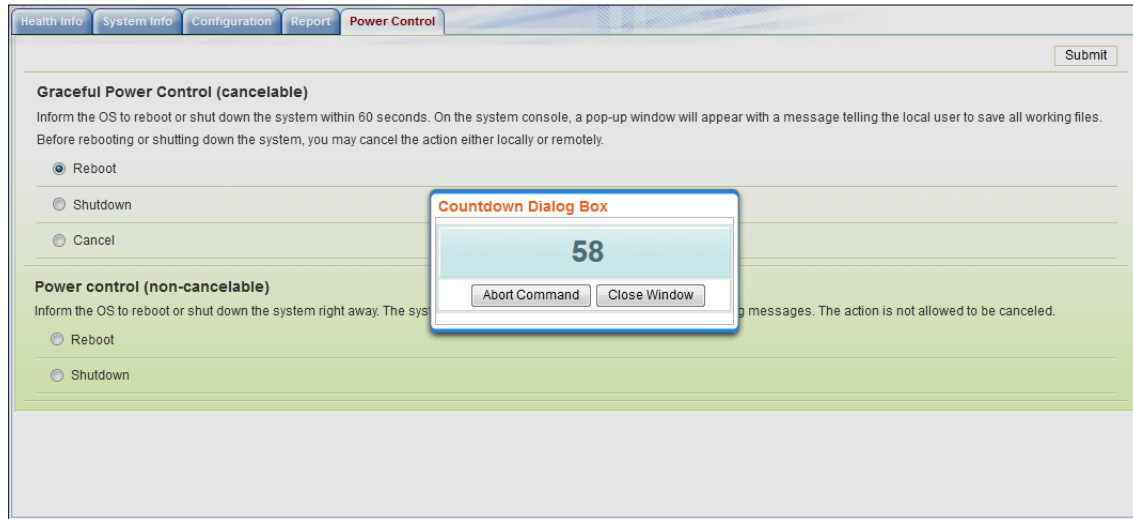


Figure 4-30

To execute a Power Control, select Reboot radio and click the Submit button. A dialog box shows up.

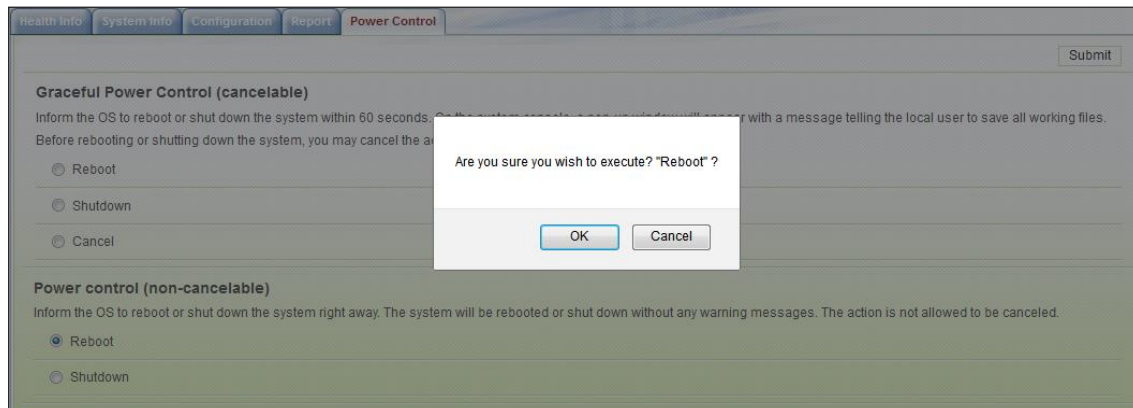


Figure 4-31

Click **OK** to start rebooting.

5 SNMP Extension

SuperDoctor 5 provides a program called SuperDoctor 5 SNMP Extension, which allows users to get health information via Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). To use this function, you have to install the operating system's built-in SNMP service in advance. In Windows, the Microsoft Windows implementation of SNMP has to be installed. In Linux, the Net-SNMP package is most commonly used. SuperDoctor 5 SNMP Extension can then be integrated into the operating system's built-in SNMP service to provide Supermicro proprietary management information bases (MIBs).

5.1 Setting Up the SNMP Service on Windows

5.1.1 Preparation

Please follow these steps to install the SNMP service:

For Windows 2000/Windows XP/Windows 2003:

1. Open the **Control Panel**.
2. Open **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Open **Add/Remove Windows Components**.
4. Open **Management and Monitoring Tools in the Components List**.
5. Check **Simple Network Management Protocol**.
6. Click **Next** to begin the installation.

For Windows 2008:

1. Open the **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Programs**.
3. Click **Turn Windows features on or off**.
4. Click **Add Features**.
5. Check **SNMP Services** from the list.
6. Click **Install** to begin the installation.

5.1.2 Configuring the SNMP Service

1. Open the **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Administrative Tools**.
3. Click **Services**.
4. Select the **SNMP Service**.

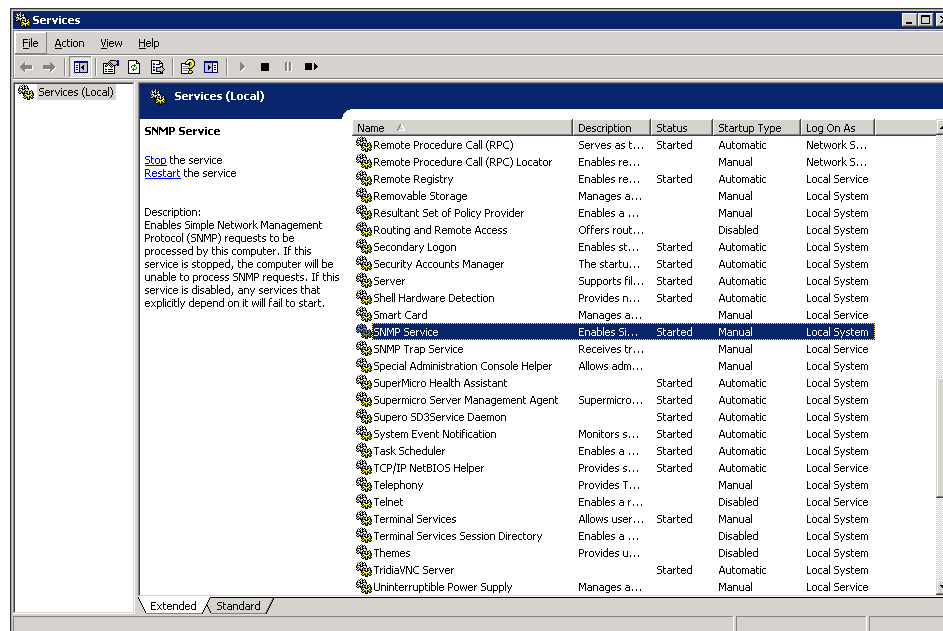


Figure 5-1

5. Double-click the **SNMP Service**, and the **SNMP Service Properties (Local Computer)** dialog box appears.

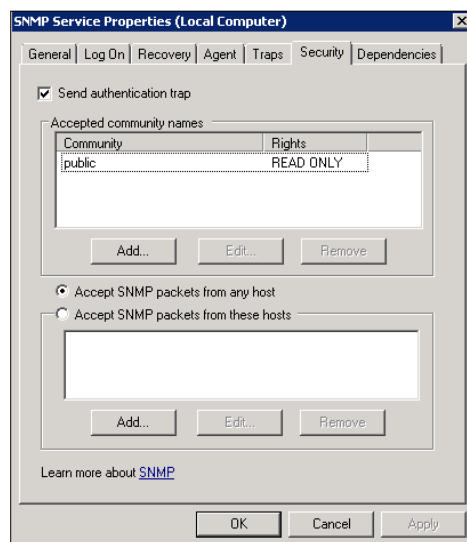
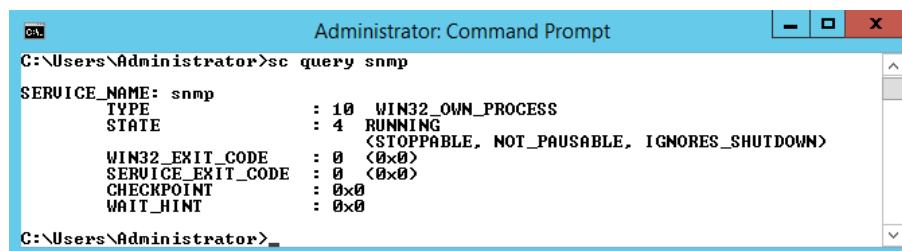


Figure 5-2

6. Click the **Security** tab
7. In the Accepted community names setting, click the **Add...** button to add a **public** community with READ ONLY rights.
8. Select **Accept SNMP packets from any host**.
9. Click the **OK** button to complete the settings.

5.1.3 Verifying the SNMP Service

You can use **sc query snmp** to check the SNMP service in console mode.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\Administrator>sc query snmp
SERVICE_NAME: snmp
        TYPE               : 10  WIN32_OWN_PROCESS
        STATE                : 4   RUNNING
                        (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
        WIN32_EXIT_CODE       : 0   (0x0)
        SERVICE_EXIT_CODE   : 0   (0x0)
        CHECKPOINT           : 0x0
        WAIT_HINT            : 0x0
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Figure 5-3

5.2 Setting Up the SNMP Service on Linux

5.2.1 Preparation

Please contact your system administrator to install the **NET-SNMP** service on your Linux boxes before using the SuperDoctor 5 SNMP extension.

5.2.2 Configuring the SNMP Service

1. Use a text editor to open the **/etc/snmp/snmpd.conf** file.
2. Add the following line into the **Pass through control** section of the file:

```
pass .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876 [install folder]/libs/native/snmpagent
```

3. If you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 5.x platforms, use the following command to allow SNMP extensions to access hardware resources:

```
setsebool -P snmpd_disable_trans=1
```

For RHEL 6.x users, edit the `/etc/selinux/config` file and replace "**SELINUX=enforcing**" with "**SELINUX=disabled**". Save the `/etc/selinux/config` file and reboot the system.

4. Use the following command to restart the SNMP service:

```
service snmpd restart
```

5. Use an SNMP client to walk through the Supermicro MIB tree (i.e., the **.1.3.6.1.4.1.10876** OID tree). If it fails to get any data from **.1.3.6.1.4.1.10876**, compare the sample `snmpd.conf` file below to your `snmpd.conf` file and check if something is configured wrong.

```
com2sec notConfigUser default    public
group  notConfigGroup v1        notConfigUser
group  notConfigGroup v2c       notConfigUser

view    allview included      .1
access notConfigGroup ""      any    noauth exact allview none none

syslocation Unknown (edit /etc/snmp/snmpd.conf)
syscontact Root <root@localhost> (configure /etc/snmp/snmp.local.conf)

pass .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876 /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5/libs/native/snmpagent
```

5.2.3 Verifying the SNMP Service

For Linux users, use this command to check SNMP service:

```
service snmpd status
```

5.3 Supermicro MIB

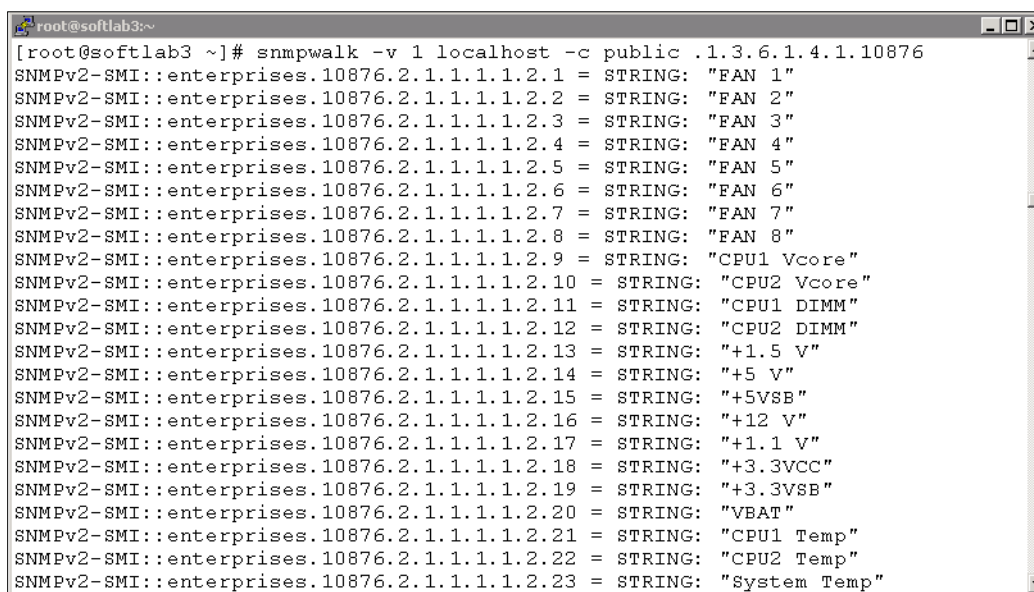
The Supermicro MIB subtree begins from .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876. Please find a file named **SD5_MIB.zip** on your SuperDoctor 5 CD to get detailed SNMP MIB/OID information.

The MIB zip file includes 5 files:

- **SUPERMICRO-SMI.my**: The file contains Supermicro MIB information used by SuperDoctor®, SuperDoctor 5 and SSM.
- **SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB.my**: The file contains HEALTH MIB module used by SuperDoctor®, and SuperDoctor 5.
- **SUPERMICRO-SD5-MIB.my**: The file contains MIB module used by SuperDoctor 5.
- **SUPERMICRO-SSM-MIB.my**: The file contains MIB module used by SSM.
- **xtree.txt**: The file represents HEALTH, SD5 and SSM module structure in tree structure format.
- **xiden.txt**: The file represents HEALTH, SD5 and SSM module structure in identifier format.

A screenshot generated by the **snmpwalk** program of the NET-SNMP libraries on Linux platforms is shown below.

```
snmpwalk -v 1 localhost -c public .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876
```

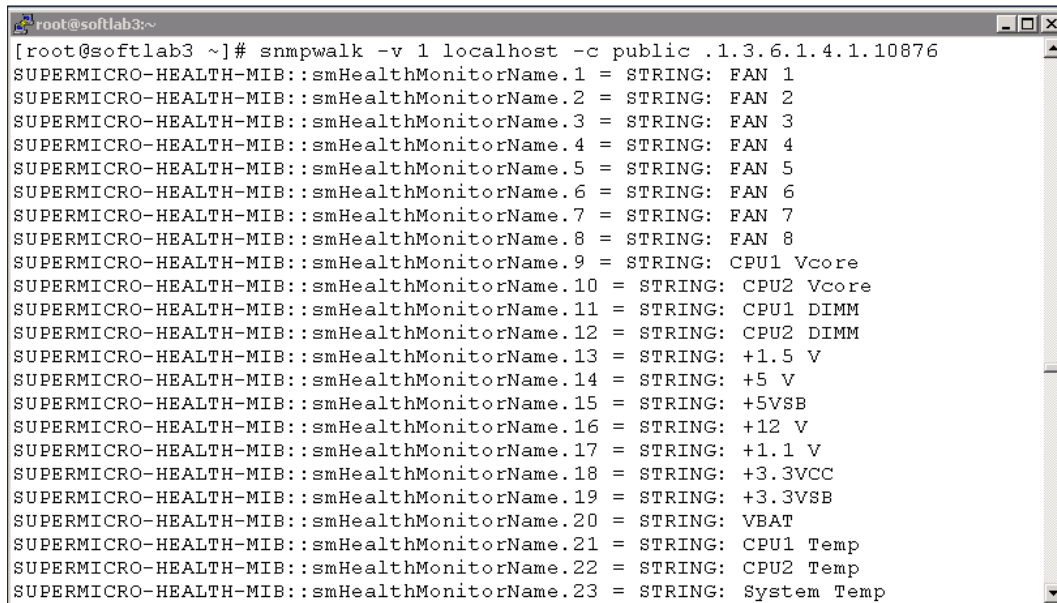


```
root@softlab3:~# snmpwalk -v 1 localhost -c public .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.1 = STRING: "FAN 1"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.2 = STRING: "FAN 2"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.3 = STRING: "FAN 3"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.4 = STRING: "FAN 4"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.5 = STRING: "FAN 5"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.6 = STRING: "FAN 6"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.7 = STRING: "FAN 7"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.8 = STRING: "FAN 8"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.9 = STRING: "CPU1 Vcore"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.10 = STRING: "CPU2 Vcore"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.11 = STRING: "CPU1 DIMM"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.12 = STRING: "CPU2 DIMM"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.13 = STRING: "+1.5 V"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.14 = STRING: "+5 V"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.15 = STRING: "+5VSB"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.16 = STRING: "+12 V"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.17 = STRING: "+1.1 V"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.18 = STRING: "+3.3VCC"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.19 = STRING: "+3.3VSB"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.20 = STRING: "VBAT"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.21 = STRING: "CPU1 Temp"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.22 = STRING: "CPU2 Temp"
SNMPv2-SMI::enterprises.10876.2.1.1.1.1.2.23 = STRING: "System Temp"
```

Figure 5-4

The figure below shows how the **snmpwalk** program of the NET-SNMP libraries using Supermicro MIBs is run on Linux platform.

```
snmpwalk -v 1 localhost -c public .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876
```

A terminal window titled 'root@softlab3:~' showing the execution of the 'snmpwalk' command. The command is '[root@softlab3 ~]# snmpwalk -v 1 localhost -c public .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876'. The output lists 23 Supermicro Health MIB entries, each with a name and a value. The values are: FAN 1 through FAN 8, CPU1 Vcore, CPU2 Vcore, CPU1 DIMM, CPU2 DIMM, +1.5 V, +5 V, +5VSB, +12 V, +1.1 V, +3.3VCC, +3.3VSB, VBAT, CPU1 Temp, CPU2 Temp, and System Temp.

```
[root@softlab3 ~]# snmpwalk -v 1 localhost -c public .1.3.6.1.4.1.10876
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.1 = STRING: FAN 1
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.2 = STRING: FAN 2
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.3 = STRING: FAN 3
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.4 = STRING: FAN 4
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.5 = STRING: FAN 5
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.6 = STRING: FAN 6
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.7 = STRING: FAN 7
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.8 = STRING: FAN 8
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.9 = STRING: CPU1 Vcore
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.10 = STRING: CPU2 Vcore
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.11 = STRING: CPU1 DIMM
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.12 = STRING: CPU2 DIMM
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.13 = STRING: +1.5 V
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.14 = STRING: +5 V
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.15 = STRING: +5VSB
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.16 = STRING: +12 V
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.17 = STRING: +1.1 V
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.18 = STRING: +3.3VCC
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.19 = STRING: +3.3VSB
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.20 = STRING: VBAT
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.21 = STRING: CPU1 Temp
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.22 = STRING: CPU2 Temp
SUPERMICRO-HEALTH-MIB::smHealthMonitorName.23 = STRING: System Temp
```

Figure 5-5

6 SuperDoctor 5 Command Line Program

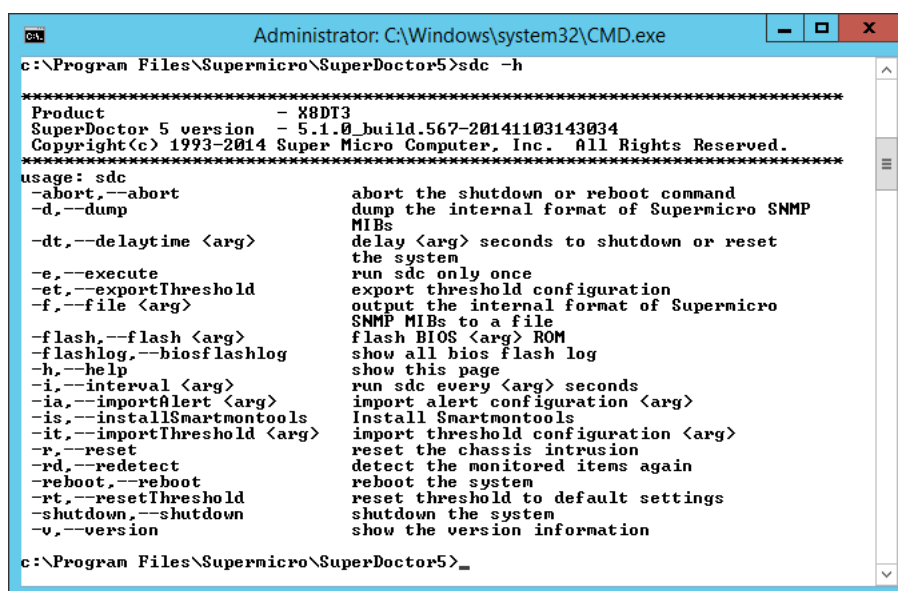
SuperDoctor 5 provides a command line interface program **sd**c, which displays health information in text mode.

6.1 SDC Commands

The sdc program is located in the [install folder] folder. This file is named **sd**c.bat for Windows platforms and sdc.sh for Linux platforms.

6.1.1 -h: Display sdc command arguments

In text console, execute **sd**c -h and you will see the sdc supported arguments.



```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\CMD.exe
c:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sd -h
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version  - 5.1.0_build.567-20141103143034
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
usage: sdc
-abort,--abort          abort the shutdown or reboot command
-d,--dump              dump the internal format of Supermicro SNMP
                        MIBs
-dt,--delaytime <arg> delay <arg> seconds to shutdown or reset
                        the system
-e,--execute           run sdc only once
-et,--exportThreshold  export threshold configuration
-f,--file <arg>       output the internal format of Supermicro
                        SNMP MIBs to a file
-flash,--flash <arg>  flash BIOS <arg> ROM
-flashlog,--biosflashlog show all bios flash log
-h,--help             show this page
-i,--interval <arg>  run sdc every <arg> seconds
-ia,--importAlert <arg> import alert configuration <arg>
-is,--installSmartmontools Install Smartmontools
-it,--importThreshold <arg> import threshold configuration <arg>
-r,--reset            reset the chassis intrusion
-rd,--redetect        detect the monitored items again
-reboot,--reboot      reboot the system
-rt,--resetThreshold  reset threshold to default settings
-shutdown,--shutdown  shutdown the system
-v,--version          show the version information

c:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-1

6.1.2 -d: Dump SNMP Messages

The **-d** option displays the internal formats of the Supermicro MIBs. This argument is for debugging purposes and should not be used by end users.

6.1.3 -e: Display All Monitored Items and their Status

In text console, execute **sdm -e** and you will see the status of monitored items

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdm -e

*****
Product      - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.2.0-build.509-20150520110720
Copyright(c) 1993-2015 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Monitored Item      High Limit  Low Limit  Reading  Status
-----
Fan7 Fan Speed      709 RPM    709 RPM    5720.0 RPM  CRITICAL
Fan8 Fan Speed      709 RPM    709 RPM    5720.0 RPM
+5V Voltage          5.504 V    4.512 V    5.088 V
+12V Voltage         13.187 V   10.803 V   12.339 V
CPU1 DIMM Voltage    1.648 V    1.2 V      1.504 V
+1.5V Voltage        1.648 V    1.352 V    1.512 V
+3.3V Voltage        3.648 V    2.952 V    3.312 V
+3.3Vsh Voltage      3.648 V    2.952 V    3.216 V
UBAT Voltage         3.648 V    2.952 V    3.216 V
CPU1 Temp            75 C       27.0 C
System Temp          75 C       27.0 C
Chassis Intrusion    Good
PS Failure           Good
CPU 1 DIMM 1A Temp   65 C       -31.0 C
CPU 1 DIMM 2A Temp   65 C       -31.0 C
CPU 1 DIMM 3A Temp   65 C       33.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 1A Temp   65 C       -31.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 2A Temp   65 C       -31.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 3A Temp   65 C       33.0 C
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE0   Good
(MSE423RP1UH4UH)
P1-1A <CECC>         2          0
P1-2A <CECC>         2          0
P1-3A <CECC>         2          0
P1-1A <UECC>         0          0
P1-2A <UECC>         0          0
P1-3A <UECC>         0          0
Wed May 27 15:47:31 2015

C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>_
```

Figure 6-2



Notes:

1. The Status column (see the figure above) is empty, indicating that the monitored item is healthy.
2. Only the health of internal hard drive is shown. No health status of USB hard drives and flash drives is indicated.
3. RAID health is available on LSI MegaRAID 2108, 2208 and 3108 controllers.

Monitored Item	High Limit	Low Limit	Reading	Status
CPU1 Temp	80 C		37.0 C	
System Temp	85 C		30.0 C	
Peripheral Temp	85 C		35.0 C	
PCH Temp	95 C		49.0 C	
10G Temp	95 C		50.0 C	
FAN1		450 RPM	1875.0 RPM	
FAN2		450 RPM	1725.0 RPM	
UT1	1.392 U	0.864 U	1.04 U	
CPU1 Ucore	1.52 U	0.512 U	0.832 U	
UDIMM AB	1.696 U	1.152 U	1.488 U	
UDIMM CD	1.696 U	1.152 U	1.504 U	
3.3V	3.792 U	2.784 U	3.312 U	
+3.3USB	3.792 U	2.784 U	3.36 U	
5V	5.696 U	4.288 U	4.992 U	
+5USB	5.696 U	4.288 U	4.992 U	
12V	13.568 U	10.494 U	11.978 U	
VBAT	3.456 U	2.544 U	3.216 U	
Chassis Intru			Good	
P1_DIMMA1 <CECC>	2		0	
P1_DIMMA2 <CECC>	2		0	
P1_DIMMA1 <UECC>	0		0	
P1_DIMMA2 <UECC>	0		0	
LSI 2208 MegaRAID #0			Good	
UD 0 <RAID1>			Good	
UD 1 <RAID10>			Good	
Slot 0			Good	
Slot 1			Good	
Slot 2			Good	
Slot 4			Good	
Slot 5			Good	
Slot 8			Good	
PWS-1K41P-1R REV1.1<PMBus>				
PS2 Fan1			5312.0 RPM	
PS2 Fan2			8320.0 RPM	
PS2 Temperature1			24.0 C	
PS2 ACInputCurrent			1.109 A	
PS2 DC12VOutputCurrent			8.5 A	
PS2 ACInputPower			120.0 W	
PS2 DC12VOutputPower			102.0 W	
PS2 ACInputVoltage			111.5 V	
PS2 DC12VOutputVoltage			12.128 V	
PS2 Status			Good	
				Wed Jul 20 22:57:27 2016

Figure 6-3

6.1.4 -f: Write SNMP Messages to a Specified File

The -f option is similar to the -d option except that the former writes the internal formats of the Supermicro MIBs to a file. This argument is for internal use and should not be used by end users.

```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdcc -f mib.txt
The format of snmp message had been created in mib.txt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-4

6.1.5 -i: Display All Monitored Items and their Status Repeatedly

The difference between the -i and -e commands is the frequency of displaying the monitored results. The **sdc -e** command only shows the status of monitored items once, and the **-i** command repeatedly shows their status.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc.bat -i 10
*****
Product      - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.2.0-build.509-20150520110720
Copyright(c) 1993-2015 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Monitored Item      High Limit      Low Limit      Reading      Status
-----
Fan7 Fan Speed      709 RPM        0.0 RPM        CRITICAL
Fan8 Fan Speed      709 RPM        5744.0 RPM
+5V Voltage          5.504 U        4.512 U        5.088 U
+12V Voltage         13.187 U       10.803 U       12.339 U
CPU1 DIMM Voltage    1.648 U        1.2 U          1.584 U
+1.5V Voltage        1.648 U        1.352 U        1.512 U
+3.3V Voltage        3.648 U        2.952 U        3.312 U
+3.3Vsb Voltage      3.648 U        2.952 U        3.216 U
UBAT Voltage         3.648 U        2.952 U        3.216 U
CPU1 Temp            75 C           LOW
System Temp          27.0 C
Chassis Intrusion    Good
PS Failure           Good
CPU 1 DIMM 1A Temp   65 C           -31.0 C
CPU 1 DIMM 2A Temp   65 C           -31.0 C
CPU 1 DIMM 3A Temp   65 C           33.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 1A Temp   65 C           -31.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 2A Temp   65 C           -31.0 C
CPU 2 DIMM 3A Temp   65 C           33.0 C
\\.\PHYSICALDRIVE0   Good
  <MSE423RP1UH4UH>
P1-1A <CECC>         2              0
P1-2A <CECC>         2              0
P1-3A <CECC>         2              0
P1-1A <UECC>         0              0
P1-2A <UECC>         0              0
P1-3A <UECC>         0              0
-----
Wed May 27 15:48:46 2015
```

Figure 6-5



Note: Press the **Ctrl+C** keys to exit the sdc program.

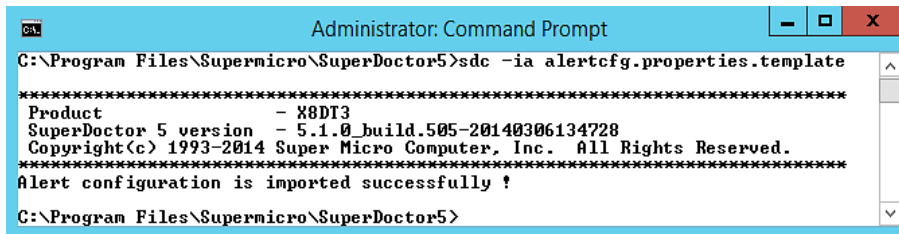
6.1.6 -ia: Import Alert Configuration

The **-ia** argument is provided to import alert configuration data for SuperDoctor 5 without a web console. To execute the command **sdc -ia**, a property file that contains the necessary alert settings is required.

Modify **alertcfg.properties.template** located in the **[install folder]\config** folder to suit your needs. Possible attributes and values of the property file are shown below. Note that the attributes and options are case insensitive.

Attribute	Description	Option
polling	Enables Pooling	true false
pollinginterval	The interval in seconds between checks for the health status of monitored items if Polling=true Note: Minimal value is 3.	
log	Enables logging if polling=true	true false
maxbackupindex	Backup files to keep around if log=true	
mail	Enables email alerts if polling=true	true false
to	Recipients if mail=true Note: Multiple values are separated by a comma.	
from	Sender's email if mail=true	
smtp	SMTP server if mail=true	
port	Port if mail=true	
encryption	Connection security if mail=true	None SSL TLS
authentic	SMTP authentication if mail=true	true false
username	Username (SMTP authentication) if mail=true	
password	Password (SMTP authentication) if mail=true	
trap	Enable trap alerts if polling=true	true false
trapreceiver	Trap receivers if trap=true Note: Format: IP:port; Multiple values are separated by a comma.	
tray	Enable system tray if polling=true	true false
syslog	Enable OS event log if polling=true	true false

In text console, execute **sd -ia [property_file_name]** and you will see the import status of the alert configuration file.

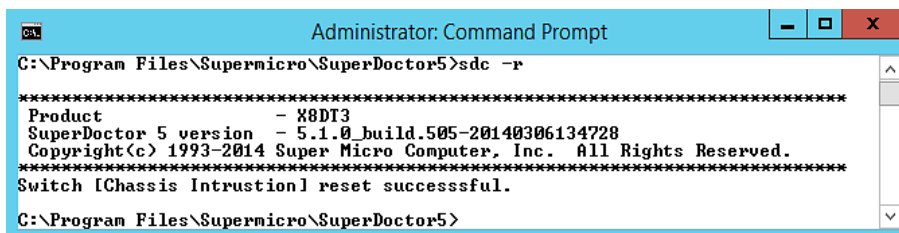


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sd -ia alertcfg.properties.template
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Alert configuration is imported successfully!
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-6

6.1.7 -r: Reset the Chassis Intrusion

In text console, execute the command **sd -r** to reset the chassis intrusion flag. The result is shown below:

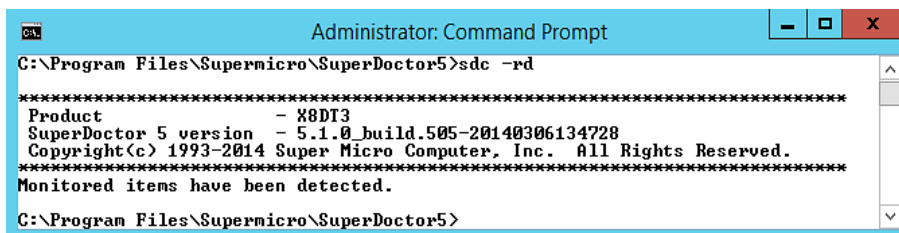


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sd -r
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Switch [Chassis Intrusion] reset successfull.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-7

6.1.8 -rd: Detect the Monitored Items Again

Sometimes your hardware configurations may change, such as a new power supply being used or new fans being plugged in. In these cases, you can execute the command **sd -rd** to detect the monitored items again. The sd program will start re-detecting and wait for SuperDoctor 5 to restart.



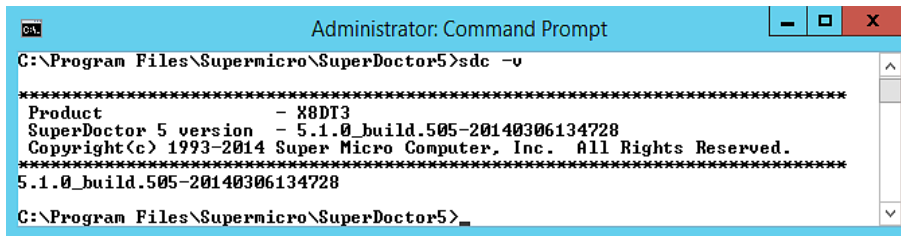
```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sd -rd
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Monitored items have been detected.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-8

6.1.9 -v: Display sdc version information

The **-v** argument shows the sdc version information. In the prompt, enter the command **sdc -v**.

In text console, execute the command **sdc -v** to show the version of the **sdc**. The result is shown below:

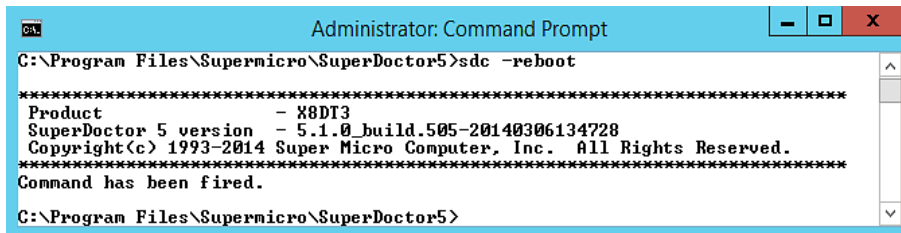


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -v
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version   - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-9

6.1.10 -reboot: Reboot the System

In a text console, execute the command **sdc -reboot** to immediately reboot the system. The result is shown below:

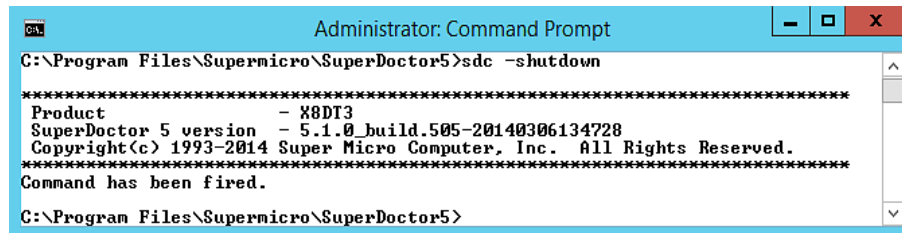


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -reboot
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version   - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Command has been fired.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-10

6.1.11 –shutdown: Shutdown the System

In a text console, execute the command **sdc –shutdown** to immediately shut down the system. The result is shown below:

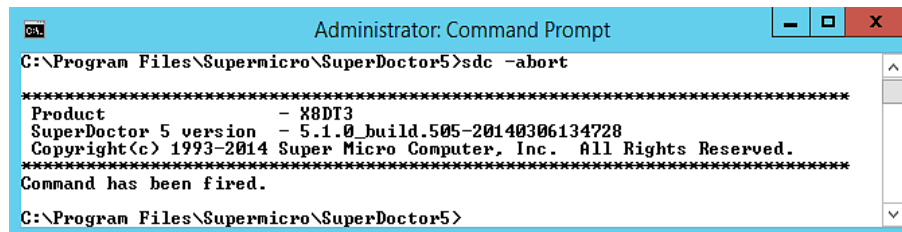


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -shutdown
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Command has been fired.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-11

6.1.12 –abort: About the Shutdown or Reboot Command

In a text console, execute the command **sdc –abort** to immediately cancel the shutdown or reboot command. The result is shown below:

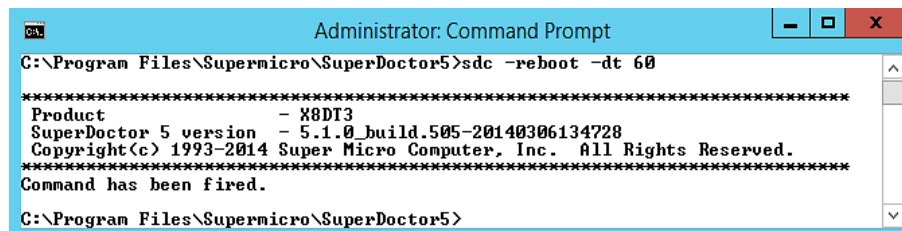


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -abort
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Command has been fired.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-12

6.1.13 –dt: Delay Seconds to Run Power Command

In a text console, execute the command **sdc –reboot –dt 60** to reboot the system 60 seconds later. The result is shown below:

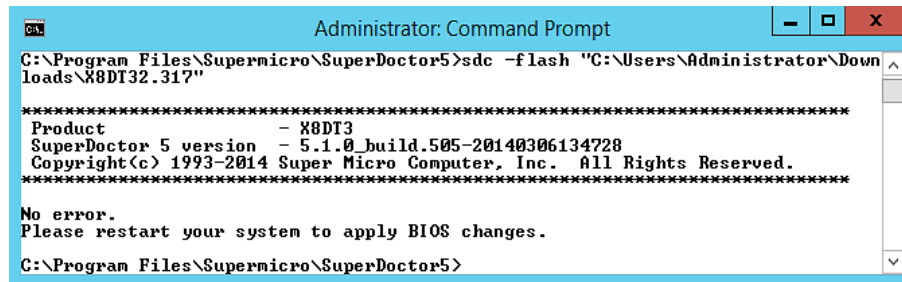


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -reboot -dt 60
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Command has been fired.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-13

6.1.14 –flash: Flash BIOS

In a text console, execute the command **sdm –flash** to flash the BIOS. This function supports Supermicro motherboards newer than H8, X8, and X9 series on Windows platforms and motherboards newer than X9 series on Linux platforms. To execute the **command sdm –flash**, a BIOS binary file must be provided. The result is shown below:



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdm -flash "C:\Users\Administrator\Down
loads\X8DT32.317"
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
No error.
Please restart your system to apply BIOS changes.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-14

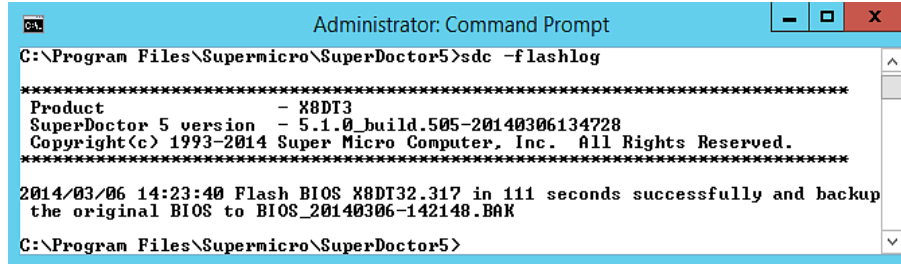


Notes:

1. To avoid BIOS from being corrupted, you are required to disable ME (Intel Management Engine) before updating the BIOS. Find **disable ME** or **enable update ME** or **enable ME FW Image RE-flash** in the BIOS setup menu.
2. The command cannot be cancelled. Once you enter the command, the system starts flashing BIOS.
3. The BIOS binary file will be copied into **the [install folder]\BIOS\rom** folder so that you are able to see the file via the SD5 Web interface.
4. It's recommended that you check the original settings of the boot order in the BIOS Setup. Flashing the BIOS can cause the system reboot from a boot device which is not previously set.

6.1.15 –flashlog: Show Flash History

The BIOS flashing completed via SD5 will be logged whether the flashing is successful or not. To view the flashing history, execute the command **sdm –flashlog**.

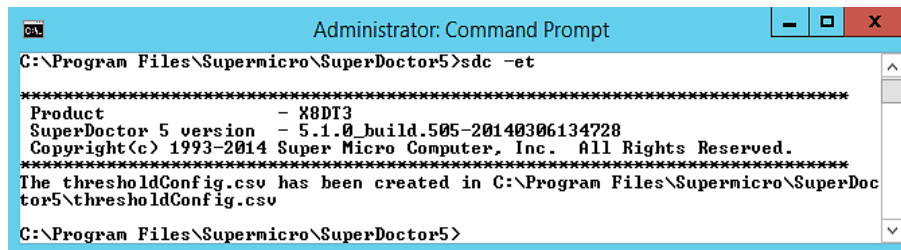


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -flashlog
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version  - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
2014/03/06 14:23:40 Flash BIOS X8DT32.317 in 111 seconds successfully and backup
the original BIOS to BIOS_20140306-142148.BAK
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-15

6.1.16 -et: Export Threshold Configuration

In text console, execute the command **sdc -et** to export the thresholds (high/low limits) of all monitored items.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -et
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version  - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
The thresholdConfig.csv has been created in C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoc
tor5\thresholdConfig.csv
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-16

Open **thresholdConfig.csv** located in the [install folder] folder, you can see the details of monitored items, such as name, high limit, and low limit.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Key	Type	IsMonitored	Name	HighLimit	LowLimit	Reading
2	1	103	TRUE	CPU1 Temp			LOW
3	2	103	FALSE	CPU2 Temp			NA
4	3	3	TRUE	System Temp	75		33
5	4	2	TRUE	CPU1 Vcore	1.352	0.672	0.952
6	5	2	FALSE	CPU2 Vcore	1.352	0.672	0
7	6	2	TRUE	CPU1 DIMM	1.648	1.2	1.584
8	7	2	FALSE	CPU2 DIMM	1.648	1.2	0
9	8	2	TRUE	+1.5V	1.656	1.336	1.512
10	9	2	TRUE	+3.3V	3.648	2.928	2.976
11	10	2	TRUE	+3.3VSB	3.648	2.928	3.216
12	11	2	TRUE	+5V	5.536	4.48	4.768
13	12	2	TRUE	+12V	13.25	10.706	11.872
14	13	2	TRUE	VBAT	3.648	2.928	3.216
15	14	1	FALSE	Fan1		675	0
16	15	1	FALSE	Fan2		675	0
17	16	1	FALSE	Fan3		675	0
18	17	1	TRUE	Fan4		675	2430
19	18	1	FALSE	Fan5		675	0
20	19	1	FALSE	Fan6		675	0
21	20	1	FALSE	Fan7		675	0
22	21	1	TRUE	Fan8		675	2430
23	96	3	TRUE	P1-DIMM1A Temp	80		40
24	97	3	FALSE	P1-DIMM1B Temp	80		0
25	98	3	TRUE	P1-DIMM2A Temp	80		43
26	99	3	FALSE	P1-DIMM2B Temp	80		0
27	100	3	TRUE	P1-DIMM3A Temp	80		43
28	101	3	FALSE	P1-DIMM3B Temp	80		0

Figure 6-17

6.1.17 -it: Import Threshold Configuration

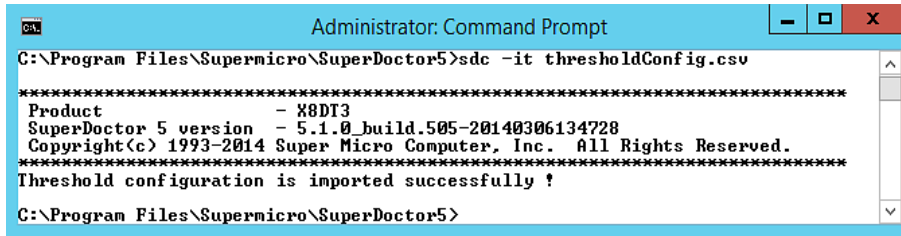
The **-it** argument is provided to import threshold configuration data (high/low limits) for SuperDoctor 5 without a web console. To execute the command **sdcc -it**, it is required to have a CSV (Comma-separated values) file containing the threshold. Note that to have the CSV file, execute **-et** to export threshold configuration in advance.

Modify **thresholdConfig.csv** located in the **[install folder]** folder to suit your needs. Note that you can only decide if an item should be monitored (column: **IsMonitored**) and to change the threshold (column: **HighLimit** and **LowLimit**) of an item.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Key	Type	IsMonitored	Name	HighLimit	LowLimit	Reading
2	1	103	TRUE	CPU1 Temp			LOW
3	2	103	FALSE	CPU2 Temp			NA
4	3	3	TRUE	System Temp	75		33
5	4	2	TRUE	CPU1 Vcore	1.352	0.672	0.952
6	5	2	FALSE	CPU2 Vcore	1.352	0.672	0
7	6	2	FALSE	CPU1 DIMM	1.648	1.2	1.584
8	7	2	FALSE	CPU2 DIMM	1.648	1.2	0
9	8	2	TRUE	+1.5V	1.656	1.336	1.512
10	9	2	TRUE	+3.3V	3.648	2.928	2.976
11	10	2	TRUE	+3.3VSB	3.648	2.928	3.216
12	11	2	TRUE	+5V	5.536	4.48	4.768
13	12	2	TRUE	+12V	14.25	10.706	11.872
14	13	2	TRUE	VBAT	3.648	2.928	3.216
15	14	1	FALSE	Fan1		675	0
16	15	1	FALSE	Fan2		675	0
17	16	1	FALSE	Fan3		675	0
18	17	1	TRUE	Fan4		800	2430
19	18	1	FALSE	Fan5		675	0
20	19	1	FALSE	Fan6		675	0
21	20	1	FALSE	Fan7		675	0
22	21	1	TRUE	Fan8		675	2430
23	96	3	TRUE	P1-DIMM1A Temp	80		40
24	97	3	FALSE	P1-DIMM1B Temp	80		0

Figure 6-18

In text console, execute **sdc -it [csv_file_name]** and you will see the import status of the threshold configuration file:

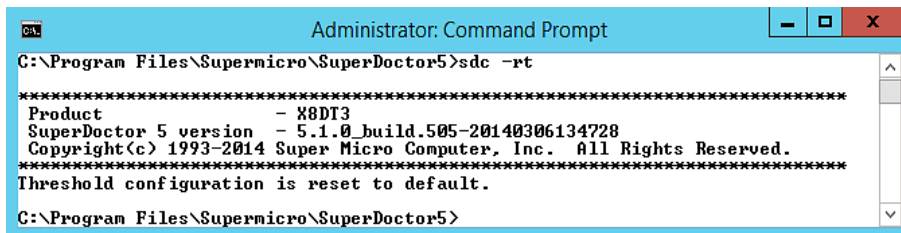


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -it thresholdConfig.csv
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Threshold configuration is imported successfully !
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-19

6.1.18 -rt: Reset Threshold to Default Settings

In text console, execute the command **sdc -rt** to reset the thresholds (high/low limits) to the manufacturer's default settings.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>sdc -rt
*****
Product           - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version - 5.1.0_build.505-20140306134728
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****
Threshold configuration is reset to default.
C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5>
```

Figure 6-20

6.1.19 -is: Install Smartmontools

In text console, execute the command **sdc -is** to install smartmontools on Windows platforms online. Note that smartmontools including the smartctl utility is required for SD5 to monitor SMART health of hard drives. Read the GPL (GNU General Public License) 2.0 license agreement carefully before installing smartmontools. If you accept the terms or the agreement, input **Y** to continue installation.

```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\CMD.exe - sdc -is
C:\Users\Administrator>sdc -is
*****
Product                - X8DT3
SuperDoctor 5 version  - 5.1.0_build.571-20141105181103
Copyright(c) 1993-2014 Super Micro Computer, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
*****

IMPORTANT - READ CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLING SMARTMONTTOOLS
=====
                GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
                Version 2, June 1991

    Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
    59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA
    Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
    of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

                Preamble

    The licenses for most software are designed to take away your
PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE:
-
```

Figure 6-21

7 SD5 Tray

SuperDoctor 5 provides a program called **SD5 Tray** allowing the Windows user to get alert messages on the desktop. To use this function, you have to configure SD5 notification methods in advance, see [4.5.1 Alert Configuration](#) for more information. Note that this function is only available on Windows platforms.

7.1 Verifying SD5 Tray on Windows

When you install SuperDoctor 5 with SD5 Tray a SD5 tray icon will appear in your system tray (note that SD5 Tray is disabled in SD5 installer by default). To enable SD5 Tray manually after installation, you can execute the **enable_tray.bat** script in the **[install_folder]\tray** folder. When you install SuperDoctor 5, SD5 will insert an SD5 tray icon into your system tray. To see the SD5 tray icon (see the figure below), use the same account you install SD5 to log on the Windows system.



Figure 7-1

When the SD5 Tray receives alert messages, the tray icon will change.



Figure 7-2

Click the SD5 tray icon. The detailed alert messages are displayed in the dialog box.

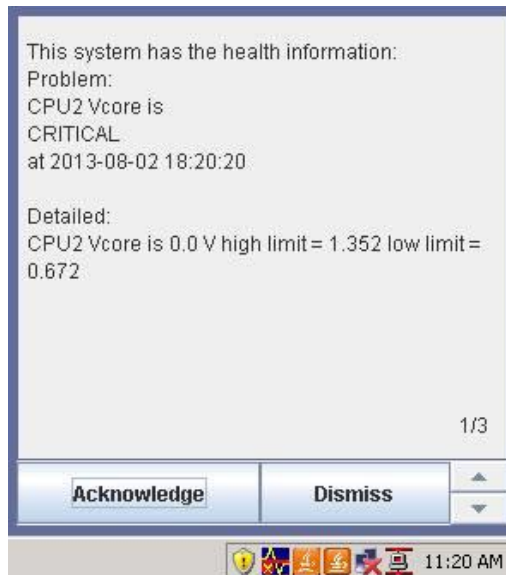


Figure 7-3

The buttons in the dialog box:

- **Acknowledge:** Acknowledges an alert. Every alert will be kept until it is acknowledged. If acknowledged, it will no longer display in the dialog box.
- **Dismiss:** Minimizes the dialog box.
- **Previous:** Reads the previous alert.
- **Next:** Reads the next alert.

7.2 Manually Controlling SD5 Tray

Besides the SD5 tray icon, you are able to see a minimized window showing on the task bar.

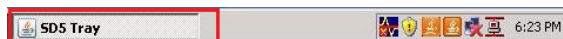


Figure 7-4

You can close the SD5 Tray by right-clicking the SD5 window and then selecting **Close**.

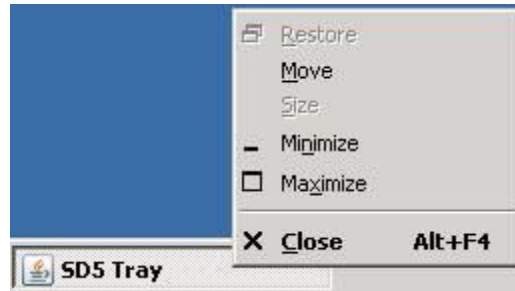


Figure 7-5

To start the SD5 Tray on the desktop, click the Windows **Start** button, select **All Programs**, click the **Startup** folder, and click **Start SuperDoctor 5 Tray**.

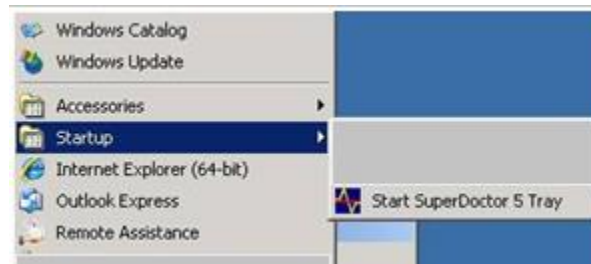


Figure 7-6

Part 3 Advanced Topics

8 SSM Utilities

Two Supermicro Server Manager (SSM) utility applications, **changejvm** and **change_cert_pwd**, are provided to change Java VM and to assign the password used in the agent key store used by SD5. This chapter shows you how to use the utilities.

8.1 Using ChangeJVM to Change a Java VM

When users install SuperDoctor 5, they can choose the kind of Java VM to be used. The utility **changejvm** located in the **[install folder]\tools** folder can be used to change a Java VM.

Usage:

`changejvm [-p <arg>] [-h | --help ] [-j <arg>]`

Options:

-p The root folder of SD5. The argument is optional and the default value is **[install folder]**.

***-j** The kind of Java VM to be used, e.g., `/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_51/jre/bin/java`

-h, --help Shows the help menu.

(*indicates a required attribute)

The following figure shows how the command

changejvm.bat -j "C:\Program Files\Java\jre1.8.0_45\bin\java.exe" -p "C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5" is used to change to another version of Java VM (JRE 1.8.0_45).

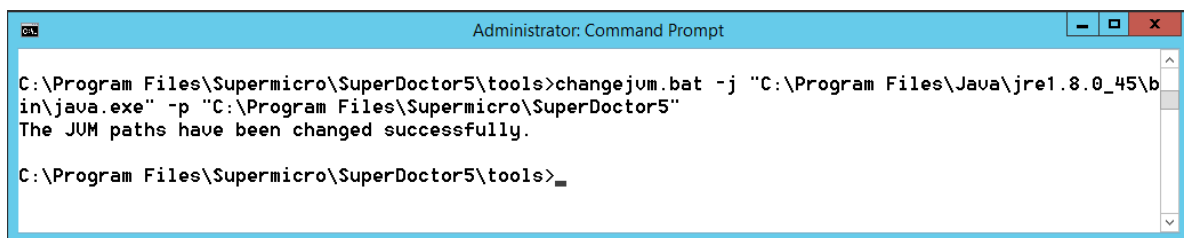
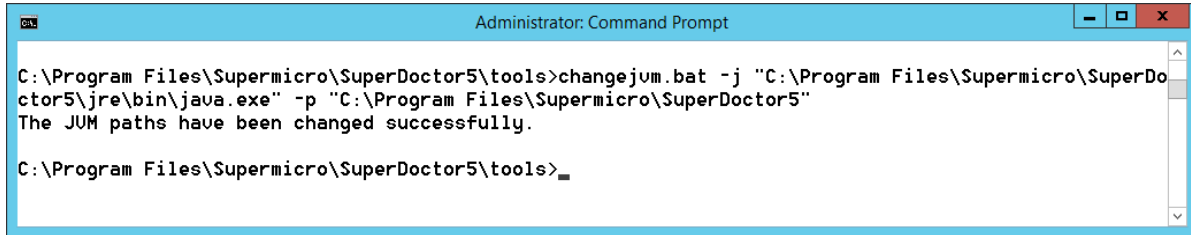


Figure 8-1

The following figure shows how the command **changejvm.bat -j "C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5\jre\bin\java.exe" -p "C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5"** is used to change to the built-in Java VM of SD5. The built-in Java VM (JRE 1.8.0_77) is located in the [install folder]\jre\bin folder.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt

C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5\tools>changejvm.bat -j "C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5\jre\bin\java.exe" -p "C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5"
The JVM paths have been changed successfully.

C:\Program Files\Supermicro\SuperDoctor5\tools>
```

Figure 8-2



Notes:

1. You need to stop the SuperDoctor 5 service before changing Java VM if SuperDoctor 5 is still running.
2. You need to manually restart the SuperDoctor 5 service after changing Java VM.
3. The architecture of Java VM you selected must suit the installation program. For example, to use an x86 version of SD5, you need to install an x86 version of Java VM first.
4. It's recommended that you use the latest version of JRE 8 in SD5. Currently, only Oracle JRE 8 update 77 has been tested on both Windows and Linux platforms. Other Oracle JREs (i.e. JRE 6 and JRE 7) and Non-Oracle Java VMs (i.e. OpenJDK) are not supported in this version.

8.2 Using Change_cert_pwd to Change the Certificate Password

When you create a customized certification with the SSMCertificate program, you can reassign the certificate password to be used in SD5. The utility **change_cert_pwd** located in the **[install folder]\tools** folder can be used to change the certificate password defined in the agent.cfg.

Usage:

```
change_cert_pwd [-p <arg>] [-h | --help ] [-s <arg>]
```

Options:

***-p** The password to be encoded in agent.cfg.

-s The root folder of SD5, e.g., /opt/Supermicro/SuperDoctor5. The argument is optional and the default value is SD5_HOME.

-h, --help Shows the help menu.

(*indicates a required attribute)

The following figure shows how the command **change_cert_pwd.bat -p 123456 -s ..** is used to change the password in agent.cfg used by SD5.

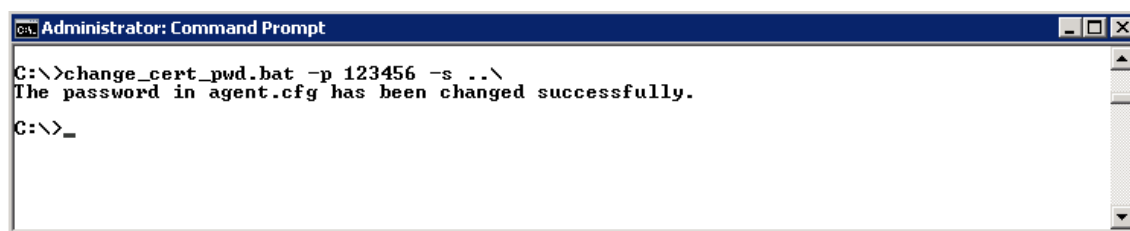


Figure 8-3

Note that you need to restart SD5 service for the new certificate password to take effect.

9 SSM Certification

When server-side applications (i.e. SSM Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI) communicate with SuperDoctor 5, the communication channel can be configured to use Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). SSM supports secure communications with SSL and a public key infrastructure (PKI). A built-in key pair shared by the SSM Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI and a key pair for SuperDoctor 5 are included in the SSM installation program. By default, SSM uses the built-in key pairs to establish an SSL channel for communications.

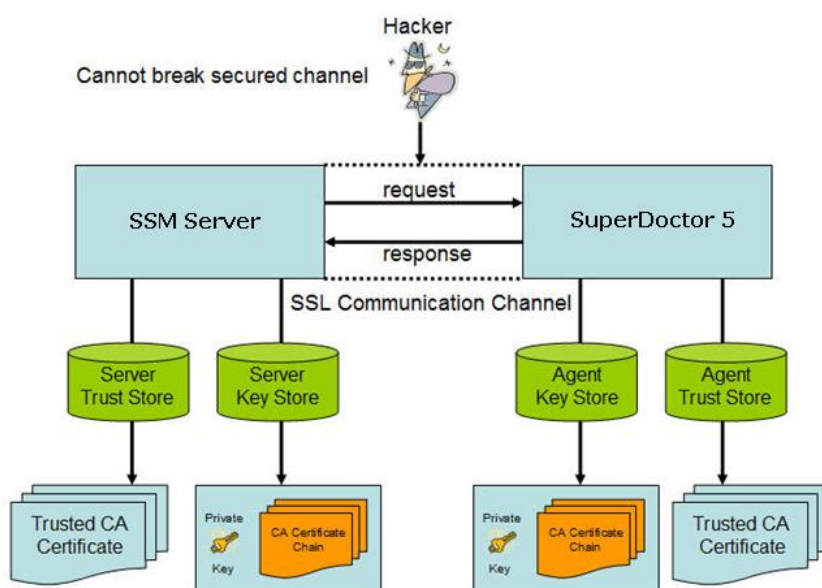


Figure 9-1

As shown above, the SSM Server and SuperDoctor 5 use two key stores to preserve their key pairs and the trusted client's public keys, respectively. (Note that the SSM Server, SSM Web, and SSM CLI use the same Server Trust Store and Server Key Store to establish secure communication channels with SuperDoctor 5.) For the SSM Server, the Server Key Store contains an SSM Server private key. For SuperDoctor 5, the Agent Key Store contains a SuperDoctor 5 private key. The Agent Trust Store contains SSM Server public keys. To ensure secure communications, the SSM Server uses the SuperDoctor 5's public key to encipher messages and sends the enciphered messages to SuperDoctor 5. The enciphered messages can only be deciphered with the SuperDoctor 5's private key, which is safely kept by SuperDoctor 5. When SuperDoctor 5 sends messages back to the SSM Server, it uses the SSM Server's public key to encipher the messages that are then deciphered by the SSM Server with its own private key. Even if the messages are sniffed by hackers, they cannot understand the enciphered messages.

Note that you do not need to manually replace the built-in key pairs if you install SuperDoctor 5 only. For more information on replacing the default key pairs by using the **SSM Certificate** program, please refer to *12 SSM Certification* in *SSM User's Guide*.

Part 4 Appendices

A Log Settings

SuperDoctor 5 uses a log file to record runtime information and errors. By default, SD5 backs up 10 copies of 1 log file when it reaches a maximum size of 8 MB. The backup files are sequentially numbered. For instance, backup files are named sd5.log.1, sd5.log.2, sd5.log.3, and so on. You can change the maximum log file size and maximum number of backup copies.

Configure log properties of SuperDoctor 5:

1. Stop the SuperDoctor 5 Service. Please refer to [2.3 Manually Controlling SD5 Service](#) for more information.
2. Find **log4j.properties** located in **[install folder]\config** and open it with a text editor.
3. Find the content that contains this line:
log4j.appender.LOGFILE.MaxFileSize=8000KB
Modify the word 8000KB to an appropriate value. Allowable units are KB, MB and GB. This line may be commented out if no file size constraint is to be applied.
4. Find the content that contains this line: **log4j.appender.LOGFILE.MaxBackupIndex=10**
Modify the keyword 10 to an appropriate value.
5. Save the file and restart the SuperDoctor 5 service.

B Third-Party Software

The open source libraries used by SD5 are listed below:

Library	License
Antlr	BSD
Apache commons	Apache License
cglib	Apache License
com4j	MIT
Ehcache	Apache License
JACOB	LGPL
JavaMail (mail.jar)	CDDL
jcommon	LGPL
jetty	Apache License, Eclipse Public License
JFreeChart	LGPL
Java Native Access	LGPL
Joda Time	Apache License
jQuery	MIT
json-simple	Apache License
JLine	BSD
gson	Apache License
google-guice	Apache License
Log4J	Apache License
Quartz	Apache License
Smiparser	Apache License
SLF4J	MIT
SNMP4J	Apache License
Spring framework	Apache License
Wicket	Apache License
xstream	BSD
xml-apis	Apache License
xerces XML parser	Apache License

C Updating Configurations

For non-IPMI SKU motherboards, SuperDoctor 5 automatically detects the monitored sensors based on the configuration files. When the message “The health information of the XXXXX motherboard is not available” on the Health Info page, it is necessary to update SuperDoctor 5 and the configuration files since the older version of SuperDoctor 5 may fail to detect the sensors. The steps below guides you to update the configuration files manually.

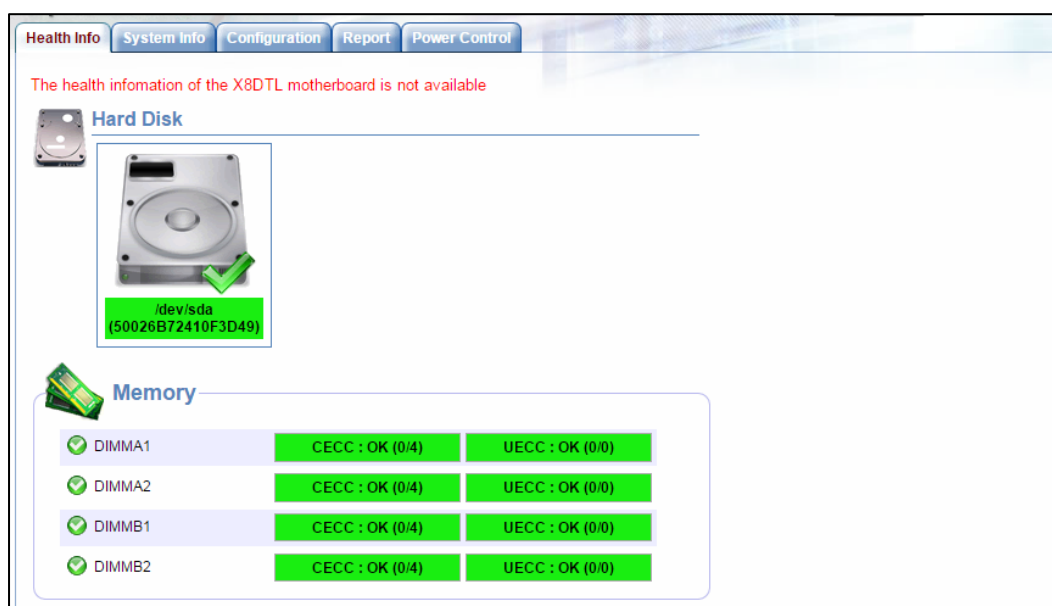


Figure C-1

To update the configuration files, follow these steps:

1. Download the latest file **TMHealth2-resource-XXX.jar** from the Supermicro FTP site:
ftp://ftp.supermicro.com/utility/SuperDoctor_5/.
2. Copy and paste this file to replace the existing file **[install folder]/plugin/builtin/TMHealth2-resource-XXX.jar**.
3. Execute the command `sdcc -rd` to redetect the monitored items with the new configuration file.

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