

Server Administrator Version 7.2 Installation Guide



Notes, Cautions, and Warnings



NOTE: A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your computer.



CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.



WARNING: A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

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Introduction


This topic provides information on:

- Installing Server Administrator on managed systems.
- Installing and using the Remote Enablement feature.
- Managing remote systems using Server Administrator Web Server.
- Configuring the system before and during a deployment or upgrade.

 **NOTE:** If you are installing management station and managed system software on the same system, install identical software versions to avoid system conflicts.

What Is New In This Release

The release highlights of Server Administrator are:

- Added support for granular install options on systems running Microsoft Windows. For more information, see [Installing Managed System Software On Microsoft Windows Operating Systems](#).
- Availability of Server Administrator on supported 64-bit Windows operating systems.
 -  **NOTE:** On system prior to 12G running the Windows operating system, Server Administrator (64-bit) does not support information collection for DRAC5 using SNMP and does not display few of the DRAC5 information on Server Administrator GUI and CLI.
- Added support for granular install options for the latest release of Server Administrator 7.2 on systems running Linux . For more information, see [Linux Installer Packages](#).
- Added functionality for custom installation. For more information, see [Server Administrator Custom Installation Utility](#).
- PowerEdge OEM Ready server models with Server Administrator 7.2 installed with generic Server Administrator branding. For more information on PowerEdge OEM Ready, see [dell.com/oem](#).
- A link to the complete overview of OpenManagement products which provides more information on what is available in the Systems Management Tools and Documentation (SMTD) DVD, what is embedded in the server, and what can be downloaded from [dell.com/support](#)

Software Availability

The Server Administrator software can be installed from:


- DVD
- Support site — For more information, see [dell.com/support](#).
- VMWare Update Manager (VUM) — For more information, see <http://vmwaredepot.dell.com/>.
- Linux Repository using YUM, rug, or zypper — For more information, see [Linux Repository](#).

Systems Management Software

Systems management software is a suite of applications that enables you to manage the systems with proactive monitoring, notification, and remote access.

Systems management software comprises of two DVDs:

- *Systems Management Tools and Documentation*
- *Server Update Utility*

 **NOTE:** For more information on these DVDs, see *Management Station Software Installation Guide*.


Server Administrator Components On A Managed System

The setup program provides the following options:

- Custom Setup
- Typical Setup

The custom setup option enables you to select the software components you want to install. The [Managed System Software Components](#) table lists the various managed system software components that you can install during a custom installation.

Table 1. Managed System Software Components

Component	What is installed	Deployment Scenario	Systems to install on
Server Administrator Web Server	Web-based Systems Management functionality that enables you to manage systems locally or remotely.	Install only if you want to remotely monitor the managed system. You need not have physical access to the managed system.	Any system. For example, laptop or desktops.
Server Instrumentation	Server Administrator Instrumentation Service	Install to use the system as the managed system. Installing Server Instrumentation and the Server Administrator Web Server installs Server Administrator. Use Server Administrator to monitor, configure, and manage the system.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> at dell.com/support/manuals .
		 NOTE: If you choose to install only Server Instrumentation, you must also install one of the Management Interfaces or the Server Administrator Web Server.	
Storage Management	Server Administrator Storage Management	Install to implement hardware RAID solutions and configure the storage components attached to the system. For more information on Storage Management, see the <i>Server Administrator Storage Management</i>	Only those systems on which you have installed Server Instrumentation or the Management Interfaces.

Component	What is installed	Deployment Scenario	Systems to install on
		<i>User's Guide</i> in the docs directory.	
Command Line Interface (Management Interface)	Command Line Interface of Server Instrumentation	Install to provide local and remote system management solutions to manage Server and Storage instrumentation data using command line interfaces.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> .
WMI (Management Interface)	Windows Management Instrumentation Interface of Server Instrumentation	Install to provide local and remote system management solutions to manage Server data using WMI protocol.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> .
SNMP (Management Interface)	Simple Network Management Protocol Interface of Server Instrumentation	Install to provide local and remote system management solutions to manage Server and Storage instrumentation data using SNMP protocol.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> .
Remote Enablement (Management Interface)	Instrumentation Service and CIM Provider	Install to perform remote systems management tasks. Install Remote Enablement on one system and Server Administrator Web Server on another system. You can use the system with the Server Administrator to remotely monitor and manage the systems which have Remote Enablement installed.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> .
Operating System Logging (Management Interface)	Operating System Logging	Install to allow local system management specific events logging on the operating system for Server and Storage instrumentation. On systems running Microsoft Windows, use the Event Viewer to locally view the collected events.	Supported systems. For a list of supported systems, see the <i>Systems Software Support Matrix</i> .
DRAC Command Line Tools	Hardware application programming interface and iDRAC 12G or iDRAC, DRAC 5, or DRAC 4 (depending on the type of the system)	Install to receive e-mail alerts for warnings or errors related to voltage, temperature, and fan speed. Remote Access Controller also logs event data and the most recent crash screen (available only on systems running Windows operating system) to help you	Only those systems on which you have installed Server Instrumentation or Management Interface.


Component	What is installed	Deployment Scenario	Systems to install on
Intel SNMP Agent (NIC Interfaces)	Intel Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Agent	diagnose the probable cause of a system crash. Install to enable Server Administrator to obtain information about Network Interface Cards (NICs).	Only on systems on which Server Instrumentation is installed and which are running on Windows operating system.
Broadcom SNMP Agent (NIC Interfaces)	Broadcom SNMP Agent	Install to enable Server Administrator to obtain information about NICs.	Only on systems on which Server Instrumentation is installed and which are running on Windows operating system.


Related Links:

[Custom Installation](#)


Security Features

Systems management software components provide these security features:

- Authentication for users from operating system with different privilege levels, or by using the optional Microsoft Active Directory.
 - Support for Network Information Services (NIS), Winbind, Kerberos, and Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) authentication protocols for Linux operating systems.
 - Role-based authority that allows specific privileges to be configured for each user.
-  **NOTE:** Applicable only for systems running Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, or VMware ESX/ESXi.
- User ID and password configuration through the web-based interface or the command line interface (CLI), in most cases.
 - SSL encryption (**Auto Negotiate** and **128-bit or higher**).

 **NOTE:** Telnet does not support SSL encryption.

- Session time-out configuration (in minutes) through the web-based interface.
- Port configuration to allow systems management software to connect to a remote device through firewalls.

 **NOTE:** For information about ports that the various systems management components use, see the User Guide for that component.

For information about the Security Management, see the *Server Administrator User's Guide* at dell.com/support/manuals.

Other Documents You Might Need

In addition to this guide, for more information, access the following guides.

- The *Lifecycle Controller 2 Version 1.00.00 User's Guide* provides information on using the Lifecycle Controller.
- The *Management Console User's Guide* provides information about installing, configuring, and using Management Console.

- The *Systems Build and Update Utility User's Guide* provides information on using the Systems Build and Update Utility.
- The *Systems Software Support Matrix* provides information about the various systems, the operating systems supported by these systems, and the systems management components that can be installed on these systems.
- The *Server Administrator User's Guide* describes the installation and use of Server Administrator.
- The *Server Administrator SNMP Reference Guide* documents the SNMP management information base (MIB).
- The *Server Administrator CIM Reference Guide* documents the Common Information Model (CIM) provider, which is an extension of the standard management object format (MOF) file. This guide explains the supported classes of management objects.
- The *Server Administrator Messages Reference Guide* lists the messages that are displayed on the Server Administrator home page Alert log, or on the operating system's event viewer. This guide explains the text, severity, and cause of each alert message that the Server Administrator displays.
- The *Server Administrator Command Line Interface Guide* documents the complete command line interface for Server Administrator, including an explanation of CLI commands to view system status, access logs, create reports, configure various component parameters, and set critical thresholds.
- The *Remote Access Controller 5 User's Guide* provides complete information about installing and configuring a DRAC 5 controller and using DRAC 5 to remotely access an inoperable system.
- The *Integrated Remote Access Controller User's Guide* provides complete information about configuring and using an integrated Remote Access Controller to remotely manage and monitor the system and its shared resources through a network.
- The *Update Packages User's Guide* provides information about obtaining and using the Update Packages for Windows and Linux as part of the system update strategy.
- The *Server Update Utility User's Guide* provides information on using the Server Update Utility.
- The *Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD* contains readme files for applications found on the media.



NOTE: If the product does not perform as expected or you do not understand a procedure described in this guide, see **Getting Help** in the system's Hardware Owner's Manual.

Preinstallation Setup


Ensure that you perform the following before installing Server Administrator:

- Read the installation instructions for the operating system.
- Read the [Installation Requirements](#) to ensure that the system meets or exceeds the minimum requirements.
- Read the applicable readme files and the *Systems Software Support Matrix*.
- Close all applications running on the system before installing the Server Administrator applications.

On Linux, ensure that all operating system RPM Package Manager (RPM) packages required by the Server Administrator RPMs are installed. If the system had VMware ESX factory-installed, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, see the [Dependent RPMs for Remote Enablement](#) section for information on any RPMs that you need to manually install prior to installing managed system software. Typically, manual installation of RPMs is not required.

Prerequisite Checker

The **setup.exe** (located at `\SYSTEMGMT\svadmin\windows`) starts the prerequisite checker program. The prerequisite checker program examines the prerequisites for software components without launching the actual installation. This program displays a status window that provides information about the system's hardware and software that may affect the installation and operation of software features.

 **NOTE:** To use supporting agents for the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), install the operating system support for the SNMP standard before or after you install Server Administrator. For more information about installing SNMP, see the installation instructions for the operating system you are running on the system.

Run the prerequisite checker silently by executing `runprereqchecks.exe /s` from the `SYSTEMGMT\svadmin\windows\PreReqChecker` directory on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. After running the prerequisite checker, a HTML file (`omprereq.htm`) is created in the `%Temp%` directory. This file contains the results of the prerequisite check. The `Temp` directory is located at `X:\Documents and Settings\username\Local Settings\Temp`. To find `%TEMP%`, go to a command line prompt and type `echo %TEMP%`.


The results are written under the `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Dell Computer Corporation\OpenManage\PreReqChecks\MN` key for a managed system:


While running the prerequisite checker silently, the return code from `runprereqchecks.exe` is the number associated with the highest severity condition for all the software products. The return code numbers are the same as those used in the registry. The following table details the return codes.

Table 2. Return Codes While Running the Prerequisite Checker Silently

Return Code	Description
0	No condition, or conditions, is associated with the software.
1	An informational condition, or conditions, is associated with the software. It does not prevent a software product from being installed.

Return Code	Description
2	A warning condition, or conditions, is associated with the software. It is recommended that you resolve the conditions causing the warning before proceeding with the installation of the software. To continue, select and install the software using the custom installation.
3	An error condition, or conditions, is associated with the software. Resolve the conditions causing the error before proceeding with the installation of the software. If you do not resolve the issues, the software is not installed.
—1	A Microsoft Windows Script Host (WSH) error. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—2	The operating system is not supported. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—3	The user does not have Administrator privileges. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—4	Not an implemented return code.
—5	The prerequisite checker does not run. The user failed to change the working directory to %TEMP% .
—6	The destination directory does not exist. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—7	An internal error has occurred. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—8	The software is already running. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—9	The WSH is corrupted, is a wrong version, or is not installed. The prerequisite checker does not run.
—10	An error has occurred with the scripting environment. The prerequisite checker does not run.

 **NOTE:** A negative return code (-1 through -10) indicates a failure in running the prerequisite checker tool. Probable causes for negative return codes include software policy restrictions, script restrictions, lack of folder permissions, and size constraints.

 **NOTE:** If you encounter a return code of 2 or 3, it is recommended that you inspect the **omprereq.htm** file in the windows temporary folder **%TEMP%**. To find **%TEMP%**, run `echo %TEMP%`.

Common causes for a return value of 2 from the prerequisite checker:

- One of the storage controllers or drivers has outdated firmware or driver. See **firmwaredriversversions_<lang>.html** (where *<lang>* stands for language) or **firmwaredriversversions.txt** found in the **%TEMP%** folder. To find **%TEMP%**, run `echo %TEMP%`.
- RAC component software version 4 is not selected for a default install unless the device is detected on the system. The prerequisite checker generates a warning message in this case.
- Intel and Broadcom agents are selected for a default install only if the corresponding devices are detected on the system. If the corresponding devices are not found, prerequisite checker generates a warning message.
- Domain Name System (DNS) or Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server running on the system can cause a warning condition for RAC software. See the relevant section in Server Administrator readme for more information.

- Do not install managed system and management station RAC components on the same system. Install only the managed system RAC components, as they offer the required functionality.

Common causes for a return code of 3 (failure) from the prerequisite checker:

- You are not logged in with built-in **Administrator** privileges.
- The MSI package is corrupt or one of the required XML files is corrupt.
- Error during copying from a DVD or network access problems while copying from a network share.
- Prerequisite checker detects that another MSI package installation is currently running or that a reboot is pending: **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Installer\InProgress** indicates another MSI package installation is in progress. **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\PendingFileRenameOperations** indicates that a reboot is pending.
- Running the 64-bit version of Windows Server 2008 Core, since certain components are disabled from being installed.

Ensure that any error or warning is corrected before you proceed to install systems management software components. Each software has an associated value set after running the prerequisite check. The following table provides the list of feature IDs for each software feature. The feature ID is a 2 to 5 character designation.



 **NOTE:** The software feature IDs mentioned in the table are case-sensitive.


Table 3. Software Feature IDs for Managed Systems Software

Feature ID	Description
ALL	All features
BRCM	Broadcom Network Interface Card (NIC) Agent
INTEL	Intel NIC Agent
IWS	Server Administrator Web Server
OMSS	Server Administrator Storage Management Service
RAC4	DRAC Command Line Tools (RAC 4)
RAC5	DRAC Command Line Tools (RAC 5)
iDRAC (for yx1x systems)	Integrated DRAC Command Line Tools
iDRACG (for yx2x systems)	Integrated DRAC Command Line Tools
SI	Server Instrumentation
RmtMgmt	Remote Enablement
CLI	Command Line Interface of Server Instrumentation
WMI	Windows Management Instrumentation Interface of Server Instrumentation
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol Interface of Server Instrumentation
OSLOG	Operating System Logging
SA	Installs SI, CLI, WMI, SNMP, OSLOG
OMSM	Installs SI, OMSS, CLI, WMI, SNMP, OSLOG

 **NOTE:** To manage the server, select either Server Administrator Webserver or one of the Management Interfaces – CLI, WMI, SNMP or OSLOG along with Server Instrumentation (SI) or Server Administrator Storage Management Service (OMSS).


Installation Requirements

This section describes the general requirements of the Server Administrator and provides information on supported operating systems and web browsers.

 **NOTE:** Prerequisites specific to an operating system are listed as part of the installation procedures.

Supported Operating Systems And Web Browsers

For information on supported operating systems and web browsers, see the *Systems Software Support Matrix*.


 **NOTE:** Ensure that the web browser is configured to bypass the proxy server for local addresses.

Multilingual User Interface Support

The installer provides Multilingual User Interface (MUI) support available on the following operating systems:

- Windows Server 2008 (64-bit)
- Windows Server 2008 (64-bit) R2
- Windows Server 2008 (64-bit) R2 SP1
- Windows Small Business Server 2011 (64-bit)

The MUI Pack are a set of language-specific resource files that you can add to the English version of a supported Windows operating system. The installer supports only six languages: English, German, Spanish, French, Simplified Chinese, and Japanese.

 **NOTE:** When the MUI Pack is set to non-Unicode languages like Simplified Chinese, set the system locale to Simplified Chinese. This enables display of the prerequisite checker messages. This is because any non-Unicode application runs only when the system locale (also called **Language for non-Unicode Programs** on XP) is set to match the application's language.

Viewing Localized Versions Of The Web-Based Interface



To view the localized versions of the web interface on Windows, in the **Control Panel** select **Regional and Language Options**.

System Requirements

Install Server Administrator on each system to be managed. You can manage each system running Server Administrator locally or remotely through a supported web browser.

Managed System Requirements

- One of the supported operating system and web browser.
- Minimum 2 GB RAM.
- Minimum 512 MB free hard drive space.
- Administrator rights.
- TCP/IP connection on the managed system and the remote system to facilitate remote system management.
- One of the Supported Systems Management Protocol Standards.

- Monitor with a minimum screen resolution of 800 x 600. The recommended screen resolution is at least 1024 x 768.
- The Server Administrator Remote Access Controller service requires remote access controller (RAC) installed on the managed system. See the relevant *Remote Access Controller User's Guide* for complete software and hardware requirements.
 -  **NOTE:** The RAC software is installed as part of the **Typical Setup** installation option, provided the managed system meets all of the RAC installation prerequisites.
- The Server Administrator Storage Management Service requires Server Administrator installed on the managed system. See the *Server Administrator Storage Management User's Guide* for complete software and hardware requirements.
- Microsoft Software Installer (MSI) version 3.1 or later.
 -  **NOTE:** Systems Management software detects the MSI version on the system. If the version is lower than 3.1, the prerequisite checker prompts you to upgrade to MSI version 3.1. After upgrading the MSI to version 3.1, reboot the system to install other software applications such as Microsoft SQL Server.

Related Links:


[Supported Systems Management Protocol Standards](#)

Supported Systems Management Protocol Standards

Install a supported systems management protocol on the managed system before installing the management station or managed system software. On supported Windows and Linux operating systems, systems management software supports:

- Common Information Model (CIM)/Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)
- Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)


Install the SNMP package provided with the operating system. If SNMP is installed post OMSA installation, restart OMSA services.

 **NOTE:** For information about installing a supported systems management protocol standard on the managed system, see the operating system documentation.

The following table shows the availability of the systems management standards for each supported operating system.

Table 4. Availability of Systems Management Protocol by Operating Systems

Operating System	SNMP	CIM/WMI
Supported Microsoft Windows operating systems.	Available from the operating system installation media.	Always installed.
Supported Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating systems.	Install the SNMP package provided with the operating system.	Available. Install the CIM packages provided on the <i>Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD - SFCB/SFCC/CMPI-Devel</i> .
Supported SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating systems.	Install the SNMP package provided with the operating system.	Available. Install the CIM packages provided on the <i>Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD - SFCB/SFCC/CMPI-Devel</i> .

 **NOTE:** It is recommended to install the SFCB, SFCC, OpenWSMAN, and CMPI-Devel packages from the operating system media, if available.

Digital Certificates

All Server Administrator packages for Microsoft are digitally signed with a certificate that helps guarantee the integrity of the installation packages. If these packages are repackaged, edited, or manipulated in other ways, the digital signature is invalidated. This manipulation results in an unsupported installation package and the prerequisite checker does not allow you to install the software.

Enabling Windows Installer Logging Service

Windows includes a registry-activated logging service to help diagnose Windows Installer issues.

To enable this logging service during a silent install, open the registry editor and create the following path and keys:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\Software\Policies\Microsoft\Windows\Installer  
Reg_SZ: Logging  
Value: voicewarmup
```

The letters in the value field can be in any order. Each letter turns on a different logging mode. Each letter's actual function is as follows for MSI version 3.1:

- v**- Verbose output
- o**- Out-of-disk-space message
- i**- Status message
- c**- Initial UI parameter
- e**- All error message
- w**- Non-fatal warning
- a**- Startup of action
- r**- Action-specific record
- m**- Out-of-memory or fatal exit information
- u**- User request
- p**- Terminal property
- +**- Append to existing file
- !**- Flush each line to the log
- ****- Wildcard, log all information except for the v option. To include the v option, specify "!*v".

Once activated, the log files are generated in the **%TEMP%** directory. Some log files generated in this directory are:

- **Managed System Installation**
 - **SysMgmt.log**
- **Management Station Installation**
 - **MgmtSt.log**

These log files are created by default if the prerequisite checker user interface (UI) is running.

Microsoft Active Directory

If you use Active Directory service software, you can configure it to control access to the network. The Active Directory database is modified to support remote management authentication and authorization. Server Administrator, Integrated

Remote Access Controller (iDRAC), Chassis Management Controller (CMC), and Remote Access Controllers (RAC), can interface with Active Directory. Using Active Directory, add and control users and privileges from a central database.

Related Links:

[Using Microsoft Active Directory](#)

Configuring SNMP Agents

The systems management software supports the SNMP systems management standard on all supported operating systems. The SNMP support may or may not be installed depending on the operating system and how the operating system was installed. An installed supported systems management protocol standard, such as SNMP, is required before installing the systems management software.

Configure the SNMP agent to change the community name, enable set operations, and send traps to a management station. To configure the SNMP agent for proper interaction with management applications, perform the procedures described in the *Server Administrator User's Guide*.

Related Links:

- [Installation Requirements](#)
- [Supported Systems Management Protocol Standards](#)

Secure Port Server And Security Setup

This section contains the following topics:

- [Setting User and Server Preferences](#)
- [x 509 Certificate Management](#)

Setting User And Server Preferences


You can set user and secure port server preferences for Server Administrator from the **Preferences** web page. Click **General Settings** and click either the **User** tab or **Web Server** tab.

Setting User Preferences

To set up user preferences:

 **NOTE:** Log in with administrator privileges to set or reset user or server preferences.

1. Click **Preferences** on the global navigation bar.
2. Click **General Settings**.
3. To add a preselected e-mail recipient, type the e-mail address of the designated service contact in the **Mail To:** field, and click **Apply Changes**.

 **NOTE:** Clicking **Email** in any window sends an e-mail message with an attached HTML file of the window to the designated e-mail address.

4. To change the home page appearance, select an alternative value in the **skin** or **scheme** fields and click **Apply Changes**.

Setting Secure Port Server Preferences


To set up secure port server preferences:

 **NOTE:** Log in with administrator privileges to set or reset user or server preferences.


1. Click **Preferences** on the global navigation bar.
2. Click **General Settings**, and the **Web Server** tab.
3. Set options as necessary in the **Server Preferences** window:


Session Timeout Sets the time limit for a session to remain active. Select **Enable** to set a time-out if there is no user interaction for a specified time in minutes. After a session time-out, the user must log in again to continue. Select **Disable** to disable the Server Administrator session time-out feature.

HTTPS Port Specifies the secure port for Server Administrator. The default secure port for Server Administrator is 1311.

 **NOTE:** Changing the port number to an invalid or in-use port number may prevent other applications or browsers from accessing Server Administrator on the managed system.


IP Address to Bind to Specifies the IP address(es) for the managed system that Server Administrator binds to when starting a session. Select **All** to bind to all IP addresses applicable for the system. Select **Specific** to bind to a specific IP address.

 **NOTE:** A user with administrator privileges cannot use Server Administrator when logged into the system remotely.

 **NOTE:** Changing the **IP Address to Bind to** value to a value other than **All** may prevent other applications or browsers from remotely accessing Server Administrator on the managed system.

Mail To: Allows to set the default mail address for e-mail(s) from OMSA GUI.

SMTP Server name and DNS Suffix for SMTP Server Specifies the organization's Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) and Domain Name Server (DNS) suffix. To enable Server Administrator to send e-mails, you must type the IP address and DNS suffix for the SMTP server for the organization in the appropriate fields.


 **NOTE:** For security reasons, the organization may not allow e-mails to be sent through the SMTP server to outside accounts.

Command Log Size Specifies the largest file size in MB for the command log file.

Support Link Specifies the web address for the business entity that provides support for the managed system.

Custom Delimiter Specifies the character used to separate the data fields in the files created using the **Export** button. The ; character is the default delimiter. Other options are !, @, #, \$, %, ^, *, ~, ?, :, |, and ,.

SSL Encryption Allows the Administrator or the Power User to set the encryption levels for sessions between a web browser and the Server Administrator web server. Select **Auto Negotiable** for auto selections of encryption level based on web browser settings. Select **128-bit or higher** for 128 bit or higher encryption levels.

 **NOTE:** Change of encryption level requires restart of the Server Administrator web server.

Key Signing Algorithm (For Self Signed Certificate)

Displays the supported signing algorithms. Select an algorithm from the drop-down list.



NOTE: If you select either SHA 512 or SHA 256, ensure that your operating system/browser supports this algorithm. If you select one of these options without the requisite operating system/browser support, Server Administrator displays a cannot display the webpageerror.



NOTE: This field is available only for Server Administrator auto-generated self-signed certificates. The drop-down list is grayed out if you import or generate new certificate into Server Administrator.

4. Click Apply Changes.

X.509 Certificate Management

Web certificates are necessary to ensure that the identity and information exchanged with a remote system is not viewed or changed by others. To ensure system security, it is strongly recommended that you either generate a new X.509 certificate, reuse an existing X.509 certificate, or import a root certificate or certificate chain from a Certificate Authority (CA). Authorized CAs include Verisign, Entrust, and Thawte.



NOTE: Log in with administrator privileges to perform certificate management.

You can manage X.509 certificates for Server Administrator from the **Preferences** page. Click **General Settings**, select the **Web Server** tab, and click **X.509 Certificate**.

Best Practices For X.509 Certificate Management

For the security of the system while using server administrator, ensure the following:

Unique host name

All systems that have Server Administrator installed should have unique host names.

Change 'localhost' to unique

For systems with host name set to **localhost** change the host name to a unique host name.

Remote Enablement Requirements

The Remote Enablement feature is currently supported on:

- Microsoft Windows
- Microsoft Hyper-V
- Hyper-V Server
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux
- SUSE Enterprise Linux
- VMware ESXi and ESX
- Citrix XenServer

To install the Remote Enablement feature, configure the following on the system:


- Windows Remote Management (WinRM)
- CA/Self-Signed Certificate
- WinRM HTTPS Listener Port
- Authorization for WinRM and Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI) Servers

Installing WinRM

On Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1, Windows 7, Windows 8 and Windows Server 2012, WinRM 2.0 is installed by default. On Windows Server 2008, WinRM 1.1 is installed by default.

Certificate Authority Signed Self-Signed Certificate

You need a certificate signed by a CA or a self-signed certificate (generated using the SelfSSL tool) to install and configure the Remote Enablement feature on the system.

 **NOTE:** It is recommended that you use a certificate signed by a CA.

Using A Certificate Signed By A CA

To use a certificate signed by a CA:

1. Request a valid CA signed certificate.
2. Create a HTTP listener with the CA signed certificate.


Requesting A Valid CA Signed Certificate

To request a valid CA signed certificate:

1. Click **Start** → **Run**.
2. Type **mmc** and click **OK**.
3. Click **File** → **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
4. Select **Certificates**, and then click **Add**.
5. In the **Certificates snap-in** dialog box, select **Computer account**, and then click **Next**.
6. Select **Local Computer**, and then click **Finish**.
7. Click **Close**, and then click **OK**.
8. On the **Console window**, expand **Certificates (Local Computer)** in the left navigation pane.
9. Right-click **Personal**, select **All tasks** → **Request New Certificate**.
10. Click **Next**.
11. Select the appropriate certificate type, **Mostly (Computer)**, and then click **Enroll**.
12. Click **Finish**.


Creating The HTTPS Listener With The Valid CA Signed Certificate


Run the installer and click the link on the prerequisite checker to create the HTTPS listener.

 **NOTE:** The HTTP listener is enabled by default and listens at port 80.

Configuring User Authorization For WinRM And WMI Servers

To provide access rights to WinRM and WMI services, explicitly add users with the appropriate access levels.

 **NOTE:** To configure user authorization - For WinRM and WMI Servers, you must login with administrator privileges.
- For Windows Server 2008 operating systems, you must login with built-in administrator privileges

 **NOTE:** The administrator is configured by default.

WinRM

To configure user authorization for WinRM servers:

1. Click **Start** → **Run**.
2. Type `winrm configsddl` and click **OK**.
If you are using WinRM 2.0, type `winrm configsddl default`.
3. Click **Add** and add the required users or groups (local/domain) to the list.
4. Provide the appropriate permission(s) to the respective users and click **OK**.

WMI

To configure user authorization for WMI servers:

1. Click **Start** → **Run**.
2. Type `wmimgmt.msc`, and then click **OK**.
The **Windows Management Infrastructure (WMI)** screen is displayed.
3. Right-click the **WMI Control (Local)** node in the left pane, and then click **Properties**.
The **WMI Control (Local) Properties** screen is displayed.
4. Click **Security** and expand the **Root** node in the namespace tree.
5. Navigate to **Root** → **DCIM** → **sysman**.
6. Click **Security**.
The **Security** screen is displayed.
7. Click **Add** to add the required users or groups (local/domain) to the list.
8. Provide the appropriate permission(s) to the respective users, and then click **OK**.
9. Click **OK**.
10. Close the **Windows Management Infrastructure (WMI)** screen.


Configuring The Windows Firewall For WinRM

To configure the Windows Firewall for WinRM:

1. Open **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Windows Firewall**.
3. Click **Exceptions** tab.
4. Select **Windows Remote Management** check box. If you do not see the check box, click **Add Program** to add Windows Remote Management.

Configuring The Envelope Size For WinRM

To configure the envelope size for WinRM:

 **NOTE:** On WinRM version 2.0, enable the compatibility mode for WinRM version 2.0 to use port 443. WinRM version 2.0 uses port 5986 by default. To enable the compatibility mode, type the following command:

```
winrm s winrm/config/Service @{EnableCompatibilityHttpsListener="true"}
```


1. Open a command prompt.
2. Type `winrm g winrm/config`.
3. Check the value of the **MaxEnvelopeSizekb** attribute. If the value is less than **4608**, type the following command:
`winrm s winrm/config @{MaxEnvelopeSizekb="4608"}`
4. Set the value of **MaxTimeoutms** to 3 minutes:
`winrm s winrm/config @{MaxTimeoutms="180000"}`

Dependent RPMs For Remote Enablement

If you choose to install the Remote Enablement feature, you have to install certain dependent RPMs and configure these RPMs before installing the feature. Install the following RPMs:

- **libcmplCpplmpl0**
- **libwsman1**
- **openwsman-server**
- **sblim-sfcb**
- **sblim-sfcc**

The dependent RPMs are available on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD* at `srvadmin\linux\RPMS\supportRPMS\opensource-components\<OS>\<arch>`.

 **NOTE:** On supported SLES 11 and above and Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6 and preceding operating systems, it is recommended that you install the RPMs from the operating system media, if available.

Installing Dependent RPMs


To install the dependent RPMs not available on the operating system media:

1. Make sure that Pegasus RPMs are uninstalled.
2. Check if the **openwsmmand** and **sfcbd** binaries are already installed using `make-install`. Check by running the commands: **openwsman** or **sfcbd** or you can check the existence of the binaries in the `/usr/local/sbin` directory.
3. If the binaries are installed, uninstall these binaries.
4. Check for the required dependencies for the **openwsman** and **sfcbd** RPMs listed in the following table.

Table 5. Required Dependencies

Packages	Red Hat Enterprise Server	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
Openwsman	OpenSSL	LibOpenSSL
	LibXML	LibXML
	Pkgconfig	Pkg-config
	CURL	libCURL
	Chkconfig	aaa_base
	Initscript	aaa_base
SBLIM SFCC	SBLIM-SFCC	SBLIM-SFCC
SBLIM SFCC	CURL	LibCURL
SBLIM SFCCB	zlib	zlib
	CURL	LibCURL
	PAM	PAM
	OpenSSL	LibOpenSSL
	Chkconfig	aaa_base
	Initscript	aaa_base

5. Install the dependent RPMs. You can install the RPMs:
 - with a single command `rpm -ivh rpm1 rpm2 rpm3 rpm4 ... rpmN`
 - or
 - individually

 **NOTE:** If you are installing RPMs individually, follow this sequence.

```
rpm -ivh sblim-sfcb-x.x.x.rpm
rpm -ivh sblim-sfcc-x.x.x.rpm
```

 **NOTE:** Install the **libwsman** and **openwsman** client RPMs simultaneously as they have cyclic dependency.

```
rpm -ivh libwsman1-x.x.x.rpm openwsman-client-x.x.x.rpm
rpm -ivh openwsman-server-x.x.x.rpm
```

Post-Installation Configuration For Remote Enablement


This section details the steps to configure the dependent RPMs if you have installed the Remote Enablement feature.

The post-installation configuration script is available at `/opt/dell/srvadmin/etc/` on the server file system.

After installing all the dependent RPMs and the Remote Enablement feature, execute the **autoconf_cim_component.sh** script.

Before executing the **autoconf_cim_component.sh** script, make sure that Systems Management is installed.

Execute the following command to configure **sfbc** and **openwsman** as per the default configurations: `./autoconf_cim_component.sh`

 **NOTE:** To configure **openwsman** on the managed node to run on a different port, use the `-p <port>` option with **autoconf_cim_component.sh**. This is optional and by default the **openwsman** is configured to run on port 443.

Related Links:

[Installing Managed System Software on Supported Linux and VMware ESX](#)

Creating Server Certificate For WSMAN

You can either create a new certificate for WSMAN or reuse an existing certificate.

Creating A New Certificate

You can create a new server certificate for WSMAN by executing the **owsmangencert.sh** script located at `/etc/openwsman`. This script is provided by the **openwsman** RPM. Follow the steps in the wizard to create the server certificate.


Reusing An Existing Certificate

If you have a self-signed or CA-signed certificate, you can use the same certificate for the **openwsman** server by updating the `ssl_cert_file` and `ssl_key_file` values, grouped under `[server]` tag, in `/etc/openwsman/openwsman.conf` with the existing certificate values.

Configuring CRL For The openwsman Client

You need to configure the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) used by Server Administrator Web Server. To do this:


1. Mention a valid CRL file in `/etc/openwsman/openwsman_client.conf`.
2. If left blank, the CRL check is ignored.

 **NOTE:** CRL support is only present on SUSE Linux Enterprise Server version 11 and Red Hat Enterprise Linux Server version 5 update 5. For other operating systems, contact the operating system vendor to provide the required CURL library with CRL support.

Running sfcb And openwsman


Run `sfcb` and `openwsman`:

- `/etc/init.d/sfcb start`
- `/etc/init.d/openwsmand start`

 **NOTE:** On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, replace `sfcbl` with `sblim-sfcbl`.

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, for the `sblim-sfcbl` and `openwsman` to start automatically after a reboot you need to change the run-levels using the `chkconfig` utility. For example, if you want to run `sblim-sfcbl` in run-levels 3 and 5, use the following command:

```
#chkconfig sblim-sfcbl on --level 35
```

 **NOTE:** For more information on `chkconfig` and its usage, see the operating system documentation.

The managed system is configured and is ready to be used by the Server Administrator Web Server.

Winbind Configuration For openwsman And sfcbl For Red Hat Enterprise Linux Operating Systems

Follow the instructions mentioned below to configure `openwsman` and `sfcbl` on 32-bit OMI installation. In case of a 64-bit installation, replace with `.lib lib64`

1. Back up these files:

- `/etc/pam.d/openwsman`
- `/etc/pam.d/sfcbl`
- `/etc/pam.d/system-auth`

2. Replace the content of `/etc/pam.d/openwsman` and `/etc/pam.d/sfcbl` with

```
auth required pam_stack.so service=system-auth
auth required /lib/security/pam_nologin.so
account required pam_stack.so service=system-auth
```

3. Replace the content of `/etc/pam.d/system-auth` with

```
%PAM-1.0
This file is auto-generated.
User changes will be destroyed the next time authconfig is run.
auth required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_env.so
auth sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_unix.so likeauth nullok
auth sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_krb5.so use_first_pass
auth sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_winbind.so use_first_pass
auth required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_deny.so
account required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_unix.so broken_shadow
account sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_succeed_if.so uid 100 quiet
account [default=bad success=ok user_unknown= ignore] /lib/security/$ISA/
pam_krb5.so
account [default=bad success=ok user_unknown= ignore] /lib/security/$ISA/
pam_winbind.so
account required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_permit.so
password requisite /lib/security/$ISA/pam_cracklib.so retry=3
password sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_unix.so nullok use_authok md5
shadow
password sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_krb5.so use_authok
password sufficient /lib/security/$ISA/pam_winbind.so use_authok
password required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_deny.so
session required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_limits.so
session required /lib/security/$ISA/pam_unix.so
session optional /lib/security/$ISA/pam_krb5.so
```

Winbind Configuration For openwsman And sfcf For SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Operating System

Follow the instructions mentioned below to configure openwsman and sfcf on 32-bit OMI installation. In case of a 64-bit installation, replace `.lib` with `.lib64`.

1. Back up the following files:
 - `/etc/pam.d/openwsman`
 - `/etc/pam.d/sfcf`
 - `/etc/pam.d/system-auth`
 - `/etc/pam.d/common-account`
2. Replace the content of `/etc/pam.d/openwsman/` and `/etc/pam.d/sfcf` with

```
%PAM-1.0
auth include common-auth
auth required /lib/security/pam_nologin.so
account include common-account
```
3. Replace the content of `/etc/pam.d/common-auth` with

```
auth required pam_env.so
auth sufficient pam_unix2.so debug
auth sufficient pam_winbind.so use_first_pass debug
```
4. Replace the content of `/etc/pam.d/common-account` with

```
account sufficient pam_unix2.so
account sufficient pam_winbind.so
```

Workaround For The Libssl Issue

If the required library needed by `openwsman` is present on the system, the `autoconf_cim_component.sh` script tries to resolve the `libssl.so` issue. However, if the library is not present, then the script reports the same. Check if the latest version of the `libssl` library is installed on the system and then create a soft link with `libssl.so`.

For example: On a 32-bit installation, if you have `libssl.so.0.9.8a` and `libssl.so.0.9.8b` in `/usr/lib`, then create soft link with the latest `libssl.so.0.9.8b`:

- `ln -sf /usr/lib/libssl.so.0.9.8b /usr/lib/libssl.so`
- `ldconfig`


On a 64-bit installation, if you have `libssl.so.0.9.8a` and `libssl.so.0.9.8b` in `/usr/lib`, then create soft link with the latest `libssl.so.0.9.8b`:

- `ln -sf /usr/lib64/libssl.so.0.9.8b /usr/lib64/libssl.so`
- `ldconfig`

Installing Managed System Software On Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

On Microsoft Windows, an autorun utility is displayed when you insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. This utility allows you to choose the systems management software you want to install on the system.

If the autorun program does not start automatically, use the autorun program from the DVD root or the setup program in the **SYSMGMT\sradmin\windows** directory on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. See the *Systems Software Support Matrix* for a list of operating systems currently supported.

 **NOTE:** Use the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD to perform an unattended and scripted silent installation of the managed system software. Install and uninstall the features from the command line.

Deployment Scenarios For Server Administrator

You can install Server Administrator in the following ways:


- Install the Server Administrator Web Server on any system (laptop, or desktop) and the Server Instrumentation on another supported system.
In this method, the Server Administrator Web Server performs the function of a central web server and you can use it to monitor a number of managed systems. Using this method reduces the Server Administrator footprint on the managed systems.
- Continue to install the Server Administrator Web Server and the Server Instrumentation on the same system.

The following table lists the deployment scenarios for installing and using Server Administrator and helps you make the right choice while selecting the various installation options:

Table 6. Deployment Scenarios

You want to	Select
Remotely manage and monitor the entire network of managed systems from the system (laptop, desktop, or server).	Server Administrator Web Server. You must then install Server Instrumentation on the managed systems.
Manage and monitor the current system.	Server Administrator Web Server and Server Instrumentation.
Manage and monitor the current system using some other remote system.	Remote Enablement For systems running on Microsoft Windows, Remote Enablement is under the Server Instrumentation option. You must then install the Server Administrator Web Server on the remote system.
View the status of local and remote storage attached to a managed system and obtain storage management information in an integrated graphical view.	Storage Management.


You want to	Select
Remotely access an inoperable system, receive alert notifications when a system is down, and remotely restart a system.	DRAC Command Line Tools.

 **NOTE:** Install the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent on the managed system using the operating system medium before installing the managed system software.

Installer Location

The location of the installers for 32-bit and 64-bit are:


- 32-bit: DVD Drive\SYSTEMGMT\sradmin\windows\SystemManagement\SysMgmt.msi
- 64-bit: DVD Drive\SYSTEMGMT\x64\sradmin\windows\SystemManagement\SysMgmtx64.msi


 **NOTE:** You cannot install both 32-bit and 64-bit installers on the same system.


Installing Server Administrator

This section explains how to install the Server Administrator and other managed system software using two installation options:

- Using the setup program at **\SYSTEMGMT\sradmin\windows** on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD.
- Using the unattended installation method through the Windows Installer Engine **msiexec.exe**.

 **NOTE:** SNMP service is stopped and started during Systems Management installation and uninstallation. As a result, other third party services, dependent on SNMP stop. If the third party services are stopped, manually restart these services.

 **NOTE:** For Blade systems, you must install Server Administrator on each server module installed in the chassis.

 **NOTE:** During installation of Server Administrator on supported Windows systems, if an **Out of Memory** error message is displayed, you must exit the installation and free up memory. Close other applications or perform any other task that frees up memory, before re-attempting Server Administrator installation.

The setup program invokes the prerequisite checker, which uses the system's Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus to search for installed hardware such as controller cards.

The Systems Management installer features a **Typical Setup** option and a **Custom Setup** option for installing Server Administrator and other managed system software.

Related Links:

- [Deployment Scenarios for Server Administrator](#)
- [Optional Command Line Settings](#)


Typical Installation


When you launch the Server Administrator installation from the prerequisite checker and select the **Typical Setup** option, the setup program installs the following managed system software features:

- Server Administrator Web Server
- Server Instrumentation
- Storage Management
- Command Line Interface

- WMI
- SNMP
- Operating System Logging
- DRAC Command Line Tools
- Intel SNMP Agent
- Broadcom SNMP Agent


During a **Typical** installation, individual management station services that do not meet the specific hardware and software requirement for that service are not installed on the managed systems. For example, the Server Administrator Remote Access Controller service software module is not installed during a **Typical** installation unless the managed system has a remote access controller installed on it. You can, however, go to **Custom Setup** and select the **DRAC Command Line Tools** software module for installation.

 **NOTE:** The Remote Enablement feature is available only through the **Custom Setup** option.

 **NOTE:** Server Administrator installation also installs some of the required Visual C++ runtime components on the system.


Custom Installation

The sections that follow describe how to install Server Administrator and other managed system software using the **Custom Setup** option.

 **NOTE:** Management station and managed system services can be installed in the same or in different directories. You can select the directory for installation.

1. Log in with built-in administrator privileges to the system on which you want to install the system management software.
2. Close all open applications and disable any virus-scanning software.
3. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the system's DVD drive. The autorun menu is displayed.
4. Select **Server Administrator** from the autorun menu and click **Install**.
The **Server Administrator** prerequisite status screen is displayed and runs the prerequisite checks for the managed system. Any relevant informational, warning, or error messages are displayed. Resolve all error and warning situations, if any.
5. Click the **Install, Modify, Repair, or Remove Server Administrator** option.
The **Welcome to the Install Wizard for Server Administrator** screen is displayed.
6. Click **Next**.
The **Software License Agreement** is displayed.
7. Click **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and **Next** if you is displayed.
The **Setup Type** dialog box is displayed.
8. Select **Custom** and click **Next**.
If you are installing Server Administrator on a unsupported system, the installer displays only the **Server Administrator Web Server** option.
A selected feature has a hard drive icon depicted next to it. A deselected feature has a red **X** depicted next to it. By default, if the prerequisite checker finds a software feature with no supporting hardware, the checker deselects them.
To accept the default directory path to install managed system software, click **Next**. Otherwise, click **Change** and navigate to the directory where you want to install the managed system software, and click **OK**.
The **Custom Setup** dialog box is displayed.

9. Click **Next** on the **Custom Setup** dialog box to accept the selected software features for installation. The **Ready to Install the Program** dialog box is displayed.

 **NOTE:** You can cancel the installation process by clicking **Cancel**. The installation rolls back the changes that you made. If you click **Cancel** after a certain point in the installation process, the installation may not roll back properly, leaving the system with an incomplete installation.


10. Click **Install** to install the selected software features.

The **Installing Server Administrator** screen is displayed and provides the status and progress of the software features being installed. After the selected features are installed, the **Install Wizard Completed** dialog box is displayed.

11. Click **Finish** to exit the Server Administrator installation.

If you are prompted to reboot the system, select from the following reboot options to make the installed managed system software services available for use:

- **Yes, reboot my system now.**
- **No, I will reboot my system later.**

 **NOTE:** If you have selected **Remote Enablement** during installation, an error message `A provider, WinTunnel, has been registered in the Windows Management Instrumentation namespace ROOT\dcim\sysman to use the LocalSystem account. This account is privileged and the provider may cause a security violation if it does not correctly impersonate user requests. is logged in Windows Event Log.` You can safely ignore this message and continue with installation.

Related Links:

[System Recovery on Failed Installation](#)

Server Administrator Installation With Citrix Application Server

Citrix remaps all the hard drive letters when installed. For example, if you install Server Administrator on drive **C:** and then install Citrix, it may change the drive letter **C:** to **M:**. Server Administrator may not work properly because of the remapping.

In order to avoid this problem, select one of the following options:

Option 1:

1. Uninstall Server Administrator.
2. Install Citrix.
3. Reinstall Server Administrator.

Option 2:

After installing Citrix, type the command `msiexec.exe /fa SysMgmt.msi`

Performing An Unattended Installation Of Managed System Software


The Systems Management installer features a **Typical Setup** option and a **Custom Setup** option for the unattended installation procedure.

Unattended installation enables you to simultaneously install Server Administrator on multiple systems. Perform an unattended installation by creating a package that contains the necessary managed system software files. The unattended installation option also provides several features that enable you to configure, verify, and view information about unattended installations.

The unattended installation package is distributed to the remote systems using a software distribution tool from an independent software vendor (ISV). When the package is distributed, the installation script executes to install the software.

Creating And Distributing The Typical Unattended Installation Package

The **Typical Setup** unattended installation option uses the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD as the unattended installation package. The `msiexec.exe /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi /qb` command accesses the DVD to accept the software license agreement and installs all the required Server Administrator features on selected remote systems. These features are installed on the remote systems based on the system's hardware configuration.

 **NOTE:** After an unattended installation is complete, to use the command line interface (CLI) feature of Server Administrator, you must open a new console window and execute the CLI commands from there. Executing CLI commands from the same console window in which Server Administrator was installed does not work.

You can make the DVD image available to the remote system by either distributing the entire contents of the media, or by mapping a drive from the target system to the location of the DVD image.

Mapping A Drive To Act As The Typical Unattended Installation Package

1. Share an image of the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD with each remote system on which you want to install Server Administrator.
You can accomplish this task by directly sharing the DVD or by copying the entire DVD to a drive and sharing the copy.
2. Create a script that maps a drive from the remote systems to the shared drive described in step 1. This script should execute `msiexec.exe /i Mapped Drive\<32-bit or 64-bit MSI path on the DVD>/qb` after the drive has been mapped.
3. Configure the ISV distribution software to distribute and execute the script created in step 2.
4. Distribute this script to the target systems by using the ISV software distribution tools.
The script executes to install Server Administrator on each remote system.
5. Reboot each remote system to enable Server Administrator.


Distributing The Entire DVD as The Typical Unattended Installation Package

1. Distribute the entire image of the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD to the target systems.
2. Configure the ISV distribution software to execute the `msiexec.exe /i DVD Drive\<32-bit or 64-bit MSI path on the DVD>/qb` command from the DVD image.
The program executes to install Server Administrator on each remote system.
3. Reboot each remote system to enable Server Administrator.

Creating Custom Unattended Installation Packages

To create a custom unattended installation package, perform the following steps:

1. Copy the `SYSMGMT\srvadmin\windows` directory from the DVD to the system hard drive.
2. Create a batch script that executes the installation using the Windows Installer Engine (`msiexec.exe`).

 **NOTE:** For Customized Unattended Installation, each required feature must be included as a command line interface (CLI) parameter for it to be installed.

An example is `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi ADDLOCAL= SA,IWS,BRCM /qb`.

3. Place the batch script in the **windows** directory on the system hard drive.

Related Links:

[Customization Parameters](#)

Distributing Custom Unattended Installation Packages

For distributing custom unattended installation packages:

1. Configure the ISV distribution software to execute the batch script once the installation package is distributed.
2. Use the ISV distribution software to distribute the custom unattended installation package to the remote systems. The batch script installs Server Administrator along with specified features on each remote system. The batch script installs Server Administrator along with specified features on each remote system.
3. Reboot each remote system to enable Server Administrator.

Related Links:

- [Creating Custom Unattended Installation Packages](#)
- [Distributing Custom Unattended Installation Packages](#)

Specifying Log File Locations

For managed system MSI installation, run the following command to perform an unattended installation while specifying the log file location

```
msiexec.exe /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi /l*v
"C:\openmanage\logs\SysMgmt.log"
```

Unattended Installation Features

Unattended installation provides the following features:

- A set of optional command line settings to customize an unattended installation.
- Customization parameters to designate specific software features for installation.
- A prerequisite checker program that examines the dependency status of selected software features without having to perform an actual installation.

Optional Command Line Settings

The following table shows the optional settings available for the **msiexec.exe** MSI installer. Type the optional settings on the command line after **msiexec.exe** with a space between each setting.


 **NOTE:** See support.microsoft.com for details about all the command line switches for the Windows Installer Tools.

Table 7. Command Line Settings for MSI Installer

Setting	Result
/i <Package Product Code>	This command installs or configures a product. /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi – Installs the Server Administrator software.
/i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi /qn	This command carries out a fresh installation.
/x <Package Product Code>	This command uninstalls a product. /x <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi – Uninstalls the Server Administrator software.
/q[n b r f]	This command sets the user interface (UI) level. /q or /qn – no UI. This option is used for silent and unattended installation. /qb – basic UI. This option is used for unattended but not silent installation. /qr – reduced UI. This option is used for unattended installation while displaying a modal dialog box showing install progress. /qf – full UI. This option is used for standard attended installation.

Setting	Result
<pre>/f[p o e d c a u m s v]<Package ProductCode></pre>	<p>This command repairs a product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> /fp – This option reinstalls a product if a file is missing. /fo – This option reinstalls a product if a file is missing or if an older version of a file is installed. /fe – This option reinstalls a product if a file is missing or an equal or older version of a file is installed. /fd – This option reinstalls a product if a file is missing or a different version of a file is installed. /fc – This option reinstalls a product if a file is missing or the stored checksum value does not match the calculated value. /fa – This option forces all files to be reinstalled. /fu – This option rewrites all required user-specific registry entries. /fm – This option rewrites all required system-specific registry entries. /fs – This option overwrites all existing shortcuts. /fv – This option runs from the source and re-caches the local package. Do not use this reinstall option for the first installation of an application or feature.
<pre>INSTALLDIR=<path></pre>	<p>This command installs a product in a specific location. If you specify an install directory with this switch, it must be created manually prior to executing the CLI install commands or they fail without displaying an error message.</p> <p>/i <SysMgmt or SysMgmt64>.msi INSTALLDIR=c:\OpenManage /qn – installs a product to a specific location where c:\OpenManage is the install location.</p>

For example, running `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi /qn` installs Server Administrator features on each remote system based on the system's hardware configuration. This installation is done silently and unattended.

Customization Parameters

REINSTALL and **REMOVE** customization CLI parameters provide a way to customize the exact software features to install, reinstall, or uninstall when running a silent or unattended installation. With the customization parameters, you selectively install, reinstall, or uninstall software features for different systems using the same unattended installation package. For example, you can choose to install Server Administrator, but not Remote Access Controller service on a specific group of servers, and choose to install Server Administrator, but not Storage Management Service, on another group of servers. You can also choose to uninstall one or multiple features on a specific group of servers.



NOTE: Type the **REINSTALL**, and **REMOVE** CLI parameters in upper case, as they are case-sensitive.

You can include the **REINSTALL** customization parameter on the command line and assign the feature ID (IDs) of the software feature that you want to reinstall. For example, `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi REINSTALL=BRCM /qb`

This command runs the installation for Systems Management and reinstalls only the Broadcom agent, in an unattended but not silent mode.

You can include the **REMOVE** customization parameter on the command line and assign the feature ID (IDs) of the software feature that you want to uninstall. For example, `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi REMOVE=BRCM /qb`

This command runs the installation for Systems Management and uninstalls only the Broadcom agent, in an unattended but not silent mode.

You can also choose to install, reinstall, and uninstall features with one execution of the **msiexec.exe** program. For example, `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi REMOVE=BRCM /qb`

This command runs the installation for managed system software, and uninstalls the Broadcom agent. This execution is in an unattended but not silent mode.

Related Links:


[Software Feature IDs](#)

MSI Return Code

An application event log entry is recorded in the **SysMgmt.log** file. The following table shows some of the error codes returned by the **msiexec.exe** Windows Installer Engine.

Table 8. Windows Installer Return Codes

Error Code	Value	Description
ERROR_SUCCESS	0	The action is completed successfully.
ERROR_INVALID_PARAMETER	87	One of the parameters was invalid.
ERROR_INSTALL_USEREXIT	1602	The user canceled the installation.
ERROR_SUCCESS_REBOOT_REQUIRED	3010	A restart is required to complete the installation. This message is indicative of a successful installation.

 **NOTE:** For more information on all the error codes returned by the **msiexec.exe** and **InstMsi.exe** Windows Installer functions, see support.microsoft.com.


System Recovery On Failed Installation


The Microsoft Software Installer (MSI) provides the ability to return a system to its fully working condition after a failed installation. MSI does this by maintaining an undo operation for every standard action it performs during an install, upgrade, or uninstall. This operation includes restoration of deleted or overwritten files, registry keys, and other resources. Windows temporarily saves all files that it deletes or overwrites during the course of an installation or removal, so that they can be restored if necessary, which is a type of rollback. After a successful installation, Windows deletes all of the temporary backup files.

In addition to the rollback of MSI Standard Actions, the library also has the ability to undo commands listed in the INI file for each application if a rollback occurs. All files that are modified by the installation actions are restored to their original state if a rollback occurs.

When the MSI engine is going through the installation sequence, it ignores all actions that are scheduled as rollback actions. If a Custom Action, MSI Standard Action, or a installation action fails, then a rollback starts.

You cannot roll back an installation once it is completed; transacted installation is only intended as a safety net that protects the system during an installation session. If you want to remove an installed application, you should uninstall that application.


 **NOTE:** Driver installation and removal is not executed as part of the installation transaction and therefore cannot be rolled back if a fatal error occurs during execution.

 **NOTE:** Installations, uninstalls, and upgrades that you cancel during installer cleanup, or after the installation transaction is completed, are not rolled back.

Failed Updates

Apply the MSI patches and updates provided by vendors to the original vendor MSI packages provided. If you intentionally or accidentally repackage an MSI package, or make changes to it directly, patches and updates may fail. MSI packages must not be repackaged; doing so changes the feature structure and Globally Unique Identifier (GUID),

which break any provided patches or updates. To make any changes to a vendor-provided MSI package, use a **.mst** transform file.


 **NOTE:** A GUID is 128-bit long, and the algorithm used to generate a GUID guarantees unique GUID. The product GUID uniquely identifies the application.

Upgrading Managed System Software

The Systems Management installer provides an **Upgrade** option for upgrading Server Administrator and other managed system software.



The setup program runs the **prerequisite checker**, which uses the system's PCI bus to search for installed hardware, such as controller cards.

The setup program installs or upgrades all of the managed system software features that are appropriate for the particular system's hardware configuration.

 **NOTE:** All user settings are preserved during upgrades.


The following procedures show how to upgrade Server Administrator and other managed system software.

Upgrading Guidelines

- You can upgrade to the latest version of Server Administrator from any of the previous three versions. For example, upgrade to Server Administrator 7.2 is supported only for Server Administrator versions 6.5 and later.
- You can upgrade to the latest version of Server Administrator which includes Linux granular installation. If you require the Linux granular installation options, you have to uninstall the existing version of Server Administrator and install the latest version of Server Administrator. For more information on Linux granular options, see [Linux Installer Packages](#).
- To upgrade from versions earlier than 6.3, uninstall the existing version of Server Administrator and reinstall the latest version of Server Administrator.
 -  **NOTE:** Uninstalling Server Administrator deletes its user settings. Reinstall Server Administrator and apply the user settings.
- When upgrading an operating system to a major version, uninstall the existing Systems Management software and reinstall the latest Systems Management software. When upgrading only to an update level change (for example, Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 7 to Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 Update 8), upgrade to the latest Systems Management software; all user settings are preserved.
 -  **NOTE:** Uninstalling Systems Management software deletes its user settings. Reinstall Systems Management software and apply the user settings.
- If you have installed Server Administrator Web Server version 7.2, ensure that you install Server Instrumentation version 7.2 on the managed system. Accessing an earlier version of Server Administrator using Server Administrator Web Server version 7.2 may display an error.

Upgrade

For an unattended upgrade, the `msiexec.exe /i SysMgmt.msi /qb` command accesses the DVD to accept the software license agreement and upgrades all the required Server Administrator features on selected remote systems. All major user settings are retained during an unattended upgrade.

 **NOTE:** It is not possible to upgrade from a 32-bit to a 64-bit systems Management software on a 64-bit operating system.

1. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the system's DVD drive. The autorun menu is displayed.
2. Select **Server Administrator** and click **Install**.

If the autorun program does not start automatically, go to the **SYSMGMT\svadmin\windows** directory on the DVD, and run the setup.exe file.


The **Server Administrator prerequisite** status screen is displayed and runs the prerequisite checks for the managed station. Any relevant informational, warning, or error messages are displayed. Resolve all error and warning situations, if any.

3. Click the **Install, Modify, Repair, or Remove Server Administrator** option.
The **Welcome to the Install Wizard for Server Administrator** screen is displayed.
4. Click **Next**.
The **Software License Agreement** is displayed.
5. Click **I accept the terms in the license agreement** and **Next** if you agree.
The **Setup Type** dialog box is displayed.
6. Continue the installation from step 8 as mentioned in the [Custom Installation](#) section.

Modify

If you want to add or remove Server Administrator components:

1. Navigate to the Windows **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Click **Server Administrator** and click **Change**.
The **Welcome to the Install Wizard for Server Administrator** dialog box is displayed.
4. Click **Next**.
The **Program Maintenance** dialog box is displayed.
5. Select the **Modify** option and click **Next**.
The **Custom Setup** dialog box is displayed.
6. To select a specific managed system software application, click the drop-down arrow beside the listed feature and select either **This feature will be installed...** to install the feature, or **This feature will not be available** to ignore the feature.
A selected feature has a hard drive icon depicted next to it. A deselected feature has a red **X** next to it. By default, if the prerequisite checker finds a software feature with no supporting hardware, the checker deselects the feature.
7. Click **Next** to accept the selected software features for installation.
The **Ready to Modify the Program** dialog box is displayed.
8. Click **Install** to install the selected software features.
The **Installing Server Administrator** screen is displayed. Messages give the status and progress of the software features being installed. When the selected features are installed, the **Install Wizard Completed** dialog box is displayed.
9. Click **Finish** to exit the Server Administrator installation.
If you are prompted to reboot the system, select from the following reboot options to make the managed system software services available for use:
 - **Yes, reboot my system now.**
 - **No, I will reboot my system later.**

 **NOTE:** If you run the installer from another system and try to add a component using the **Modify** option, the installer may display an error. A corrupt source on the system on which you run the installer may have caused the error. You can verify this by checking the following registry entry: **HKLM\Software\Classes\Installer\Products\<GUID>\sourcelist\lastusedsource**. If the value of **lastusedsource** is a negative number, it means that the source is corrupt.

Repair

If you want to repair an installed Server Administrator component that is damaged:

1. Navigate to the Windows **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Click **Server Administrator** and click **Change**.
The **Welcome to the Install Wizard for Server Administrator** dialog box is displayed.
4. Click **Next**.
The **Program Maintenance** dialog box is displayed.
5. Select the **Repair** option and click **Next**.
The **Ready to Repair the Program** dialog box is displayed.
6. Click **Install** to install the selected software features.
The **Installing Server Administrator** screen is displayed and provides the status and progress of the software features being installed. When the selected features are installed, the **Install Wizard Completed** dialog box is displayed.
7. Click **Finish** to exit the Server Administrator installation.
If you are prompted to reboot the system, select from the following reboot options:
 - **Yes, reboot my system now.**
 - **No, I will reboot my system later.**

Uninstalling Managed System Software

You can uninstall managed system software features by using the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD*, or the operating system. You can simultaneously perform unattended uninstallation on multiple systems.

Uninstalling Managed System Software Using The Provided Media

Perform the following tasks to uninstall managed system software using the provided media.

1. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD* into the system's DVD drive.
If the setup program does not start automatically, run the **setup.exe** in the **SYSMGMT\svadmin\windows** directory on the DVD.
The **Server Administrator prerequisite** status screen is displayed and runs the prerequisite checks for the managed system. Any relevant informational, warning, or error messages detected during checking are displayed. Resolve all error and warning situations, if any.
2. Click the **Install, Modify, Repair, or Remove Server Administrator** option.
The **Welcome to the Install Wizard for Server Administrator** screen is displayed.
3. Click **Next**.
This dialog enables you to modify, repair, or remove the program.

The **Program Maintenance** dialog box is displayed.

4. Select the **Remove** option and click **Next**.

The **Remove the Program** dialog box is displayed.

5. Click **Remove**.

The **Uninstalling Server Administrator** screen is displayed and provides the status and progress of the software features being uninstalled.

When the selected features are uninstalled, the **Install Wizard Completed** dialog box is displayed.

6. Click **Finish** to exit the Server Administrator uninstallation.

If you are prompted to reboot the system, select from the following reboot options:

- **Yes, reboot my system now.**
- **No, I will reboot my system later.**

All Server Administrator features are uninstalled.

Uninstalling Managed System Software Features Using The Operating System

Perform the following tasks to uninstall managed system software features using the operating system.

1. Navigate to the Windows **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Add/Remove Programs**.
3. Click **Server Administrator**, and then click **Remove**.
4. Click **Yes** to confirm uninstallation of Server Administrator.

The **Add or Remove Programs** dialog box is displayed.

The **Server Administrator** screen is displayed and provides the status and progress of the software features being uninstalled.

If you are prompted to reboot the system, select from the following reboot options:

- **Yes, reboot my system now.**
- **No, I will reboot my system later**

All Server Administrator features are uninstalled.

Unattended Uninstall Using The Product GUID

If you do not have the installation DVD or the MSI package available during an uninstallation, use the package GUIDs in the command line to uninstall systems management software on managed systems or management stations running Windows operating system.

For managed systems, use:

- **32-bit** `msiexec.exe /x {BF2E05A3-9F39-48A0-B12E-B680949C84BD}`
- **64-bit** `msiexec.exe /x {19C69326-9EF6-4093-82F7-B52C6F93A239}`

Unattended Uninstallation Of Managed System Software

The systems management installer features an unattended uninstallation procedure. Unattended uninstallation enables you to simultaneously uninstall managed systems software from multiple systems. The unattended uninstallation

package is distributed to the remote systems using a software distribution tool from an ISV. When the package is distributed, the uninstallation script executes to uninstall the software.

Distributing The Unattended Uninstallation Package

The *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD is pre-configured to act as the unattended uninstallation package. To distribute the package to one or more systems:

1. Configure the ISV distribution software to execute the `msiexec.exe /x DVD Drive\<32-bit or 64-bit MSI path on the DVD>/qb` command, if you are using the DVD, after the unattended uninstallation package has been distributed.
2. Use the ISV distribution software to distribute the typical unattended uninstallation package to the remote systems. The program executes to uninstall managed systems software on each remote system.
3. Reboot each remote system to complete uninstallation.

Unattended Uninstall Command Line Settings

The [Command Line Settings for MSI Installer](#) table shows the unattended uninstall command line settings available for unattended uninstallation. Type the optional settings on the command line after `msiexec.exe /x <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi` with a space between each setting.

For example, running `msiexec.exe /x SysMgmt.msi /qb` runs the unattended uninstallation, and displays the unattended uninstallation status while it is running.





Running `msiexec.exe /x <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi /qn` runs the unattended uninstallation, but silently (without displaying messages.)

Installing Managed System Software On Supported Linux And VMware ESX

The Systems Management installer supports both 32-bit and 64-bit architecture. The following table explains the operating system installation matrix for Systems Management.

Table 9. Operating System Installation Matrix

Operating System Architecture	32-bit Architecture	64-bit Architecture
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.3 64-bit	Not Supported	Install
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.8 64-bit	Not supported	Install
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 11 SP 2 64-bit	Not supported	Install
SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 10 SP4 64-bit	Upgrade (Upgrade is supported from N-1, N-2, and N-3)	Install or Upgrade (Upgrade is supported from N-1 and N-2)
ESX 4.1 U3 64-bit	Install or Upgrade	Not supported
ESX 4.1 U2 64-bit	Install or Upgrade	Not supported
ESX 4.0 U3 64-bit	Install or Upgrade	Not supported
ESXi 4.1 U3 64-bit	Not supported	Install
ESXi 4.0 U3 64-bit	Not supported	Install
ESXi 5.1 U1 64-bit	Not supported	Install
ESXi 5.0 U1 64-bit	Not supported	Install

-  **NOTE:** On a Systems Management upgrade, it is recommended to upgrade to the latest open source components available on the DVD.
-  **NOTE:** With scripted installation using `srvadmin-install.sh` or Yum repository-based installations, the `srvadmin-cm` RPM that provides 32-bit Inventory Collector does not get installed on a 64-bit operating system. Inventory Collector utility feeds software inventory data to management station applications. If required, install the `srvadmin-cm` package from appropriate subfolders under `SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS/srvadmin` from the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. Since `srvadmin-cm` RPM requires 32-bit version of `zlib` and `compat-libstdc++` libraries, ensure that these libraries are installed on the system.
-  **NOTE:** If you are upgrading the operating system to a major version (example, SLES 10 to SLES 11), uninstall the existing version of Systems Management and install the supported version.
-  **NOTE:** Before you migrate to a 64-bit version of Systems Management software, make sure to uninstall the 32-bit Systems Management and other OpenSource components (`openwsman-server`, `openwsman-client`, `libwsman1`, `sblim-sfcb`, `sblim-sfcc`, `libcmiCpplmpl0`, `libsmbios2`, `smbios-utils-bin`) installed as part of the 32-bit Systems Management.

The installation scripts and RPM packages specific to supported Linux and VMware ESX operating systems are provided to install and uninstall the Server Administrator and other managed system software components. These installation scripts and RPMs are located in the `SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/supportscripts` directory available in the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD.

The install script **srvadmin-install.sh** allows silent or interactive installation. By including the **srvadmin-install.sh** script in the Linux scripts, install Server Administrator locally or across a network on single or multiple systems.

The second install method uses the Server Administrator RPM packages provided in the custom directories and the Linux **rpm** command. Write Linux scripts that install Server Administrator locally or across a network on single or multiple systems.

Using a combination of the two install methods is not recommended and may require that you manually install the required Server Administrator RPM packages provided in the custom directories, using the Linux **rpm** command.

For information on supported platforms and supported operating systems, see the *Systems Software Support Matrix*.

Software License Agreement

The software license for the Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server version of the Systems Management software is located on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. Read the **license.bt** file. By installing or copying any of the files on the provided media, you are agreeing to the terms in this file. This file is also copied to the root of the software tree where you install the Systems Management software.

RPM For Individual Components

The following table lists the RPMs for individual components that can be used during installation:

Table 10. RPM for Individual Components


	Prerequisite	RPM	Service Names	Command Line Options for srvadmin-install.sh
Server Administrator Web Server	OS	srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-jre srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-tomcat srvadmin-smcommon srvadmin-smweb	dsm_om_connsvc	-w or --web
Server Instrumentation	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-smcommon srvadmin-omacore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-idrac-snmp srvadmin-isvc-snmp srvadmin-deng-snmp srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-xmlsup	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_snmpd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-d or --dellagent


	Prerequisite	RPM	Service Names	Command Line Options for <code>srvadmin-install.sh</code>
Server Instrumentation Only	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-rac-components srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-g or --agent
SNMP	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-idrac-snmp srvadmin-isvc-snmp srvadmin-deng-snmp srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_snmpd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-m or --snmp
CLI	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-omacore srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-i or --cli

	Prerequisite	RPM	Service Names	Command Line Options for srvadmin-install.sh
OS Logging Option	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-oslog srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-l or --oslog
Remote Enablement	PE Server, OS, CIMOM, WSMAN CIMOM version >= SFCB 1.3.2 (applicable for systems running VMware ESX 4.0, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and SUSE Linux) >= Open Pegasus 2.5.1-2 (applicable for systems running VMware ESX 3.5) WSMAN Version >= OpenWSMAN 2.1	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-rac-components srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-idrac-snmp srvadmin-isvc-snmp srvadmin-deng-snmp srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-omacore srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-smcommon srvadmin- itunnelprovider	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_snmpd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-c or --cimagent
Storage Agent and Server Instrumentation		srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-sysfsutils srvadmin-storelib-sysfs srvadmin-storelib srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-deng-snmp srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-isvc-snmp	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_snmpd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-s or --storage

	Prerequisite	RPM	Service Names	Command Line Options for srvadmin-install.sh
		srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-omacore srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-realssd (applicable for x86_64 bit only) srvadmin-smcommon srvadmin-storage srvadmin-storage-cli srvadmin-idrac-snmp srvadmin-storage-snmp srvadmin-rac-components		
Remote Access SA Plugin Component -> Remote access core components, Server Instrumentation	DRAC4 agent is installed if DRAC4 card is available in the server. DRAC5 agent is installed for 9G and 10G servers. iDRAC agent is installed for 11G and 12G servers with RAC presence.	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-argtable2 srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-deng-snmp srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-isvc-snmp srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-omacore srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-smcommon srvadmin-rac-components srvadmin-idracdrsc srvadmin-racdrsc srvadmin-idracadm7 srvadmin-idracadm srvadmin-racadm4 srvadmin-idrac7 srvadmin-idrac-snmp srvadmin-idrac-vmcli	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_snmpd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-r or --rac

	Prerequisite	RPM	Service Names	Command Line Options for <code>srvadmin-install.sh</code>
Storage Agent and Server Instrumentation	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-t or --stragent
Remote Enablement and Server Instrumentation	PE Server, OS	srvadmin-xmlsup srvadmin-hapi srvadmin-omilcore srvadmin-deng srvadmin-isvc srvadmin-cm (applicable for x32 bit only) srvadmin-omacs srvadmin-ominst srvadmin- itunnelprovider srvadmin-rac-components	dsm_sa_datamgrd dsm_sa_eventmgrd dsm_sa_shrsvcd	-z or --corecim

 **NOTE:** To manage the server, select either Server Administrator Web Server or one of the Management Interfaces – CLI, SNMP or OS LOG along with Server Instrumentation (SI) or Server Administrator Storage Management Service (OMSS).

 **NOTE:** Command line options for [-t] and [-g] cannot be used without a management interface. These options need to be combined with management interface options such as [-w], [-i], [-z], [-l], or [-m]. For more information on custom installations, see [Server Administrator Custom Installation Utility](#).

OpenIPMI Device Driver

The Server Instrumentation feature of Server Administrator requires the OpenIPMI device driver that provides IPMI-based information and functionality.

All supported Linux systems contain the required version of IPMI module in the default kernel itself. You do not have to install the IPMI RPM. For more information on supported systems, see the *Systems Software Support Matrix*.

Degradation Of Functionality When The Server Administrator Instrumentation Service Is Started

After Server Administrator is installed, the Server Administrator Instrumentation Service performs a run-time check of the OpenIPMI device driver whenever it is started. The Server Administrator Instrumentation Service is started

whenever you run either the **srvadmin-services.sh start** or **srvadmin-services.sh restart** commands, or when you restart the system (during which the Server Administrator Instrumentation Service is started.)


Server Administrator installation blocks the installation of Server Administrator packages if an appropriate version of the OpenIPMI device driver is not currently installed on the system. However, it is still possible, though not typical, that you can uninstall or replace a sufficient version of the OpenIPMI device driver after Server Administrator has been installed. Server Administrator cannot prevent this.

To account for a user uninstalling or replacing a sufficient version of the OpenIPMI device driver after Server Administrator has been installed, the Server Administrator Instrumentation Service checks the OpenIPMI device driver version whenever it is started. If a sufficient version of the OpenIPMI device driver is not found, the Server Administrator Instrumentation Service degrades itself so that it does not provide any of the IPMI-based information or functionality. Primarily, this means that it does not provide any probe data (for example, fans, temperatures, and voltage probe data.)

Installing Managed System Software

This section explains how to install managed system software using the following installation options:

- Using the **srvadmin-install.sh** shell script

 **NOTE:** If you have downloaded the managed system software installer (available as a **.tar.gz** file), the **srvadmin-install.sh** shell script is present as **setup.sh** in the root directory.

- Using the RPM command


Related Links:

[Deployment Scenarios for Server Administrator](#)

Prerequisites For Installing Managed System Software

The prerequisites are:

- Log in as **root**.
- The running kernel must have loadable module support enabled.
- The **/opt** directory must have at least 250 MB of free space, and the **/tmp**, **/etc**, and **/var** directories must each have at least 20 MB of free space.
- Install the **ucd-snmp** or **net-snmp** package that is provided with the operating system if you use SNMP to manage the server. If you want to use supporting agents for the **ucd-snmp** or **net-snmp** agent, you must install the operating system support for the SNMP standard before you install Server Administrator. For more information about installing SNMP, see the installation instructions for the operating system you are running on the system.

 **NOTE:** When installing RPM packages, to avoid warnings concerning the RPM-GPG key, import the key with a command similar to `rpm --import <OM DVD mountpoint>/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPM-GPG-KEY`

- In case of Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6.2 and above and SLES 11 SP2, install the **wsman** and **sblim** packages from the operating system DVD. See, [To install the wsman and sblim packages](#)
- Install all the prerequisite RPMs required for successful installation.


If the system had VMware ESX (version 4.0 or 4.1) factory-installed, Red Hat Enterprise Linux (versions 5.x and 6.0), or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (version 10 and 11), see the [Dependent RPMs for Remote Enablement](#) section for information on any RPMs that you need to manually install prior to installing managed system software. Typically, you may not need to manually install any RPMs.

Installing The wsman And sblim Packages

1. In **Package selection**, select **Basic Server**.
2. Select **Customize now** and click **Next**.
3. Select **System Management** group.
4. From the sub-category, select **Web-based Enterprise Management** → **Optional Packages** option. The default selected packages are: **openwsman-client**, **sblim-sfcb**, **sblim-wbemcli**, and **wsmancli**
Deselect the **sblim-wbemcli** package from the above list.
5. Select **openwsman-server** and click **Next**.
6. After the operating system installation, install **libcmptCpplmpl0** package from the operating system DVD or using the **Yum** utility.

Installing Managed System Software Using The Provided Media

The installer uses RPMs to install each component. The media (DVD) is divided into subdirectories to enable easy custom installation.


 **NOTE:** On the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.x operating system, DVDs are auto-mounted with the **-noexec** mount option. This option does not allow you to run any executable from the DVD. Manually mount the DVD and then run executables.

To review the software before you install it, follow this procedure:

1. Load the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the system's DVD drive.
2. Mount the DVD, if required.
3. When you have mounted the DVD, navigate to: **<OM DVD mount point>/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/**
The installation script and RPM folder are available under the Linux directory.

Express Install

Use the provided shell script to perform the express installation on supported Linux and VMware ESX operating systems.

 **NOTE:** On the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.x operating system, DVDs are auto-mounted with the **-noexec** mount option. This option does not allow you to run any executable from the DVD. Manually mount the DVD and then run executables.

1. Log in as `root` to the system running the supported operating system where you want to install the managed system components.
2. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the DVD drive.
3. Mount the DVD, if required.
4. Navigate to **<OM DVD mount point>/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/supportscripts** directory. Run the **srvadmin-install.sh** shell script, which performs an express installation.

```
sh srvadmin-install.sh --express
```

or


```
sh srvadmin-install.sh -x
```

The setup program installs the following managed system software features:

- Server Administrator Web Server
- Server Instrumentation
- Storage Management

- Remote Access Controller

Remote enablement is not installed and Server Administrator services do not start automatically.

 **NOTE:** The 32-bit `srvadmin-cm` RPM is not installed when systems management software is installed on a 64-bit operating system. If required, install the `srvadmin-cm` package from the appropriate subfolders under **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS/srvadmin`** from the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. Inventory Collector utility carried as part of `srvadmin-cm rpm` feeds software inventory data to Management Station applications.


5. Start the Server Administrator services after the installation using the **`srvadmin-services.sh`** script by using the **`sh srvadmin-services start`** command.

Component Specific Install Using RPM Commands

The RPMs specific to a particular OpenManage component are grouped together. To facilitate an RPM-based installation, install the RPMs from the following directories:

- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/Remote-Enablement/< arch>`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/SA-WebServer/<arch>`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/Server-Instrumentation/<arch >`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/add-RAC4/<arch>`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/add-RAC5/<arch>`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/add-StorageManagement/< arch>`**
- **`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<OS>/add-iDRAC/<arch>`**

Where `<OS>` is the supported operating system and `<arch>` is 32-bit (i386) or 64-bit (x86_64).

 **NOTE:** In case of SUSE Linux Enterprise Server version 10 and 11: 32-bit rpm packages are provided for upgrade from the previous 32-bit installs only. If you do not have an existing installation, then you cannot install a 32-bit version of the software. You must install operating system specific rpms from the 64-bit directory.

For example, if you are running Red Hat Enterprise Linux version 5, you can customize the installation by adding the RPMs from the following directories:

Table 11. RPM Directory

Directory	RPM Package
<code>SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/ RHEL5/add-StorageManagement/<arch></code>	Storage Management component packages
<code>SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/ RHEL5/SAWebServer/ <arch></code>	Server Administrator Web Server component packages
<code>SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/ RHEL5/Server-Instrumentation/<arch></code>	Server Instrumentation packages

The DVD provides RPMs that enable repository-based installation using clients such as Yum, Zypper, and Rug. There are RPMs that install the entire set or you can select individual RPMs to install specific components. The RPMs are available at:

`SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS/metaRPMS`

The following list of RPMs enables the installation of a particular RPM set.

Table 12. Meta RPMs


Meta RPMs	Details
<code>srvadmin-all</code>	Installs all the components.
<code>srvadmin-base</code>	Installs the Server Instrumentation component. This component has to be installed before installing any of the other specific components.
<code>srvadmin-idrac</code>	Installs the iDRAC component.
<code>srvadmin-rac4</code>	Installs the DRAC 4 component.
<code>srvadmin-rac5</code>	Installs the DRAC 5 component.
<code>srvadmin-standardAgent</code>	Installs the Remote Enablement component.
<code>srvadmin-storageservices</code>	Installs the storage services component.
<code>srvadmin-webserver</code>	Installs the web server component.
<code>srvadmin-server-snmp</code>	Installs the server Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) component.
<code>srvadmin-server-cli</code>	Installs the server Command Line Interface (CLI) component.
<code>srvadmin-storageservices-snmp</code>	Installs the storage SNMP component.
<code>srvadmin-storageservices-cli</code>	Installs the storage CLI component.

Related Links:

[Linux Installer Packages](#)

Custom RPMs Based Installation


The following is an example of custom RPMs-based installation of Server Administrator, including the installation of the Remote Enablement feature and the Storage Management Service components.


 **NOTE:** On the Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5.x operating system, DVDs are automounted with the `-noexec` mount option. This option does not allow you to run any executable from the DVD. You have to manually mount the DVD and then run executables.

1. Log in as `root` to the system running the supported operating system where you want to install the managed system components.
2. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the DVD drive.
3. Navigate to the operating system specific directory corresponding to the system.
4. Type the following command:

```
rpm -ivh Server-Instrumentation/<arch>/*.rpm
add-StorageManagement/<arch>/*.rpm
RemoteEnablement/<arch>/*.rpm
```


Server Administrator services do not start automatically.


 **NOTE:** Ensure that you install Server Instrumentation or Remote Enablement before installing Remote Access Controller or Storage Management.

 **NOTE:** If you choose to install the Remote Enablement feature, ensure that you install the dependent RPMs before installing this feature.

5. Start the Server Administrator services after the installation by using the command:

```
sh srvadmin-services start
```

 **NOTE:** You can install Server Administrator on any system that meets operating system dependencies. However, after installation, certain Server Administrator services may not be started on unsupported systems.

 **NOTE:** When Server Administrator is installed on a system, dependency issues related to RPMs may occur. To resolve these issues, install the missing RPMs from **SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS/opensourcecomponents**. If the RPMs are not available in this directory, install these RPMs from the operating system media. If not available on the media, search for these RPMs on the Internet.

Related Links:

[Dependent RPMs for Remote Enablement](#)

Using The Shell Script To Perform The Custom Installation

You can run the Server Administrator Custom Install script in an interactive mode.

The basic usage of the script is:

```
srvadmin-install.sh [OPTION]...
```

Server Administrator Custom Installation Utility


The Server Administrator utility runs in an interactive mode if you do not specify any options, and runs silently if you provide one or more options.

The options are:

- **[-c|--cimagent]** — Installs Remote Enablement components.
- **[-d|--dellagent]** — Installs Server Instrumentation components. Including the granular components:
 - a. Server Administrator CLI Interface
 - b. Server Administrator SNMP Interface
 - c. Server Administrator Operating System Log Interface
- **[-g|--agent]** — Installs the Server Instrumentation agent only.*
- **[-h|--help]** — Displays the help text.
- **[-i|--cli]** — Installs Server Administrator Command Line Interface.*
- **[-l|--oslog]** — Installs operating system logging component.*
- **[-m|--snmp]** — Installs Server Administrator SNMP component.*
- **[-r|--rac]** — Installs applicable RAC components and Server Instrumentation components.
- **[-s|--storage]** — Installs Storage Management, Server Instrumentation, and Default Management Interfaces'.
- **[-t|--stragent]** — Installs Server Instrumentation and Storage Management. This requires at least one management interface option in combination.*
- **[-u|--update]** — Updates applicable Server Administrator components.
- **[-w|--web]** — Installs Server Administrator Web Server.
- **[-x|--express]** — Installs default components. Any other options passed will be ignored. The following components are installed:
 - a. Server Instrumentation
 - b. Storage Management
 - c. RAC, if applicable
 - d. Server Administrator Web Server
- **[-z|--corecim]** — Installs core CIM Interface.*

The following options can be used along with options stated above:

- **[-a|--autostart]** — Starts the installed services after components have been installed.
- **[-p|--preserve]** — Preserves the screen without clearing the installation information.

 **NOTE:** If you do not use the **[-p | --preserve]** option during the installation, the history information on the screen gets erased.

* — Options included for Linux granular installation.

Using The Shell Script To Perform The Installation In Interactive Mode

This installation procedure uses the `srvadmin-install.sh` to prompt you for the installation of specific components.

1. Log in as `root` to the system running the supported operating system where you want to install the managed system components.
2. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the DVD drive.
3. Mount the DVD, if required.
4. Navigate to **<OM DVD mount point>/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/supportscripts**.
5. Execute the script with the `sh srvadmin-install.sh` command and accept the terms of the end-user license agreement.

Executing the command displays a list of component options. If any of the components are already installed, then those components are listed separately with a check mark next to them. The Server Administrator installation options are displayed.

6. Press **<c>** to copy, **<i>** to install, **<r>** to reset and start over, or **<q>** to quit. If you press **<c>**, you are prompted to enter the absolute destination path.


When the installation is complete, the script has an option for starting the services.

7. Press **<y>** to start the services or **<Enter>** to exit.


Using The Install Script To Run In Silent Mode

Perform these steps for a silent installation using the `srvadmin-install.sh` shell script:

1. Log in as `root` to the system running the supported operating system where you want to install the managed system components.
2. Insert the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD into the DVD drive.
3. Mount the DVD, if required.
4. Navigate to **<OM DVD mount point>/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/supportscripts**.
5. To install the Storage Management Service components, type the command `sh srvadmin-install.sh --storage` (long options) OR `sh srvadmin-install.sh -s` (short options)

 **NOTE:** Long options can be combined with short options, and vice-versa.

6. Start Server Administrator services after the installation by typing the command `sh srvadmin-services start`.

 **NOTE:** After installing Server Administrator, log out and then log in again to access the Server Administrator Command Line Interface (CLI).

Determining The Server Administrator Architecture

Use the following command to identify if the already installed Server Administrator is of 32-bit or 64-bit architecture

```
rpm -q --queryformat "%{NAME} - %{ARCH}\n" `rpm -qa | grep srvadmin`
```

The system displays a message identifying the architecture where, `i386` refers to 32-bit and `x86_64` refers to 64-bit.

Managed System Software Installation Using Third Party Deployment Software

You can use third-party deployment software, such as Altiris Deployment Solution, VMWare Update Manager (VUM), or Linux Respository for Yellowdog Updater Modified (YUM), Rug, and Zypper, to install managed systems software on supported systems.

To distribute and install Server Administrator using Altiris Deployment Solution:

1. Start the Altiris application
2. Import **OpenManage_Jobs.bin** located at **SYSMGMT\svadmin\support\Altiris** on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation DVD*
3. Specify a job folder to import **OpenManage_Jobs.bin**.
4. Modify the **Run Script** and **Copy File** tasks to match the deployment environment.
5. Schedule the job to run on the supported systems that are managed from the Altiris Deployment Solution.

 **NOTE:** For more information on VMWare Update Manager, see [Using the VMWare Update Manager \(VUM\)](#).

Linux Repository

The Linux Repository is the official repository for all related software and updates for your Linux systems. You can use this repository to complete the following tasks:


- Install Server Administrator
- Install drivers for all your Linux systems
- Install BIOS and firmware updates

Setting Up The Linux Repository

Before you can start using the Linux Repository for installing software or upgrades, you must set up the repository. For more information, see <http://linux.dell.com/repo/hardware/>.


Set up the repository with:


```
wget -q -O - http://linux.dell.com/repo/hardware/latest/bootstrap.cgi | bash
```

 **NOTE:** If you require 64-bit packages, uninstall the existing 32-bit packages before installing the new software. Server Administrator is designed to match your current operating system.


Installation Using Linux Repository

You can install Server Administrator using the Linux Repository by following any of the methods listed below:

 **NOTE:** Ensure that you set up the Linux Repository before you install the software from the repository.

 **NOTE:** Server Administrator will not install on unsupported systems. If you try installing Server Administrator on unsupported systems, you will receive a message that the system is not supported and the installation will fail.

Using YUM

 **NOTE:** Ensure that you are using the latest version of YUM as the older versions do not support plug-ins or mirrorlists.

If you are using YUM with CentOS, or Scientific Linux, ensure that the plug-ins are enabled as the system connects to a system specific repository using a YUM plug-in. If the plug-in is not enabled, the repository will not work properly and you will not be able to install packages from the repository. Add the `plugins=1` line, to your **yum.conf**, if the plug-in is not enabled.

The following command line will work for Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 and 6, CentOS, and Scientific Linux:

```
yum install srvadmin-all
```

 **NOTE:** You can install YUM as an add-on for SLES 9 or 10.


Using RUG

You can install Server Administrator using rug for SLES 10 or higher.

```
rug install srvadmin-base
```

```
rug install srvadmin-webserver
```

```
rug install srvadmin-storageservices
```

 **NOTE:** You must have **setserial** installed, if you want to install **srvadmin-all**.

Using ZYPPEr

You can install Server Administrator using zypper for SLES 11 or higher.

```
zypper install srvadmin-all
```

Uninstalling Managed System Software

To uninstall Managed System Software, log in as `root`.

Uninstalling Managed System Software Using The Uninstall Script

An uninstallation script is installed when you install Server Administrator. Execute the script by typing `srvadmin-uninstall.sh` and then pressing <Enter>.

Uninstalling Managed System Software Using The RPM Command






The individual components of systems management software can be uninstalled without uninstalling all of systems management.

To uninstall only the Server Administrator Web Server, use the command `rpm -e `rpm -qa | grep srvadmin-tomcat``.

During an uninstallation, files in which user settings are made are preserved with the **.rpmsave** file extension. Log files are also preserved after the uninstallation.

Installing Managed System Software On Microsoft Windows Server 2008 Core And Microsoft Hyper-V Server

The Server Core installation option of the Microsoft Windows Server 2008 and Hyper-V Server operating system provides a minimal environment for running specific server roles that reduce the maintenance and management requirements and the attack surface for those server roles. A Windows Server 2008 Core or Hyper-V Server installation installs only a subset of the binaries that are required by the supported server roles. For example, the Explorer shell is not installed as part of a Windows Server 2008 Core or Hyper-V Server installation. Instead, the default user interface for a Windows Server 2008 Core or Hyper-V Server installation is the command prompt.

-  **NOTE:** On Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 Core and Windows Server 2012 Core, to install Server Administrator, Windows-on-Windows (WOW) mode should be enabled.
-  **NOTE:** Windows Server 2008 Core or Hyper-V Server operating system does not support a graphical user interface (GUI) based installation of software components. Install the software in the Command Line Interface (CLI) mode on Server Core. For more information on Server Core, see microsoft.com.
-  **NOTE:** On Windows 7, to install the systems management software successfully, log in using an account which belongs to the **Administrators Group** and must execute the **setup.exe** using the option **Run as administrator** from the right-click menu.
-  **NOTE:** Log in as a built-in administrator to install the systems management software on Windows Server 2008 and Windows Vista. For more information about the built-in Administrator account, see the Windows Server 2008 Help.
-  **NOTE:** Server Administrator is also supported on Windows Server 2012.

Running Prerequisite Checker In CLI Mode

You must run the prerequisite checker in the CLI mode as Windows Server 2008 and Hyper-V Server does not support the GUI mode.

Related Links:

[Prerequisite Checker](#)

Installing Managed System Software In CLI Mode

Launch the MSI file from the command prompt using the command `msiexec /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi`.

To install the localized version of the managed system software, type

```
msiexec /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi TRANSFORMS= <language_transform >.mst
```

in the command prompt. Replace **<language_transform >.mst** with the appropriate language file:

- **1031.mst** (German)
- **1034.mst** (Spanish)

- **1036.mst** (French)
- **1041.mst** (Japanese)
- **2052.mst** (Simplified Chinese)

Related Links:

[Optional Command Line Settings](#)

Uninstalling Systems Management Software

To uninstall managed system software, type `msiexec /x <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi` at the command prompt.

Installing Systems Management Software On VMware ESXi

VMware ESXi is factory-installed on some systems. For a list of these systems, see the latest *Systems Software Support Matrix*. Use Server Administrator Web Server version 7.0 to access VMware ESXi 4.0 U3, VMware ESXi 4.1 U2, VMware ESXi 5.0 U1 systems.


Server Administrator is available as a .zip file for installing on systems running VMware ESXi. The zip file, **OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>i_<bld-revno>.zip**, where <version> is the supported ESXi version.

Download VMware vSphere Command Line Interface (vSphere CLI) from vmware.com and install on the Microsoft Windows or Linux system. Alternately, you can import VMware vSphere Management Assistant (vMA) to the ESXi host.

Using The vSphere CLI

To install systems management software on VMware ESXi using the vSphere CLI:

1. Copy and unzip the **OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>i_<bld-revno>.zip** file to a directory on the system. For ESXi 5.0 and ESXi 5.0 P1, copy the unzipped file to the **/var/log/vmware** folder on the ESXi 5.0 U1 server.

 **NOTE:** For ESX 4.x, you do not have to unzip the file.

2. Shut down all guest operating systems on the ESXi host and put the ESXi host in maintenance mode.
3. If you are using vSphere CLI on Windows, navigate to the directory where you have installed the vSphere CLI utilities.

If you are using vSphere CLI on Linux, execute the command from any directory.

4. Execute the following command:

For VMware ESXi 4.0/ESXi 4.1: `vihostupdate.pl --server<IP address of ESXi host>-i -b <path to Dell OpenManage file>`

For VMware ESXi 5.0 U1: `esxcli --server <IP Address of ESXi 5.0 host> software vib install -d /var/log/vmware/<Dell OpenManage file>`

 **NOTE:** The .pl extension is not required if you are using vSphere CLI on Linux.

5. Enter the root username and password of the ESXi host when prompted. The command output displays a successful or a failed update.
6. Restart the ESXi host system.

To get or list the information about the installed VIBs:

- For ESXi 4.x, use `vihostupdate.pl --server <IP> --query or -q`
- For ESXi 5.x, use `esxcli --server <IP>software vib get or software vib list`

The VIB contains the following items:

- Server Administrator Instrumentation Service
- Remote Enablement

- Server Administrator Storage Management
- Remote Access Controller

Related Links:

[Troubleshooting](#)

Using The VMware vSphere Management Assistant (vMA)

The vMA allows administrators and developers to run scripts and agents to manage ESX/ESXi systems. For more information on vMA, see vmware.com/support/developer/vima/.

1. Log on to vMA as an administrator and provide the password when prompted.
2. Copy and unzip the **OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>_<bld-revno>.zip** file to a directory on the vMA.
3. Shut down all guest operating systems on the ESXi host and put the ESXi host in maintenance mode.
4. In vMA, execute the following command:
 For VMware ESXi 4.0/ESXi 4.1: `vihostupdate --server <IP address of ESXi Host> -i -b <path to Dell OpenManage file>`
 For VMware ESXi 5.0 U1: `esxcli --server <IP Address of ESXi 5.0 host> software vib install -d /var/log/vmware/<Dell OpenManage file>`
5. Enter the root username and password of the ESXi host when prompted.
 The command output displays a successful or a failed update.
6. Restart the ESXi host system.

When you run the command, the following components are installed on the system:

- Server Administrator Instrumentation Service
- Remote Enablement
- Server Administrator Storage Management
- Remote Access Controller

Install the Server Administrator Web Server separately on a management station.

After installing Server Administrator, enable the Server Administrator Services.

Related Links:

- [Troubleshooting](#)
- [Installing Managed System Software on Microsoft Windows Operating Systems](#)
- [Installing Managed System Software on Supported Linux and VMware ESX](#)
- [Enabling Server Administrator Services on the Managed System](#)


Using The VMWare Update Manager (VUM)

To install Server Administrator using VUM:

1. Install VMware vSphere 5.x (vCenter Server, vSphere Client, and VMware vSphere Update Manager) on a Windows 2008 R2 SP1 64-bit server.
2. On the desktop, double-click **VMware vSphere Client** and login to vCenter Server.
3. Right-click **vSphere Client host** and click **New Datacenter**.
4. Right-click **New Datacenter** and click **Add Host**. Provide information for the ESXi server per online instructions.

5. Right-click the ESXi host added in the previous step and click **Maintenance Mode**.
6. From **Plug-ins** select **Manage Plug-ins** → **download VMware Update Manager** (The status is enabled if the download is successful.) Follow the instructions to install the VUM client.
7. Select the ESXi host. Click **Update Manager** → **Admin view** → **Patch Repository** → **Import Patches** and follow the online instructions to upload the patch successfully.
The offline bundle is displayed.
8. Click **Baselines and Groups**.
9. Click **create** from Baselines tab, mention baseline name and select **Host Extension** as baseline type. Complete the rest as per instructions.
10. Click **Admin View**.
11. Click **Add to Baseline** (against the uploaded patch name) and select the baseline name that you have created in step 8.
12. Click **Compliance view**. Select the **Update Manager** tab. Click **Attach** and select the Extension Baseline created in step 8 and follow the instructions.
13. Click **Scan** and select **Patches & Extensions** (if not selected by default) and click on **Scan**.
14. Click **Stage**, select **created Host Extension** and follow the instructions.
15. Click **Remediate** and follow the instructions once the staging is completed.
Server Administrator installation is complete.
16. Reboot the host.


 **NOTE:** For more information on VMWare Update Manager, see the VMWare official website.

 **NOTE:** You can install Server Administrator from the VUM repository, <https://vmwaredepot.dell.com/>.

Using The Power CLI


To install Server Administrator using Power CLI:

1. Install the supported PowerCLI of ESXi on Windows System.
2. Copy the **OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>i_<bld-revno>.zip** file to the ESXi host.
3. Navigate to the bin directory.
4. Run `Connect-VIServer` and provide the server and other credentials.
5. Log on to the ESXi host using supported vSphere CLI of ESXi 5.0 U1 and create a datastore.
6. Create a folder **OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>I** on ESXi 5.0 U1 host under `/vmfs/volumes/<datastore_name>` directory.
7. Copy the ESXi zip file on ESXi 5.0 U1 host to `/vmfs/volumes/<datastore_name>OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<bldno>.VIB-ESX<version>I` directory.
8. Unzip the zip file in the above specified directory.
9. Run the following command in Power CLI `Install-VMHostPatch -VMHost 10.94.171.97 - HostPath /vmfs/volumes/<datastore_name>name>/OMSrvAdmin- Dell-Web-7.1.0-<build ID>.VIBESX<version>i/ cross_oem-dell-openmanage-esxi_7.1-0000-metadata.zip`
10. Reboot the ESXi host.
11. Run the following command to check if OpenManage is installed successfully on the host. `esxcli software vib list|grep -i open`
OpenManage is displayed.

 **NOTE:** For more information on Power CLI, see the VMWare official website.

Enabling Server Administrator Services On The Managed System

The Server Administrator Web Server communicates with the VMware ESXi system through the Server Administrator Common Interface Model (CIM) provider. The Server Administrator CIM provider is an Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) provider on the VMware ESXi system. CIM OEM providers are disabled by default on VMware ESXi 4.0 and ESXi 4.1. Enable the CIM OEM providers on the VMware ESXi system before accessing it using Server Administrator Web Server.

 **NOTE:** In ESXi 4.1 U2, ESXi 5.0 U1 CIM OEM provider is enabled by default.

Enabling CIM OEM Providers Using vSphere Client (For VMware ESXi 4.0/ESXi 4.1)

To enable CIM OEM providers using VMware vSphere Client, you must have the vSphere Client tool installed. You can download and install the tool from https://<IP_address_of_ESXi_host> where <ip_address> is the IP address of the VMware ESXi system.

To enable CIM OEM providers on the VMware ESXi system using vSphere Client:

1. Log on to the VMware ESXi host system using vSphere Client.
2. Click the **Configuration** tab.
3. Under the **Software** section on the left side, click **Advanced Settings**.
4. In the **Advanced Settings** dialog box, click **UserVars** on the left pane.
5. Change the value of the **CIMOEMProvidersEnabled** (for ESXi 4.0) or **CIMoemProviderEnabled** (for ESXi 4.1) field to 1.
6. Click **OK**.
7. For the changes to take effect without restarting the system, use the **Restart Management Agents** option in the Direct Console User Interface (DCUI) on the local console of the VMware ESXi system.


 **NOTE:** This option is available under **Troubleshooting Options** in ESXi 4.1.

If the changes are not effective and you cannot connect to the VMware ESXi host using Server Administrator, restart the VMware ESXi host system.

Enabling CIM OEM Providers Using vSphere CLI (For VMware ESXi 4.0/ESXi 4.1)

To enable CIM OEM providers on the VMware ESXi system using vSphere CLI:

1. If you are using vSphere CLI on Windows, navigate to the directory where you have installed the vSphere CLI utilities. On Linux, proceed to step 2.
2. Execute the command `vicfg-advcfg.pl --server <ip_address of ESXi host> --username <user_name> --password <password> --set 1 UserVars.CIMOEMProvidersEnabled`

 **NOTE:** For ESXi 4.0, use **CIMOEMProvidersEnabled** and for ESXi 4.1, use **CIMoemProviderEnabled**.
The `.pl` extension is not required if you are using vSphere CLI on Linux.

3. For the changes to take effect without restarting the system, use the **Restart Management Agents** option in the DCUI on the local console of the VMware ESXi system.

 **NOTE:** This option is available under **Troubleshooting Options** in ESXi 4.1.

If the changes are not effective and you cannot connect to the VMware ESXi host using Server Administrator, restart the VMware ESXi host system.

Enabling CIM OEM Providers Using vMA (For VMware ESXi 4.0/ESXi 4.1)

To enable CIM OEM providers on the VMware ESXi system using vMA:

1. Log in to the vMA as an administrator and provide the password when prompted.
2. Execute the command `vicfg-advcfg --server <ip_address of ESXi host> --username <user_name> --password <password> --set 1 UserVars.CIMOEMProvidersEnabled`



NOTE: For ESXi 4.0, use `CIMOEMProvidersEnabled` and for ESXi 4.1, use `CIMoemProviderEnabled`.

3. For the changes to take effect without restarting the system, use the **Restart Management Agents** option in the DCUI on the local console of the VMware ESXi system.

If the changes are not effective and you cannot connect to the VMware ESXi host using Server Administrator, restart the VMware ESXi host system.

Uninstalling The Existing Systems Management VIB

To uninstall the existing Systems Management VIB:

1. Run the following command to uninstall the VIB:

On ESXi 4.x: `vihostupdate.pl --server <IP> -r -B <VIB Name>`

On ESXi 5.x: `esxcli --server <IP> software vib remove <VIB Name>`

2. Reboot the system after uninstalling.

Configuring The SNMP Agent On Systems Running VMware ESXi

Server Administrator generates Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps in response to changes in the status of sensors and other monitored parameters. You must configure one or more trap destinations on the system running Server Administrator to send SNMP traps to a management station.

Server Administrator supports SNMP traps on VMware ESXi but does not support SNMP Get and Set operations because VMware ESXi does not provide the required SNMP support. You can use the VMware vSphere CLI to configure VMware ESXi to send SNMP traps to a management application.



NOTE: For more information about using the VMware vSphere CLI, see the VMware support site at vmware.com/support.

Configuring The System To Send Traps To A Management Station Using The vSphere CLI


Server Administrator generates SNMP traps in response to changes in the status of sensors and other monitored parameters. One or more trap destinations must be configured on the system running Server Administrator to send SNMP traps to a management station.

Configure the ESXi system running Server Administrator to send traps to a management station:


1. Install the VMware vSphere CLI.
2. Open a command prompt on the system in which the vSphere CLI is installed.
3. Navigate to the directory in which the vSphere CLI is installed. The default location on Linux is `/usr/bin` and on Windows is `C:\Program Files\VMware\VMware vSphere CLI\bin`.

4. Configure the SNMP setting using the command: `vicfg-snmp.pl --server <server> --username <username> --password <password> -c <community> -t <hostname>@162/<community>`

where *<server>* is the hostname or IP address of the ESXi system, *<username>* is a user on the ESXi system, *<password>* is the password of the ESXi user, *<community>* is the SNMP community name and *<hostname>* is the hostname or IP address of the management station.

 **NOTE:** If you do not specify a user name and password, you are prompted to specify the same.

5. Enable SNMP using the command: `vicfg-snmp.pl --server <server> --username <username> --password <password> -E`
6. View the SNMP configuration using the command: `vicfg-snmp.pl --server <server> --username <username> --password <password> -s`
7. Test the SNMP configuration using the command: `vicfg-snmp.pl --server <server> --username <username> --password <password> -T`

 **NOTE:** The `.pl` extension is not required if you are using vSphere CLI on Linux or using vMA.

The SNMP trap configuration takes effect immediately without restarting any services.

Troubleshooting

- **When attempting to use the `vihostupdate` command, the following error may be displayed:**

```
unpacking c:\OM-SrvAdmin-Dell-Web-7.1.0-<blldno>.VIB-ESX<version>i_<bld-  
revno>.zip  
metadata.zip.sig does not exist  
signature mismatch : metadata.zip  
Unable to unpack update package.
```

This error is displayed if you are using an older version of the Remote CLI. To resolve this issue, download and install the latest vSphere version of the CLI.

- **When attempting to use the `vihostupdate` command, the following error may be displayed:**

```
Unable to create, write or read a file as expected.I/O Error (28) on  
file : [Errno 28] No space left on device.
```

See the VMware KB article 1012640 at kb.vmware.com to fix this error.

Installing Systems Management Software On Citrix XenServer


The Server Administrator is installed on Citrix XenServer using the Supplemental Pack. The Supplemental Pack for Citrix XenServer can be installed in two ways:

- During the installation of XenServer
- On a running system


During The installation Of XenServer

To install the Supplemental Pack for Citrix XenServer during the installation of XenServer:

1. Start the installation of XenServer as usual and follow the instructions on the screen.
2. One of the early questions during the installation process of XenServer is if you want to install any Supplemental Packs; click **Yes** and continue with the installation process.
3. After the base XenServer image is installed (5-10 minutes depending on the speed of the system), you are prompted to insert the Supplemental Pack CD. Eject the XenServer installation CD from the optical drive, insert the Supplemental Pack CD and click **OK**. The message `OpenManage Supplemental Pack was found` is displayed. To confirm installation, click **Use** and click **OK**.

 **NOTE:** If you have more than one Supplemental Pack, (either the Linux Supplemental Pack from Citrix or other third-party applications) you can install them in any order, although it is recommended that you install the Supplemental Pack last.

4. After completing the Supplemental Pack installation (2-5 minutes, depending on the speed of the system), you are prompted to install other Supplemental Packs. If you do not want to install other supplemental packs, click **Skip** and press <Enter>. The XenServer is installed successfully.

 **NOTE:** When installing RPM packages, to avoid warnings concerning the RPM-GPG key, import the key with a command similar to the following:

```
rpm --import<OM DVD mountpoint>SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPM-GPG-KEY
```

On A Running System

To install the Supplemental Pack for Citrix XenServer 6.1 on a running system:

1. Burn the Supplemental Pack ISO file to a CD/DVD or download the ISO file to the server.

If you are downloading the ISO file, mount it on a temporary directory as follows:

```
$ mount -o loop <openmanange-supplemental-pack-filename>.iso /mnt
```

If you burned the ISO file to a CD/DVD, insert it in the optical drive and run:


```
$ mount /dev/cdrom /mnt
```

2. Install the supplemental pack:

```
$ cd /mnt
$ ./install.sh
```

OR

```
$ xe-install-supplemental-pack <openmanage-supplemental-pack-filename>.iso
```


 **NOTE:** If a previous version of Server Administrator is already installed on the system, then the command to upgrade it to version 7.0 is `./install.sh`.

After the installation or upgrade, execute the following post-installation configuration script of Remote Enablement feature

```
$ cd /opt/dell/srvadmin/etc
$ ./autoconf_cim_component.sh -p 5986
```


3. When the installation is complete, unmount the ISO file or CD:

```
$ cd ..
$ umount /mnt
```

 **CAUTION:** Removal of the Supplemental Pack or any RPMs is not supported by your service provider or Citrix and it is not recommended. Manual removal of any RPM leaves the system in an inconsistent state which could make any potential issue debugging effort difficult or impossible. A future Supplemental Pack release supports removal of the Supplemental Pack.

XenServer Upgrade

If the XenServer image is upgraded to a newer XenServer update or release, the Supplemental Pack must be reinstalled since the new XenServer image is placed on a different partition from the original. In this case, follow the same installation instructions as before. However, any systems management configuration settings saved on the server is lost.

 **NOTE:** If you are connecting to a XenServer 6.1 managed node using server administrator web server, use port 5986 in the format Hostname:Port Number, or IP address:Port Number.

Post Installation Tasks

After the installation or upgrade of Server Administrator:

1. Execute the post installation configuration scripts of Remote Enablement feature:


```
$ cd /opt/dell/srvadmin/etc
$ ./autoconf_cim_component.sh -p 5986
$ service iptables save
```

or

```
$ /etc/init.d/iptables save
```

2. Restart `openwsman` and `sfc` services:

```
$ /etc/init.d/openwsmand restart
$ /etc/init.d/sfc restart
```

 **NOTE:** In case the `openwsman` services do not start properly, you may need to reboot the server.

3. Open the port 5986:

```
$ iptables -I RH-Firewall-1-INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 5986 -j ACCEPT
```

4. Start the Server Administrator services:

```
$ sh srvadmin-services start
```

Using Microsoft Active Directory

If you use Active Directory service software, configure it to control access to the network. The Active Directory database is modified to support remote management authentication and authorization. Server Administrator, as well as Integrated Remote Access Controllers (iDRAC), Remote Access Controllers (RAC), can now interface with Active Directory. With this tool, you can add and control users and privileges from one central database.

Active Directory Schema Extensions

The Active Directory data exists in a distributed database of **Attributes** and **Classes**. An example of a Active Directory **Class** is the **User** class. Some example Attributes of the user class might be the user's first name, last name, phone number, and so on. Define every **Attribute** or **Class** that is added to an existing Active Directory schema with a unique ID. To maintain unique IDs throughout the industry, Microsoft maintains a database of Active Directory Object Identifiers (OIDs).

The Active Directory schema defines the rules for what data can be included in the database. To extend the schema in Active Directory, install the latest received unique OIDs, unique name extensions, and unique linked attribute IDs for the new attributes and classes in the directory service from the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD.

Dell extension is: dell

Dell base OID is: 1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280

Dell LinkID range is:12070 to 12079

Overview Of The Active Directory Schema Extensions

Dell created classes, or groups of objects, that can be configured by the user to meet their unique needs. New classes in the schema include an Association, a Product, and a Privilege class. An association object links the user or group to a given set of privileges and to systems (Product Objects) in the network. This model gives an administrator control over the different combinations of user, privilege, and system or RAC device on the network, without adding complexity.

Active Directory Object Overview

For each of the systems that you want to integrate with Active Directory for authentication and authorization, there must be at least one Association Object and one Product Object. The Product Object represents the system. The Association Object links it with users and privileges. You can create as many Association Objects as you need.

Each Association Object can be linked to as many users, groups of users, and Product Objects as required. The users and Product Objects can be from any domain. However, each Association Object may only link to one Privilege Object. This behavior allows an administrator to control users and their rights on specific systems.

The Product Object links the system to Active Directory for authentication and authorization queries. When a system is added to the network, the administrator must configure the system and its product object with its Active Directory name so that users can perform authentication and authorization with Active Directory. The administrator must also add the system to at least one Association Object for users to authenticate.

The following figure illustrates that the Association Object provide the connection that is needed for all of the authentication and authorization.

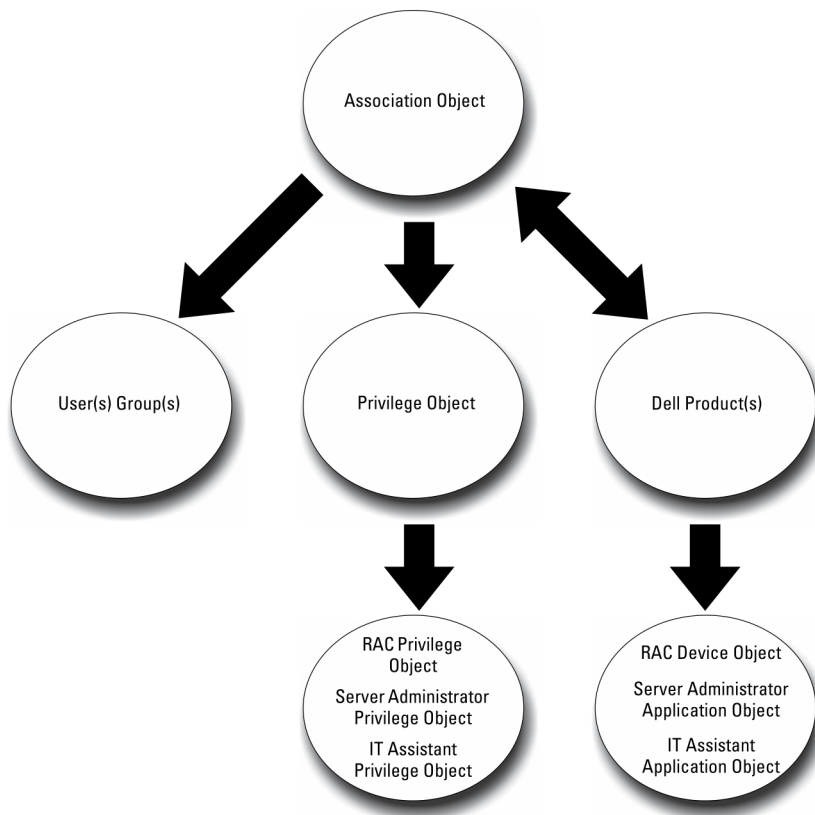


Figure 1. Typical Setup for Active Directory Objects

In addition, you can set up Active Directory objects in a single domain or in multiple domains. Setting up objects in a single domain does not vary, whether you are setting up RAC, or Server Administrator objects. When multiple domains are involved, however, there are some differences.

The following figure shows the set up of the Active Directory objects in a single domain. In this scenario, you have two DRAC 4 cards (RAC1 and RAC2) and three existing Active Directory users (User1, User2, and User3). You want to give User1 and User2 administrator privilege on both DRAC 4 cards and give User3 login privilege on the RAC2 card.

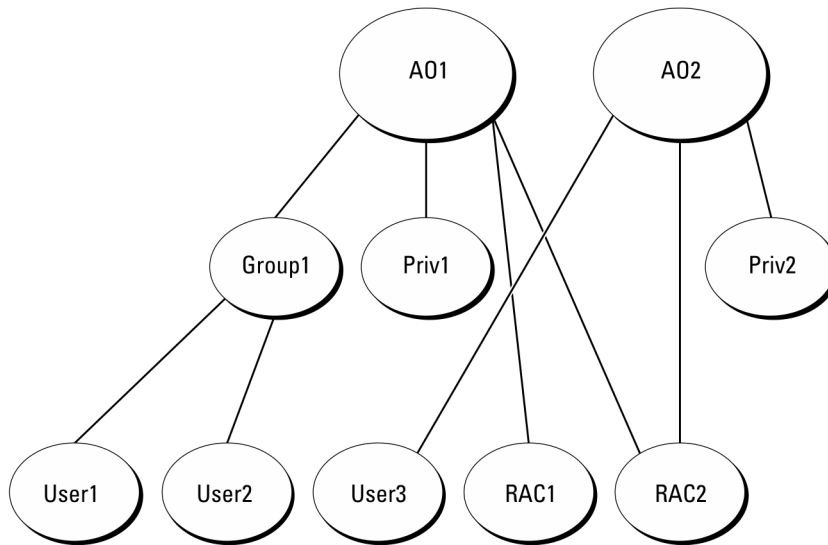


Figure 2. Setting Up RAC Active Directory Objects in a Single Domain

Setting Up Objects In A Single Domain

To set up the objects in a single domain scenario, perform the following tasks:

1. Create two Association Objects.
2. Create two RAC Product Objects, RAC1 and RAC2, to represent the two DRAC 4 cards.
3. Create two Privilege Objects, Priv1 and Priv2, in which Priv1 has all privileges (administrator) and Priv2 has login privileges.
4. Group User1 and User2 into Group1.
5. Add Group1 as Member in Association Object 1 (A01), Priv1 as Privilege Object in A01, and both RAC1 and RAC2 as RAC Products in A01.
6. Add User3 as Member in Association Object 2 (A02), Priv2 as Privilege Object in A02, and RAC2 as RAC Product in A02.

Related Links:

[Adding Users and Privileges to Active Directory](#)

Active Directory Objects In Multiple Domains

The following figure shows the setup of the Active Directory objects in multiple domains for RAC. In this scenario, you have two DRAC 4 cards (RAC1 and RAC2) and three existing Active Directory users (User1, User2, and User3). User1 is in Domain1, but User2 and User3 are in Domain2. You want to give User1 and User2 Administrator privileges on both the RAC1 and RAC2 card and give User3 Login privilege on the RAC2 card.

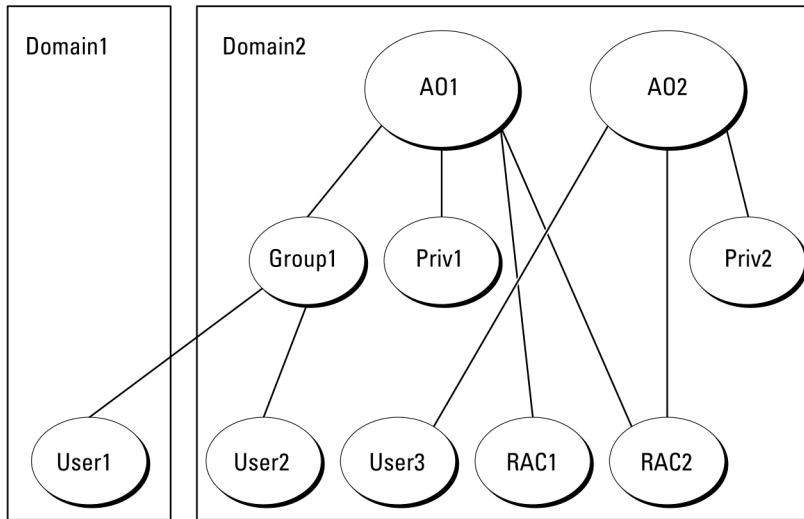


Figure 3. Setting Up RAC Active Directory Objects In Multiple Domains

Setting Up RAC Active Directory Objects In Multiple Domain

To set up the objects for this multiple domain scenario, perform the following tasks:

1. Ensure that the domain forest function is in Native mode.
2. Create two Association Objects, A01 (of Universal scope) and A02, in any domain.
3. Create two RAC Device Objects, RAC1 and RAC2, to represent the two remote systems.
4. Create two Privilege Objects, Priv1 and Priv2, in which Priv1 has all privileges (Administrator) and Priv2 has Login privileges.
5. Group User1 and User2 into Group1. The group scope of Group1 must be Universal.
6. Add Group1 as Member in Association Object 1 (A01), Priv1 as Privilege Object in A01, and both RAC1 and RAC2 as Products in A01.
7. Add User3 as Member in Association Object 2 (A02), Priv2 as Privilege Object in A02, and RAC2 as a Product in A02.

Setting Up Server Administrator Active Directory Objects In Multiple Domains

For Server Administrator, the users in a single Association can be in separate domains and need not be in a Universal group. The following is a very similar example to show how Server Administrator systems in separate domains affect the setup of directory objects. Instead of RAC devices, you will have two systems running Server Administrator (Server Administrator Products sys1 and sys2). sys1 and sys2 are in different domains. You can use any existing Users or Groups that you have in Active Directory. The following figure shows how to set up the Server Administrator Active Directory objects for this example.

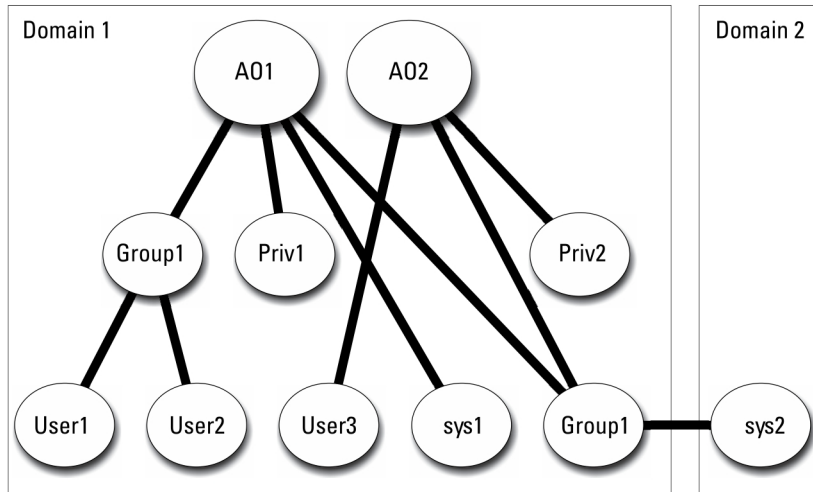



Figure 4. Setting up Server Administrator Active Directory Objects In Multiple Domains

Setting Up Server Administrator Active Directory Objects For Multiple Domain

To set up the objects for this multiple domain scenario, perform the following tasks:

1. Ensure that the domain forest function is in Native mode.
2. Create two Association Objects, A01 and A02, in any domain. The figure shows the objects in Domain1.
3. Create two Server Administrator Products, sys1 and sys2, to represent the two systems. sys1 is in Domain1 and sys2 is in Domain2.
4. Create two Privilege Objects, Priv1 and Priv2, in which Priv1 has all privileges (Administrator) and Priv2 has Login privileges.
5. Group sys2 into Group1. The group scope of Group1 must be **Universal**.
6. Add User1 and User2 as Members in Association Object 1 (A01), Priv1 as Privilege Objects in A01, and both sys1 and Group1 as Products in A01.
7. Add User3 as a Member in Association Object 2 (A02), Priv2 as a Privilege object in A02, and Group1 as a Product in A02.

 **NOTE:** Neither of the Association objects needs to be of Universal scope.

Configuring Active Directory To Access The Systems

Before you can use Active Directory to access the systems, you must configure both the Active Directory software and the systems.

1. Extend the Active Directory schema.
2. Extend the Active Directory Users and Computers Snap-in.
3. Add system users and their privileges to Active Directory.
4. For RAC systems, enable SSL on each of the domain controllers.
5. Configure the system's Active Directory properties using either the Web-based interface or the CLI.

Related Links:

- [Extending the Active Directory Schema](#)

- [Installing the Extension to the Active Directory Users and Computers Snap-In](#)
- [Adding Users and Privileges to Active Directory](#)
- [Configuring the Systems or Devices](#)

Configuring The Active Directory Product Name

To configure the Active Directory product name:


1. Locate the **omsaoem.ini** file in the installation directory.
2. Edit the file to add the line `adproductname=text`, where `text` is the name of the product object that you created in Active Directory. For example, the **omsaoem.ini** file contains the following syntax if the Active Directory product name is configured to `omsaApp`.

```
productname=Server Administrator
startmenu=Dell OpenManage Applications
autdbid=omsa
accessmask=3
adsupport=true
adproductname=omsaApp
```


3. Restart the **Systems Management Server Administrator (DSM SA) Connection Service** after saving the **omsaoem.ini** file.

Extending The Active Directory Schema

The schema extensions for RAC and Server Administrator are available. Extend the schema for software or hardware that you are using. Apply each extension individually to receive the benefit of its software-specific settings. Extending the Active Directory schema adds schema classes and attributes, example privileges and association objects, and a organizational unit to the schema.

 **NOTE:** Before you extend the schema, you must have *Schema Admin* privileges on the Schema Master Flexible Single Master Operation (FSMO) Role Owner of the domain forest.

Extend the schema using two different methods. Use the Schema Extender utility, or use the Lightweight Directory Interchange Format (LDIF) script file.

 **NOTE:** The organizational unit is not added if you use the LDIF script file.

The LDIF script files and the Schema Extender utility are located in the following directories on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD:


- `<DVD drive>drive>\SYSMGMT\ManagementStation\support\OMActiveDirectory_Tools<installation type>\LDIF Files`
- `<DVD drive>:\SYSMGMT\ManagementStation\support\OMActiveDirectory_Tools<installation type>\Schema Extender`

The following table lists the folder names and *<installation type>*.

Table 13. Folder Names and Installation Types

Folder Name	Installation Type
OMSA	Server Administrator
Remote_Management	RAC 5, CMC, and iDRAC on xx0x Blade systems
Remote_Management_Advanced	iDRAC on xx1x and xx2x systems

Folder Name	Installation Type
-------------	-------------------

 **NOTE:** Only iDRAC6 is supported on xx1x systems and iDRAC7 is supported on xx2X systems.

To use the LDIF files, see the instructions in the readme that is in the LDIF files directory. To use the Schema Extender to extend the Active Directory Schema, perform the steps in [Using the Dell Schema Extender](#).

Copy and run the Schema Extender or LDIF files from any location.

Using The Dell Schema Extender

To use the Dell Schema Extender perform the following tasks:

 **CAUTION:** The Dell Schema Extender uses the SchemaExtenderOem.ini file. To ensure that the Dell Schema Extender utility functions properly, do not modify the name or the contents of this file.

1. Click **Next** on the Welcome screen.
2. Read the warning and click **Next**.
3. Select **Use Current Log In Credentials** or enter a user name and password with schema administrator rights.
4. Click **Next** to run the Dell Schema Extender.
5. Click **Finish**.

To verify the schema extension, use the Active Directory Schema Snap-in in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) to verify the existence of the following classes and attributes. See the Microsoft documentation for more information on enabling and using the Active Directory Schema Snap-in.

For more information on class definitions for DRAC, see the *Remote Access Controller 4 User's Guide and Remote Access Controller 5 User's Guide*. For more information on class definitions for iDRAC, see the *Integrated Remote Access Controller User's Guide*.

Table 14. Class Definitions for Classes Added to the Active Directory Schema

Class Name	Assigned Object Identification Number (OID)	Class Type
dellAssociationObject	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.2	Structural Class
dellPrivileges	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.4	Structural Class
dellProduct	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.5	Structural Class
dellOmsa2AuxClass	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.1.1	Auxiliary Class
dellOmsaApplication	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.1.2	Structural Class

Table 15. dellAssociationObject Class

OID	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.2
Description	This class represents the Dell Association Object. The Association Object provides the connection between the users and the devices or products.
Class Type	Structural Class
SuperClasses	Group
Attributes	dellProductMembers

dellPrivilegeMember

Table 16. dellPrivileges Class

OID	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.4
Description	This class is used as a container Class for the Dell Privileges (Authorization Rights).
Class Type	Structural Class
SuperClasses	User
Attributes	dellRAC4Privileges dellRAC3Privileges dellOmsaAuxClass

Table 17. dellProduct Class

OID	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.1.5
Description	This is the main class from which all Dell products are derived.
Class Type	Structural Class
SuperClasses	Computer
Attributes	dellAssociationMembers

Table 18. dellOmsa2AuxClass Class

OID	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.1.1
Description	This class is used to define the privileges (Authorization Rights) for Server Administrator.
Class Type	Auxiliary Class
SuperClasses	None
Attributes	dellOmsalsReadOnlyUser dellOmsalsReadWriteUser dellOmsalsAdminUser

Table 19. dellOmsaApplication Class

OID	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.1.2
Description	This class represents the Server Administrator application. Server Administrator must be configured as dellOmsaApplication in Active Directory. This configuration enables the Server Administrator application to send LDAP queries to Active Directory.
Class Type	Structural Class
SuperClasses	dellProduct

Table 20. General Attributes Added to the Active Directory Schema

Attribute Name/Description	Assigned OID/Syntax Object Identifier	Single Valued
dellPrivilegeMember List of dellPrivilege Objects that belong to this Attribute.	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.2.1 Distinguished Name (LDAPTYPE_DN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12)	FALSE
dellProductMembers List of dellRacDevices Objects that belong to this role. This attribute is the forward link to the dellAssociationMembers backward link. Link ID: 12070	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.2.2 Distinguished Name (LDAPTYPE_DN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12)	FALSE
dellAssociationMembers List of dellAssociationObjectMembers that belong to this Product. This attribute is the backward link to the dellProductMembers Linked attribute. Link ID: 12071	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.1.2.14 Distinguished Name (LDAPTYPE_DN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12)	FALSE

Table 21. Server Administrator-Specific Attributes Added to the Active Directory Schema

Attribute Name/Description	Assigned OID/Syntax Object Identifier	Single Valued
dellOMSAIsReadOnlyUser TRUE if the User has Read-Only rights in Server Administrator	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.2.1 Boolean (LDAPTYPE_BOOLEAN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7)	TRUE
dellOMSAIsReadWriteUser TRUE if the User has Read-Write rights in Server Administrator	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.2.2 Boolean (LDAPTYPE_BOOLEAN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7)	TRUE
dellOMSAIsAdminUser TRUE if the User has Administrator rights in Server Administrator	1.2.840.113556.1.8000.1280.1.2.2.3 Boolean (LDAPTYPE_BOOLEAN 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7)	TRUE


Active Directory Users And Computers Snap-In


When you extend the schema in Active Directory, extend the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in so that the administrator can manage Products, Users and User Groups, Associations, and Privileges. Extend the snap-in once, even if you have added more than one schema extension. Install the snap-in on each system that you intend to use for managing these objects.

Installing The Extension To The Active Directory Users And Computers Snap-In

When you are installing the systems management software using the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD, you can install the Snap-in by selecting the **Active Directory Snap-in** option.

For 64-bit Windows operating systems, the Snap-in installer is located under `<DVD drive>:\SYSMGMT\x64\ManagementStation\windows\ADSnapIn`.

 **NOTE:** Install the Administrator Pack on each management station that is managing the new Active Directory objects. If you do not install the Administrator Pack, you cannot view the new object in the container.

 **NOTE:** For more information about the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, see the Microsoft documentation.

Related Links:

[Opening the Active Directory Users and Computers Snap-In](#)

Opening The Active Directory Users And Computers Snap-In

To open the Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, perform the following steps:


1. If you are on the domain controller, click **Start** → **Admin Tools** → **Active Directory Users and Computers**. If you are not on the domain controller, you must have the appropriate Microsoft administrator pack installed on the local system. To install this administrator pack, click **Start** → **Run**, type `MMC`, and press **<Enter>**.
2. Click **File** in the **Console 1** window.
3. Click **Add/Remove Snap-in**.
4. Click **Add**.
5. Select the **Active Directory Users and Computers** snap-in and click **Add**.
6. Click **Close** and click **OK**.


Adding Users And Privileges To Active Directory

The extended Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in allows you to add DRAC and Server Administrator users and privileges by creating RAC, Association, and Privilege objects. To add an object, perform the steps in the applicable subsection.

Creating A Product Object

To create a Product Object:

 **NOTE:** Server Administrator users must use Universal-type Product Groups to span domains with their product objects.

 **NOTE:** When adding Universal-type Product Groups from separate domains, create an Association object with Universal scope. The default Association objects created by the Schema Extender utility are domain Local Groups and do not work with Universal-type Product Groups from other domains.

1. In the **Console Root** (MMC) window, right-click a container.
2. Select **New**.
3. Select a RAC or Server Administrator object, depending on what you have installed. The **New Object** window is displayed.
4. Type in a name for the new object. This name must match the **Active Directory product name** as discussed in [Configuring Active Directory Using CLI on Systems Running Server Administrator](#).
5. Select the appropriate **Product Object**.
6. Click **OK**.

Creating A Privilege Object

Privilege Objects must be created in the same domain as the Association Object to which they are associated.

1. In the **Console Root** (MMC) window, right-click a container.
2. Select **New**.
3. Select a RAC or Server Administrator object, depending on what you have installed.
The **New Object** window is displayed.
4. Type in a name for the new object.
5. Select the appropriate **Privilege Object**.
6. Click **OK**.
7. Right-click the privilege object that you created and select **Properties**.
8. Click the appropriate **Privileges** tab and select the privileges that you want the user to have.


Creating An Association Object

The Association Object is derived from a Group and must contain a group Type. The Association Scope specifies the Security Group Type for the Association Object. When you create an Association Object, choose the Association Scope that applies to the type of objects you intend to add. Selecting Universal, for example, means that Association Objects are only available when the Active Directory Domain is functioning in Native Mode.

1. In the **Console Root** (MMC) window, right-click a container.
2. Select **New**.
3. Select a RAC or Server Administrator object, depending on what you have installed.
The **New Object** window is displayed.
4. Type in a name for the new object.
5. Select **Association Object**.
6. Select the scope for the **Association Object**.
7. Click **OK**.

Adding Objects To An Association Object


By using the **Association Object Properties** window, you can associate users or user groups, privilege objects, systems, RAC devices, and system or device groups.

 **NOTE:** RAC users must use Universal Groups to span domains with their users or RAC objects.

You can add groups of Users and Products. You can create related groups in the same way that you created other groups.

To Add Users Or User Groups

1. Right-click the **Association Object** and select **Properties**.
2. Select the **Users** tab and click **Add**.
3. Type the User or User Group name or browse to select and click **OK**.
Click the **Privilege Object** tab to add the privilege object to the association that defines the user's or user group's privileges when authenticating to a system.

 **NOTE:** Add only one Privilege Object to an Association Object.

To Add A Privilege

1. Select the **Privileges Object** tab and click **Add**.
2. Type the Privilege Object name or browse and click **OK**.
Click the **Products** tab to add one or more systems or devices to the association. The associated objects specify the products connected to the network that are available for the defined users or user groups.


 **NOTE:** Add multiple systems or RAC devices to an Association Object.

To Add Products

1. Select the **Products** tab and click **Add**.
2. Type the system, device, or group name and click **OK**.
3. In the **Properties** window, click **Apply** and then **OK**.

Configuring The Systems Or Devices


For instructions on configuring the Server Administrator systems using CLI commands, see [Configuring Active Directory Using CLI on Systems Running Server Administrator](#). For DRAC users, see the *Remote Access Controller 4 User's Guide* or *Remote Access Controller 5 User's Guide*. For iDRAC users, see the *Integrated Remote Access Controller User's Guide*.


 **NOTE:** The systems on which Server Administrator is installed must be a part of the Active Directory domain and should also have computer accounts on the domain.

Configuring Active Directory Using CLI On Systems Running Server Administrator

You can use the `omconfig preferences dirservice` command to configure the Active Directory service. The `productoem.ini` file is modified to reflect these changes. If the `adproductname` is not present in the `productoem.ini` file, a default name is assigned.

The default value is `system name-software-product name`, where `system name` is the name of the system running Server Administrator, and `softwareproduct name` refers to the name of the software product defined in `omprv32.ini` (that is, `computerName-omsa`).

 **NOTE:** This command is applicable only on Windows.

 **NOTE:** Restart the Server Administrator service after you have configured Active Directory.

The following table shows the valid parameters for the command.

Table 22. Active Directory Service Configuration Parameters

name=value pair	Description
<code>prodname=<text></code>	Specifies the software product to which you want to apply the Active Directory configuration changes. <code>Prodname</code> refers to the name of the product defined in <code>omprv32.ini</code> . For Server Administrator, it is <code>omsa</code> .
<code>enable=<true false></code>	true: Enables Active Directory service authentication support. false: Disables Active Directory service authentication support.
<code>adprodname=<text></code>	Specifies the name of the product as defined in the Active Directory service. This name links the product with the Active Directory privilege data for user authentication.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do I install Server Administrator with only the CLI features?

By choosing not to install the Server Administrator Web Server, you get CLI features only.

What ports do systems management applications use?

The default port used by Server Administrator is 1311. These ports are configurable. For port information of a particular component, see the User Guide of that respective component.

When I run virtual media on the DRAC controller over a Wide Area Network (WAN) with low bandwidth and latency, launching Systems Management Install directly on the virtual media failed, what do I do?

Copy the web install package to the local system and then launch systems management Install.

Do I need to uninstall the Adaptec Fast Console application installed on the system before installing the Server Administrator Storage Management Service?

Yes, if you already have Adaptec Fast Console installed on the system, you must uninstall this application before installing the Server Administrator Storage Management Service.


Microsoft Windows

How do I fix a faulty installation of Server Administrator?

You can fix a faulty installation by forcing a reinstall and then performing an uninstall of Server Administrator. To force a reinstall:

1. Find out the version of Server Administrator that was previously installed.
2. Download the installation package for that version.
3. Locate **<SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi** and enter the following command at the command prompt to force a reinstall.

```
msiexec /i <SysMgmt or SysMgmtx64>.msi REINSTALL=ALL REINSTALLMODE=vomus
```
4. Select **Custom Setup** and choose all the features that were originally installed. If you are not sure which features were installed, select all of them and perform the installation.

 **NOTE:** If you installed Server Administrator in a non-default directory, make sure to change it in Custom Setup as well.

Once the application is installed, you can uninstall it from **Add/Remove Programs**.

What do I do when the creation of WinRM listener fails with the following error message?

The `CertificateThumbprint` property must be empty when the SSL configuration will be shared with another service

This error occurs when the Internet Information Server (IIS) is already installed and configured for HTTPS communication. Details about coexistence of IIS and WinRM is available at technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc782312.aspx.

In this case, use the following command to create a HTTPS Listener with the **CertificateThumbprint** empty:

```
winrm create winrm/config/Listener?Address=*&Transport=HTTPS
@{Hostname="<host_name>";CertificateThumbprint=""}
```

What are the firewall-related configuration that needs to be done for WinRM?

With firewall turned ON, WinRM must be added to the firewall exclusion list to allow TCP port 443 for HTTPS traffic.

When launching the Systems Management Install, an error message may display, stating a failure to load a specific library, a denial of access, or an initialization error. An example of installation failure during Systems Management Install is "failed to load OMIL32.DLL." What do I do?

This is most likely due to insufficient Component Object Model (COM) permissions on the system. To remedy this situation, see the article support.installshield.com/kb/view.asp?articleid=Q104986

The Systems Management Install may also fail if a previous installation of systems management software or some other software product was unsuccessful. Delete the following temporary windows installer registry, if present:

```
HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Installer\InProgress
```

I get a misleading warning or error message during systems management installation.

If you have insufficient disk space on the Windows system drive, you may encounter misleading warning or error messages when you run systems management Install. Additionally, windows installer requires space to temporarily extract the installer package to the %TEMP% folder. Ensure that you have sufficient disk space (100 MB or more) on the system drive prior to running systems management Install.

I am getting the following error message while launching systems management Install:

```
An older version of Server Administrator software is detected on this system.
You must uninstall all previous versions of Server Administrator applications
before installing this version
```

If you see this error when trying to launch systems management Install, it is recommended that you run the **OMClean.exe** program, under the `SYSMGMT\srvadmin\support\OMClean` directory, to remove an older version of Server Administrator on the system.

Do I need to uninstall previous versions of Server Administrator before installing Citrix Metaframe?

Yes. Uninstall previous versions of Server Administrator before installing Citrix Metaframe (all versions). As errors may exist in the registry after the Citrix Metaframe installation, you must reinstall Server Administrator.

When I run systems management Install, I see unreadable characters on the Prerequisite check information screen.

When you run systems management Install in English, German, French, or Spanish and get unreadable characters on the **Prerequisite Check Information** screen, ensure that the browser encoding has the default character set. Resetting the browser encoding to use the default character set resolves the problem.

I have installed Server Administrator and Online Diagnostics in the same directory and Online Diagnostics fails to work, what do I do?

If you have installed Server Administrator and Online Diagnostics in the same directory, Online Diagnostics may fail to work. On uninstalling Server Administrator, you may also lose all Online Diagnostics files. To avoid this problem, install Server Administrator and Online Diagnostics in different directories. In general it is recommended not to install more than one application in the same directory.

I have installed Server Administrator using remote Server Administrator deploy on Windows Server 2008, I do not see Server Administrator icon on the desktop?

On an initial Server Administrator install using remote Server Administrator deploy (OMSA push) on a server running Windows Server 2008, the Server Administrator icon is not visible until the desktop is refreshed manually by pressing the <F5> key.

I see a warning message while uninstalling Server Administrator on Windows Server 2008 as the installer tries to remove the shortcut?

While uninstalling Server Administrator on Windows Server 2008, you might see a warning message as the installer tries to remove the shortcut. Click **OK** to continue the uninstallation.

Where can I find the MSI log files?

By default, the MSI log files are stored in the path defined by the **%TEMP%** environment variable.

I downloaded the Server Administrator files for Windows from the Support website and copied it to my own media. When I tried to launch the SysMgmt.msi file, it failed. What is wrong?

MSI requires all installers to specify the **MEDIAPACKAGEPATH** property if the MSI file does not reside on the root of the DVD.

This property is set to **SYSMGMT\srvadmin\windows\SystemManagement** for the managed system software MSI package. If you want to make the own DVD you must ensure that the DVD layout stays the same. The **SysMgmt.msi** file

must be located in the **SYSMGMT\sradmin\windows\SystemManagement**. For more detailed information, go to **msdn.microsoft.com** and search for `MEDIAPACKAGEPATH` Property

Does systems management Install support Windows Advertised installation?

No. Systems management Install does not support Windows Advertised installation - the process of automatically distributing a program to client computers for installation, through the Windows group policies.

How do I check the disk space availability during custom installation?

In the **Custom Setup** screen, you must click an active feature to view the hard drive space availability or to change the installation directory. For example, if Feature A is selected for installation (active) and Feature B is not active, the **Change** and **Space** buttons are disabled if you click Feature B. Click Feature A to view the space availability or to change the installation directory.

What do I do when I see the current version is already installed message is displayed?

If you upgrade from version X to version Y using MSP and then try to use the version Y DVD (full install), the prerequisite checker on the version Y DVD informs you that the current version is already installed. If you proceed, the installation does not run in **Maintenance** mode and you do not get the option to **Modify**, **Repair**, or **Remove**. Proceeding with the installation removes the MSP and creates a cache of the MSI file present in the version Y package. When you run it a second time, the installer runs in **Maintenance** mode.

What is the best way to use the prerequisite checker information?

The prerequisite checker is available for Windows. See the readme file at **SYSMGMT\sradmin\windows\PreReqChecker\readme.txt** on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD, for detailed information about using the prerequisite checker.

In the Prerequisite Checker screen, I get the following message. What can I do to resolve this problem?

An error occurred while attempting to execute a Visual Basic Script. Please confirm that Visual Basic files are installed correctly.

This error occurs when the prerequisite checker calls the systems management script, **vbstest.vbs** (a Visual Basic script), to verify the installation environment, and the script fails. The possible causes are:

- Incorrect Internet Explorer Security Settings.
 - Ensure that **Tools** → **Internet Options** → **Security** → **Custom level** → **Scripting** → **Active scripting** is set to **Enable**.
 - Ensure that **Tools** → **Internet Options** → **Security** → **Custom level** → **Scripting** → **Scripting of Java applets** is set to **Enable**.
- Windows Scripting Host (WSH) has disabled the running of VBS scripts. WSH is installed during operating system installation, by default. On Windows 2003, WSH can be configured to prevent the running of scripts with a **.VBS** extension.
 - a. Right-click **My Computer** on the desktop and click **Open** → **Tools** → **Folder Options** → **File Types**.
 - b. Look for the **VBS** file extension and ensure that **File Types** is set to **VBScript Script File**.

- c. If not, click **Change** and choose **Microsoft Windows Based Script Host** as the application that gets invoked to run the script.
- WSH is the wrong version, corrupted, or not installed. WSH is installed during operating system installation, by default. Download WSH from msdn.microsoft.com.

Is the time shown during installation or uninstallation by Windows Installer Services accurate?

No. During installation or uninstallation, the Windows Installer Service may display the time remaining for the current task to complete. This is only an approximation by the Windows Installer Engine based on varying factors.

Can I launch my installation without running the prerequisite checker? How do I do that?

Yes, you can. For example, you can run the MSI of the managed system software, directly from **SYSMGMT\sradmin\Windows\SystemManagement**. In general, it is not a good idea to bypass the prerequisite checker as there could be important information that you would not know otherwise.

How do I know what version of systems management software is installed on the system?

Navigate to the Windows **Control Panel** and double-click **Add/Remove Programs** and select **systems management software**. Select the link for **support information**.

Do I need to reboot the system after upgrading systems management ?

Upgrade may require a reboot if the files to be upgraded are in use. This is a typical Windows installer behavior. It is recommended that you reboot the system when prompted.

Where can I see the Server Administrator features that are currently installed on my system?

Navigate to the Windows **Control Panel** and double-click **Add/Remove Programs** to view the Server Administrator features that are currently installed.

What are the names of all the systems management features under Windows?

The following table lists the names of all systems management features and their corresponding names in Windows.

Table 23. Systems Management Features — Windows

Feature	Name in Windows
Managed System Services	
Server Administrator Instrumentation Service	DSM SA Data Manager DSM SA Event Manager
Server Administrator	DSM SA Connection Service DSM SA Shared Services
Server Administrator Storage Management Service	Mr2kserv

Feature	Name in Windows
Remote Access Controller Console (DRAC 4)	Remote Access Controller 4 (DRAC 4)

Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

After installing Server Administrator, I cannot log in.

Log out and then log in again to access the Server Administrator Command Line Interface (CLI).

I see the following message when I try to install Server Administrator on a guest Linux operating system.

```
./srvadmin-install.sh: line 2295 : [: ==: unary operator expected.
```

When installing Systems Management components on a guest Linux operating system, the warning message may be displayed. However, the installation continues and completes without any loss of functionality.

I manually installed my Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 64-bit operating system and can see RPM dependencies while installing Server Administrator. Where can I find these dependent RPM files?

For Red Hat Enterprise Linux, the dependent RPM files are on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux installation media. All other RPMs are available in the `/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS\opensource-components` directory. To install or update all the dependent RPM files execute the following command:

```
rpm -ivh /SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/ supportRPMS/opensource-components
```

You can then continue with the Server Administrator installation.

I have performed a non-default install of the Linux operating system using the Linux operating system media, I see missing RPM file dependencies while installing Server Administrator?

Server Administrator is a 32-bit application. When installed on a system running a 64-bit version of Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system, the Server Administrator remains a 32-bit application, while the device drivers installed by Server Administrator are 64-bit. If you attempt to install Server Administrator on Red Hat Enterprise Linux (versions 5 and version 6) for Intel EM64T, ensure that you install the applicable 32-bit versions of the missing RPM file dependencies. The 32-bit RPM versions always have **i386** in the file name extension. You may also experience failed shared object files (files with `so` in the file name extension) dependencies. In this case, you can determine which RPM is needed to install the shared object, by using the RPM `--whatprovides` switch. For example: `rpm -q --whatprovides libpam.so.0`

An RPM name such as **pam-0.75-64** could be returned, so obtain and install the **pam-0.75-64.i386.rpm**. When Server Administrator is installed on a system running a 64-bit version of Linux operating system, ensure that the **compat-libstdc++<version>.i386.rpm** RPM package is installed. You need to resolve the dependencies manually by installing the missing RPM files from the Linux operating system media.



NOTE: If you are using later versions of supported Linux operating systems and the RPM files available in the directory `SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPMS/supportRPMS` on the DVD are incompatible, use the latest RPMs from the operating system media.

Where can I find the source packages for Open Source RPMs?

Source packages for Open Source RPMs are available on an orderable DVD image.

What do I do when management station RAC utility installation fails due to missing RPM file?

During the installation of the management station RAC utility (`mgmtst-racadm` RPM under `/SYSMGMT/ManagementStation/linux/rac` directory on the *Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD), the installation may fail due to missing RPM file dependencies on `libstdc++.so` libraries. Install the `compat-libstdc++` RPM provided in the same directory to resolve the dependency and retry the installation.

When using the `rpm -e 'rpm -qa | grep srvadmin'` command to remove systems management software, some RPM utility versions may schedule an uninstallation in an incorrect order, which results in users encountering misleading warning or error messages. What is the solution?

The solution is to use the systems management uninstall script `srvadmin-uninstall.sh`, provided on the DVD.

What do I do when I am asked to authenticate using the root user account?

Systems Build and Update Utility adds a script to the root user's `.bash_profile` file that prompts for the installation of systems management software. This script may interfere with remote client applications that authenticate using the root user account on the system, but do not have a means to handle user prompts. To remedy this limitation, edit the `.bash_profile` file and comment the line `[${SHLVL}] . . .`

During uninstallation, error: `%preun(srvadmin-NAME-X.Y.Z-N.i386) scriptlet failed, exit status 1` error message is displayed.

There may be problems uninstalling Server Administrator after an unsuccessful upgrade during a manual RPM upgrade. The following error message is displayed:

```
error: %preun(srvadmin-NAME-X.Y.Z-N.i386) scriptlet failed, exit status 1
```

In this case, `NAME` is a feature name, for example `omacore`. `X.Y.Z-N` is the version and build number of the feature. Some possible solutions to rectify this problem:

1. Attempt to uninstall again. For example, use the following command:

```
rpm -e srvadmin-NAME-X.Y.Z-N.i386
```
2. Delete the `upgrade.relocation=bad` line if present in the `/etc/omreg.cfg` file and attempt to uninstall again.

Why am I getting a warning concerning the RPM package key during installation?

The RPM files are signed with a digital signature. To avoid this warning, you should mount the media or package, and import the key using a command such as the following:

```
rpm --import /mnt/dvdrom/SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/RPM-GPG-KEY
```

What are the names of all the Systems Management features under Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server?

The following table lists the names of all systems management features and their corresponding init script names under Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating systems.


Table 24. Systems Management Features — VMware ESX, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

Feature	Name in VMware ESX, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
Managed System Services Feature	Feature init Script Name
DSM SA Device Drivers	instsvcdrv
DSM SA Data Engine Service	dataeng
DSM SA Shared Service	dsm_om_shrsvc
DSM SA Connection Service	dsm_om_connsvc
DSM SM LSI Manager	mptctl
Integrated Remote Access Controller (iDRAC)	None
Remote Access Controller (DRAC 4)	racsvc
Remote Access Controller (DRAC 5)	None

What do the directories under `srvadmin/linux/custom/<operating system>` contain?

The following table lists the names of the directories in the `SYSMGMT/srvadmin/linux/custom/<operating system>` directory.

Table 25. Names of the Directories Under the `srvadmin/linux/custom/<operating system>` directory

Name of RPM	Description	Other Server Administrator RPMs required
Server-Instrumentation — This is the core code for Server Administrator. It provides motherboard alerts and contains the CLI that allows to monitor and control Server Administrator, for example, <code>omconfig</code> , <code>omdiag</code> , and <code>omreport</code> . All peripheral packages, except the standalone DRAC support, require all or most of the RPMs in this directory to be installed.		
 NOTE: You may need to install IPMI drivers for proper functionality.		
<code>srvadmin-cm</code>	Server Administrator Inventory Collector — Systems management change management inventory collector.	<code>srvadmin-omilcore</code> , <code>srvadmin-deng</code> , and <code>srvadmin-omacore</code>
<code>srvadmin-deng</code>	Server Administrator Data Engine — Systems management provides a data management framework for systems management software.	<code>srvadmin-omilcore</code>
<code>srvadmin-hapi</code>	Server Administrator Hardware Application Programming Interface — This systems management package	<code>srvadmin-omilcore</code>

Name of RPM	Description	Other Server Administrator RPMs required
srvadmin-isvc	provides the device drivers and libraries needed by systems management software to access information about the hardware on supported systems.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-hapi
srvadmin-omacore	Server Administrator — Systems management managed mode core and CLI.	srvadmin-omilcore and srvadmin-deng
srvadmin-omhip	Server Administrator Instrumentation Service Integration Layer — Provides Instrumentation CLI.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-hapi, srvadmin-isvc, and srvadmin-omacore
srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator Install Core — This is the core install package that provides the tools necessary for the rest of the Systems management install packages. All Server Administrator RPMs require this RPM.	
srvadmin-syscheck	Package that checks the level of systems management support.	srvadmin-omilcore
add-iDRAC — Software for remote management of third generation Remote Access Controllers. For example, iDRAC.		
srvadmin-idrac-components	Integrated Remote Access Card Data Populator Remote Access Controller components.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-hapi, and srvadmin-racser

Name of RPM	Description	Other Server Administrator RPMs required
srvadmin-idracadm	iDRAC Command Interface — The command line user interface to the Integrated Remote Access Controller.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-idracdrsc	iDRAC Integration Layer — Integrated Remote Access CLI and Web Plug-in to Server Administrator.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-rac4 components, and srvadmin-omacore
add-RAC4 — Software for remote management of fourth generation Remote Access Controllers. For example, DRAC 4.		
srvadmin-rac4-components	Remote Access Card Data Populator — Remote Access Controller components.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-hapi, and srvadmin-racsvc components.
srvadmin-racadm4	RAC Command Interface — The command line user interface to the Remote Access Controller (RAC).	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-racdrsc4	DRAC 4 Integration Layer — Remote Access CLI and Web Plugin to Server Administrator.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-rac4 components, and srvadmin-omacore
srvadmin-racsvc	Remote Access Card Managed Node — Remote Access Controller (RAC) services supporting the central administration of server clusters and the remote administration of distributed resources.	srvadmin-omilcore
add-RAC5 — Software for remote management of fifth generation Remote Access Controllers. For example, DRAC 5.		
srvadmin-rac5-components	Remote Access Card Data Populator, DRAC 5 and Remote Access Controller components, DRAC 5.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-hapi
srvadmin-racadm5	RAC Command Interface — The command line user interface to the Remote Access Controller (RAC).	srvadmin-omilcore and srvadmin-hapi
srvadmin-racdrsc5	DRAC 5 Integration Layer — Remote Access CLI and Web Plug-in to Server Administrator.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-omacore, and srvadmin-rac5 components
add-StorageManagement — Storage Management RAID configuration utility and storage alert software.		
srvadmin-storage	Storage Management — Provides Systems Management Storage Services.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-omacore
SA-WebServer — Provides web access to manage the server.		
srvadmin-hapi	Server Administrator Hardware Application Programming Interface — This systems management package provides the device drivers and	srvadmin-omilcore

Name of RPM	Description	Other Server Administrator RPMs required
srvadmin-tomcat	libraries needed by systems management software to access information about the hardware on supported systems. Secure Port Server — Systems Management Managed Node Web Server package.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-omacore, and srvadmin-jre
srvadmin-jre	Server Administrator Sun Java Runtime Environment — Systems management managed node Java runtime.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-omacore
srvadmin-omauth	Provides the authentication files.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-omcommon	Provides the common framework required by Server Administrator.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator Web Server Install Core — This is the core install package. All Server Administrator Web Server RPMs require this RPM.	
srvadmin-wsmanclient	Operating system specific WSMAN client package.	srvadmin-omcommon and srvadmin-omauth
Remote-Enablement — Manage and monitor the current system using some other remote system.		
srvadmin-cm	Server Administrator Inventory Collector — Systems management change management inventory collector.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-omacore
srvadmin-deng	Server Administrator Data Engine — Systems management provides a data management framework for systems management software.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-hapi	Server Administrator Hardware Application Programming Interface — This systems management package provides the device drivers and libraries needed by systems management software to access information about the hardware on supported systems.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-isvc	Server Administrator Instrumentation Service — Server Administrator provides a suite of systems management information for keeping supported systems on the network	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, and srvadmin-hapi

Name of RPM	Description	Other Server Administrator RPMs required
	healthy. Server Administrator Instrumentation Service provides fault management information, prefailure information, and asset and inventory information to management applications. The Instrumentation Service monitors the health of the system and provides rapid access to detailed fault and performance information about the hardware on supported systems. The Instrumentation Service requires installation of systems management device drivers.	
srvadmin-omacore	Server Administrator — Systems management managed mode core and CLI.	srvadmin-omilcore and srvadmin-deng
srvadmin-omcommon	Provides Common Framework required by Server Administrator.	srvadmin-omilcore
srvadmin-omhip	Server Administrator Instrumentation Service Integration Layer — Provides Instrumentation CLI.	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-hapi, srvadmin-isvc, and srvadmin-omacore
srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator Install Core — This is the core install package that provides the tools necessary for the rest of the Systems management install packages. All Server Administrator RPMs require this RPM.	
srvadmin-ssa	Enables management of the system from a remote system on which Server Administrator Web Server is installed, using WS-Man interfaces.	srvadmin-omacore, srvadmin-omhip, and srvadmin-isvc.
srvadmin-syscheck	Package that checks the level of systems management support.	srvadmin-omilcore

What are the additional components that can be installed on a system that already has Server Administrator installed?

There are a few additional components that can be installed on a system that already has Server Administrator installed. For example, you can install Online Diagnostics on a system that has previously been installed with managed system software. On such a system, while uninstalling Server Administrator, only those RPM packages that are not required by any of the newly installed components are uninstalled. In the above example, Online Diagnostics requires packages such as - **srvadmin-omilcore-X.Y.Z-N** and **srvadmin-hapi-X.Y.Z-N**. These packages are not uninstalled during an uninstallation of Server Administrator.

In this case, if you try to install Server Administrator later by running the `sh srvadmin-install.sh` command, the following message is displayed:

```
Server Administrator version X.Y.Z is currently installed.
```

Installed components are:

- `srvadmin-omilcore-X.Y.Z-N`
- `srvadmin-hapi-X.Y.Z-N`

Do you want to upgrade Server Administrator to X.Y.Z? Press (y for yes| <Enter> to exit):

On pressing <y>, only those Server Administrator packages (in the above example), **srvadmin-omilcore-X.Y.Z-N** and **srvadmin-hapi-X.Y.Z-N** residing on the system are upgraded.

If you have to install other systems management components as well, the `sh srvadmin-install.sh` command has to be run once again.

What happens if I install the RPM package on an unsupported system or on an unsupported operating system?

If you try to install the RPM packages on an unsupported system or an unsupported operating system, you may see unpredictable behavior during the install, uninstall, or during use of the RPM package. Most of the RPM packages have been written and tested for supported systems and the Linux versions listed in the readme.

What daemons run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating systems after Server Administrator is started?

The daemons that run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server operating systems depend on what is installed and what is enabled to run. The following table displays the daemons that typically run for a full install:

Table 26. Daemons that Run on Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server Once Server Administrator is Started

Daemon Name	Name in Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
For RPMs in the <code>srvadmin-base</code> directory	
<code>dsm_sa_datamgr32d</code>	DSM SA Data Manager — Server Administrator data manager daemon started by DSM SA Data Engine service.
<code>dsm_sa_eventmgr32d</code>	DSM SA Event Manager — Server Administrator event and logging daemon started by DSM SA Data Engine service.
<code>dsm_sa_snmp32d</code>	DSM SA SNMP daemon — Server Administrator SNMP daemon started by DSM SA Data Engine service.
<code>dsm_om_shrsvc32d</code>	DSM SA Shared Services — Server Administrator core daemon.
For RPMs in the <code>SA-WebServer</code> directory	
<code>dsm_om_connsvc32d</code>	DSM SA Connection Services — Server Administrator Web server daemon.
For systems that support DRAC 4: <code>add-RAC4</code>	

Daemon Name	Name in Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
racsvc	DRAC 4 Administrator daemon.

What kernel modules are loaded when Server Administrator is started?

This is dependent on the type of systems instrumentation. The following table displays the kernel modules loaded when Server Administrator is started.

Table 27. Kernel Modules Loaded When Server Administrator Services are Started

Driver Name	Description
For a system with IPMI	
dell_rbu	BIOS Update Driver
ipmi_devintf	IPMI device driver
ipmi_msghandler	IPMI device driver
ipmi_si	IPMI device driver — For systems running Red Hat Enterprise Linux or SUSE Linux Enterprise Server
For a TVM system	
dccbas	Systems Management Base Driver
dell_rbu	BIOS Update Driver
For an ESM system	
dccbas	Systems Management Base Driver
dell_rbu	BIOS Update Driver
For support of Server Administrator Storage Systems	
mptctl	Device driver for LSI RAID

Linux Installer Packages

This section lists the Linux installer packages.

Table 28. Meta RPMs

RPM	Description	Dependent packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-all	Meta package for installing all Server Administrator features	srvadmin-base, srvadmin-idrac, srvadmin-rac4, srvadmin-rac5, srvadmin-standardAgent, srvadmin-storageservices, srvadmin-webserver	Complete Server Administrator features	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-base	Meta package for installing the Server Agent	srvadmin-cm, srvadmin-omacore, srvadmin-smcommon	Server Instrumentation, SNMP monitoring, and Server Administrator CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-standardAgent	Meta package for installing the Standard Server Agent	srvadmin-cm, srvadmin-ittunnelprovider, srvadmin-smcommon	Enabling remote management using Server Administrator Web Server	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-webserver	Meta package for installing the Server Administrator Web Server feature	srvadmin-smcommon, srvadmin-smweb, srvadmin-tomcat	Server Administrator Web Server for local and remote node management	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-storageservices	Meta package for installing the Server Administrator Storage Services feature	srvadmin-cm, srvadmin-megalib, srvadmin-smcommon, srvadmin-storage, srvadmin-storelib, srvadmin-sysfsutils	Storage Management using Server Administrator GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	Dependent packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-rac4	Meta RPM for RAC4 components	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-rac-components, srvadmin-rac4-populator, srvadmin-racadm4, srvadmin-racdrsc, srvadmin-racsvc	RAC 4 management using Server Administrator GUI/ CLI, RAC4 tools	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-rac5	Meta RPM for RAC5 components	srvadmin-isvc, srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-rac-components, srvadmin-racadm4, srvadmin-racadm5, srvadmin-racdrsc	RAC 5 management using Server Administrator GUI/ CLI, RAC5 tools	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-idrac	Meta RPM for iDRAC components	srvadmin-argtable2, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-idrac-ivmcli, srvadmin-idrac-vmcli, srvadmin-idracadm, srvadmin-isvc, srvadmin-omcommon, srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-rac-components, srvadmin-racadm4, srvadmin-racdrsc	iDRAC management using Server Administrator GUI/ CLI, iDRAC tools	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-server-snmp	Meta package that contains dependency information to automatically pull in the Server Administrator Server SNMP feature	srvadmin-base, srvadmin-deng-snmp, srvadmin-isvc-snmp	Server SNMP feature	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-server-cli	Meta package that contains dependency information to automatically pull in the Server	srvadmin-base, srvadmin-omacore	Server CLI feature	N	N	N	Y

RPM	Description	Dependent packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	Administrator Server CLI feature						
srvadmin-storageservices-snmpp	Meta package that contains dependency information to automatically pull in the Server Administrator Storage SNMP feature	storageservices, srvadmin-storage-snm	Storage SNMP feature	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-storageservices-cli	Meta package that contains dependency information to automatically pull in the Server Administrator Storage CLI feature	storageservices , srvadmin-storage-cli	Storage CLI feature	N	N	N	Y

Table 29. Server Instrumentation and SNMP monitoring

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-omilcore	Core Install package that provides tools for the systems management install packages	pciutils,smbios-utils-bin	Installing and functioning of Server Administrator	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-deng	Data Engine stores and manages objects for systems management	srvadmin-omilcore	Server Instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-hapi	Provides low-level hardware interface for systems management	None	Server Instrumentation	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin- isvc	Provides systems management interface to local and remote systems management	srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-omilcore	Server Instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Y
libsmbios	Provides SMBIOS library to get standard BIOS tables	None	Installation and software updates	Y	Y	Y	Y
smbios-utils- bin	Provides SMBIOS Utility to get system information	None	Installation	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 30. Packages needed for local management that are used by GUI and CLI components

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin- omcommon	Common framework or libraries for GUI/CLI	srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- omacore	Provides plugins that act as interfaces between back end and GUI/CLI. Also provides OM CLI tools.	srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator GUI/CLI and infrastructure for software updates	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- xmlsup	XML support library	None	Server Administrator GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- libxslt	XSLT support library * Applicable	None	Server Administrator GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y


RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	on VMware ESX only						
srvadmin-cm	Change Management inventory collector. Feeds software inventory data to management station applications	srvadmin-omacore	Software inventory and updates	Y	Y	Y	Y
 NOTE:	On a scripted install, srvadmin-cm is installed on 32bit operating systems only. If required on a 64bit operating system, manually install the same.						
srvadmin-oslog	Management interface	srvadmin-omilcore	Replicating Server Administrator Events in OS Log	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-omacs	Server Administrator OMACS	srvadmin-omcommon srvadmin-omilcore	Common services bundled in helper library	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-ominst	Server Administrator Core	None	Server Instrumentation Components	N	N	N	Y

Table 31. Server Administrator Web Server (GUI) for Local and Remote Management

RPM	Description	Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-jre	Provides JAVA Runtime for web server	srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator GUI	Y	Y*	Y	Y
srvadmin-iws	Server Administrator Web server and GUI package	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-omcommon, srvadmin-jre, openwsman-client, libwsman1	Server Administrator GUI	Y	Y*	0***	N
srvadmin-tomcat	Server Administrator Web server	srvadmin-jre, srvadmin-omcommon, srvadmin-omilcore	Server Administrator GUI	N	N	Y	Y
openwsman-client	Openwsman client libraries	None	Server Administrator GUI to manage remote nodes using WSMAN	Y*	Y	Y	Y
libwsman1	Openwsman libraries used by client and server components	None	Openwsman support library	Y**	Y	Y	Y

* — Not applicable for OM 7.0 supplemental pack for Citrix Xen 6.0.

** — Should be installed from the OS media for RHEL6 and SLES11.

*** — Obsolete and replaced with **srvadmin-tomcat**

Table 32. Server Administrator Remote Enablement (Standard Agent)

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-itunnelprovider	The Small Footprint CIM Broker (SFCB)	libcmpiCppl, mpl0, openwsman-server,	Enabling remote management of server	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	provider that enables remote management of the server	sblim-sfcb sblim-sfcc					
libwsman1	Openwsman libraries used by client and server components	None	Openwsman support library	Y	Y	Y	Y
openwsman-server	Openwsman server and service libraries *N/A on VMware ESX	None	Enabling remote management of server	Y*	Y	Y	Y
sblim-sfcb	Small Footprint CIM Broker (sfcb) - CIM server conforming to the CIM Operations over HTTP protocol. *N/A on VMware ESX	None	Enabling remote management of server	Y*	Y	Y	Y
sblim-sfcc	Small Footprint Common Information Model (CIM) Client Library (sfcc) Runtime Libraries *N/A on VmWare ESX	None	Enabling remote management of server	Y*	Y	Y	Y
libcmpl0	Provides helper library to implement Common Manageabilit	None	Enabling remote management of server	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	y Programmin g Interface (CMPI) C++ plugins into SFCB *N/A on VmWare ESX						

* — Should be installed from the OS media for RHEL6 and SLES11.

Table 33. Storage Instrumentation, SNMP Monitoring, GUI and CLI Plugins

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin- realssd*	Meta package for installing management libraries for PCIeSS Devices	None	Peripheral Component Interconnect Express Solid State (PCIeSS) Devices management	N	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- storage	Core interface library for storage management	srvadmin- deng, srvadmin- isvc, srvadmin- megalib, srvadmin- omilcore, srvadmin- smcommon, srvadmin- storelib	Storage instrumentati on, SNMP monitoring and CLI (for storage management)	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- storelib	LSI utility libraries for storage management	srvadmin- storelib- sysfs	Storage instrumentati on	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- storelib- sysfs	Provides library for interfacing with the kernel's sys filesystem. Used by LSI	None	Storage instrumentati on	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	storelib libraries *N/A for VMware ESX						
srvadmin- sysfsutils	Provide utilities for interfacing with sysfs file system. Used by the storage management libraries	None	Storage instrumentati on	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- megalib	LSI utility libraries for storage management of PERC 4 controllers. *N/A for 64- bit OMSA installation, and VMware ESX.	None	Storage instrumentati on of PERC 4 controllers	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- smcommon	Common framework or libraries for GUI/CLI (for storage management)	None	Storage management using Server Administrato r GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin- smweb	GUI plugins for storage management	srvadmin- omcommon, srvadmin- smcommon	Storage management using Server Administrato r GUI	Y	Y**	Y	Y
srvadmin- storage-cli	Storage Management CLI Interface	srvadmin- storage	CLI interface access for Storage Managemen t	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin- storage- snmp	Storage Management CLI Interface	srvadmin- deng-snmp,	Storage related SNMP	N	N	N	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
		srvadmin-storage	queries and SNMP Traps				
srvadmin-deng-snmp	Server Administrator SNMP Framework	srvadmin-deng	Server Administrator SNMP Framework	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-iscv-snmp	Server SNMP module	srvadmin-hapi, srvadmin-iscv	Server and Operating System related SNMP Queries and SNMP Traps	N	N	N	Y

* — Obsolete - merged with srvadmin-storage

** — Not applicable for OM 7.0 supplemental pack for Citrix Xen 6.0.

Table 34. RAC Instrumentation, SNMP Monitoring, GUI and CLI Plugins

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-racsvcs	RAC services to manage DRAC 4	setserial, srvadmin-omilcore	DRAC 4 instrumentation	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-rac-components	RAC data populator for DRAC 4	None	DRAC 4 instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-racadm4	Provides CLI tools for DRAC 4 administration	None	RAC CLI tools for DRAC 4	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-rac5-components	RAC Data populator for DRAC 5	srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-hapi, srvadmin-deng	DRAC 5 instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	N	N	N	Y
srvadmin-racadm5	Provides CLI tools for DRAC 5	srvadmin-hapi, srvadmin-omilcore	RAC CLI tools for DRAC 5	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
	administration						
srvadmin-idrac7	RAC data populator for iDRAC7	srvadmin-argtable2, srvadmin-deng, srvadmin-idrac-vmcli, srvadmin-idracadm7, srvadmin-isvc, srvadmin-omcommon, srvadmin-omilcore, srvadmin-rac-components, srvadmin-racadm4, srvadmin-racdrsc	iDRAC7 instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	N	N	Y	Y
srvadmin-idracadm	Provides CLI tools for iDRAC administration	srvadmin-argtable2, srvadmin-omilcore	RAC CLI tools for iDRAC	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-idracadm7	Provides CLI tools for iDRAC7 administration	srvadmin-argtable2, srvadmin-omilcore	RAC CLI tools for iDRAC7	N	N	Y	Y
srvadmin-racdrsc	RAC CLI and Web Plugin to Server Administrator for RAC 4, 5 and iDRAC	None	RAC management using Server Administrator GUI/CLI	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-rac-components	RAC SNMP components for RAC 4, 5 and iDRAC	None	RAC instrumentation and SNMP monitoring	Y	Y	Y	Y

RPM	Description	OM Dependant packages	Required for	Systems Management Software			
				6.5	7.0	7.1	7.2
srvadmin-rac4-populator-	RAC Data populator for DRAC 4	srvadmin-omilcore	DRAC 4 instrumentation	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-argtable2	Library for parsing GNU style command line argument. Used by RAC 5 and iDRAC packages	None	RAC CLI tools for RAC 5 and iDRAC management	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-idrac-ivmcli	Provides CLI tools that provide virtual media features from the management station to the iDRAC in the remote modular system	None	RAC CLI tools for virtual media feature	Y	Y	Y	Y
srvadmin-idrac-vmcli	Provides CLI tools that provide virtual media features from the management station to the iDRAC in the remote Rack and Tower system	None	RAC CLI tools for virtual media feature	Y	Y	Y	Y