Enhancements to iDRAC7 Alert Notification

This Dell white paper discusses the improvements made to the iDRAC7 version 1.30.30 alerting capabilities

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January 2013 | Version 1.0

Executive summary

Alerts and actions can be set for certain events that occur on Dell™ PowerEdge™ servers. Event alerts provide immediate notification about an event, plus information about the action the system requires to address the event.

The newest version of the Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC7 version 1.30.30) for Dell PowerEdge 12th generation servers support more types of alert mechanisms and improves the user experience through an updated web interface. With the latest enhancements, all of the alert features now focus more on out-of-band support without the need to install additional host software.

Introduction

The iDRAC7 with Lifecycle Controller is a Dell systems management solution for Dell PowerEdge servers. These controllers provide a way of proactively notifying IT administrators of abnormalities, called events, that may cause interruptions or system failure.

Events occur when the status of a component is outside the range of a predefined condition. An event notification occurs when alerts and actions are set. If an event matches a filter, and the filter is configured to generate an alert, an alert is sent to a preconfigured destination.

Alerts can take the form of an email alert, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) alert, Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) alert, remote system log (syslog) alert, or Web Services (WS) Events alert. Each individual event can also be set with a different system action including power cycle, reboot, and power off.

To arrange immediate notification in the case of an event, you can set alerts and actions using the iDRAC7 web interface or command-line interface (CLI). Alerts provide information about events and allow you or the system to take the necessary action to remedy an event before a system failure occurs causing costly downtime in the data center. iDRAC7 now supports more types of alerts and offers an improved, user-friendly web interface.

Feature enhancements

Management controllers on previous generation Dell servers—early DRAC and iDRAC versions, and the baseboard management controller (BMC)—supported only Platform Event Trap (PET) alerts. These IPMI alerts were confined to events generated by IPMI sensors, and did not include events generated by subsystems such as storage or memory.

Additionally, only servers with Dell OpenManage™ Server Administrator (OMSA) could send SNMPv1 alerts. With the latest version of iDRAC7, SNMP alerts no longer require an operating system or agent such as OMSA. With the latest enhancements to the alert notification feature in iDRAC7, monitoring your PowerEdge systems is easier than ever. These feature enhancements include:

- Out-of-band SNMP alerts
- Authenticated email alerts
- Events logging to remote syslog

- Additional alert subsystem categories
- Column-separated information, such as severity type (info, warning, and critical), category type, and action type
- Recommended actions specified for each alert
- Support for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 alerts
- No requirement for an operating system agent for SNMP alerts, meaning no additional software installations for the host operating system
- Fully qualified domain name supported for email, SNMP, and IPMI alert destinations
- Capability for testing configured events

Filtering alerts by category and severity levels

You can sort and search for alerts by either category or severity using the iDRAC7 web interface. Supported alert category types in include:

- System Health
- Storage
- Configuration
- Audit
- Updates
- Work Notes

Supported alert severity types in include:

- Critical
- Warning
- Informational

You can select as many alert categories or severity levels as you need when searching for alerts. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Alert categories and severity levels



Note: Alert filters are session based. The selected alert filters will revert to the default state once you refresh the page or end the session.

Setting event alerts

You can configure iDRAC7 to send alerts to configured destinations for a variety of events. The types of event alerts, as shown in Figure 2, include the following:

- Email
- SNMP Trap
- IPMI
- Remote System Log
- WS Eventing

Alerts and Remote System Log Configuration ▲ Back to Top Page 9 of 13 () SNMP Remote WS Email Trap IPMI Alert System Log Eventing Action No Action • Category Alert Severity System Health Voltage • A Г V Reboot System Health Voltage 0 • V Power Cycle Г Storage **Battery Event** • 0 Г Г П П No Action Storage **Battery Event** Г Г No Action • À **Battery Event** Storage 0 No Action • П Г Storage Storage Contr 0 No Action • Г Storage Storage Contr No Action г П П П A Storage Storage Contr П No Action • Г

Figure 2. Alert types

You can configure alerts using the iDRAC7 web interface or the Remote Access Controller Admin utility (RACADM) CLI. For more information on the web interface, see the online help or the Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller 7 (iDRAC7) Version 1.30.30 User's Guide. For more information on the CLI, see the RACADM Command Line Reference Guide for iDRAC7 1.30.30 and CMC 4.3.

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Email alerts

Configuring email alerts using the iDRAC7 web interface

- 1. Select Overview > Server > Alerts > SNMP Traps and Email Settings.
- 2. Select **State** and enter the destination email address and the email server address.
- 3. Click **Send** under **Test Email** to test the configured email alert settings.
- 4. Click Apply.

Figure 3. Email alert configuration

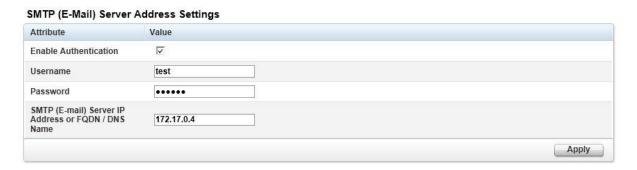
Destination E-mail Addresses E-mail Alert Number **Destination E-mail Address** Test E-mail E-mail Alert 1 V test@dell.lab Send E-mail Alert 2 Г Send E-mail Alert 3 П Send E-mail Alert 4 Send Apply

To use the new authenticated email alert option:

- 1. Select Enable Authentication.
- 2. Enter the **Username** and **Password** for the user who has access to SMTP server.
- 3. Enter a valid IP address or the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the SMTP server in the **SMTP** (Email) Server IP Address or FQDN/DNS Name field.

Authenticated email alerts require a username and password to access the domain where the mail server is located. Transport Layer Security (TLS) is used and credentials are verified before emails are delivered.

Figure 4. Authenticated email alert configuration



Configuring email alerts using RACADM commands

To configure the SMTP email server:

set command

racadm set iDRAC.RemoteHosts.SMTPServerIPAddress <SMTP Email Server IP
Address>

config command

racadm config -g cfgRemoteHosts -o cfgRhostsSmtpServerIpAddr <SMTP
Email Server IP Address>

To enable email alerts:

config command

racadm config -g cfgEmailAlert -o cfgEmailAlertEnable -i [index] [0|1] where [index] is the email destination index and 0 disables the email alert or 1 enables the alert

The email destination index can be a value from 1 through 4. For example, to enable email with index 4, use the following command:

racadm config -g cfgEmailAlert -o cfgEmailAlertEnable -i 4 1

set command

racadm set iDRAC.EmailAlert.Enable.[index] 1 where [index] is the email destination index and 0 disables the email alert or 1 enables the alert

The email destination index can be a value from 1 through 4. For example, to enable email with index 4, enter the following command:

racadm set iDRAC.EmailAlert.Enable.4 1

To configure email settings:

config command

racadm config -g cfgEmailAlert -o cfgEmailAlertAddress -i 1 [emailaddress]

where 1 is the email destination index and [email-address] is the destination email address that receives the platform event alerts

set command

```
racadm set iDRAC.EmailAlert.Address.1 [email-address]
```

where 1 is the email destination index and [email-address] is the destination email address that receives the platform event alerts

To configure a custom message:

config command

```
racadm config -g cfgEmailAlert -o cfgEmailAlertCustomMsg -i [index]
[custom-message]
```

where [index] is the email destination index and [custom-message] is the custom message

set command

```
racadm set iDRAC.EmailAlert.CustomMsg.[index] [custom-message]
where [index] is the email destination index and[custom-message] is the custom message
```

To test the configured email alert, if required:

```
racadm testemail -i [index]
where findex is the email destination index to test
```

SNMP Trap alerts

In previous generations of Dell PowerEdge servers, SNMP alerts were supported only for in-band through OMSA. The Dell PowerEdge 12th generation servers with iDRAC7 support SNMP out-of-band alerts. SNMP trap alerts are currently supported in two different types of formats: SNMPv1 and SNMPv2.

Configuring SNMP trap alerts using the iDRAC7 web interface

You can configure SNMP alerts for any alert category by selecting the check box under **SNMP Trap** to enable an SNMP alert for the event category. See Figure 5.



Figure 5. Configuring SNMP Trap alerts

You can then configure up to eight destination addresses for delivery of any SNMP alert. You can configure the destination address using IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or a FQDN. See Figure 6.

To receive the SNMP alert, the community string for iDRAC needs to be the same as the destination community string. By default, the value of the iDRAC community string is set to **public**. See Figure 6.

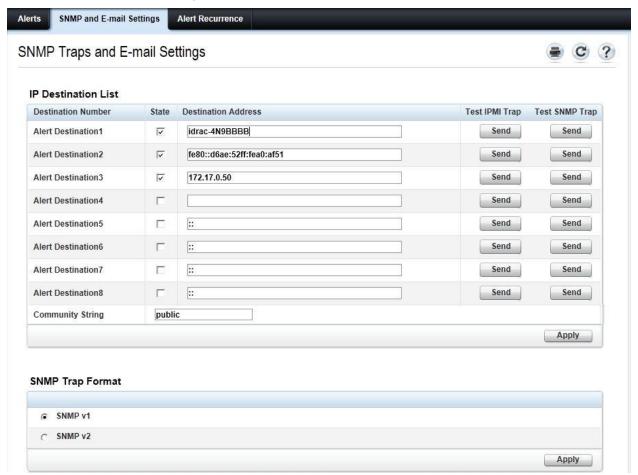


Figure 6. Setting a destination address

Configuring SNMP trap alerts using RACADM commands

To configure the trap destination address for IPv4:

```
racadm config -g cfgIpmiPet -o cfgIpmiPetAlertDestIPAddr -i [index]
[IP-address]
```

where [index] is the trap destination index and [IP-address] is the destination IP address of the system that receives the platform event alerts

To configure the trap destination address for IPv6:

```
racadm config -g cfgIpmiPetIpv6 -o cfgIpmiPetIpv6AlertDestIPAddr -i
[index] [IP-address]
```

where [index] is the trap destination index and [IP-address] is the destination IP address of the system that receives the platform event alerts

To configure the SNMP community name string:

```
config command
```

```
racadm config -g cfgIpmiLan -o cfgIpmiPetCommunityName [name]
where [name] is the SNMP Community Name
```

set command

```
racadm set iDRAC.SNMP.AgentCommunity [name]
where [name] is the SNMP Community Name
```

To test the trap, if required:

```
racadm testtrap -i [index]
where [index] is the trap destination index
```

To configure the trap format:

```
racadm set iDRAC.SNMP.TrapFormat [format] where [format] is the SNMP v1 or SNMP v2 format; the value can either be set to 0 or 1
```

IPMI PET alerts

Most Dell PowerEdge servers with iDRAC7 support IPMI PET alerts. The IPMI trap event format is specified in the PET specification (see http://download.intel.com/design/servers/ipmi/PET100.pdf). To help decode IPMI trap information, Dell provides a Management Information Base (MIB) file (DcAsfSrv.mib) on the OpenManage DVD and on Support.pell.com/.

IPMI alerts are more difficult to decode than SNMP alerts. You need to correlate events with the MIB file and/or sensor information to decode an IPMI alert. You can retrieve sensor information from iDRAC7 using a standard IPMI utility, such as ipmitool, which is also located on the OpenManage DVD and on Support.Dell.com.

To demonstrate decoding an IPMI PET alert, see the sample in Figure 7 of an alert caused by a chassis intrusion event.

Figure 7. Sample alert for a chassis intrusion event



In the trap details, note the contents of the **Specific Type** field, which are 356096 in this sample. Match 356096 to the DcAsfSrv.mib file, which has the following information for a chassis intrusion event:

```
-- Intrusion --
-- Intrusion
asfTrapCaseIntrusion TRAP-TYPE
ENTERPRISE asfPetEvts
DESCRIPTION
"Chassis Intrusion - Physical Security Violation"
--#SUMMARY "Chassis Intrusion - Physical Security Violation"
--#ARGUMENTS {}
--#SEVERITY CRITICAL
::= 356096
```

You can also decode the contents of the **Message** field using the PET specification, which indicates a number of items such as the sensor number and the event severity.

Remote System Log alerts

Using iDRAC7 for Dell PowerEdge 12th generation servers, you can configure alerts to be send to a remote syslog. To send an event alert to a remote syslog sever, select the corresponding check box under **Remote System Log**. See Figure 8.

Alerts and Remote System Log Configuration ▲ Back to Top Page 3 of 13 () SNMP Remote WS Email IPMI Alert System Log Eventing Action Trap No Action . V Category Alert Severity Hardware Config System Health • П Г V No Action Hardware Config System Health 0 • П V No Action System Health Memory 0 П V No Action • System Health Memory À Г V No Action 0 System Health Memory Г V No Action System Health **NIC Config** 0 V V V No Action • System Health NIC Config A V V \Box V No Action • System Health OS Event 0 Γ V No Action Page 3 of 13 4 + Apply

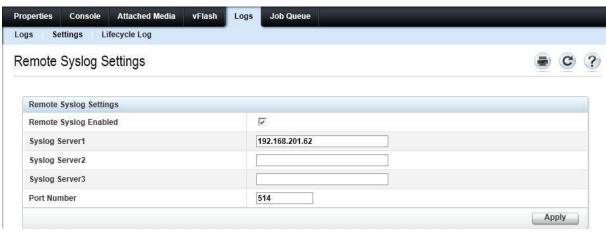
Figure 8. Configuring Remote System Log alerts

Note: Remote syslog is an Enterprise level license feature, and is not available at the Express level.

Configuring remote syslog in the iDRAC7 web interface

- 1. Select Overview > Server > Logs > Settings.
- 2. Select the **Remote Syslog Enabled** check box.
- 3. To define the server location, enter the destination server address in the **Syslog Server** field and enter the **Port Number**.
- 4. Click Apply.





Configuring remote syslog using RACADM commands

To enable remote syslog:

config command

racadm config -g cfgRemotehosts -o cfgRhostsSyslogEnable [number] - where [number] is to disable [0] or enable [1] the remote syslog

set command

racadm set iDRAC.Syslog.SyslogEnable [number] where [number] is to disable [0] or enable [1] the remote syslog

To set a destination address for a remote syslog:

config command

racadm config -g cfgRemotehosts -o cfgRhostsSyslogServer[#] {address} where [#] is number of the syslog server, user can configure up to 3 servers and {address} is the IP address of the destination server

set command

racadm set iDRAC.Syslog.Server[#] {address} where [#] is number of the syslog server, user can configure up to 3 servers and {address} is the IP address of the destination server

WS Eventing alerts

For Dell PowerEdge 12th generation servers, you can set WS Eventing to receive WS Eventing notifications. In iDRAC7 1.30.30, WS Eventing only supports job control events that are found in the configuration category. WS Eventing defines a protocol for a client service (subscriber) to register interest (a subscription) with a server web service (event source) to receive the messages containing the server events (notifications or event messages).

To set WS Eventing for a configuration event, select the corresponding check box under **WS Eventing**. See Figure 10.



Figure 10. Configuring WS Eventing alerts

Testing configured events

After configuring alerts, you can test the configuration of each event.

- 1. In the IDRAC7 web interface, enter the message ID of an alert in the **Message ID to Test Event** field. See Figure 11.
 - For a list of valid message IDs, see the <u>Dell Event Message Reference</u> or the <u>Dell Event/Error Message Reference 2.0</u> on <u>Dell.com</u>.
 - Each alert message starts with a three- or four-character code to identify the problem area. This code is followed by a three- or four-digit number that specifies the actual error.
- 2. Click **Test** to send the configured event to the respective SNMP, IPMI, email, remote syslog, and WS Eventing alerts.

Figure 11. Testing a configured event



Configuring network settings for alerts

For alerts to work correctly, you must configure the iDRAC7 network settings for a DNS server and a domain name. You can configure the iDRAC7 network settings using either the iDRAC7 web interface or RACADM CLI.

Configuring networks settings in the iDRAC7 web interface

- 1. Select Overview > iDRAC Settings > Network.
- 2. Under Common Settings select Register DRAC on DNS.
- 3. In the same section, either select **Auto Config Domain Name**, or enter a static **DNS Domain Name**.
- 4. Under **IPv4 Settings**, either select **Use DHCP to obtain DNS server addresses**, or manually enter the IP address of your DNS server.
- 5. For IPv6, you can use the **Autoconfiguration Enable** feature, or manually enter the IP and DNS information. When using IPv6, make sure you specify the iDRAC DNS domain name under **Common Settings**.

Configuring networks settings using RACADM commands

For instructions, see the RACADM Command Line Reference Guide for iDRAC7 1.30.30 and CMC 4.3.

Summary

The alert enhancements in the iDRAC7 1.30.30 firmware release provide IT administrators with more options, methods, and granularity to manage Dell PowerEdge servers. Key improvements include:

- Improved web interface that is more user friendly
- Individual alert messages with recommended actions for resolving events
- Alerts for more subsystem categories such as storage and configuration
- Additional types of alerts including SNMP, WS Events, authenticated email, and remote syslog

Additionally, you can receive alerts for servers that have no operating system installed, and therefore, no need for installing an operating system agent such as OMSA. You can configure alert destinations using a fully qualified domain name instead of an IP address. Plus you now have the ability to search and view the newly standardized message database using the iDRAC7 web interface.

Dell continues to listen to our customers and provide features that meet the needs of the ever-changing IT world. By adding these enhancements to the alerting feature, administrators have much more flexibility to configure alerts for their specific environment.

More information on iDRAC7 version 1.30.30

For more information on iDRAC7 version 1.30.30, see <u>Support for Integrated Dell Remote Access</u> <u>Controller 7 Version 1.30.30</u> on <u>Dell.com</u>.