



HPE iLO 7 User Guide

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Abstract

This guide provides information about configuring, updating, and operating supported HPE ProLiant servers using the HPE iLO 7 firmware. This document is intended for system administrators, Hewlett Packard Enterprise representatives, and Hewlett Packard Enterprise Authorized Channel Partners who are involved in configuring and using Hewlett Packard Enterprise servers that include iLO 7.

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Revision history

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
30-842B82CC-012	July 2026	HPE iLO 7 1.23.00 release updates. Updated the following sections: - Updated the image in HPE iLO web interface overview topic. - Added Total Energy Consumption in Power supply summary details topic.
30-842B82CC-011	June 2026 1	HPE iLO 7 1.22.00 release updates. Added the following sections: Administering Root CA certificates Air filter Air filter information Global component integrity Kerberos Zero Sign In authorization Supported keytab encryption types Daily firmware flash limit Updated the following sections: Acoustic mode options HPE Compute Ops Management Host health details iLO control icons Using remote key managers with iLO Ports used by iLO features

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		• Configuring supported browsers for single sign-on • Local user accounts with Kerberos authentication and directory integration • Kerberos settings • Logging in to the iLO web interface • Viewing iLO LLDP settings • Updating iLO or server firmware • Causes of security risk status
30-842B82CC-010	April 2026 1	HPE iLO 7 1.21.00 release updates. Added the following sections: • Configuring GPU power cap settings • Configuring key manager servers for KMIP remote key management method Updated the following sections: • Network details options • Booting to system safe mode • Using remote key managers with iLO • Performance monitoring • Performance tuning settings • Configuring performance alerts • Virtual Media and remote console details • Viewing connected media • Updating iLO or server firmware
30-842B82CC-009	February 2026 1	HPE iLO 7 1.20.00 release updates. Added the following sections: • Self encrypting drives • Managing drive

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		• Recovering default password using iLO web interface (iLO 7 v1.20.00 and later) • Configuring Ubuntu or Debian for use with the iLO virtual serial port • Power distribution board options • Chassis AUX power cycle • Removing storage controller log Updated the following sections: • Password guidelines • Account Service access settings options • iLO Service port options • Server boot order • Disconnecting a local virtual media device • Connecting URL-based media • Disconnecting a URL-based virtual media device • Installing language packs • Access settings options • General information • Thermal configuration options • Viewing key manager details • iLO web interface virtual media and boot options • Power supply summary details • Power graph display options • Viewing server power usage • Agentless Management Service • Key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		• Storage details
30-842B82CC-008a	January 2 2026	Minor edits
30-842B82CC-008	December 1 2025	HPE iLO 7 1.19.00 release updates. Added Automatic certificate enrollment section Updated the following sections: • Account Service access settings options • Configuring the minimum fan speed • Enabling the iLO Dedicated Network Port through the iLO web interface • Host overview details • HPE SSO • iLO encryption settings • HPE Liquid Cooling Module details • Running a firmware verification scan
30-842B82CC-007	November 1 2025	HPE iLO 7 1.18.01 release updates. Added Viewing BIOS details section Updated the following sections: • Access settings options • Application account • Adding key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method • Brownout recovery • Configuring iLO access settings • iLO Virtual Serial Port • Configuring the thermal configuration setting • Connecting URL-based media • Fan summary details

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		• Temperature information • Firmware verification • iLO licensing • Using remote key managers with iLO • Network details options • Using the performance management features • Viewing power information • iLO user account options • Added Configuring Windows for use with the iLO Virtual Serial Port section.
30-842B82CC-006a	September 2 2025	Updated the following sections: • Configuring the Virtual NIC • Features removed in HPE iLO 7
30-842B82CC-006	August 20 1 25	HPE iLO 7 1.17.00 release updates. Updated the following sections: • Administering TLS certificates (Replaced SSL with TLS). • Volumes • Storage controllers • Thermal configuration options • Supported firmware types • Slot details pane • Session list details • SSH cipher, key exchange, and MAC support • TLS cipher and MAC support • Power supplies list • iLO security states • Firmware verification • Certificate signing requests

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		• <u>Binding Datacenter Secure Control Module with Host Processor Module</u> • <u>Authorizing a new SSH key by using the web interface</u> • <u>Prerequisites for 802.1X authentication</u> • <u>System board replacement</u>
30-842B82CC-005	June 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.16.00 release updates: • Added <u>LLDP</u> section. • Minor edits to the following sections: ◦ <u>Impacts to the system after One-button secure erase completes</u> ◦ <u>One-button secure erase FAQ</u> ◦ <u>Access settings options</u> ◦ <u>System IAK certificate</u> ◦ <u>Websites</u>
30-842B82CC-004a	June 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.15.00 release is reserved for FIPS 140-3 and Common Criteria validation. The firmware will be available on HPESC after the validation is complete. For more information on Implementation Under Test List, see https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/cryptographic-module-validation-program/modules-in-process/iut-list. For more details on Common Criteria, see https://www.commoncriteriaportal.org/index.cfm.
30-842B82CC-004	May 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.14.00 release updates: • Added <u>Temperature graph information</u> • Updated <u>configuring time settings</u> section • Updated <u>deprecated features in iLO 7</u> section • Added view log information in the <u>Access settings options</u> section

Part Number	Publication Edition date	Summary of changes
		- Added note for LDAP server settings in the Managing iLO sessions section - Added note for iLO TLS Certificate in the Obtaining a trusted certificate from a CA section
30-842B82CC-003	May 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.13.00 release updates.
30-842B82CC-002	March 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.12.00 release updates.
30-842B82CC-001	March 2025 1	HPE iLO 7 1.11.00 is the initial release of HPE iLO 7 for Gen 12 Platforms.

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HPE iLO

HPE iLO is a remote server management processor embedded on the system boards of supported HPE servers and compute modules. iLO enables the monitoring and controlling of servers from remote locations. iLO management is a powerful tool that provides multiple ways to configure, update, monitor, and repair servers remotely.

Subtopics

[HPE iLO 7](#)

[iLO features](#)

[Features removed in HPE iLO 7](#)

[Accessing iLO](#)

HPE iLO 7

HPE ProLiant Compute Gen12 with HPE iLO 7 provides additional layer of protection with embedded security processor. The embedded security processor is built on top of the HPE iLO Silicon Root of Trust, a robust security foundation embedded within the server hardware, ensuring that every layer of firmware and software loads securely and is verified from the moment the server is powered on. This provides an unbreakable chain of trust, protecting servers against firmware attacks, unauthorized access, and tampering, thereby ensuring the highest level of data integrity and system reliability.

New features in HPE iLO 7

- **Enhanced customer experience** with work-flow oriented design in the iLO 7 web interface:
 - Flexible navigation, faster UI, and improved usability through new **Search** functionality.
 - Quick access to iLO control icons from the **Quick Glance** menu.
 - Left navigation pane streamlined with key functions.
 - New card layout from the dashboard to each functionality with additional details at a glance.
- **Enhanced security processor**—iLO 7 supports enhanced security processor, an independent security system embedded in iLO ASIC.
- iLO firmware uses CNSA 2.0 signing algorithms - Leighton-Micali Signature (LMS). LMS signature schemes comply with NIST SP800-208 standards to verify the authenticity during firmware update and secure start.

- **Liquid Cooling Leakage Detection**—If the liquid cooling modules have leakage, the server will power off and iLO logs an IML for leakage detection.
- **Secure In-band access** through iLO Virtual NIC—The virtual NIC feature enables a secure connection to the iLO directly from the host operating system. The iLO connects to the host system through a USB interface where the iLO is physically connected to host system's USB-Enhanced Host Controller Interface (EHCI). The host OS uses the Network Control Model (NCM) driver to emulate a virtual Ethernet interface. Figure
- **iLO Service Port**—Uses a Type C USB adapter to connect a client to the iLO Service Port to access the server directly. When you have physical access to a server, you can use the Service Port to connect a host system (Windows/MAC/Linux laptops or desktops) using either a standard USB Type A to Type C cable or USB Type C to Type C cable to access iLO web interface, remote console, iLO RESTful API, or CLI. You can also connect a USB key to download the Active Health System Log.

iLO features

iLO includes the following standard and licensed features. To view the license requirements for these features, see the iLO licensing guide.

- **Active Health System Log**—The data collected by the Active Health System is stored in the Active Health System Log. The data is logged securely, isolated from the operating system, and separate from customer data. Host resources are not consumed in the collection and logging of Active Health System data.
- **Agentless Management**—With Agentless Management, the management software (SNMP) operates within the iLO firmware instead of the host OS. This configuration frees memory and processor resources on the host OS for use by server applications. iLO monitors all key internal subsystems, and can send SNMP alerts directly to a central management server, even with no host OS installed.
- **Deployment and provisioning**—Use virtual power and virtual media for tasks such as the automation of deployment and provisioning.
- **Firmware management**—Manage firmware updates by using the iLO firmware features, including the iLO Repository, install sets, and the installation queue.
- **Firmware verification and recovery**—Run scheduled firmware verification scans and configure recovery actions to implement when an issue is detected.
- **iLO backup and restore**—Back up the iLO configuration and then restore it on a system with the same hardware configuration.
- **iLO interface controls**—For enhanced security, enable, or disable selected iLO interfaces and features.

- **iLO RESTful API and RESTful Interface Tool (iLOREST)**—iLO 7 includes the iLO RESTful API, which is Redfish API conformant.
- **Integrated Management Log**—View server events and configure notifications through SNMP alerts, remote syslogs, and email alerts.
- **Integrated remote console**—If you have a network connection to the server, you can access a secure high performance console to manage the server from any location.
- **IPMI**—The iLO firmware provides server management based on the IPMI version 2.0 specification.
- **Learn more links**—Troubleshooting information for supported events is available on the **Integrated Management Log** page.
- **One-button secure erase**—Securely decommission a server or prepare it for another use.
- **Power consumption and power settings**—Monitor the server power consumption, configure server power settings, and configure power capping on supported servers.
- **Power management**—Securely and remotely control the power state of the managed server.
- **Secure recovery**—Validates the iLO firmware when power is applied. If the firmware is invalid, the iLO firmware is flashed automatically (iLO Standard license).

Validates the system ROM during server startup. If valid system ROM is not detected, the server is prevented from booting. Recovery option includes initiating a firmware verification scan and recovery action. The iLO Advanced license is required for scheduled firmware verification scans and automated recovery.

- **Security log**—View a record of the security events recorded by the iLO firmware.
- **Security dashboard**—View the status of important security features and evaluate your configuration for potential risks. When a risk is detected, you can view details and advice for how to improve system security.
- **Security states**—Configure a security state that fits your environment. iLO supports the Secure Standard mode (default) and higher security states such as FIPS and CNSA.
- **Server health monitoring**—iLO monitors temperatures in the server and sends corrective signals to the fans to maintain proper server cooling. It also monitors installed firmware and software versions and the status of other monitored subsystems and devices.
- **System diagnostics**—Diagnose a system by booting to safe mode or Intelligent Diagnostics mode. You can restore the default manufacturing settings or the default system settings.
- **Two-factor authentication**—Two-factor authentication is supported with Kerberos and CAC smart card authentication. You can also set up Two Factor Authentication for Microsoft Active Directory login users.

- **User access**—Use local or directory-based user accounts to log in to iLO. You can use CAC smart card authentication with local or directory-based accounts.
- **Virtual media**—Remotely mount high performance Virtual Media devices to the server.
- **Workload advisor**—View selected server workload characteristics. You can view and configure recommended performance tuning settings based on the monitored data.
- **Workload matching**—Enables the use of preconfigured workload profiles to fine-tune server resources.

Features removed in HPE iLO 7

- Always On Intelligent provisioning from iLO 7 GUI
- HPE iLO Federation
- HPE SIM
- HPE Insight Remote Support
- HPE iLO Production Security State
- Serial interface configuration of BitRate: 115200 using /redfish/v1/Managers/1/SerialInterfaces/1
- Changing the std port# 22 of SSH through HPE iLO
- WINS configuration
- CHIF communication from Host OS to BMC
- .NET integrated remote console (.NET IRC)
- SMASH-CLP
- iLO Scripting and Command Line Toolkit (RIBCL)
- Standalone remote console (HPLOCONS)
- HPE Online Configuration Utility (HPONCFG)
- HPE Lights-Out Configuration Utility (HPQLOCFG)
- HPE Directory Migration Utility (HPLOMIG)

Accessing iLO

You can access iLO through iLO web interface, ROM-based configuration utility, iLO RESTful API, or RESTful Interface Tool.

Subtopics

HPE iLO web interface

ROM-based configuration utility

iLO RESTful API

RESTful Interface Tool

HPE iLO web interface

You can use the HPE iLO web interface to access iLO through a supported browser to monitor and configure managed servers. The interface is organized with a navigation tree. To use the web interface, click an item in the navigation tree, and then click the name of the tab you want to view.

For more details, watch the [**demo video**](#).

ROM-based configuration utility

You can use the iLO 7 Configuration Utility in the UEFI System Utilities to configure network parameters, global settings, and user accounts.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility is designed for the initial iLO setup, and is not intended for continued iLO administration. You can start the utility when the server is booted, and you can run it remotely with the Remote Console.

You can configure iLO to require users to log in when they access the iLO 7 Configuration Utility, or you can disable the utility for all users. These settings can be configured on the **Access** page. Disabling the iLO 7 Configuration Utility prevents reconfiguration from the host unless the system maintenance switch is set to disable iLO security.

To access the iLO 7 Configuration Utility, press **F9** during POST to start the UEFI System Utilities. Click **System Configuration**, and then click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**.

iLO RESTful API

iLO includes the iLO RESTful API, which is Redfish API conformant. The iLO RESTful API is a management interface that server management tools can use to perform configuration, inventory, and monitoring tasks by sending basic HTTPS operations (GET, PUT, POST, DELETE, and PATCH) to the iLO web server.

To learn more about the iLO RESTful API, see the Hewlett Packard Enterprise website (<https://servermanagementportal.ext.hpe.com/docs/redfishclients/ilorest-userguide>).

For specific information about automating tasks using the iLO RESTful API, see libraries and sample code at <https://www.hpe.com/info/redfish>.

RESTful Interface Tool

The RESTful Interface Tool (iLOREST) is a scripting tool that allows you to automate HPE server management tasks. It provides a set of simplified commands that take advantage of the iLO RESTful API. You can install the tool on your computer for remote use or install it locally on a server with a Windows or Linux Operating System. The RESTful Interface Tool offers an interactive mode, a scriptable mode, and a file-based mode.

For more information, see the following website: <https://servermanagementportal.ext.hpe.com/docs/redfishclients/ilorest-userguide>.

Setting up iLO

Subtopics

[**Preparing to set up iLO**](#)

[**Initial setup steps**](#)

[**Connecting iLO to the network**](#)

[**iLO setup with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility**](#)

[**iLO setup with the web interface**](#)

[**Logging in to iLO for the first time**](#)

[**iLO default DNS name and user account**](#)

Preparing to set up iLO

About this task

Before setting up an iLO management processor, you must decide how to handle networking and security. The following questions can help you set up iLO:

Procedure

1. How will iLO connect to the network?
2. Will NIC Teaming be used with the Shared Network Port configuration?
3. How will iLO acquire an IP address?
4. What access security is required, and what user accounts and privileges are needed?
5. What tools will you use to configure iLO?

Subtopics

iLO network connection options

NIC teaming with Shared Network Port configurations

iLO IP address acquisition

iLO access security

iLO configuration tools

Other iLO configuration tools

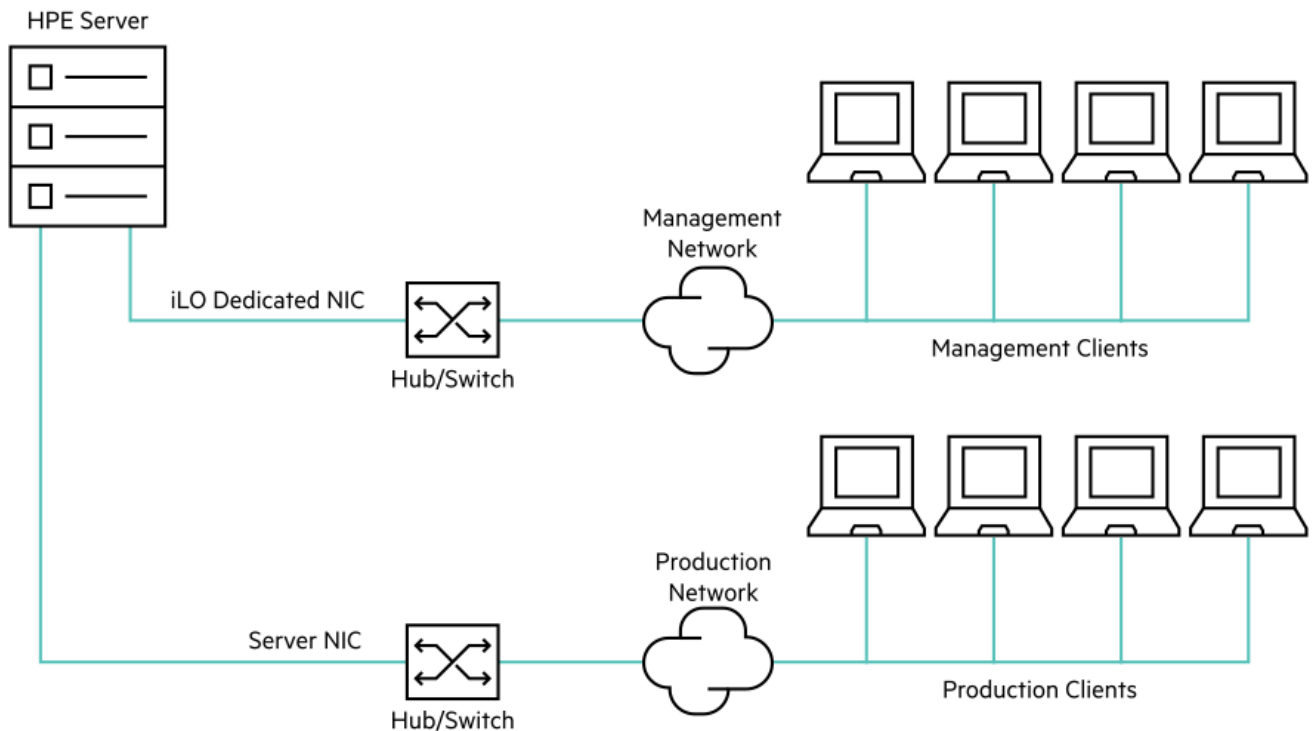
iLO network connection options

You can connect iLO to the network through a dedicated management network or a shared connection on the production network.

Dedicated management network

In this configuration, the iLO port is on a separate network. A separate network improves performance and security because you can physically control which workstations are connected to the network. A separate network also provides redundant access to the server when a hardware failure occurs on the production network. In this configuration, iLO cannot be accessed directly from the production network. The Dedicated management network is the preferred iLO network configuration.

Figure 1. Dedicated management network



Production network

In this configuration, both the NIC and the iLO port are connected to the production network. In iLO, this type of connection is called as the Shared Network Port configuration. Certain Hewlett Packard Enterprise embedded NICs and add-on cards provide this capability. This connection enables access to iLO from anywhere on the network. Using a Shared Network Port configuration reduces the amount of networking hardware and infrastructure required to support iLO.

There are some drawbacks to using this configuration.

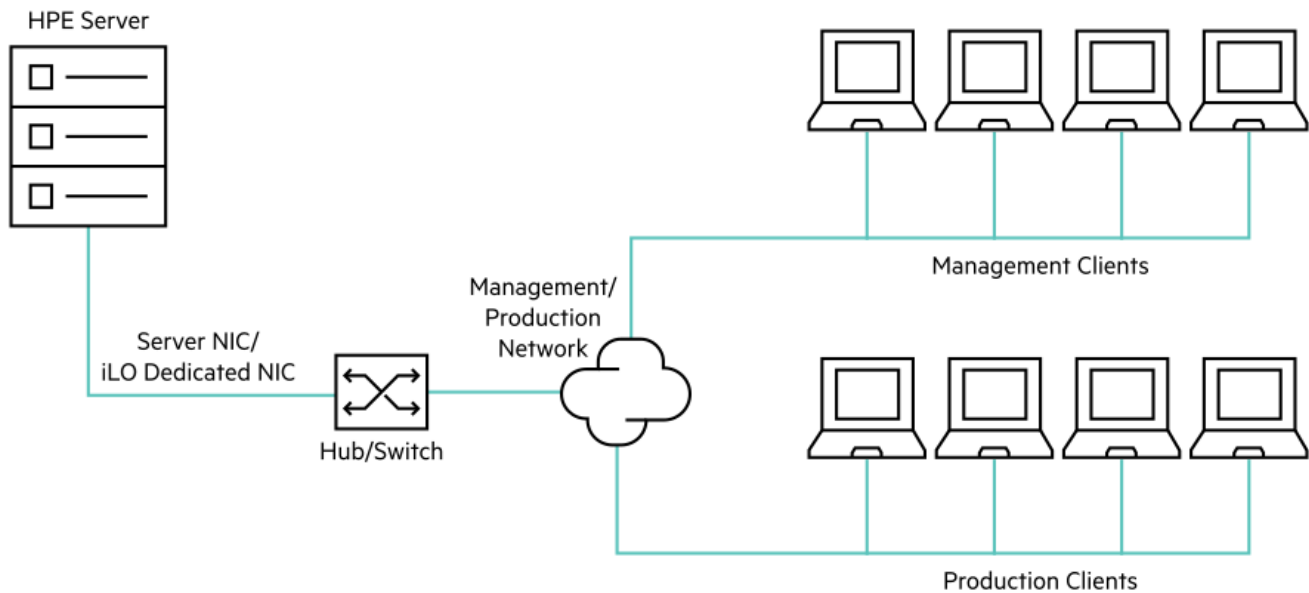
- With a shared network connection, traffic can hinder iLO performance.
- During server startup, and when the operating system NIC drivers are loading and unloading, there are brief periods of time (2–8 seconds) when you cannot access iLO from the network. After these short periods, iLO communication is restored and iLO will respond to network traffic.

When this situation occurs, the Remote Console and connected iLO Virtual Media devices might be disconnected.

- Network controller firmware updates or resets can also cause iLO to be unreachable over the network for a brief period of time.
- The iLO Shared Network Port connection cannot operate at a speed greater than 100 Mbps. Network-intensive tasks such as data transfer through iLO virtual media might be slower than the same tasks performed in a configuration that uses the iLO Dedicated Network Port.

- iLO reset is required after changing the NIC port state (including NIC teaming) to reflect the changes in the iLO web interface.

Figure 2. Shared network connection



iLO network enablement module

Some servers require an optional iLO network enablement module to add support for remote management through a dedicated management network (default) or a shared network connection. If an iLO network enablement module is not installed, iLO access is supported only through host-based (in-band) access methods. Some examples of the supported host-based access methods include the iLO RESTful API, UEFI System Utilities, iLO Service Port (if available), and the Virtual NIC.

To review the network connections your server supports, see the server user guide.

NIC teaming with Shared Network Port configurations

NIC teaming is a feature you can use to improve server NIC performance and reliability.

Subtopics

NIC teaming constraints

Hewlett Packard Enterprise NIC teaming modes

NIC teaming constraints

When you select a teaming mode to use when iLO is configured to use the Shared Network Port:

- iLO network communications will be blocked in the following conditions:
 - The selected NIC teaming mode causes the switch that iLO is connected with to ignore traffic from the server NIC/port that iLO is configured to share.
 - The selected NIC teaming mode sends all traffic destined for iLO to a NIC/port other than the one that iLO is configured to share.
- Because iLO and the server transmit and receive on the same switch port, the selected NIC teaming mode must allow the switch to tolerate traffic with two different MAC addresses on the same switch port. Some implementations of LACP (802.3ad) will not tolerate multiple MAC addresses on the same link.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise NIC teaming modes

If your server is configured to use Hewlett Packard Enterprise NIC teaming, observe the following guidelines.

Network Fault Tolerance

The server transmits and receives on only one NIC (the primary adapter). The other NICs (secondary adapters) that are part of the team do not transmit server traffic and they ignore received traffic. This mode allows the iLO Shared Network Port to function correctly.

Select the NIC/port iLO uses as the **Preferred Primary Adapter**.

Transmit Load Balancing

The server transmits on multiple adapters but receives only on the primary adapter. This mode allows the iLO Shared Network Port to function correctly.

Select the NIC/port iLO uses as the **Preferred Primary Adapter**.

Switch Assisted Load Balancing

This mode type refers to the following:

- HPE ProCurve Port Trunking
- Cisco Fast EtherChannel/Gigabit EtherChannel (Static Mode Only, no PAgP)
- IEEE 802.3ad Link Aggregation (Static Mode only, no LACP)
- Bay Network Multi-Link Trunking
- Extreme Network Load Sharing

In this mode, there is no concept of primary and secondary adapters. All adapters are considered equal for the purposes of sending and receiving data. This mode is the most problematic for iLO Shared Network Port configurations because traffic destined for iLO can be received on only one of the server NIC/ports. To determine the constraints that your switch vendor places on their implementation of switch assisted load balancing, see the switch vendor documentation.

For information about selecting a NIC teaming mode when your server uses another implementation of NIC teaming, see [NIC teaming constraints](#) and the vendor documentation.

iLO IP address acquisition

To enable iLO access after it is connected to the network, the iLO management processor must acquire an IP address and subnet mask. You can use a dynamic address or a static address.

Dynamic IP address

A dynamic IP address is set by default. iLO obtains the IP address and subnet mask from DNS or DHCP servers. This method is the simplest.

If you use DHCP:

- The iLO management port must be connected to a network that is connected to a DHCP server, and iLO must be on the network before power is applied. DHCP sends a request soon after power is applied. If the DHCP request is not answered when iLO first boots, it will reissue the request.
- The DHCP server must be configured to provide DNS name resolution.

Static IP address

If DNS or DHCP servers are not available on the network, a static IP address is used. A static IP address can be configured by using the iLO 7 Configuration Utility.

If you plan to use a static IP address, you must have the IP address before starting the iLO setup process.

iLO access security

You can use the following methods to manage access to iLO:

Local accounts

Up to 12 user accounts can be stored in iLO. This configuration is ideal for small environments such as labs and small-sized or medium-sized businesses.

Login security with local accounts is managed through the iLO Access Settings and user privileges.

Directory services

To support more than 12 users, configure iLO to use a directory service to authenticate and authorize access. This configuration enables an unlimited number of users and easily scales to the number of iLO devices in an enterprise.

If you plan to use directory services, consider enabling at least one local administrator account for alternative access.

A directory provides a central point of administration for iLO devices and users, and the directory can enforce a strong password policy.

iLO configuration tools

iLO supports various interfaces for configuration and operation. The primary interfaces discussed in this guide include the following:

iLO web interface

Use the iLO web interface when you can connect to iLO on the network by using a web browser. You can also use this method to reconfigure an iLO management processor.

ROM-based setup

Use the iLO 7 Configuration Utility when the system environment does not use DHCP or DNS.

Other iLO configuration tools

iLO configuration options discussed in other guides include the following:

iLO RESTful API

A management interface that server management tools can use to perform configuration, inventory, and monitoring of a supported server through iLO. For more information, see the following website:

<https://www.hpe.com/info/redfish>.

HPE OneView

A management tool that interacts with the iLO management processor to configure, monitor, and manage ProLiant servers or Synergy compute modules. For more information, see the [**HPE OneView**](#) user guide.

Initial setup steps

About this task

The iLO default settings enable you to use most features without additional configuration. However, the configuration flexibility of iLO enables customization for multiple enterprise environments. This chapter discusses the initial iLO setup steps.

Procedure

1. Review the [General security guidelines](#) for setting up and using iLO.
2. [Connect iLO to the network](#).
3. If you are not using dynamic IP addressing, use the ROM-based setup utilities to [configure a static IP address](#).
4. If you will use the local accounts feature, use the ROM-based setup utilities to [Adding user accounts \(iLO 7 Configuration Utility\)](#).
5. (Optional) [Install an iLO license](#).

iLO (Standard) is preconfigured on Hewlett Packard Enterprise servers without an additional cost or license. Features that enhance productivity are licensed. For more information, see the iLO licensing guide at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Connecting iLO to the network

About this task

Connect iLO to the network through a production network or a dedicated management network.

iLO uses standard Ethernet cabling, which includes CAT 5 UTP with RJ-45 connectors. Straight-through cabling is necessary for a hardware link to a standard Ethernet hub or switch.

For more information about setting up your hardware, see the server user guide.

iLO setup with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the iLO 7 Configuration Utility to set up iLO for the first time and to configure iLO network parameters for environments that do not use DHCP or DNS.

Subtopics

Configuring a static IP address (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

Managing local user accounts with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Configuring a static IP address (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

About this task

This step is required only if you want to use a static IP address. When you use dynamic IP addressing, the DHCP server automatically assigns an IP address for iLO.

To simplify installation, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using DNS or DHCP with iLO.

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The UEFI System Utilities start.

4. Click **System Configuration**.
5. Click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**.

6. Disable DHCP:
 - a. Click **Network Options**.
 - b. Select **OFF** in the **DHCP Enable** menu.

The **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, and **Gateway IP Address** boxes become editable. When DHCP Enable is set to **ON**, you cannot edit these values.

7. Enter values in the **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, and **Gateway IP Address** boxes.
8. To save the changes and exit, press **F12**.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility prompts you to confirm that you want to save the pending configuration changes.

9. To save and exit, click **Yes - Save Changes**.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility notifies you that iLO must be reset in order for the changes to take effect.

.0. Click **OK**.

iLO resets, and the iLO session is automatically ended. You can reconnect in approximately 30 seconds.

.1. Resume the normal boot process:

a. Start the iLO remote console.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility is still open from the previous session.

b. Press **ESC** several times to navigate to the **System Configuration** page.

c. To exit the System Utilities and resume the normal boot process, click **Exit and resume system boot**.

Managing local user accounts with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Subtopics

[**Adding user accounts \(iLO 7 Configuration Utility\)**](#)

[**Editing user accounts \(iLO 7 Configuration Utility\)**](#)

[**Removing user accounts \(iLO 7 Configuration Utility\)**](#)

Adding user accounts (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The UEFI System Utilities start.

4. Click **System Configuration**, click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**, click **User Management**, and then click **Add User**.
5. Select the privileges for the new user.

To assign a privilege, select **YES** in the menu next to the privilege name. To remove a privilege, select **NO**.

The **Login** privilege is assigned to every user by default, so it is not listed in the iLO 7 Configuration Utility.

You cannot assign the **Recovery Set** privilege through the iLO 7 Configuration Utility, so it is not available in the list.

6. Enter the user name and login name in the **New User Name** and **Login Name** boxes.

7. Enter the password.

a. Move the cursor to the **Password** box, and then press **Enter**.

The **Enter your new password** box opens.

b. Type the password, and then press **Enter**.

The **Confirm your new password** box opens.

c. Type the password again to confirm, and then press **Enter**.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility confirms the new account creation.

8. To close the confirmation dialog box, click **OK**.

9. Create as many user accounts as needed, and then press **F12** to save the changes and exit the system utilities.

10. When prompted to confirm the changes, click **Yes - Save Changes** to exit the utility and resume the boot process.

Editing user accounts (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

About this task



NOTE

When the system is in Power On Self-Test (POST) state, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends NOT to perform a configuration change on iLO that would result in a reset of iLO. Making such a configuration change during POST may lead iLO to reset the factory defaults settings.

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The UEFI System Utilities start.

4. Click **System Configuration**, click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**, click **User Management**, and then click **Edit/Remove User**.

5. In the **Action** menu for the user you want to edit or remove, select **Edit**.

The account properties are displayed.

6. Update the **Login Name**.

7. Update the **Password**.

- a. Move the cursor to the **Password** box, and then press **Enter**.

The **Enter your new password** box opens.

- b. Type the password, and then press **Enter**.

The **Confirm your new password** box opens.

- c. Type the password again to confirm, and then press **Enter**.

8. Modify the user account privileges.

To assign a privilege, select **YES** in the menu next to the privilege name. To remove a privilege, select **NO**.

The **Login** privilege is assigned to every user by default, so it is not available in the iLO 7 Configuration Utility.

You cannot assign the **Recovery Set** privilege through the iLO 7 Configuration Utility, so it is not available in the list.

9. Update as many user accounts as needed, and then press **F12** to save the changes and exit the system utilities.
10. When prompted to confirm the changes, click **Yes - Save Changes** to exit the utility and resume the boot process.

Removing user accounts (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The System Utilities start.

4. Click **System Configuration**, click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**, click **User Management**, and then click **Edit/Remove User**.
5. In the **Action** menu for the user you want to remove, select **Delete**.

The user name is marked to be deleted when you save the changes on this page.

6. If needed, mark other user accounts to delete, and then press **F12** to save the changes and exit the system utilities.
7. When prompted to confirm the changes, click **Yes - Save Changes** to exit the utility and resume the boot process.

iLO setup with the web interface

If you can connect to iLO on the network by using a web browser, you can use the iLO web interface to configure iLO. You can also use this method to reconfigure an iLO management processor.

Access iLO from a remote network client by using a supported browser and providing the default DNS name, user name, and password.

Logging in to iLO for the first time

Procedure

1. Enter `https://<iLO hostname or IP address>` .

HTTPS (HTTP exchanged over an TLS encrypted session) is required for accessing the iLO web interface.

2. Enter the default user credentials, and then click **Log In**.



TIP

After you log in to iLO for the first time, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends changing the password for the default user account.

iLO default DNS name and user account

The iLO firmware is configured with a default user name, password, and DNS name. The default information is on the serial label pull tab attached to the server that contains the iLO management processor. Use these values to access iLO remotely from a network client by using a web browser.

- **User name**—Administrator
- **DNS name**—ILOXXXXXXXXXXXX, where the **X** characters represent the server serial number.



IMPORTANT

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends changing the default password after you log in to iLO for the first time.

If you reset iLO to the factory default settings, use the default iLO user credentials (on the serial label pull tab) to log in after the reset.

Using the iLO web interface

Subtopics

[Supported browsers](#)

[Browser requirements](#)

[Logging in to the iLO web interface](#)

[Recover default administrator password](#)

[Shared browser instances and iLO](#)

[HPE iLO web interface overview](#)

[iLO control icons](#)

[iLO navigation pane remote console thumbnail](#)

[Starting a remote management tool from the login page](#)

[Changing the language from the login page](#)

Supported browsers

HPE iLO 7 supports the latest versions of the following browsers:

Preferred browsers

- Google Chrome mobile and desktop versions

- Mozilla Firefox
- Microsoft Edge

Chrome, Firefox, and Edge provide the best performance with HPE iLO 7.

Browser requirements

- **JavaScript**—iLO uses client-side JavaScript extensively.
- **Cookies**—Cookies must be enabled for certain features to function correctly.
- **Pop-up windows**—Pop-up windows must be enabled for certain features to function correctly. Verify that pop-up blockers are disabled.
- **TLS**—To access iLO through a web browser, you must enable TLS 1.2 or TLS 1.3 in the browser.

Logging in to the iLO web interface

Procedure

1. Enter **https://<iLO host name or IP address>**.

When you access the iLO web interface, you must use HTTPS (HTTP exchanged over a TLS encrypted session).

The iLO login page opens.

- If a login security banner is configured, the banner text is displayed in the **NOTICE** section. Click **I acknowledge and agree to the terms** to proceed with **Log In**.
 - If the **Health LED** status is **Degraded** or **Critical**, the Health LED icon is displayed next to the iLO host name.
 - If the iLO health status is **Degraded**, and the **Anonymous Data** access option is enabled, iLO displays the health status and a description of the issue on the login page. Self-test failures that could compromise security are not displayed in the description.
2. Enter a directory or local account login name and password, and then click **Log In**.

If iLO is configured for Kerberos network authentication, the **Zero Sign In** button appears below the **Log In** button. You can use the **Zero Sign In** button to log in without entering a user name and password.

For more information about Zero Sign In authorization, see [Kerberos Zero Sign In authorization](#) section.

If iLO is configured for CAC Smartcard Authentication, the **Log in with Smartcard** button appears below the **Log In** button. You can connect a smart card, and then click the **Log in with Smartcard** button. Do not enter a login name and password when you use CAC Smartcard Authentication.

3. For Microsoft Active Directory users, on successful validation of user credentials, if **Two Factor Authentication** is enabled, an OTP login screen appears. Enter the **OTP** received to the email address configured on the LDAP server.

Recover default administrator password

In Gen12 systems, the **Recover Password** feature provides a secure way to access iLO when the default administrator password is lost.



WARNING

The **Recover Password** option results in factory defaults settings. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using this option only when the administrator user is not able to login to iLO due to forgotten or lost password.

Subtopics

[Recovering default password using iLO web interface \(iLO 7 v1.20.00 and later\)](#)

[Recovering default password using iLO web interface \(iLO 7 v 1.19.00 and earlier\)](#)

Recovering default password using iLO web interface (iLO 7 v1.20.00 and later)

Prerequisites

- iLO Security Override Switch (System maintenance switch position 1) is enabled.
- iLO **Service Port** and **USB Ethernet Adapters** options are enabled on the iLO **Service Port** page.
- iLO is connected through the service port. For more information, see Configuring a client to connect through the iLO Service Port section in the [iLO User Guide](#).

About this task

Use the **Recovery Password** option to reset the default administrator password if it is lost or when a password reset is required.

Procedure

1. Connect to iLO through iLO service port using the IPv4 address: 169.254.1.2.
2. Click **Recover Password** on the iLO login screen.

The **Recover Password** window appears.

3. Click **Create Nonce**.

iLO generates a Nonce.

The **Expiry Date** is 7 days from the date the Nonce is generated.

Create Nonce button is enabled only when Nonce is not generated or expired.

4. (Optional) Click **Regenerate** to generate a new Nonce. The **Regenerate** option is enabled only two days before the **Expiry Date**.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends regenerating the Nonce if the Signed Nonce is not available and less than two days remain for the **Expiry Date**.

5. Click  to copy the **Nonce**.
6. Send an email with the copied **Nonce** to [**HPE Support**](#) to receive a **Signed Nonce**.
7. After receiving the **Signed Nonce** from [**HPE Support**](#), click **Recover Password** on the iLO login screen.

Signed Nonce cannot be used multiple times. A login delay occurs after multiple failed attempts.

8. Enter the **Signed Nonce**.
9. Enter the **New Password**.

The password must be 8-15 characters. If **Password Complexity** is enabled, then the password must have 1 uppercase, 1 lowercase, and 1 digit.

- .0. Click **Submit**.

On successful validation, iLO resets and the new password is set. After the reset, log in to iLO with the default user name (Administrator) and the new password.

- .1. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
- .2. Click  to close the **Recover Password** window.

Recovering default password using iLO web interface (iLO 7 v 1.19.00 and earlier)

Prerequisites

- iLO Security Override Switch (System maintenance switch position 1) is enabled.

Procedure

1. Click **Recover Password** on the iLO login screen.

Recover Password window appears.

2. Enter the **Signed NodeID**.

Signed NodeID cannot be used multiple times. A login delay occurs after multiple failed attempts.

For more information on generating the **Signed NodeID**, see [iLO Troubleshooting Guide](#).

3. Enter the **New Password**.

The password must be 8-15 characters. If **Password Complexity** is enabled, then the password must have 1 uppercase, 1 lowercase, and 1 digit.

On successful validation, iLO resets and the new password is set. After the reset, log in to iLO with the default user name (Administrator) and the new password.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click  to close the **Recover Password** window.

Shared browser instances and iLO

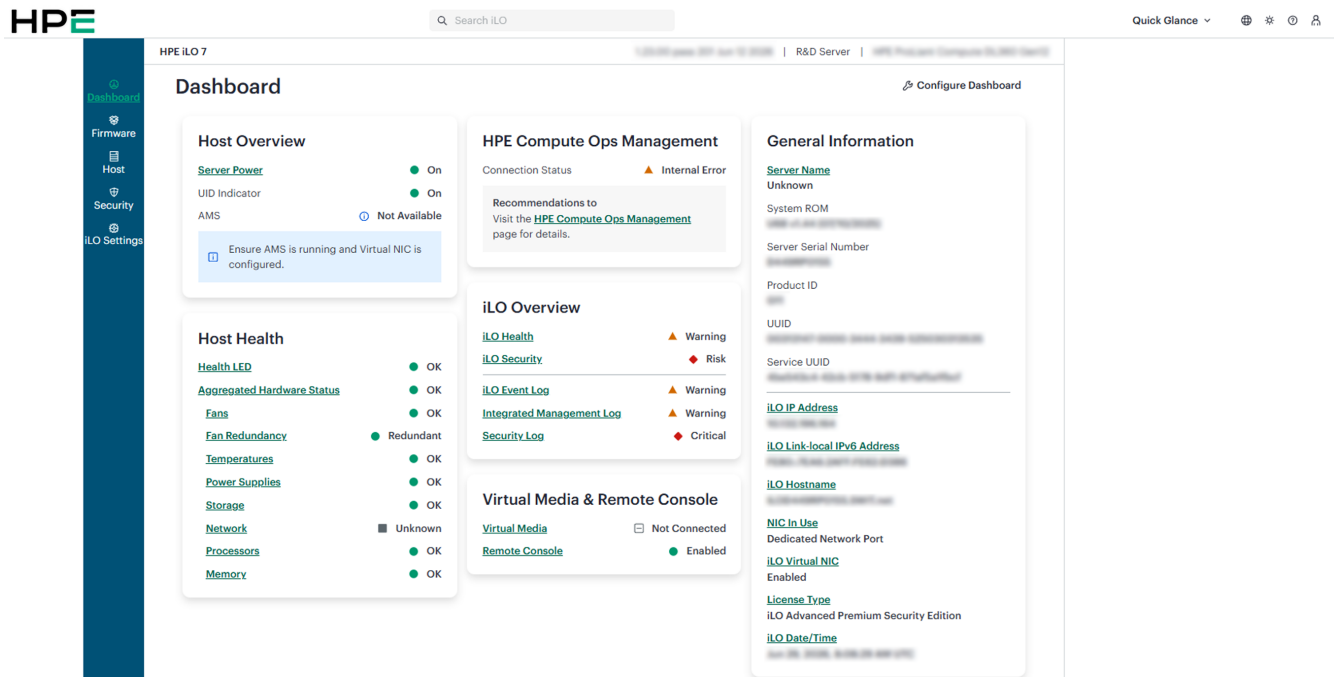
When you browse to iLO and log in, one session cookie is shared with all open browser windows that share the iLO URL in the browser address bar. As a consequence, all open browser windows share one user session. Logging out in one window ends the user session in all the open windows. Logging in as a different user in a new window replaces the session in the other windows.

iLO does not support multiple users logged in from two different browser windows in the same browser on the same client. When the iLO web interface opens another browser window or tab (for example, a help file), this window shares the connection to iLO and the session.

When you are logged into the iLO web interface, and you open a new browser window manually, a duplicate instance of the original browser window opens. If the domain name in the address bar matches the original browser session, the new instance shares a session cookie with the original browser window.

HPE iLO web interface overview

HPE iLO web interface groups similar tasks for easy navigation and workflow. The interface is organized with a navigation tree. To use the web interface, click an item in the navigation tree, and then click the name of the tab you want to view.



The following options are available in the navigation tree only if your server type or configuration supports them:

- When a remote management tool is used with iLO, the **<Remote Management Tool Name>** option is included.

iLO control icons

When you log in to the iLO web interface, the iLO controls are available from all the pages. You can view or navigate to the respective feature settings from the **Quick Glance** menu.

Server Name

The server name defined by the host OS.

iLO Hostname

The fully qualified network name assigned to the iLO subsystem. By default, the hostname is iLO, followed by the system serial number and the current domain name. This value is used for the network name and must be unique.

iLO Date/Time

The internal clock of the iLO subsystem.

Power icon

Use the **Power** icon to access the virtual power button features. The color of this icon varies based on the current power status.

UID icon

Use the **UID** icon to turn the UID LED on and off. The color of this icon varies based on the current UID LED status. This feature is available on supported servers only.

Health LED icon

Indicates the system LED status. The color of this icon varies based on the current system LED status. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

iLO Health icon

Use **Health LED** icon to view the iLO health status. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

Security icon

The **Security** icon shows the iLO security status, which is based on the combined results from the **Security** page. The possible values are **OK**, **Ignore Risk**, and **At Risk**

Help

Use the **Help** icon to view online help for the current iLO web interface page.

Language

Use **Language** icon to select a language for the current iLO web interface session.

Use the **Settings** option to view or modify the language settings.

This icon is available only if one or more language packs are installed.

User icon

The **User** icon supports the following actions:

- Use the **Logout** option to log out of the current iLO web interface session.
- Use the **Preferences** option to set user preferences for **Time Zone**, **Power Units**, and **Temperature Units**, and **Save iLO session key on the browser to reduce frequent login**.

Day or Night toggle switch

Use the **Day or Night** toggle switch to switch between light mode and dark mode in the iLO web interface.

iLO navigation pane remote console thumbnail

The navigation pane shows a thumbnail of the remote console.

- To start a remote console, click the thumbnail.

- When you run the HTML5 IRC in docked mode, the static remote console thumbnail changes to display the active remote console session.

For more details, see [remote console](#) section.

Starting a remote management tool from the login page

Prerequisites

iLO is under the control of a remote management tool.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the iLO login page.

When iLO is under the control of a remote management tool, the iLO web interface displays a message similar to the following:

```
This system is being managed by <remote management tool name>. Changes  
made  
locally in iLO will be out of sync with the centralized settings.
```

The name of the remote management tool is a link.

2. Click the remote management tool link.

Changing the language from the login page

Prerequisites

A language pack is installed.

About this task

If a language pack is installed, use the language menu on the login screen to select the language for the iLO session.

Procedure

1. Navigate to the iLO **Login** page.
2. Select a language from the language menu.

Viewing iLO information and logs

Subtopics

[Host overview details](#)

[Host health details](#)

[iLO overview details](#)

[Virtual Media and remote console details](#)

[General information](#)

[Using the security dashboard](#)

[Viewing host information](#)

[Managing iLO sessions](#)

[iLO Event Log](#)

[Integrated Management Log](#)

[Security log](#)

[Active Health System](#)

Host overview details

Server Power

The server power state (**ON** or **OFF**).

To access the virtual power button features, click the **Server Power** icon.

To navigate to the **Power Controls** page, click the **Server Power** link.

UID Indicator

The state of the UID LED. The UID LED helps you identify and locate a server, especially in high-density rack environments. The possible states are **UID ON**, **UID OFF**, and **UID BLINK**. This feature is available on supported servers only.

If the iLO Service Port is in use, the **UID BLINK** status includes the Service Port status. The possible values are **UID BLINK (Service Port Busy)**, **UID BLINK (Service Port Error)**, and **UID BLINK (Service Port Finished)**.

To turn the UID LED on or off, click the UID control at the **Quick Glance** option on top of the iLO web interface.

When the UID LED is flashing, the state cannot be changed. An error occurs if you try to change the UID LED state. Once the UID LED stops flashing, the UID LED reverts to the previous state (UID ON or UID OFF), and the requested new state is not applied.

When the UID is flashing, and then it stops flashing, the status reverts to the previous value (**UID ON** or **UID OFF**). If a new state is selected when the UID LED is flashing, that state takes effect when the UID LED stops flashing.



CAUTION

The UID LED flashes automatically to indicate that a critical operation is underway on the host, such as remote console access or a firmware update. Do not remove power from a server when the UID LED is flashing.

AMS

Agentless Management feature runs on the iLO hardware, independent of the OS and processor. With Agentless Management, health monitoring and alerting is built into the system and begins working the moment a power cord is connected to the server.

To collect information from devices and components that cannot communicate directly with iLO, install the Agentless Management Service (AMS). This section shows the status of AMS.

More information is not available for the AMS.

The possible values are **OK** or **Not Available**.

If the value is **Not Available**, verify the following:

- AMS is installed and running

For more information about installing AMS, see [Installing AMS](#).

- VNIC is enabled and operational

For more information about configuring VNIC, see [Configuring VNIC](#) section in the iLO User Guide.

Host health details

Health LED

The system LED status. It is the operational status of the server. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**. You can also view the LED status from **Quick Glance** menu.

To navigate to the **Integrated Management Logs** page, click **Health LED** link.

Aggregated Hardware Status

The aggregate operation status of the hardware. The possible status is **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

To navigate to the **Hardware** page, click **Aggregated Hardware Status** link.

Fans

The health status of the server fans. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

To navigate to the **Thermal and Cooling** page, click **Fans** link.

Fan redundancy

The redundancy factor for server fans. The possible values are **Redundant**, **Non Redundant**, **Failed Redundant**, and **Unknown**.

To navigate to the **Thermal and Cooling** page, click **Fans** link.

Temperatures

The health status of server temperature sensors. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

To navigate to the **Thermal and Cooling** page, click **Fans** link.

Power Supplies

The power supplies status. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

To navigate to the **Power** page, click **Power Supplies** link.

Power Supplies Redundancy

The redundancy factor for power supply. The possible values are **Redundant**, **Non Redundant**, **Failed Redundant**, and **Unknown**

To navigate to the **Power** page, click **Power Supplies Redundancy** link.

Storage

The storage health status. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**.

To navigate to the **Storage** page, click **Storage** link.

Network

The network status of the server. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**.

To navigate to the **Network** page, click **Network** link.

Processors

The processor status of the server. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**

To navigate to the **Processors** page, click **Processors** link.

Memory

The memory status of the server. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**.

To navigate to the **Memory** page, click **Memory** link.

Air Filter

The air filter status of the server. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**. This feature is available on supported servers only.

To navigate to the **Air Filter** page, click **Air Filter** link.

iLO overview details

iLO Health

The iLO health status, which is based on the combined results of the iLO diagnostic self-tests. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**.

To navigate to the **Troubleshoot** page, click the **iLO Health** link.

iLO Security

The iLO security status, which is based on the combined results from the **Security Dashboard** page. The possible values are **OK**, **Ignore Risk**, and **At Risk**.

To navigate to the **Security Parameters** page, click **iLO Security** link.

Remote Support

The remote support registration status for the supported servers.

To navigate to the **Remote Support** page, click **Remote Support** link.

iLO Event Log

Shows the record of significant events recorded by the iLO firmware.

To navigate to the **iLO Event Log** page, click **iLO Event Log** link.

Integrated Management Log

The Integrated Management Log (IML) provides a record of historical events that have occurred on the server.

To navigate to the **Integrated Management Log** page, click **Integrated Management Log** link.

Security Log

The security log provides a record of the security events recorded by the iLO firmware.

To navigate to the **Security Log** page, click **Security Log** link.

Virtual Media and remote console details

Virtual Media

iLO virtual media provides a virtual device that can be used to boot a remote host server from a standard media anywhere on the network.

The dashboard displays the connection status of virtual media. The possible values are **Connected**, **Failed**, **In Progress**, and **Not Connected**.

The connection status are as follows:

- **Connected**—Indicates that the media is connected. If at least one device is connected, then the status is shown as **Connected**.
- **In Progress**—Indicates that the connection is in progress. If none of the devices are connected or failed, but at least one device is in progress, then the status is shown as **In Progress**.
- **Failed**—Indicates that the connection is failed. If none of the devices are connected but at least one is failed, then the status is shown as **Failed**.

For more information on the cause of failure, check the IML log.

- **Not Connected**—Indicates that the device is not connected. If no device is connected, failed, or in progress, then the status will be **Not Connected**.

To navigate to the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page, click the **Virtual Media** link.

Remote Console

Allows you to start a remote console for remote, out-of-band communication with the server console.

If the **Remote Console** option is disabled on the **Remote Console** page, the value **Disabled** is displayed.

If the current user is not assigned the Remote Console privilege, the value **Unavailable** is displayed.

To navigate to the **Remote Console** page, click the **Remote Console** link.

General information

Server Name

The server name defined by the host OS.

To navigate to the **Host** page, click **Server Name** link.

Node ID

This value indicates the Node ID of the server. This feature is available on supported servers only.

The possible values are **Primary** and **Secondary**.

System ROM

The version of the active system ROM and the date of the active system ROM.

Server Serial Number

The server serial number, which is assigned when the system is manufactured. You can change this value by using the ROM-based system utilities during POST.

Product ID

This value distinguishes between different systems with similar serial numbers. The product ID is assigned when the system is manufactured. You can change this value by using the ROM-based system utilities during POST.

UUID

The Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) that software uses to identify this host. This value is assigned when the system is manufactured.

Virtual UUID

The system UUID that is presented to host applications. This value is displayed only when set by other software. This value might affect OS and application licensing. The **Virtual UUID** value is set as part of the logical server profile that is assigned to the system. If the logical server profile is removed, the system **UUID** value reverts from the **Virtual UUID** value to the **UUID** value. If no **Virtual UUID** value is set, this item is not displayed.

Service UUID

The service root unique identifier. **Service UUID** is displayed when iLO responds to an SSDP search query.

iLO IP Address

The network IP address of the iLO subsystem.

iLO Link-Local IPv6 Address

The SLAAC link-local address of the iLO subsystem.

To navigate to the **IPv4** page, click **Link-Local IPv6 Address** link.

iLO Hostname

The fully qualified network name assigned to the iLO subsystem. By default, the hostname is iLO, followed by the system serial number and the current domain name. This value is used for the network name and must be unique.

To navigate to the **iLO Shared Network Port** page, click **iLO Hostname** link.

iLO NIC In Use

The network interface status (enabled or disabled). If the server does not support this option, this value is not displayed.

To navigate to the **iLO Dedicated Network Port** page, click **iLO NIC In Use** link.

iLO Virtual NIC

The status of **iLO Virtual NIC**.

The possible values are **Enabled** and **Disabled**.

To navigate to the **Access** page, where you can configure this feature, click **iLO Virtual NIC**.

License Type

Shows the iLO license type.

To navigate to the **License** page, click the **License Type** link.

iLO Date/Time

The internal clock of the iLO subsystem.

To navigate to the **Time** page, click **iLO Date/Time** link.

Using the security dashboard

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege for configuring the **Ignore** option.

About this task

The **Security** page **Overview** section displays the **Overall Security Status** for the system and the current configuration for the **Security State**. Use the dashboard to evaluate your configuration for potential risks. When a risk is detected, you can view details and advice for how to improve system security.

Procedure

Click **Security** on the left navigation pane.

The **Security** page appears.

Review the details in the **Overview** section for **Overall Security Status** and the **Security State**.

Overall Security Status

-  **OK**—iLO did not detect any security risks associated with the monitored security features.
-  **Ignore Risk**—iLO detected a potential security risk associated with one or more monitored security features.

If a security feature is listed with **Risk** status, see the on-screen information for more details. The additional information includes details about the risk and recommended solutions.

-  **Ignored**—iLO detected a potential security risk associated with one or more monitored security features. All the affected features will be excluded from the **Overall Security Status**.

Server Configuration Lock

The configured server configuration lock setting. This feature alerts the administrator to activities such as device substitution or addition, hardware removal, Secure Boot changes, and firmware installations. You can configure this feature in the UEFI System Utilities or using the iLO RESTful API.

To view **Server Configuration Lock** information on the **Security** page, your environment must meet the following requirements:

- The server was rebooted after changing the security state.
- A license that includes **Server Configuration Lock** is installed.

Security State

- **Secure Standard**
- **FIPS**
- **CNSA**
- **Synergy Security Mode**

Subtopics

Security parameters details

Security parameters details

Security parameters are the name of the monitored security feature.

For more information about the causes of security risk status, see [Causes of security risk status](#).

You can configure the **Ignore Risk** option for security features. The **Ignore** option is disabled by default.

When you enable the **Ignore** option for a security feature, the status for that feature is ignored when iLO determines the **Overall Security Status**. Ignoring a security feature status does not change the **Status** value in the **Overview** section.

When you change the **Ignore** value for a security feature, iLO recalculates the **Overall Security Status**.

This status is also displayed on the **Security** page **Overview** section and in the iLO controls.

Ignoring a feature does not change the **Status** value displayed in the **Security** page **Overview** section.

For features that you can configure in the iLO web interface, click the links in the page to navigate to the related web interface page.

Subtopics

Risk details

Causes of security risk status

Risk details

When you view the risk details for a security feature on the **Security** page, the following information is available:

- **Description**—An explanation of why the security feature is in **Risk** status.
- **Recommended Action**—A recommended solution.

This value is not displayed when the **Ignore** option is enabled.

- **Ignored**—The date and time that the **Ignore** option was enabled.
- **Ignored by**—The name of the user who enabled the **Ignore** option.

Causes of security risk status

The following security features are monitored on the **Security** page. If a server does not support a feature, it is not listed.

Access Panel Status

The chassis intrusion detection connector reported that the access panel status is **Intrusion**.

This feature is available only on servers that are configured for chassis intrusion detection.



NOTE

iLO detects a chassis intrusion even if the system does not have any power source. An IML is logged with the timestamp of the first intrusion.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends auditing the events recorded in the IML and iLO Event log, and checking surveillance video for any physical intrusion activity on the server.

Authentication Failure Logging

iLO is not configured to log authentication failures.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling this feature on the **User Management** page.

Default TLS Certificate In Use

The iLO default self signed certificate is in use.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends configuring a trusted certificate on the **TLS Certificate Customization** page.

IPMI/DCMI Over LAN

The **IPMI/DCMI over LAN** feature is enabled, which exposes the server to known IPMI security vulnerabilities.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends disabling this feature on the **Access** page.

Last Firmware Scan Result

The last firmware verification test failed. A firmware component is corrupted or its integrity is compromised.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends updating the affected firmware component to a verified image.

To use this feature, you must install a license. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Minimum Password Length

The minimum password length is less than the recommended length, which makes the server vulnerable to dictionary attacks.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends setting this value to 8 (default) or greater on the **User Management** page.

Password Complexity

iLO is not configured to enforce the password complexity guidelines, which makes the server vulnerable to dictionary attacks.

You can enable this feature on the **User Management** page.

Secure Boot

The **UEFI Secure Boot** option is disabled. In this configuration, the UEFI system firmware skips validation for the boot loader, Option ROM firmware, and other system software executables for trusted signatures. It breaks the chain of trust established by iLO from power-on.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling this feature.

For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities documentation.

Security Override Switch

The Server Security Override Switch (also called the System Maintenance Switch) is enabled. This feature is intended only for specific maintenance tasks and should not remain enabled on a permanent basis. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends disabling this feature when it is not needed.

SNMPv1 Request

SNMPv1 Request is enabled. This configuration allows iLO to receive SNMPv1 requests. Enabling SNMPv1 Request increases the system vulnerability to attack.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends disabling this feature on the **SNMP Settings** page.

Global Component Integrity

SPDM authentication is enabled. This configuration allows iLO to authenticate all applicable components in the server using SPDM. Disabling **Global Component Integrity** in the **Policy** page will change the iLO security status to risk.

If the **Global Component Integrity** is disabled, iLO does not validate the components for SPDM authentication and even the SPDM supported cards will be reported as **Not Supported**.

You can enable this feature on the **Policy** page.

Subtopics

Security parameters state values

Security parameters state values

The possible security parameter state values are:

- **Enabled**—The feature is enabled.
- **Disabled**—The feature is disabled.
- **Insufficient**—The feature is enabled but the recommended configuration is not used.
- **Off**—The feature is set to **Off**.
- **On**—The feature is set to **On**.
- **OK**—The feature complies with the iLO security recommendations.
- **Failed**—The feature reported a failure.
- **Repaired**—The feature reported a failure that was repaired.
- **True**—The feature is in use.
- **False**—The feature is not in use.

Viewing host information

Subtopics

Viewing Host Settings

Editing host settings

Viewing Host Settings

Server Name

The server name defined by the host OS.

Server FQDN / IP Address

The domain name or IP address of the server.

Platform RAS Policy

The configured platform Resiliency and Serviceability (RAS) policy.

The possible values are:

- **Firmware First** (default)—The BIOS monitors corrected errors and logs an event when action is required for a corrected error. In this configuration, the OS does not monitor and log corrected errors.
- **OS First**—Corrected errors are unmasked to the OS and the OS controls the logging policy.



NOTE

Corrected errors are an expected and natural occurrence. No action is required based on the logging of corrected errors unless the BIOS has also logged an event.

You can configure this setting by navigating to **System Configuration > BIOS/Platform Configuration (RBSU) > Advanced Options** in the UEFI System Utilities. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the default setting.

Trusted Platform Module or Trusted Module

The status of the TPM or TM socket or module.

The possible values are **Enabled** and **Disabled**

Trusted Platform Modules and Trusted Modules are computer chips that securely store artifacts used to authenticate the platform. These artifacts can include passwords, certificates, or encryption keys. You can also use a TPM or TM to store platform measurements to make sure that the platform remains trustworthy.

On a supported system, ROM decodes the TPM or TM record and passes the configuration status to iLO.

Module Type

The TPM or TM type and specification version. The possible values are **TPM 1.2**, **TPM 2.0**, **TM 1.0**, **Not Specified**, and **Not Supported**. This value is displayed when a TPM or TM is present on a server.

microSD Flash Memory Card

The status of the internal SD card. If present, the SD card capacity is displayed.

Editing host settings

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click  on **Host Settings** section.

The **Host Settings** window appears.

3. You can edit the following settings:

- **Server Name**
- **Server FQDN / IP Address**
- **Precision Time Measurement**—You can edit this setting only when the server is in standby mode.

4. Click **Update** to save the changes.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Managing iLO sessions

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears,

2. Click **Sessions**.

The **Sessions** page appears and shows information about the iLO sessions.

3. (Optional) To delete a session, click the check box next to it, and click .

iLO prompts you to confirm that you want to delete the selected session.

4. Click **Yes, delete**.



NOTE

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends to set the LDAP server's timeout settings to 45 seconds or more in the LDAP server settings. This will allow the LDAP session to remain active and avoid network timeouts. The default LDAP server timeout setting is 9000 seconds.

Subtopics

Session list details

Session list details

iLO displays the following details in the **Current Session** and **Session List** (*List of the sessions and details*) tables:

- **User**—The iLO user account name.

Regular user accounts are displayed in the format *User: user account name*. Service accounts are displayed in the format *Service User: user account name*.

- **IP**—The IP address of the computer used to log in to iLO.
- **Login Time**—The date and time that the iLO session was started.
- **Last Active**—The time that the user session was last active (in hours and minutes).
- **Expires**—The date and time that the session will end automatically.

- **Source**—The session source (for example, remote console, web interface, ROM-based setup utility, iLO RESTful API, SSH, or VNIC).

iLO Event Log

The event log provides a record of significant events recorded by the iLO firmware.

Examples of the logged events include server events such as a server power outage or a server reset. Other logged events include logins, virtual power events, clearing the log, and some configuration changes.

iLO provides secure password encryption, tracking all login attempts and maintaining a record of all login failures. The **Authentication Failure Logging** setting allows you to configure logging criteria for failed authentications. The event log captures the client name for each logged entry to improve auditing capabilities in DHCP environments, and records the account name, computer name, and IP address.

When the event log is full, each new event overwrites the oldest event in the log.

For a list of the errors that might appear in the event log, see the error messages guide for your server.

Subtopics

[Viewing the event log](#)

[Saving the event log to a CSV file](#)

[Clearing the event log](#)

Viewing the event log

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click iLO **Event Log**.

iLO **Event Log** page appears and shows the iLO Event Log details.

3. (Optional) Use the sort, search, and filter features to customize the log view.
4. (Optional) To search for events, enter the date, event ID, or description text, in the  search box.
5. (Optional) To refresh the event list, click **Actions** >  **Refresh Logs**.
6. To access the log filters, click .

The **Filters** window appears.

- To filter by severity, select a severity level from the **Severity** list.
 - To filter by category, select a value in the **Category** list.
 - To filter by last update date, select the value in **Last Update** list.
7. To change the displayed date and time for events, click **Actions** and select a value in the **Time** menu. Choose from the following:
 - **iLO Time Zone**—Display iLO subsystem time.
 - **User Local Time zone**—Display the iLO web interface client time.
 - **UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)**—Display UTC time in ISO 8601 format.
 8. Click **Apply Filter** to save the filter.
 9. Click **Reset Filter** to set the filters back to the default values.
 10. Click  to close the **Filter** window.

Subtopics

[Event log details](#)

[Event log icons](#)

Event log details

When you view the event log, the total number of recorded events is displayed below the **Filter Logs** icon.

When log filters are applied, the number of events that meet the filter criteria is displayed below the filter icon.

The following details are displayed for each event:

- **ID**—The event ID number. Events are numbered in the order in which they are generated.

By default, the log is sorted by the ID, with the most recent event at the top. A factory reset will reset the counter.
- **Severity**—The importance of the detected event.
- **Description**—The description provides the characteristics of the recorded event.

If the iLO firmware is rolled back to an earlier version, the description `UNKNOWN EVENT TYPE` might be displayed for events recorded by the newer firmware. You can resolve this issue by updating the firmware to the latest supported version, or by clearing the log.

- **Last Update**—The date and time when the latest event of this type occurred. This value is based on the date and time stored by the iLO firmware.

If the iLO firmware did not recognize the date and time when an event was updated, the value `[NOT SET]` is displayed.

- **Count**—The number of times this event has occurred (if supported).

In general, important events generate a log entry each time they occur. They are not consolidated into one log entry.

When less important events are repeated, they are consolidated into one log entry, and iLO updates the **Count** and **Last Update** values.

Each event type has a defined interval that determines whether repeated events are consolidated or a new event is logged.

- **Category**—The event category. For example, Administration, Configuration, or Security.

Event log icons

-  **Critical**—The event indicates a service loss or imminent service loss. Immediate attention is needed.
-  **Caution**—The event is significant but does not indicate performance degradation.
-  **Informational**—The event provides background information.

Saving the event log to a CSV file

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click iLO **Event Log**.

iLO **Event Log** page appears

3. Click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The **CSV** file is downloaded.

4. (Optional) To download the **CSV** file for a specific event, select the checkbox next to the event and click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The **CSV** file for the selected event is downloaded.

Clearing the event log

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click iLO **Event Log**.

iLO **Event Log** page appears

3. Click **Actions >  Clear Logs**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

4. Click **Yes, clear**.

The log is cleared of all previously logged information. This action is recorded in the event log.

Integrated Management Log

The IML provides a record of historical events that have occurred on the server. System ROM and iLO drivers generate the events. Logged events include server-specific information such as health and status information, firmware updates, operating system information, and ROM-based POST codes.

Entries in the IML can help you diagnose issues or identify potential issues. Preventive action helps to avoid disruption of service.

iLO manages the IML, which you can access through a supported browser, even when the server is off. The ability to view the log when the server is off can be helpful when you troubleshoot remote host server issues.

When the IML is full, each new event overwrites the oldest event in the log.

Subtopics

[Examples of IML event types](#)

[Viewing the IML](#)

[Managing IML Logs](#)

Examples of IML event types

- Fan actions and status
- Power supply actions and status
- Temperature status and automatic shutdown actions
- Drive failure
- Firmware flash actions
- Smart Storage Energy Pack status
- Network actions and status

Viewing the IML

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot** > **Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. (Optional) Use the sort, search, and filter features to customize the log view.
3. (Optional) To search for events, enter the date, event ID, or description text, in the  search box.
4. (Optional) To access the log filters, click .

The **Filters** window appears.

- To filter by severity, select a severity level from the **Severity** list.
 - To filter by category, select a value in the **Category** list.
 - To filter by last update date, select the value in **Last Update** list.
5. Click **Apply Filter** to save the filter.
 6. Click **Reset Filter** to set the filters back to the default values.
 7. Click  to close the **Filter** window.

Subtopics

IML details

IML icons

IML details

When you view the IML, the total number of recorded events is displayed below the **Filter Logs** icon.

When log filters are applied, the number of events that meet the filter criteria is displayed below the filter icon.

The following details are displayed for each event:

- **Repairable events**—The first column on the left side of the web interface displays an active check box next to each event. This check box is used to select an event with Critical or Caution status to mark as repaired. Also, for all other event status, select the check-box to download the CSV.
- **ID**—The event ID number. Events are numbered in the order in which they are generated.

By default, the log is sorted by the ID, with the most recent event at the top. A factory reset will reset the counter.

- **Severity**—The importance of the detected event.
- **Class**—Identifies the type of event that occurred, for example, UEFI, environment, or system revision.
- **Description**—The description provides the characteristics of the recorded event.

If the iLO firmware is rolled back, the description `UNKNOWN EVENT TYPE` might be displayed for events recorded by the newer firmware. You can resolve this issue by updating the firmware to the latest supported version, or by clearing the log.

- **Last Update**—The date and time when the latest event of this type occurred. This value is based on the date and time stored by the iLO firmware.

If iLO did not recognize the date and time when an event was updated, the value `[NOT SET]` is displayed.

- **Count**—The number of times this event has occurred (if supported).

In general, important events generate a log entry each time they occur. They are not consolidated into one log entry.

When less important events are repeated, they are consolidated into one log entry, and iLO updates the **Count** and **Last Update** values.

Each event type has a defined interval that determines whether repeated events are consolidated or a new event is logged.

- **Category**—The event category. For example, Hardware, Firmware, or Configuration.

IML icons

-  **Critical**—The event indicates a service loss or an imminent service loss. Immediate attention is needed.
-  **Caution**—The event is significant but does not indicate performance degradation.
-  **Informational**—The event provides background information.
-  **Repaired**—An event has undergone corrective action.

Managing IML Logs

You can perform the following tasks from the **Actions** menu:

- **Adding a maintenance note to the IML**
- **Refresh Logs**
- **Clear Logs**
- **Download CSV**
- **Time Zone**

- Marking an IML entry as repaired

Subtopics

Adding a maintenance note to the IML

Refreshing IML Logs

Clearing IML Logs

Saving the IML to a CSV file

Time Zone settings

Marking an IML entry as repaired

Adding a maintenance note to the IML

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use maintenance notes to create log entries about activities such as:

- Upgrades
- System backups
- Periodic system maintenance
- Software installations

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot** > **Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. Click **Actions** and select **+ Add Maintenance Note**.

The **Enter Maintenance Notes** window appears.

3. Enter the text that you want to add as a log entry and click **OK**.

You can enter up to 227 bytes of text. You cannot submit a maintenance note without entering some text.

An **Informational** log entry is added to the IML.

Refreshing IML Logs

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. Click **Actions >  Refresh Logs**.

The log is refreshed.

Clearing IML Logs

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. Click **Actions >  Clear Logs**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, clear**.

The log is cleared of all previously logged information. This action is recorded in the IML.

Saving the IML to a CSV file

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. Click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The `CSV` file is downloaded.

3. (Optional) To download the `CSV` file for a specific event, select the checkbox next to the event and click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The `CSV` file for the selected event is downloaded.

Time Zone settings

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

2. Click **Actions** and click the preferred time zone option.

- **iLO Time Zone**—Displays iLO subsystem time.
- **User Local Time zone**—Displays the iLO web interface client time.
- **UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)**—Displays the UTC time in ISO 8601 format.

Marking an IML entry as repaired

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this feature to change the status of an IML entry from **Critical** or **Caution** to **Repaired**.

Procedure

1. Investigate and repair the issue.
2. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Integrated Management Logs** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Integrated Management Logs**.

The **Integrated Management Logs** page appears.

3. Select the log entry.

To select an IML entry, click the check box next to the entry in the first column of the IML table.

4. Click  **Mark as Repaired**.

The iLO web interface refreshes, and the selected log entry status changes to **Repaired**.

Security log

The security log provides a record of the security events recorded by the iLO firmware.

Examples of the logged events include changes to the security configuration and security compliance issues. Other logged events include hardware intrusion, maintenance, and denial of service.

The security log provides a focused view of all recorded security events. Some of the same events are also included in the iLO event log or IML.

When the security log is full, each new event overwrites the oldest event in the log.

Subtopics

[Viewing the security log](#)

[Saving the security log to a CSV file](#)

[Clearing the security log](#)

Viewing the security log

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Security Log** or click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Security Log**.

The **Security Log** page appears and shows the log details.

2. (Optional) Use the sort, search, and filter features to customize the log view.
3. (Optional) To search for events, enter the date, event ID, or description text, in the  search box.
4. (Optional) To refresh the event list, click **Actions** >  **Refresh Logs**.
5. To access the log filters, click .

The **Filters** window appears.

- To filter by severity, select a severity level from the **Severity** list.
 - To filter by category, select a value in the **Category** list.
 - To filter by last update date, select the value in **Last Update** list.
6. To change the displayed date and time for events, click **Actions** and select a value in the **Time** menu.
Choose from the following:
 - **iLO Time Zone**—Display iLO subsystem time.
 - **User Local Time zone**—Display the iLO web interface client time.
 - **UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)**—Display UTC time in ISO 8601 format.
 7. Click **Apply Filter** to save the filter.
 8. Click **Reset Filter** to set the filters back to the default values.
 9. Click  to close the **Filter** window.

Subtopics

Security log details

Security log icons

Security log details

When you view the security log, the total number of recorded events is displayed below the **Filter Logs** icon.

When log filters are applied, the number of events that meet the filter criteria is displayed below the filter icon.

The following details are displayed for each event:

- **ID**—The event ID number. Events are numbered in the order in which they are generated.

By default, the log is sorted by the ID, with the most recent event at the top. A factory reset will reset the counter.

- **Severity**—The importance of the detected event.
- **Description**—The description provides the characteristics of the recorded event.

If the iLO firmware is rolled back, the description `UNKNOWN EVENT TYPE` might be displayed for events recorded by the newer firmware. You can resolve this issue by updating the firmware to the latest supported version, or by clearing the log.

- **Last Update**—The date and time when the latest event of this type occurred. This value is based on the date and time stored by the iLO firmware.

If iLO did not recognize the date and time when an event was updated, the value `[NOT SET]` is displayed.

- **Count**—The number of times this event has occurred (if supported).

In general, important events generate a log entry each time they occur. They are not consolidated into one log entry.

When less important events are repeated, they are consolidated into one log entry, and iLO updates the **Count** and **Last Update** values.

Each event type has a defined interval that determines whether repeated events are consolidated or a new event is logged.

- **Category**—The event category. For example, Security, Maintenance, or Configuration.

Security log icons

-  **Critical**—The event indicates a service loss or an imminent service loss. Immediate attention is needed.
-  **Caution**—The event is significant but does not indicate performance degradation.
-  **Informational**—The event provides background information.

Saving the security log to a CSV file

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Security Log** or click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Security Log**.

The **Security Log** page appears.

2. Click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The **CSV** file is downloaded to your system **Downloads** folder.

3. (Optional) To download the **CSV** file for a specific event, select the checkbox next to the event and click **Actions > Download CSV**.

The **CSV** file for the selected event is downloaded to your system **Downloads** folder.

Clearing the security log

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Security Log** or click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot > Security Log**.

The **Security Log** page appears.

2. Click **Actions >  Clear Logs**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, clear**.

The log is cleared of all previously logged information. This action is recorded in the event log.

Active Health System

The Active Health System monitors and records changes in the server hardware and system configuration.

The Active Health System provides:

- Continuous health monitoring of over 1600 system parameters
- Logging of all configuration changes
- Consolidated health and service alerts with precise time stamps
- Agentless monitoring that does not affect application performance

Subtopics

Active Health System data collection

Active Health System Log

Active Health System Log download methods

Downloading the Active Health System Log for a date range

Downloading the entire Active Health System Log

Managing Active Health System log

Active Health System data collection

The Active Health System does not collect information about your operations, finances, customers, employees, or partners.

Examples of information that is collected:

- Server model and serial number
- Processor model and speed
- Storage capacity and speed
- Memory capacity and speed
- Firmware/BIOS and driver versions and settings

The Active Health System does not parse or change OS data from third-party error event log activities (for example, content created or passed through the OS).

Active Health System Log

The data collected by the Active Health System is stored in the Active Health System Log. The data is logged securely, isolated from the operating system, and separate from customer data. Host resources are not consumed in the collection and logging of Active Health System data.

When the Active Health System Log is full, new data overwrites the oldest data in the log.

It takes less than 5 minutes to download the Active Health System Log and send it to a support professional to help you resolve an issue.

When you download Active Health System Log, you may optionally append your contact information. When you send Active Health System data to Hewlett Packard Enterprise, you agree to have the data used for analysis, technical resolution, and quality improvements. The data that is collected is managed according to the privacy statement, available at <https://www.hpe.com/info/privacy>.

Active Health System Log download methods

You can use the following methods to download the Active Health System Log:

- **iLO web interface**—Download the log for a range of days or download the entire log from the **Active Health System Log** page.
- **iLO Service Port**—Download the log by connecting a USB flash drive to the iLO Service Port on the front of the server.
- **cURL utility**—Download the log by using the cURL command-line tool.
- **iLO RESTful API and RESTful Interface Tool**—For more information, see <https://www.hpe.com/support/restfulinterface/docs>.

Downloading the Active Health System Log for a date range

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **Active Health System Log**.

The **Active Health System Log** page appears.

3. Select **For a Date Range** for **Type**.
4. Enter the range of days to include in the log. The default value is seven days.
 - a. Click the **From** box.

A calendar is displayed.
 - b. Select the range start date on the calendar.

c. Click the **To** box.

A calendar is displayed.

d. Select the range end date on the calendar.

To reset the range to the default values, click .

5. (Optional) Enter the following information to include in the downloaded file:

- Support case number (up to 14 characters)
- Contact name
- Phone number (up to 39 characters)
- E-mail
- Company name

The contact information that you provide will be treated in accordance with the Hewlett Packard Enterprise privacy statement. This information is not written to the log data stored on the server.

6. Click **Download**.

7. Save the file.

8. If you have an open support case, you can email the log file to your service technician.

Use the following convention for the email subject: CASE: <case number>.

Files that are larger than 25 MB must be compressed and uploaded to an FTP site. If needed, contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise for FTP site information.

Downloading the entire Active Health System Log

About this task

It might take a long time to download the entire Active Health System Log. If you must upload the Active Health System Log for a technical issue, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends downloading the log for the specific range of dates in which the problem occurred.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **Active Health System Log**.

The **Active Health System Log** page appears.

3. Select **Entire Log** for **Type**.

4. (Optional) Enter the following information to include in the downloaded file:

- Support case number (up to 14 characters)
- Contact name
- Phone number (up to 39 characters)
- Email address
- Company name

The contact information that you provide will be treated in accordance with the Hewlett Packard Enterprise privacy statement. This information is not written to the log data stored on the server.

5. Click **Download**.

6. Save the file.

7. If you have an open support case, you can email the log file to your service technician.

Use the following convention for the email subject: CASE: <case number>.

Files that are larger than 25 MB must be compressed and uploaded to an FTP site. If needed, contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise for FTP site information.

Managing Active Health System log

You can perform the following tasks from the **Actions** menu:

- [Disable Log](#)
- [Clear Log](#)
- [Remove Storage Controller Log](#) (This option is available on supported servers only).

Subtopics

[Clearing the Active Health System Log](#)

[Disabling the Active Health System Log](#)

[Removing storage controller log](#)

Clearing the Active Health System Log

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- **Enable Log** is set in the **Active Health System Log** page.

About this task

If the log file is corrupted, or if you want to clear and restart logging, clear the Active Health System Log.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **Active Health System Log**.

The **Active Health System Log** page appears.

3. Click **Actions** and select **Clear Log**.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, clear**.

iLO notifies you that the log is being cleared.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

7. Reset iLO after clearing the log.

Resetting iLO is required because some Active Health System data is recorded to the log only during iLO startup. Performing this step ensures that a complete set of data is available in the log.

8. Reboot the server.

Rebooting the server is required because some information, such as the operating system name and version, is logged at server startup. Performing this step ensures that a complete set of data is available in the log.

Disabling the Active Health System Log

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **Active Health System Log**.

The **Active Health System Log** page appears.

3. Click **Actions** and select **Disable Log**.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, disable**.

The log is disabled.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Removing storage controller log

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

This option is available on supported servers only.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **Active Health System Log**.

The **Active Health System Log** page appears.

3. Click **Actions** and select **Remove Storage Controller Log**.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, clear**.

iLO notifies you that the storage controller log is being cleared from the Active Health System.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

7. Reset iLO after clearing the log.

Resetting iLO is required because some Active Health System data is recorded to the log only during iLO startup. Performing this step ensures that a complete set of data is available in the log.

8. Reboot the server.

Rebooting the server is required because some information, such as the operating system name and version, is logged at server startup. Performing this step ensures that a complete set of data is available in the log.

Using the iLO and system diagnostics

About this task

Subtopics

[Viewing iLO self-test results](#)

[iLO reboot \(reset\)](#)

[Reimaging an appliance](#)

[System diagnostics](#)

Viewing iLO self-test results

About this task

The **iLO Self-Test Results** section displays the results of internal iLO diagnostic tests, including the test name, status, and notes.

The tests that are run are system-dependent. Not all tests are run on all systems. If a status is not reported for a test, the test is not listed.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

iLO **Self-Test Results** section displays the self-test results.

2. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

Subtopics

[iLO self-test details](#)

[iLO self-test types](#)

iLO self-test details

iLO Health

The iLO health status, which is based on the combined results of the iLO diagnostic self-tests.

Test

The tested function.

Status

The test status.

-  **Pass**—The test was successful.
-  **Degraded**—The test detected a problem. A reboot, firmware or software update, or service might be required.

If a self-test reports this status, check the IML for additional information.

-  **Informational**—Supplemental data about the tested system is provided in the **Notes** column.

Notes

A test might include supplemental information in the **Notes** column.

For some tests, this column displays the versions of other system programmable logic, such as the System Board PAL or the Power Management Controller.

iLO self-test types

The tests that are run are system-dependent. Not all tests are run on all systems. The possible tests include:

- **Cryptographic**—Tests security features.
- **Embedded Flash**—Tests the state of the system that can store configuration, provisioning, and service information.
- **Host ROM**—Checks the BIOS to determine whether it is out-of-date compared to the management processor.
- **Supported Host**—Checks the management processor firmware to determine whether it is out of date for the server hardware.
- **Power Management Controller**—Tests functions related to power measurement, power capping, and power management.
- **CPLD**—Tests the programmable hardware in the server.
- **EEPROM**—Tests the hardware that stores basic iLO properties that are assigned during the manufacturing process.
- **ASIC Fuses**—Compares a known data pattern against expected data manufactured into the iLO chip to make sure that the chip was manufactured properly and that operating settings meet tolerances.

iLO reboot (reset)

In some cases, it might be necessary to reboot iLO; for example, if iLO is not responding to the browser.

The **Reset** option initiates an iLO reboot. It does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to the iLO firmware. If a firmware file upload is in progress, it is terminated. If a firmware flash is in progress, you cannot reset iLO until the process is finished.

If none of the available reset methods are available or working as expected, power down the server and disconnect the power supplies.

Subtopics

iLO reboot (reset) methods

Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface

Rebooting (resetting) iLO with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Performing a graceful iLO reboot with the server UID button

Performing a hardware iLO reboot with the server UID button

iLO reboot (reset) methods

iLO web interface

Use the **Reset iLO** option.

iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Use the iLO 7 Configuration Utility in the UEFI System Utilities.

iLO RESTful API

For more information, see the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/restfulinterface/docs>.

IPMI

For more information, see the HPE iLO 7 IPMI User Guide.

Server UID

Use the server UID button on supported servers to initiate a graceful reboot or a hardware reboot.

This method can be used if none of the other reset methods are available or working as expected.

Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

In some cases, it might be necessary to reboot iLO; for example, if iLO is not responding to the browser.

Using the **Reset** option does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to the iLO firmware. If a firmware file upload is in progress, it is stopped. If a firmware flash is in progress, you cannot reset iLO until the process is finished.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot** or click **Reset iLO** from the **Quick Actions** menu.
2. If you navigate via **Troubleshoot** page, click **System Diagnostics > Reset iLO**.

The **Reset iLO** window appears.

If the server is in the Power On Self-Test (POST) process, iLO warns you that a reset may cause unexpected behavior like resetting iLO to the factory defaults settings. A system reboot may be required after the iLO reset is complete.

3. Click **Yes, reset iLO** to confirm the request.

iLO resets and closes your browser connection.

Rebooting (resetting) iLO with the iLO 7 Configuration Utility

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The UEFI System Utilities start.

4. From the **System Utilities** screen, click **System Configuration**, and then click iLO 7 Configuration Utility.
5. Select **Yes** in the **Reset iLO** menu.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility prompts you to confirm the reset.

6. Click **OK**.
7. iLO resets and all active connections are ended. If you are managing iLO remotely, the remote console session is automatically ended.

When you reset iLO, the iLO 7 Configuration Utility is not available again until the next server reboot.

8. Resume the boot process:
 - a. (Optional) If you are managing iLO remotely, wait for the iLO reset to finish, and then start the iLO remote console.

The UEFI System Utilities are open from the previous session.

- b. Press **Esc** until the main menu is displayed.
- c. Click **Exit and resume system boot**.

- d. When prompted to confirm the request, click **OK** to exit the utility and resume the normal boot process.

Performing a graceful iLO reboot with the server UID button

About this task

The UID button on supported servers can be used to initiate a graceful iLO reboot.

When you initiate a graceful iLO reboot, the iLO firmware initiates the iLO reboot.

Initiating a graceful iLO reboot does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to iLO. If a firmware file upload is in progress, it is terminated. If a firmware flash is in progress, you cannot reboot iLO until the process is finished.

Procedure

To initiate a graceful iLO reboot, press and hold the UID button for 5 to 9 seconds.

The UID button/LED flashes blue 4 Hz/cycle per second to indicate that a graceful iLO reboot is in progress.

Performing a hardware iLO reboot with the server UID button

About this task

The UID button on supported servers can be used to initiate an iLO hardware reboot.

When you initiate a hardware iLO reboot, the server hardware initiates the iLO reboot.

Procedure

To initiate a hardware iLO reboot, press and hold the UID button for 10 seconds or longer.



CAUTION

Initiating a hardware iLO reboot does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to iLO. If a firmware flash is in progress, it is interrupted, which might cause data corruption on the flash device. If data corruption occurs on the flash device, use the secure recovery or iLO network failed flash recovery features. Data loss or NVRAM corruption might occur during a hardware iLO reboot.

Do not initiate a hardware reboot if other troubleshooting options are available.

The UID button/LED flashes blue 8 Hz/cycle per second to indicate that an iLO hardware reboot is in progress.

Reimaging an appliance

Prerequisites

- Login privilege
- Remote Console privilege
- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- Virtual Media privilege

About this task

You can use iLO to initiate the reimage process for supported appliances when you cannot access the appliance hardware directly.



WARNING

When you reimage an appliance, it will be offline until the reimage process is complete.

Procedure

1. Use the iLO virtual media feature to connect a USB device that contains an appliance software image.
The image must include the HPE OneView software.
2. Click **Information** in the navigation tree, and then click the **Diagnostics** tab.
3. Click **Reimage**.
iLO prompts you to confirm the request.
4. Click **Yes, reimage the appliance**.

System diagnostics

The **System Diagnostics** sections displays the features that are supported on a server. Feature support depends on your server model and iLO version.



IMPORTANT

Do not initiate more than one system diagnostics operation at the same time. Running more than one operation at the same time might cause unexpected results.

Subtopics

Restoring the default system settings

Bootting to System Intelligent Diagnostics mode

Restoring the default manufacturing settings

Bootting to system safe mode

Generating a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)

Saving UEFI serial debug messages to the Active Health System Log during POST

AUX Power Cycle

Chassis AUX power cycle

Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface

Binding Datacenter Secure Control Module with Host Processor Module

Restoring the default system settings

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server platform supports this feature.
- The server is powered off.

About this task

Use the **Restore Default System Settings** option to reset all BIOS configuration settings to their default values and restart the server.

Selecting this option resets all platform settings except:

- Secure boot BIOS settings
- Date and time settings
- Primary and redundant ROM selection (if supported)
- Other entities, such as option cards or iLO, that must be individually reset.

When you use this feature, the iLO IP address and iLO settings stored in the nonvolatile memory are retained.

Procedure

1. (Optional) Set the **Save User Defaults** option to **Yes, Save** in the UEFI System Utilities.

When enabled, this option causes the current BIOS settings to be used as the default settings when you restore the default system settings.

For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities User Guide.

2. (Optional) Set the **Save User Defaults** option to **Yes, Save** in the UEFI System Utilities.

When enabled, this option causes the current BIOS settings to be used as the default settings when you restore the default manufacturing settings.

For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities User Guide.

3. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

4. Click  **System Diagnostics > Restore Default System Settings**.

The **Restore Default System Settings** window appears.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request, and warns you that previously configured settings will be reset to the default values.

5. Click **Yes, proceed**.

The UEFI nonvolatile variables are reset to the default values, and the server restarts.

To monitor the status, check the server POST screen.

The results of this action are recorded in the IML.

Booting to System Intelligent Diagnostics mode

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server platform supports this feature.
- The server is powered off.

About this task

When you enter **System Intelligent Diagnostics** mode on a supported system, the system can automatically diagnose a boot failure during POST.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics** > **System Intelligent Diagnostics mode**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, proceed**.

iLO confirms that the NMI was sent.

Restoring the default manufacturing settings

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server platform supports this feature.
- The server is powered off.

About this task

Use the **Restore Default Manufacturing Settings** option to reset all BIOS configuration settings to their default manufacturing values.

This process deletes all UEFI nonvolatile variables, such as boot configuration, Secure Boot security keys (if Secure Boot is enabled), and configured date and time settings.

To use an option that retains some UEFI settings, consider the **Restoring Default System Settings** option.

When you use this feature, the iLO IP address and iLO settings stored in the nonvolatile memory are retained.

Procedure

1. (Optional) Set the **Save User Defaults** option to **Yes, Save** in the UEFI System Utilities.

When enabled, this option causes the current BIOS settings to be used as the default settings when you restore the default manufacturing settings.

For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities user guide.

2. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

3. Click **System Diagnostics > Restore Default Manufacturing Settings**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request, and warns you that previously configured settings, including Secure Boot settings, will be reset to the default values.

4. Click **Yes, proceed**.

The UEFI nonvolatile variables are reset to the default values, and the server restarts.

To monitor the status, check the server POST screen.

The results of this action are recorded in the IML.

Booting to system safe mode

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege

- The server platform supports this feature.
- The server is powered off.

About this task

Use the **System Safe Mode** option to boot the system with a minimum configuration to check if a boot processor is operating correctly. All other PCIe devices are removed from the configuration quickly and safely. Restore the system to defaults to restore full functionality.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics > System Safe Mode**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, proceed**.

A successful server boot in safe mode indicates that the boot processor is operating correctly.

The results of this action are recorded in the IML.

Generating a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)

Prerequisites

Virtual Power and Reset privilege

About this task

The Generate NMI feature enables you to stop the operating system for debugging.

This feature is useful when a system does not boot and hangs in a pre-OS state (for example, during POST). Using an NMI enables the system ROM exception handler to run and capture a trace of the code that caused the issue.



CAUTION

Generating an NMI as a diagnostic and debugging tool is used primarily when the operating system is no longer available. NMI is not used during normal operation of the server. Generating an NMI does not gracefully shut down the operating system, but causes the operating system to crash, resulting in lost service and data. Use the **Generate NMI** button only in extreme cases in which the OS is not functioning correctly and an experienced support organization has recommended an NMI.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics** > **Generate NMI**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.



CAUTION

Generating an NMI might cause data loss and data corruption.

3. Click **Yes, proceed**.

iLO confirms that the NMI was sent.

Saving UEFI serial debug messages to the Active Health System Log during POST

Prerequisites

- The server is in the Power On Self-Test (POST) state.

About this task

During normal server operation, UEFI serial log messages are automatically saved to the Active Health System Log. These messages can be helpful when the Active Health System Log is used for troubleshooting.

If a server stalls or fails to boot, UEFI serial debug messages are not sent automatically. Use this procedure to manually save UEFI serial debug messages to the Active Health System Log one time. To save the UEFI serial debug messages again, repeat this procedure.

This feature is available only during server POST. After POST is complete, the **Capture** button is unavailable.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics > UEFI Serial Debug Message**.
3. Click **Capture**.

iLO notifies you that the UEFI serial debug messages were saved to the Active Health System Log.

AUX Power Cycle

Prerequisites

- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- The server is powered off

About this task

Use the **AUX Power Cycle** option to remotely turn the auxiliary power off and then back on. This action resets all the hardware components, including the components powered by standby power.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics > AUX Power Cycle**.
3. Click **AUX Power Cycle**.
4. Click **Yes, proceed**.

iLO will reset.

Chassis AUX power cycle

Prerequisites

- Virtual Power and Reset privilege
- The server is powered off
- All the nodes in the chassis are powered off

About this task

Use the **Chassis AUX Power Cycle** option to remotely turn the auxiliary power off and then back on. This action resets all the hardware components, including the components powered by standby power.

This feature is available on supported servers only.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics > Chassis AUX Power Cycle**.

A confirmation window appears.

3. Click **Yes, proceed**.

iLO will reset.

Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

In some cases, it might be necessary to reboot iLO; for example, if iLO is not responding to the browser.

Using the **Reset** option does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to the iLO firmware. If a firmware file upload is in progress, it is stopped. If a firmware flash is in progress, you cannot reset iLO until the process is finished.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot** or click **Reset iLO** from the **Quick Actions** menu.
2. If you navigate via **Troubleshoot** page, click **System Diagnostics > Reset iLO**.

The **Reset iLO** window appears.

If the server is in the Power On Self-Test (POST) process, iLO warns you that a reset may cause unexpected behavior like resetting iLO to the factory defaults settings. A system reboot may be required after the iLO reset is complete.

3. Click **Yes, reset iLO** to confirm the request.

iLO resets and closes your browser connection.

Binding Datacenter Secure Control Module with Host Processor Module

Prerequisites

- Administrator with Recovery Set privilege.
- The server is powered off.

About this task

Use this option to bind the Datacenter Secure Control Module (DC-SCM) with the Host Processor Module (HPM). The binding does not apply to server platforms that do not have a DC-SCM module. It is intended for field returned boards when the HPM authentication failure log appears in the Integrated Management Log.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Troubleshoot**.

The **Troubleshoot** page appears.

2. Click **System Diagnostics > Bind DC-SCM with HPM**.

The **Bind DC-SCM with HPM** window appears.

3. Click **Automatically perform AUX Power cycle immediately after bind is complete** to perform AUX power cycle once the bind is complete.
4. Click **Yes, proceed** to confirm the request.

Binding DC-SCM with HPM is successfully completed.

5. (Optional) To view the latest changes, click **AUX Cycle**.

A confirmation dialog box appears.

6. Click **Yes, proceed**.

iLO initiates a reset. After the reset, Log in to iLO again and access the Integrated Management Log to check if the binding is successful.

If the binding fails, repeat this procedure. If the binding fails, download the AHS log and contact **HPE Support**.

Viewing general system information

Subtopics

Viewing processor and GPU information

Viewing memory information

Network Adapters

Viewing GPUs information

Viewing the device inventory

Viewing storage details

Viewing processor and GPU information

About this task

The **Processors** page displays the available processor slots, the type of processor installed in each slot, and a summary of the processor subsystem.

It also displays the GPU information for supported servers.

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Procedure

Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Processors**.

The **Processors** page appears.

Subtopics

Processor details

Processor details

The following information is displayed for each processor:

- **Processor Name**—The name of the processor.
- **State**—The current state of the processor.
- **Health**—The health status of the processor.
- **Processor Speed**—The speed of the processor.
- **Execution Technology**—Information about the processor cores and threads.
- **Memory Technology**—The processor memory capabilities.
- **Internal L1 cache**—The L1 cache size.
- **Internal L2 cache**—The L2 cache size.
- **Internal L3 cache**—The L3 cache size.

Viewing memory information

About this task

The **Memory Information** page displays a summary of the system memory. When server power is off, AMP data is unavailable, and only memory modules present at POST are displayed.

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Memory**.

The **Memory** page appears.

The **Memory** page displays details for the following:

- **Advanced Memory Protection (AMP)**

- **Memory Summary**

- **Physical Memory**

2. (Optional) By default, empty memory slots are hidden in the **Physical Memory** table. To view empty memory slots, click **show empty memory slots**. When empty memory slots are displayed, click **hide empty memory slots** to hide them.

This option is not displayed if there are no empty slots.

3. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

4. (Optional) To view additional memory details, select a memory module.

The **Memory Details** pane is displayed.

Subtopics

Advanced memory protection details

Memory Summary

Physical Memory Details

Advanced memory protection details

Advanced memory protection is available only in supported platforms.

AMP Mode Status

The status of the AMP subsystem.

- **Other/Unknown**—The system does not support AMP, or the management software cannot determine the status.
- **Not Protected**—The system supports AMP, but the feature is disabled.
- **Protected**—The system supports AMP. The feature is enabled but not engaged.
- **Degraded**—The system was protected, but AMP is engaged. Therefore, AMP is no longer available.
- **DIMM ECC**—The system is protected by DIMM ECC only.
- **Mirroring**—The system is protected by AMP in the mirrored mode. No DIMM faults have been detected.

- **Degraded Mirroring**—The system is protected by AMP in the mirrored mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.
- **On-line Spare**—The system is protected by AMP in the hot spare mode. No DIMM faults have been detected.
- **Degraded On-line Spare**—The system is protected by AMP in the hot spare mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.
- **RAID-XOR**—The system is protected by AMP in the XOR memory mode. No DIMM faults have been detected.
- **Degraded RAID-XOR**—The system is protected by AMP in the XOR memory mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.
- **Advanced ECC**—The system is protected by AMP in the Advanced ECC mode.
- **Degraded Advanced ECC**—The system is protected by AMP in the Advanced ECC mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.
- **LockStep**—The system is protected by AMP in the LockStep mode.
- **Degraded LockStep**—The system is protected by AMP in the LockStep mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.
- **A3DC**—The system is protected by AMP in the A3DC mode.
- **Degraded A3DC**—The system is protected by AMP in the A3DC mode. One or more DIMM faults have been detected.

Configured AMP Mode

The active AMP mode. The following modes are supported:

- **None/Unknown**—The management software cannot determine the AMP fault tolerance, or the system is not configured for AMP.
- **On-line Spare**—A single spare bank of memory is set aside at boot time. If enough ECC errors occur, the spare memory is activated and the memory that is experiencing the errors is disabled.
- **Mirroring**—The system is configured for mirrored memory protection. All memory banks are duplicated in mirrored memory, as opposed to only one for online spare memory. If enough ECC errors occur, the spare memory is activated and the memory that is experiencing the errors is disabled.
- **RAID-XOR**—The system is configured for AMP with the XOR engine.
- **Advanced ECC**—The system is configured for AMP with the Advanced ECC engine.
- **LockStep**—The system is configured for AMP with the LockStep engine.

- **Online Spare (Rank Sparing)**—The system is configured for Online Spare Rank AMP.
- **Online Spare (Channel Sparing)**—The system is configured for Online Spare Channel AMP.
- **Intersocket Mirroring**—The system is configured for mirrored intersocket AMP between the memory of two processors or boards.
- **Intrsocket Mirroring**—The system is configured for mirrored intrasocket AMP between the memory of a single processor or board.
- **A3DC**—The system is configured for AMP with the A3DC engine.

Supported AMP Modes

- **RAID-XOR**—The system can be configured for AMP using the XOR engine.
- **Dual Board Mirroring**—The system can be configured for mirrored advanced memory protection in a dual memory board configuration. The mirrored memory can be swapped with memory on the same memory board or with memory on the second memory board.
- **Single Board Mirroring**—The system can be configured for mirrored advanced memory protection in a single memory board.
- **Advanced ECC**—The system can be configured for Advanced ECC.
- **Mirroring**—The system can be configured for mirrored AMP.
- **On-line Spare**—The system can be configured for online spare AMP.
- **LockStep**—The system can be configured for LockStep AMP.
- **Online Spare (Rank Sparing)**—The system can be configured for Online Spare Rank AMP.
- **Online Spare (Channel Sparing)**—The system can be configured for Online Spare Channel AMP.
- **Intersocket Mirroring**—The system can be configured for mirrored intersocket AMP between the memory of two processors or boards.
- **Intrsocket Mirroring**—The system can be configured for mirrored intrasocket AMP between the memory of a single processor or board.
- **A3DC** —The system can be configured for A3DC AMP.
- **None**—The system cannot be configured for AMP.

For more information about configuring AMP, see [**UEFI System Utilities User Guide for HPE Compute servers.**](#)

Memory Summary

The **Memory Summary** section shows a summary of the memory that was installed and operational at POST.

Location

The slot or processor on which the memory board, cartridge, or riser is installed. Possible values follow:

- **System Board**—There is no separate memory board slot. All DIMMs are installed on the motherboard.
- **Board <Number>**—There is a memory board slot available. All DIMMs are installed on the memory board.
- **Processor <Number>**—The processor on which the memory DIMMs are installed.
- **Riser <Number>**—The riser on which the memory DIMMs are installed.

Memory Type

The type of memory

Total Memory Slots

The number of memory module slots.

Total Memory

The capacity of the memory, including memory recognized by the OS and memory used for spare, mirrored, or XOR configurations.

Operating Frequency

The frequency at which the memory operates.

Physical Memory Details

The **Physical Memory Details** section shows the physical memory modules on the host that were installed and operational at POST. Unpopulated module positions are also listed. Various resilient memory configurations can change the actual memory inventory from what was sampled at POST. In systems that have a high number of memory modules, all module positions might not be listed.

Socket Locator

The slot or processor on which the memory module is installed.

State

The current physical memory state. The possible values are **Absent** and **Enabled**.

Health

The memory module status and whether the module is in use. The possible values are **OK**, **Warning**, **Critical**, and **Unknown**.

Size

The memory module size.

Max Supported Frequency

The maximum frequency supported by the memory module.

Technology

The memory module technology. Possible values follow:

- **Unknown**—Memory technology cannot be determined.
- **N/A**—Memory module not present.
- **SDRAM** (Synchronous DRAM)
- **RDIMM** (Registered memory module)
- **UDIMM** (Unregistered memory module)
- **LRDIMM** (Load-reduced memory module)

Subtopics

Memory Details pane (physical memory)

Memory Details pane (physical memory)

Manufacturer

The memory module manufacturer.

Part Number

The memory module part number.

This value is displayed only for HPE memory modules.

Serial Number

The memory module serial number.

This value is not displayed for empty memory slots.

Type

The type of memory installed. Possible values follow:

- **Other**—Memory type cannot be determined.
- **Board**—Memory module is permanently mounted (not modular) on a system board or memory expansion board.
- **DDR5**
- **N/A**—Memory module is not present.

Ranks

The number of ranks in the memory module.

Error Correction

The type of error correction used by the memory module.

Data Width Bits

The memory module data width in bits.

Bus Width Bits

The memory module bus width in bits.

Channel

The channel number in which the memory module is connected.

Memory Controller

The memory controller number.

CPU Socket

The memory module socket number.

Memory Slot

The memory module slot number.

State

The memory state.

Vendor

The memory vendor name. If the vendor name is not available, the value **N/A** is displayed.

Vendor ID

The memory vendor ID.

Armed

The current backup-ready status of the NVDIMM-N, if available.

Last Operation

The status of the last operation (NVDIMMs only).

Media Life

The percentage of media life left (NVDIMMs only).

Network Adapters

About this task

To view a full set of data on this page, ensure that AMS is installed and running. The server IP address, add in network adapters, and the server NIC status are displayed only if AMS is installed and running on the server.

Subtopics

Viewing Network details

Viewing Network details

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Network**.

The **Network** page appears and the available network adapter details are displayed.

3. Click a network adapter.

The network adapter page appears with the following details:

- Overview
- Ports
- Device Functions

- [Ethernet Interfaces](#)
- [Metrics](#)

Subtopics

[Network details options](#)

Network details options

Overview

The following information is displayed on the **Overview** section:

- **State**—The state of the adapter
- **Health**—The health of the adapter
- **Location**—The location of the adapter on the system board
- **Part Number**—NIC part number
- **Firmware Version**—The version of the installed adapter firmware, if applicable. This value is displayed for system NICs (embedded and stand-up) only
- **Model**—The model of the NIC
- **Manufacturer**—The manufacturer of the NIC
- **Serial Number**—The serial number of the NIC
- **Number of Device Functions**—The number of device functions connected to the network
- **Number of Ports**—The number of ports connected to the network

Click **View All Properties** to view more information of the adapters including the **Controller** details.



NOTE

If bifurcation is enabled on the network adapter, then the network page does not show the **State**, **Health**, and **Location** of the network adapter. For information on the adapter's state, health, and location, see the **Device Inventory** and **Firmware Inventory** page.

Ports

The configured network port. This value is displayed for system NICs (embedded and stand-up) only

For Ethernet:

- **Port**—The name of the port
- **Port ID**— The physical port ID
- **LLDP Enabled**—Enable or disable LLDP for this port
- **MAC Address**—The port MAC address
- **Link State**—The port link state
- **Link Status**—The port link status
- **State**—The state of the port
- **Health**—The health of the port

For Fiber Channel:

- **Port**—The name of the port
- **Port ID**— The physical port ID
- **EEE Enabled** —Enable or disable EEE for this port
- **World Wide Name**—The port World Wide Name
- **Fabric Name**—The port Fabric Name
- **Link State**—The port link state
- **Link Status**—The port link status
- **State**—The state of the port
- **Health**—The health of the Port

Click the **Port** to view the corresponding port details pane.

Device functions

Depending on the device function, the following details are displayed:

For Ethernet, iSCSI, and FCoE:

- **Id**—Device function name
- **State**—The state of the device function
- **Health**—The health of the device function
- **Device Technology**—The configured capability of the device function

- **Associated Ports**— The associated ports of the device function
- **MAC Address**—The device function MAC address
- **Boot Mode**—The boot mode of the device function



NOTE

For base networks, network device function will not be available.

For Fibre Channel:

- **Id**—Device function name
- **State**—The state of the device function
- **Health**—The health of the device function
- **Device Technology**—The configured capability of the device function
- **Associated Ports**—The associated ports of the device function
- **World Wide Node Name**— The device function World Wide Node Name
If **Infiniband** is configured for **Device Technology**, **Node GUID** is displayed.
- **Boot Mode**—The boot mode of the device function

Click **Device Functions** to view the corresponding device details pane.

Ethernet interfaces

The following Ethernet details are displayed:

- **Name**—The name of the interface
- **State**—The state of the interface
- **Health**—The health of the interface
- **IPv4 Address**—For System NICs (embedded and stand-up), the server IP address (if available).
- **IPv6 Address**—For System NICs (embedded and stand-up), the server IP address (if available).
- **Link Status**—The interface link status
- **MAC Address**—The interface MAC address
- **Team/Bridge**— If a port is configured for NIC teaming, the name of the configured link between the physical ports that form a logical network adapter. This value is displayed for system NICs (embedded and stand-up) only.

Click the **Ethernet Interface** to view the corresponding Ethernet interface details pane.



NOTE

iLO does not display the **IPv4 Address**, **IPv6 Address**, and **Team/Bridge** details assigned to the network adapter ports for MCTP PLDM RDE-based network adapters.

Metrics

The network adapter metrics show usage and health statistics for a network adapter.

Viewing GPUs information

About this task

The **GPUs** page displays the available GPUs and a summary of the GPUs

Procedure

Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > GPUs**.

The **GPUs** page appears.

Subtopics

GPUs details

GPUs details

The following information is displayed for each GPU:

- **Manufacturer**—The name of the manufacturer.
- **Name**—The name of the GPU.
- **Model**—The GPU model.
- **State**—The current state of the GPU.
- **Health**—The health status of the GPU.
- **Part Number**—The part number of GPU.

- **Serial Number**—The serial number of the GPU.

Viewing the device inventory

About this task

The **Device Inventory** page displays information about devices installed in the server. Some examples of the devices listed on this page include installed adapters, PCI devices, SATA controllers, and Smart Storage batteries.

If the server is powered off, the health status information on this page is current as of the last power on. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

For older adapters that do not comply with industry-standard management specifications, the Agentless Management Service (AMS) is required for obtaining the adapter firmware version, part number, serial number, and status.

Redfish DeviceDiscovery must reach `vMainDeviceDiscoveryComplete` state to display device inventory after host or iLO reboot.

For adapters that support the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) EEPROM, iLO obtains static adapter details such as the product name and part number. These values are formatted according to the IPMI Platform Management FRU Information Storage Definition specification.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Device Inventory**.

The **Device Inventory** page appears.

3. (Optional) By default, empty slots are hidden in the **Device Inventory** table. To view empty slots, click **show empty slots**. When empty slots are displayed, click **hide empty slots** to hide them.

This option is not displayed if there are no empty slots.

4. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

5. (Optional) To view additional slot details, click a device in the table.

The Slot Details pane is displayed.

Subtopics

[Device Inventory details](#)

[Slot details pane](#)

[Device status values](#)

[Configuring MCTP discovery](#)

[Initiating an MCTP factory reset](#)

Device Inventory details

- **MCTP Discovery**—Whether this feature is enabled or disabled for the server.
- **Location**—The device install location.

If network or storage adapter is installed on the OCP slot, iLO displays the OCP device location details as **OCP Slot A** and **OCP Slot B** but the device populates the location details as `Slot <number>`.

- **Product Name**—The device product name.

Typically, iLO obtains this value from the FRU EEPROM (Product Info Area Format region, Product Name value).

For some adapters, this value is obtained through a proprietary adapter interface.

- **Product Version**—The device product version.

Typically, iLO obtains this value from the FRU EEPROM (Product Info Area Format region, Product Version value).

For some adapters, this value is obtained through a proprietary adapter interface.

- **Firmware Version**—The installed adapter firmware version.

There are multiple methods iLO can use to obtain this adapter-specific information.

For adapters that support the UEFI Device Driver interfaces, UEFI is the primary method for obtaining this value.

- **Component Integrity Status**—The SPDm authentication status of the device.
- **State**—The device state.

The value **Absent** might mean that:

- iLO has not completed initialization for the device.
- The device is not capable of providing status (for example, legacy chipset SAS/SATA controllers).

- Agentless Management and the Agentless Management Service do not provide information about this device.

For information about network adapter unknown status values, see the **Network** page documentation.

For information about storage device unknown status values, see the **Storage** page documentation.

- **Health**—The health of the device.

Slot details pane

When you click a row in the **Device Inventory** table, more information is displayed in the **Slot Details** pane.

The displayed values depend on the selected device type. Some device types do not display all the listed values.

- **SKU Number**—The adapter vendor's primary part number.

Typically, iLO obtains this value from the FRU EEPROM (Product Info Area Format region, Product Part/Model Number value).

Various is displayed when the part number depends on internal graphics devices that differ by server model.

N/A is displayed for backplanes connected to storage controllers.



NOTE

- The SKU number on the **Device Inventory** page for the **Network Controller** may not match the SKU number on the **Network** page.
- Downstream UBM's will not show the **SKU Number**, **Part Number**, and **Serial Number** in the **Device Inventory** page.

- **Part Number**—The adapter vendor's spare part number (if available).

If the adapter vendor's spare part number is not available, iLO obtains this value from the FRU EEPROM (Board Info Area Format region, Board Part Number value).

N/A is displayed for backplanes connected to storage controllers.

- **Serial Number**—The adapter serial number.

Typically, iLO obtains this value from the FRU EEPROM (Product Info Area Format region, Product Serial Number value).

N/A is typically displayed for embedded devices.

- **MCTP Status**—Whether MCTP Discovery is enabled or disabled.
- Slot details
 - **Type**—The slot type, for example, PCIe, MXM, SATA, or another industry-standard slot type.
 - **Bus Width**—The slot bus width.
 - **Length**—The slot length.
 - **Characteristics**—Information about the slot, for example, voltage or other support information.

For more information about the slot detail values, see System Slots (Type 9) in the System Management BIOS (SMBIOS) Reference Specification.

- **Segment** (PCIe devices only)—The PCI segment assigned by the BIOS during PCI configuration. For all other device types, **FFh** or **N/A** is displayed.
- **Bus** (PCIe devices only)—The PCI bus assigned by the BIOS during PCI configuration. For all other device types, **FFh** or **N/A** is displayed.
- **Device** (PCIe devices only)—The PCI device assigned by the BIOS during PCI configuration. For all other device types, **FFh** or **N/A** is displayed.
- **Function** (PCIe devices only)—The PCI function assigned by the BIOS during PCI configuration. For all other device types, **FFh** or **N/A** is displayed.
- **Bifurcated Device Peer Instance**—Bifurcation details of the devices which support bifurcation. **Bifurcated Device Peer Instance** indicates if the device is bifurcated and the instance of the bifurcation.

Device status values

The **Device Inventory** page uses the following status values:

-  **Enabled**—The device is enabled and the health status is **OK**.
- **No Supporting CPU**—The CPU that supports the device slot is not installed.
- **N/A**—The device is not installed.
-  **Enabled**—The device is enabled and the health status is **Critical**.

-  **Enabled**—The device is enabled and the health status is **Warning**.
-  **Unknown**—The iLO firmware has not received data about the device status.
-  **Disabled**—The device is disabled.
-  **Not Supported**—Device does not support Security Protocol and Data Model (SPDM) authentication.
-  **Success**—SPDM authentication of the device is successful.
-  **Failed**—SPDM authentication of the device has failed.

Configuring MCTP discovery

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

MCTP is the industry standard technology iLO uses to communicate directly to options installed in the server. MCTP discovery is enabled by default. For troubleshooting of a problematic option, you can disable MCTP discovery for a server or an individual adapter. For example, if an adapter is not working, you could temporarily disable MCTP discovery to allow server operations to continue while you investigate the problem. When you disable MCTP discovery, the only way to enable it again is to perform an MCTP factory reset. An MCTP factory reset enables MCTP discovery on the server and all adapter slots.

For information on configuring PCIe MCTP options using UEFI System Utilities, see [**UEFI System Utilities User Guide for HPE Compute servers**](#).

Disabling MCTP discovery for the server automatically disables it for all adapter slots.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you do not disable MCTP discovery unless this action is recommended by support personnel.



WARNING

- If you disable MCTP discovery on a server managed by HPE OneView, disabled devices will be inaccessible to HPE OneView.
- If MCTP discovery is disabled, firmware updates initiated through HPE Compute Ops Management will fail.
- When MCTP discovery is disabled, for a server, iLO does not monitor or display status information for the following components: Embedded NICs, Smart Array, memory, CPU, and option adapters.
- When MCTP discovery is disabled, the **Performance Settings**, **Performance Monitoring**, and **Workload Performance Advisor** pages are unavailable.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Device Inventory**.

The **Device Inventory** page appears.

3. Click **Discovery Settings**.

The **Discovery Settings** window appears.

4. To disable MCTP discovery for the server and all adapter slots, set **MCTP Discovery** to disabled.

5. To disable MCTP discovery on selected adapter slots, set one or more **MCTP** options in the **Devices** table to disabled.

6. Click **Update** to save the changes.

7. Click **MCTP Factory Reset** to factory reset the settings.

iLO notifies you that an MCTP factory reset is required to re-enable MCTP discovery.

8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

9. Click  to close the **Discovery Settings**

Initiating an MCTP factory reset

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

If MCTP discovery is disabled for a server or the adapter slots in a server, the only way to re-enable it is to perform an MCTP factory reset. This procedure does not reset iLO or the server.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Device Inventory**.

The **Device Inventory** page appears.

3. Click **Discovery Settings**.

The **Discovery Settings** window appears.

4. Click **MCTP Factory Reset**.

iLO warns you that an MCTP factory reset will enable MCTP on all devices, and prompts you to confirm the request.

5. Click **Update**.

An MCTP factory reset is initiated.

When the process is complete, MCTP discovery is enabled on all devices.

Viewing storage details

About this task

If the server is powered off, the system status information on the **Storage** page is current as of the last power off. Status information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

To view a full set of data on the **Storage** page, ensure that AMS is installed and running. SAS/SATA controller information is displayed only if AMS is installed and running on the server.

The information displayed on this page depends on your storage configuration. Some storage configurations will not display information for every category.

Redfish DeviceDiscovery must reach `vMainDeviceDiscoveryComplete` state to display device inventory after host or iLO reboot.

Fiber Channel adapters are not listed on this page. To view information about fiber Channel adapters, click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Network**.



NOTE

When hot-plugging direct-attached SATA drives, the iLO web interface may show duplicate entries for the same drive. To remove these duplicate entries from the iLO GUI storage page, a host reboot is necessary. This behavior is a limitation in iLO's handling of hot-plug events for direct-attached SATA drives.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage** in the **Hardware** page.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. (Optional) To view component details, click a listed component from the Entity table.

Details pane opens and displays additional information.



NOTE

Language translation capability is not applicable to the details pane.

4. (Optional) To change the physical drive indicator LED status for an NVMe or SATA drive, use the toggle button.

This feature is available on supported servers only.

The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required to use this feature.

You can change the LED status to ON or OFF.

5. (Optional) To power an NVMe or SATA drive on or off, use the **Drive Power Button** feature.

This feature is available on supported servers only.

The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required to use this feature.

Subtopics

Storage details

Supported storage components

Supported storage products

Storage controllers

Volumes

Storage Enclosures

Drives

Air filter

Air filter information

Storage details

The **Storage** page displays the following details about Smart Array and direct-attached storage.



NOTE

- When VROC is configured with many drives and volumes, the **Storage** page may take longer to display VROC details.
- The information displayed depends on the storage type. Some storage types do not include all the listed properties.

Supported storage components

The **Storage** page displays the **Entity**, **Count**, and **Health Summary** information about the following storage components:

- Storage Controllers, Volumes, Storage Enclosures, Drives, Switches, and Ports.

iLO can monitor 256 physical drives total and 256 volumes total.

- Hewlett Packard Enterprise and third-party storage controllers that manage direct-attached storage, and the attached physical drives.

The following direct-attached storage types are supported: SATA, NVMe, and RDE-enabled devices. The information displayed depends on the storage type.



NOTE

Direct-attached NVMe or EDSSD Drives are listed only under **Drives**.

Supported storage products

- HPE ML/DL Server M.2 SSD Enablement Kit
- HPE Dual 8GB MicroSD EM USB Kit (Windows only)
- NVMe drives
- HPE MR416i-p Gen11 Controller
- HPE MR416i-o Gen11 Controller
- HPE MR408i-o Gen11 Controller
- HPE MR216i-p Gen11 Controller
- HPE MR216i-o Gen11 Controller
- Intel VROC 9.0
- M.2 SSD Enablement Kit
- Dual 8GB MicroSD EM USB Kit (Windows only)
- NVMe drives
- NS204i-u Boot Controller
- NS204i-d Boot Controller

Subtopics

Status values and definitions

Status values and definitions

The possible health values are:

-  **OK** — Indicates Normal
-  **Critical** — A critical condition exists that requires immediate attention.
-  **Warning** — A condition exists that requires attention.

The possible state values are:

- **Enabled** — The device is enabled.
- **Disabled** — The device is disabled.
- **In Test** — The device is undergoing testing.
- **Quiesced** — The device is enabled but processes only a restricted set of command.
- **Standby Offline** — The device is enabled, but awaiting an external action to activate it.
- **Standby Spare** — The device is part of a redundancy set and is awaiting a failover or other external action to activate it.
- **Starting** — The device is starting.
- **Unavailable Offline** — The device is present but cannot be used.
- **Updating** — The device is updating and may be unavailable or degraded.
- **Absent** — The device is not present or not detected.
- **Deferring** — The device will not process any commands but will queue new requests.

Storage controllers

The **Storage Controllers** section displays the following details for each controller:

- **Name**
- **Location**—The controller location in the server.
- **State**— A combination of the controller hardware health and the current state of the controller. The displayed value indicates a status icon (OK, Critical, or Warning), and text that provide more information.

For more information on health and current state values and definitions, see [Status values and definitions](#).

- **Health**
- **Firmware Version**
- **Encryption Mode**
- **Enclosures**
- **Volumes**
- **Drives**

Click a controller name to view the **Details** pane. Also, the **Metrics** and [Volumes](#) details appears.

Volumes

The **Volumes** section displays the following details for each volume:

- **Name**
- **Location**
- **State**
- **Health**
- **Capacity**
- **RAID Type**
- **Drives**
- **Encrypted**

To **Create Volume** see [Creating a volume](#) section.

Enclosure chassis

The **Enclosure Chassis** section displays the following for each enclosure:

- **Location**
- **Status**
- **Drives**
- **Total Ports**

When you select an enclosure, the associated [Drives](#), **Switches**, and **Ports** appears.

Switches

The **Switches** section displays the following details for each switch:

- **Model**
- **Status**
- **Firmware Version**

Ports

The **Ports** section displays the following details for each port:

- **Port Number**
- **Location**
- **Status**
- **Current Speed**
- **Active Width**



NOTE

The **Maximum link rate per lane (GT/s)** mentioned in the Drive back-plane naming convention is different from the **Current Speed or Max Speed** displayed for Ports.

Volumes

The **Volumes** section displays the following details for each volume.

- **Name**
- **Location**
- **State**
- **Health**
- **Capacity**
- **RAID Type**
- **Drives**

- **Encrypted**

Volumes must be configured before they can be displayed on this page.

When you select a volume, the **Details** pane opens and displays more information. Also, the associated Drives appears.

Subtopics

Creating a volume

Deleting a volume

Creating a volume

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage** in the **Hardware** page.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Volumes** on the **Storage** page.

The **Volumes** page appears.

4. Click **+ Create Volume**.

The **Create Volume** window appears.

5. Specify the following information:

- **Storage Controller**
- **RAID Type**
- **Drives**
- **Display Name**
- **Capacity & Unit**
- **Strip Size Bytes**

- **Read Cache Policy**
- **Write Cache Policy**

6. Click **Create** to create the volume.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the window.

Deleting a volume

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage** in the **Hardware** page.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Volumes** on the **Volumes** page.

The **Volumes** page appears.

4. Select a volume that you want to remove.

The selected volume page appears.

5. Click **Delete Volume**.

A confirmation window appears.

6. Click **Delete** to delete the volume.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

Storage Enclosures

The **Storage Enclosures** section displays the following details for each enclosure. The enclosure information is available based on the controller capability to share the details of the enclosure.

- **Name**
- **Location**—The enclosure port and box numbers.
- **Status**— For more information on health and current state values and definitions, see [Status values and definitions](#).
- **Type**
- **Switches**

Some enclosures do not include all the listed properties, and some storage configurations do not include drive enclosures.

When you select an enclosure, the **Details** pane opens and displays more information. Also, the associated [Drives](#) appears.

Drives

The **Drives** section displays the following details for each drive.

- **Name**
- **State**
- **Health**
- **Capacity Bytes**
- **Durable Name**
- **Durable Name Format**
- **EUI**
- **Model**
- **Protocol**
- **Serial Number**
- **Media Type**
- **Predicted Media Life Left Percent**
- **Location Type**
- **Location**

When you select a drive, the **Details** pane opens and displays more information.

The **Details** pane also displays the following details about the selected drive.

- **Multipath**
- **False**
- **Drive Form Factor**
- **Firmware Version**
- **Failure Predicted**
- **Status Indicator**
- **Hotspare Type**
- **Encryption Ability**—The encryption ability of a drive. The possible values are **Self-Encrypting** and **None**.
- **Encryption Status**—The drive encryption status.
 - **Unencrypted**—The drive is not currently encrypted.
 - **Encrypted (Unlocked)**—The drive is currently encrypted but the data is accessible to the user in unencrypted form.
- **WriteCache Enabled**
- **Capable Speed Gbs**
- **Negotiated Speed Gbs**
- **Slot Capable Protocols**

Subtopics

Managing drive

Managing drive

You can perform the following tasks from the **Actions** menu:

- Encrypt
- Decrypt

- [Drive Reset](#)
- [Toggle LED](#)
- [Force Power On/Force Power Off](#)

Drive operations such as encryption, decryption, and Physical Security Identifier (PSID) revert through iLO are available only after POST completes on the server.

Actions menu is applicable only to Directly Attached (DA) drives.

Subtopics

[**Encrypting a drive**](#)

[**Decrypting a drive**](#)

[**Resetting a drive**](#)

[**Managing Toggle LED**](#)

[**Managing drive power**](#)

Encrypting a drive

Prerequisites

- The drive must be connected through iLO.
- The drive must be decrypted state.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage**.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Drives**

The **Drives** page appears.

4. Select a drive.

The **Details** pane opens.

5. Click **Actions** and select **Encrypt**.

The **Encrypt Drive** window appears.

6. Based on the **Key Policy** settings, follow one of the below actions:
 - If SED configuration **Key Policy** is set to **Manual**, then enter the **Encryption Key**.
 - If SED configuration **Key Policy** is set to **Auto**, iLO automatically generates the encryption key. No user action required.
7. Click **Encrypt**.
8. Click **Yes, Proceed** to confirm the encryption.
9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
10. Click  to close the window.

Decrypting a drive

Prerequisites

- The drive must be connected through iLO.
- The drive must be encrypted state.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage**.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Drives**

The **Drives** page appears.

4. Select a drive.

The **Details** pane opens.

5. Click **Actions** and select **Decrypt**.

The **Decrypt Drive** window appears.

6. Based on the **Key Policy** settings, follow one of the below actions:
 - If SED configuration **Key Policy** is set to **Manual**, then enter the **Current Encryption Key**.

- If SED configuration **Key Policy** is set to **Auto**, then the encryption key will be automatically deducted from iLO. No user action required.

7. Click **Decrypt**.
8. Click **Yes, Proceed** to confirm the decryption.
9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
10. Click **X** to close the window.

Resetting a drive

Prerequisites

- The drive must be connected through iLO.
- The PSID of the drive. The PSID is printed on the physical drive label.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage**.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Drives**

The **Drives** page appears.

4. Select a drive.

The **Details** pane opens.

5. Click **Actions** and select **Drive Reset**.

The **Drive Reset** window appears.

6. Enter the **PSID Key**.
7. Click **Reset**.
8. Click **Yes, Proceed** to confirm the reset.
9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

0. Click  to close the window.

Managing Toggle LED

About this task

Use the **Toggle LED** option to enable or disable the location indicator of the drive.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage**.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Drives**

The **Drives** page appears.

4. Select a drive.

The **Details** pane opens.

5. Click **Actions** > **Toggle LED** to enable or disable the location indicator of the drive.

Managing drive power

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- iLO

About this task

When you select a supported drive, the **Drive Power Button** section in the **Details** pane displays the current drive power state. The possible values are **ON**, **OFF**, and **Starting**.

You can use the **Drive Power Button** options to power a drive on or off.

The power off option works only with supported drive firmware.

For the list of compatible drives, see <https://ssd.hpe.com/recommendation>.

The power on option (hot-plug) is not supported on standard IDE controllers. Cold boot the system to recover the drive. See the drive specifications to determine whether a drive supports these power reset features.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Storage**.

The **Storage** page appears.

3. Click **Drives**

The **Drives** page appears.

4. Select a drive.

The **Details** pane opens.

5. Click **Actions** and select **Force Power On** or **Force Power Off** to power on or power off the drive power.

6. When prompted to confirm the request, click **OK**.

Subtopics

Drive power button options

Drive power button options

- **Force Power On**—Power on the drive immediately.
- **Force Power Off**—Power off the drive immediately. Using this option results in a nongraceful shutdown.

Air filter

The **Air Filter** feature monitors airflow conditions within the server to help maintain efficient cooling performance. It provides an early indication of reduced airflow caused by dust accumulation or a blocked filter. Monitoring the air filter helps prevent thermal issues, protects system components, and supports optimal operating conditions within the data center. This feature is available on supported servers only.

The possible air filter status values are **OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**.

The **Air Filter** page displays the **Replacement Days Remaining** including the **Early Reminder**, **Critical Reminder**, and the **Reminder** status. This feature is available on supported servers only.

Enabling the air filter replacement reminder

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Air Filter**.

The **Air Filter** page appears.

3. Click **Air Filter Settings**.

The **Air Filter Settings** window appears.

4. Select **Enable Reminder** checkbox.

5. Enter the following:

- **Days for Early Reminder**—Valid values are from 25 to 175 days. By default, the value is 85 days.
- **Days for Critical Reminder**—Valid values are from 30 to 180 days. By default, the value is 90 days.

6. Click **Update**.

7. (Optional) To reset the reminder settings, repeat 3 to 5.

Disabling the air filter replacement reminder

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Air Filter**.

The **Air Filter** page appears.

3. Click **Air Filter settings**.

The **Air Filter Settings** window appears.

4. Unselect **Enable Reminder** checkbox.

5. Click **Update**.

Air filter information

For servers that support smart filter, the **Air Filter** page displays **Air Filter Scan Summary** including the **Scan Interval**, **Scan Start Time**, **Last Scan Result**, **Last Scan Time**, and **Next Scan Time**.

The possible air filter status values are **Success**, **Failed**, and **Replace Filter**.

This feature is available on supported servers only.

Air filter scan settings

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server is powered on and POST is complete
- Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Air Filter**.

The **Air Filter** page appears.

3. Click  on **Air Filter Scan Summary** section.

The **Air Filter Scan Configuration** window appears.

4. Set the **Scan Interval**:

- **Monthly**

- **Weekly**
- **Bi-Weekly**

5. (Optional) To disable the scan, set the **Scan Interval** to **Disable**.
6. Set the **Scan Start Time**.
7. Click **Update**.
8. (Optional) To initiate a scan immediately, click **Run Scan Now**.
9. (Optional) To perform a calibration click **Run Calibration** and then click **Run** in the **Run Calibration** window.



NOTE

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends performing the calibration only once after air filter replacement or site deployment to ensure accurate calibration results and optimal health scan.

During the air filter scan process, the fans will operate at full speed for approximately 30 seconds, which may produce noticeable noise. The noise does not affect the workload running on the host.

Viewing and managing firmware and software

Subtopics

Firmware updates

iLO firmware and software management features

Viewing installed firmware details

Updating iLO or server firmware

Firmware verification

Viewing Software details

Maintenance Window

iLO Repository

Install sets

Installation queue

iLO remote console

Viewing BIOS details

Firmware updates

Firmware updates enhance server and iLO functionality with new features, improvements, and security updates.

You can update firmware by using an online or offline firmware update method.

Subtopics

Online firmware update

Online firmware update

When you use an online method to update firmware, you can perform the update without shutting down the server operating system. Online firmware updates can be performed in-band or out-of-band.

In-band

Firmware is sent to iLO from the server host operating system.

Virtual NIC drives are required for in-band firmware updates. For more information see, [Using iLO on the host](#)

When iLO is configured to Secure Standard, FIPS, or CNSA security states, user credentials are required.

Out-of-band

Firmware is sent to iLO over a network connection. Users with the Configure iLO Settings privilege can update firmware by using an out-of-band method.

Subtopics

In-band firmware update methods

Out-of-band firmware update methods

In-band firmware update methods

Online ROM Flash Component

1. To flash the firmware package, download RESEFUL Interface Tool (iLORest) v. 6.x.0 or later.
2. Download the firmware package and the corresponding json file, if available, to the same location

For example,


```
ilorest flashfwpkg <file_name.fwpkg>--url<iLO7_IP_Address>-u<iLO7_username>-p<iLO7_password>
```

or

localhost OS example,

```
ilorest flashfwpkgd<file_name.fwpkg>-u<iLO7_username>-p<iLO7_password>
```

The firmware package can also be installed with Smart Update Manager v 12.0.0. or later.

Out-of-band firmware update methods

iLO web interface

Download a supported firmware file and install it by using the iLO web interface.

iLO RESTful API

Use the iLO RESTful API and a REST client such as the RESTful Interface Tool to update firmware.

iLO firmware and software management features

iLO supports the following firmware and software management features:

- Viewing [installed firmware](#).
- Using the [Update Firmware](#) controls to install firmware on the local managed server.

You can also use the **Update Firmware** controls to install an iLO [language pack](#).

- Viewing [installed software](#).
- Managing [maintenance windows](#). You can apply maintenance windows to tasks that you add to the installation queue.
- Accessing the iLO with integrated Smart Update features. This version of iLO supports the following actions:
 - View and manage the components in the [iLO Repository](#).
 - [Add components](#) from the iLO Repository to the installation queue.

- View and remove [install sets](#) and add them to the installation queue.

Use SUM to configure install sets. For more information, see the SUM documentation.

- View the [System Recovery Set](#).
- View and manage tasks in the [installation queue](#).

The best practice is to use SUM to manage the installation queue. For more information, see the SUM documentation.

Viewing installed firmware details

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Inventory**.

The **Firmware Inventory** page appears and displays the firmware information for various server components.

If the server is powered off, the information on this page is current as of the last power off. Firmware information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.



NOTE

If a component is updated through a host system, then you have to reset iLO or the host to view the updated firmware.

2. (Optional) To sort the firmware list by column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

3. (Optional) To search for firmware, enter the firmware name in the search text box in the column heading next to **Firmware Name**.

Subtopics

[Firmware types](#)

[Firmware details](#)

Firmware types

The firmware types listed on the **Firmware Inventory** page vary based on the server or chassis model and configuration.

The firmware types listed on the **Firmware Inventory** page vary based on the server model and configuration.

For most servers, the system ROM and iLO firmware are listed. Some of the other possible firmware options include the following:

- Storage and network controllers
- Various Programmable logic devices
- Drive Firmware
- TPM or TM firmware
- Power supply firmware

Firmware details

The **Firmware List** page displays the following information for each listed firmware type:

- **Firmware Name**—The name of the firmware.
- **Firmware Version**—The version of the firmware.
- **Location**—The location of the component that uses the listed firmware.

Updating iLO or server firmware

Prerequisites

- The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required for updating firmware and storing components in the iLO Repository.
- The Recovery Set privilege is required for making an optional update to the System Recovery Set after a successful firmware update.
- If you want to use the **Update Recovery Set** feature, a System Recovery Set must exist and contain the component you want to update.

About this task

You can update the firmware from any network client using the iLO web interface. A signed file is required.



IMPORTANT

Update Firmware option does not work for firmware packages which must be updated using UEFI or Runtime Agent.

To update such packages using iLO, you must add the packages to the iLO repository using the **Also store in iLO Repository** option. The packages are automatically picked up for installation during POST.

Procedure

1. Obtain a server firmware or iLO firmware file.
2. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Inventory > Update Firmware** or click **Firmware > Update Firmware** from the **Quick Actions** menu.

If the **Update Firmware** option is not displayed, click the ellipsis icon in the top-right corner of **Firmware** page.

The **Update Firmware** window appears.

3. Select the **Local file** or **Remote file** option.
4. Depending on the option you selected, do one of the following:
 - Depending on the browser you use, click **Browse** or **Choose File** in the **Local file** field, and then specify the location of the firmware component (`.fwpkg`).

You can download the firmware from [HPESC](#).
 - In the **Remote file URL** field, enter the URL for a firmware component on an accessible web server.
- a. (Optional) To enable Enhanced Download Performance, click  in the **Firmware Settings** option.

The **Firmware Settings** pop-up window appears. You can edit the settings on the **Firmware Settings** window.

For more information on the option, see the help on the **Firmware Settings** page.

5. (Optional) To save a copy of the component to the iLO Repository, select the **Also store in iLO Repository** check box.
6. (Optional) If a version of the component you selected in step 6 exists in the System Recovery Set, select the **Update Recovery Set** check box to replace the existing component with the selected component.

Selecting this option replaces the component, even if the version in the System Recovery Set is newer.

If there is no System Recovery Set, or you are not assigned the required privilege for this action, then this option is not displayed.

Also store in iLO Repository option is selected automatically when you select **Update Recovery Set** option since the System Recovery set is stored in the iLO Repository.

7. On servers with an installed TPM or TM, suspend or back up software that stores information on the TPM or TM, then select the **Confirm TPM override** check box.

Drive encryption software is an example of software that stores information on the TPM or TM.



CAUTION

If you use drive encryption software, suspend it before initiating a firmware update. Failure to follow these instructions might result in losing access to your data.

8. To start the update process, click **Update**.

Depending on the server configuration, iLO notifies you that:

- When you update the iLO firmware, iLO will reboot automatically.
- Some types of server firmware might require a server reboot, but the server will not reboot automatically.

9. Click **OK**.



IMPORTANT

Do not boot or reboot the server during a PLDM firmware update because this action might cause the server to go into standby mode for approximately 20 minutes before starting up.

The iLO firmware receives, validates, and then flashes the firmware image.

When you update the iLO firmware, iLO reboots and closes your browser connection. It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

10. For iLO firmware updates only: To start working with the new firmware, clear your browser cache, and then log in to iLO.
11. For server firmware updates only: If the firmware type requires powering on or rebooting the server or initiating a system reset take the appropriate action.
12. (Optional) To confirm that the new firmware is active, check the firmware version on the **Firmware Inventory** page.

You can also check the iLO firmware version on the **Dashboard**.



NOTE

Cached browser data can cause UI inconsistencies after a firmware update. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends clearing the browser cache and refreshing the browser after updating the firmware or when UI inconsistencies occur.

- .3. Click **Cancel** to cancel updating the firmware operation.
- .4. Click **X** to close the **Update Firmware** window.

Subtopics

Requirements for firmware update to take effect

Supported firmware types

Daily firmware flash limit

Requirements for firmware update to take effect

Depending on the firmware type, additional action might be required for the update to take effect.

- iLO firmware or language pack—These firmware types take effect after an automatically triggered iLO reset.
- System ROM (BIOS)—Requires a server reboot.
- System Programmable Logic Device (CPLD)—Requires a server reboot.



NOTE

A server reboot after a CPLD firmware update is converted to a server AC power cycle. iLO will reset as part of the AC power cycle.

- Power Management Controller and NVMe Backplane Firmware—Do not require a server reboot or a system reset.

The NVMe firmware version will be displayed in the iLO web interface after the next server reboot.

Supported firmware types

Many firmware update types are supported, depending on the server platform. Some common examples follow:

- iLO
- System ROM/BIOS
- Power Management Controller
- System Programmable Logic Device (CPLD)
- Backplane
- Language Packs
- Third-party firmware packages

Platform Level Data Model (PLDM) firmware packages are supported if the **Accept 3rd Party Firmware Update Packages** option is enabled in the [Firmware Settings](#).



NOTE

FIPS and CNSA security modes do not support the installation of third-party PLDM packages.

Some firmware types are delivered as a combined update. For example:

- A SAS Programmable Logic Device update is often combined with a SAS controller firmware update.
- The Intelligent Platform Abstraction Data firmware is often combined with a System ROM/BIOS update.

Daily firmware flash limit

To protect the iLO and server hardware from repeated flashing attacks, iLO limits the number of times per day that you can flash each supported firmware type. The limit is 20, which includes both successful and failed firmware flash activities. The firmware flash count is reset every 24 hours, or 24 hours after a successful firmware update. The firmware flash limit applies to firmware updates initiated through any application or interface.

The firmware flash count is stored in the nonvolatile memory. If the flash limit is exceeded, the firmware cannot be flashed, and the software notifies you that you must try again later.

When a firmware update fails, an event is logged in the iLO event log.

Flash limit process example

1. At 10 a.m. on Monday, the BIOS firmware is flashed for the first time since the previous Friday.
2. During the firmware flash, iLO checks the BIOS firmware flash limit time stamp.

In this example, the last firmware flash is more than 24 hours ago, and the firmware flash count is reset to 1.

3. Later on Monday, the BIOS firmware is flashed 19 more times.

Each flash activity increments the flash count to a total of 20.

4. Before leaving work on Monday, the BIOS firmware is flashed again, and the update fails, due to the flash limit.

This failure persists until the next morning at 10 a.m., when the flash count is reset.

Firmware verification

The Firmware Verification feature allows you to run scheduled scans.

To respond to detected issues, you can configure iLO to:

- Log the results.
- Log the results and initiate a repair action that uses a recovery install set.

Depending on the scan results, information is logged in the Active Health System Log and the Integrated Management Log.

The following firmware types are supported:

- iLO Firmware
- System ROM (BIOS)
- System Programmable Logic Device (CPLD)



NOTE

After an iLO reset, health information for iLO and BIOS will be displayed. The health information for other supported components will be displayed after the next scan.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends not to install firmware updates or upload firmware to the iLO Repository, when a firmware verification scan is in progress.

If an invalid iLO or System ROM (BIOS) firmware file is detected, the invalid file is saved to a quarantine area in the iLO Repository. You can download the invalid file to investigate its type and origin. Quarantined

images are not displayed on the **iLO Repository** page, and you cannot select them when you use the Flash Firmware feature.

If a supported management tool is configured to listen for system recovery events, you can send a recovery event from this page.

Subtopics

Configuring the firmware verification settings

Viewing firmware health status

Downloading quarantined firmware

Deleting quarantined firmware

Initiating a full system recovery

Running a firmware verification scan

Configuring the firmware verification settings

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

2. Click **Settings**.

The **Scan Settings** window appears.

3. Select an **Integrity Failure Action**.

4. Set the **Scan Interval** in days.

Valid values are from 1 to 365 days.

5. Set **Enable Background Scan** to enabled or disabled status.

6. Click **Update** to save the settings.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

8. Click **X** to close the **Scan Settings** window.

Subtopics

Firmware Verification scan options

Update Service access settings options

Firmware Verification scan options

- **Integrity Failure Action**—Determines the action iLO takes when a problem is found during a Firmware Verification scan.

- To log the results, select **Log Only**.
- To log the results and initiate a repair action, select **Log and Repair Automatically**.

If a problem is detected for a supported firmware type, iLO checks for the affected firmware type in a protected install set. By default, this set is the Recovery Set. If a firmware image is available, iLO flashes that firmware image to complete the repair.

If your **Downgrade Policy** is set to **Downgrade requires Recovery set privilege** the automatic recovery for BIOS/iLO/CPLD will fail. This is an expected behavior. The recovery must be done manually after logging in as a user who has Recovery set privilege.

- **Scan Interval (in days)**—Sets the background scan frequency in days. Valid values are from 1 to 365.
- **Enable Background Scan**—Enables or disables firmware verification scanning. When enabled, iLO scans the supported installed firmware for file corruption.

Update Service access settings options

Downgrade Policy

Specifies how iLO handles requests to downgrade any of the firmware types that you can update through iLO.

A license is required to use this feature. If a license that supports this feature is not installed, this option is not displayed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Choose from the following values:

- **Allow downgrades** (default)—Any user with the Configure iLO Settings privilege can downgrade firmware.
- **Downgrade requires Recovery Set privilege**—Only a user with the Configure iLO Settings and Recovery Set privileges can downgrade firmware.
- **Permanently disallow downgrades**—No user can downgrade firmware.



CAUTION

Configuring this setting makes a permanent change to iLO. After you configure iLO to permanently disallow downgrades, you cannot reconfigure this setting through any iLO interface or utility. Setting iLO to the factory default settings will not reset this value.

Accept 3rd Party Firmware Update Packages

Specifies whether iLO will accept third-party firmware update packages that are not digitally signed. Platform Level Data Model (PLDM) firmware packages are supported.

This setting is disabled by default.

Viewing firmware health status

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

The firmware status details are displayed in the page.

Subtopics

Firmware health status details

Viewing quarantined firmware

Firmware health status details

The following information is displayed for each supported firmware type.

Firmware Name

The name of the installed firmware.

Firmware Version

The firmware version.

Health

The firmware health status.

State

The firmware status. The possible values follow:

- **Enabled**—The firmware is verified and enabled.
- **Scanning**—A firmware verification scan is in progress or is about to start.
- **Flashing**—A firmware update is in progress.
- **Failed/Offline**—The firmware could not be verified and was not repaired.

Recovery Set Version

The version of the firmware in the System Recovery Set.

If this firmware type is not in the System Recovery Set, or there is no System Recovery set, **Not present** is displayed.

Viewing quarantined firmware

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Verification**.

Quarantined firmware files are listed in the **Quarantine** section.

If there are no quarantined files, the message `There are no items under quarantine` is displayed.

Subtopics

Quarantined firmware details

Individual quarantined file details

Quarantined firmware details

The **Quarantine** section displays the following information about invalid firmware files.

Name

The name of the invalid firmware file.

Created

The invalid file creation date.

Size

The invalid file size.

Individual quarantined file details

When you click a file in the list, the following details are displayed:

- **Name**—The name of quarantined file.
- **Created**—The invalid file creation date.
- **Size**—The invalid file size.

Downloading quarantined firmware

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

About this task

If a file is saved to the quarantine area in the iLO Repository, you can download the file for offline analysis.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

2. In the **Quarantine** section, select the file you want to download and click **Actions > Download Firmware**.

A status message displays the download progress.

3. Follow the browser instructions to save or open the file.

Deleting quarantined firmware

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

2. In the **Quarantine** section, select the file you want to delete and click **Actions > Remove Firmware**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, remove**.

Initiating a full system recovery

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Virtual Media privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.
- A System Recovery Set exists in the iLO Repository.
- A supported management tool (such as iLO Amplifier Pack 1.15 or later) is configured to manage the server.
- A supported management tool is configured to manage the server.

About this task

You can use iLO to generate a recovery event that triggers a separate management tool to initiate a full system recovery. Recovery involves installation of the System Recovery Set followed by reimaging the server operating system.



CAUTION

Reimaging a server might cause the loss of existing data.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

2. Click **Send Recovery Event**.
3. In the **Send Recovery Event** pane, select the **Yes, generate a recovery event** check box, and then click **Send Recovery Event**.

The recovery event is sent to the management tool that is configured to listen for recovery events.

If the event was sent successfully, the following informational event is logged in the IML:

```
Firmware recovery is requested by Administrator.
```

Running a firmware verification scan

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Verification**.

Firmware Verification page appears.

2. Click **Run Scan** in the **Firmware Verification** page.

The scan results are displayed at the top of the page.

If a failure occurred, the firmware state on the **Firmware Verification** page changes to **Failed/Offline**, the **System Health** status changes to **Critical**, and an event is recorded in the IML. If the firmware verification scan feature is configured to **Log and Repair Automatically**, the failed firmware is flashed. If successful, the firmware state and **System Health** status are updated, and the IML event changes to **Repaired** status.

If automatic repair is not configured, you must complete the repair manually.



CAUTION

When the firmware scan setting is set to **Log only** mode, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends not to perform an iLO reset while iLO is in a corrupted state. For more information about troubleshooting, see [**iLO Troubleshooting Guide**](#).



NOTE

- When a firmware verification scan is in progress, you cannot install firmware updates or upload firmware to the iLO Repository.
- If firmware scans are set to **Log only** and a scan fails, manually flashing iLO will restore it, but the **Last Scan** status will be displayed as **Failed**. The status will clear after a manual scan or when iLO automatically re-scan based on the scheduled scan settings.

Viewing Software details

Prerequisites

To display a complete set of data on this page, AMS must be installed, configured, and running.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Software**.

The **Software** page appears.

2. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

Subtopics

HPE Software details Product-related software details

Running Software details

Installed Software details

HPE Software details Product-related software details

The **Software Inventory** table lists all the HPE software on the managed server. The list includes Hewlett Packard Enterprise and Hewlett Packard Enterprise-recommended third-party software that was added manually or by using the SPP.

This section lists all the product-related software on the managed server.

- **Name**—The name of the software.
- **Version**—The software version.

The versions of the displayed firmware components indicate the firmware versions available in the firmware flash components that are saved on the local OS. The displayed version might not match the firmware running on the server.

- **Description**—The description of the software installed.
- **Manufacturer**—The name of software manufacturer.

Running Software details

This section lists all the software that is running or available to run on the managed server.

- **Name**—The name of the software.
- **Path**—The file path of the software.

Installed Software details

The **Installed Software** list displays the name of each installed software program.

Maintenance Window

A maintenance window is a configured time period that applies to an installation task.

You can create a maintenance window:

- On the **Maintenance Window** page.
- When you add a task to the installation queue.

Subtopics

[Viewing maintenance windows](#)

[Adding a maintenance window](#)

[Editing a maintenance window](#)

[Removing a maintenance window](#)

Viewing maintenance windows

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and click **Maintenance Window**.

The **Maintenance Window** appears.

2. (Optional) Click an individual maintenance window to view detailed information.

Subtopics

Maintenance window details

Individual Maintenance Window details

Maintenance window details

The **Maintenance Window** page displays the **iLO Date/Time** and the following details about each configured maintenance window:

- **Name**—The user-defined name for the maintenance window.
- **Start time**—The maintenance window start time (UTC).
- **End time**—The maintenance window end time (UTC).

Maintenance windows are automatically deleted 24 hours after they expire.

Individual Maintenance Window details

When you click an individual maintenance window, the following details are displayed:

- **Name**—The user-defined name for the maintenance window.
- **Start**—The maintenance window start time (UTC).
- **End**—The maintenance window end time (UTC).
- **Description**—A description of the maintenance window.

Adding a maintenance window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

iLO supports a maximum of eight maintenance windows.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Maintenance Window > Add New Window**.

iLO prompts you to enter the maintenance window information.

2. Enter a name in the **Name** box.
3. Enter a description in the **Description** box.
4. Enter the maintenance window start and end times in the **From** and **To** boxes.
 - a. (Optional) Click  in the **From** and **To** box.

A calendar is displayed.

Enter the date and time based on the local time on the client that you are using to manage iLO.

The equivalent UTC value is displayed above the date and time that you entered.

If you enter a **To** value that occurs prior to the start time of an existing task, iLO prompts you to enter a different value. The installation queue is a first-in, first-out list of tasks, and you cannot create a maintenance window that will expire prior to an existing task will run.

5. Click **Add**.

The maintenance window is added.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Add Maintenance Window**.

Editing a maintenance window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and click **Maintenance Window**.

The **Maintenance Window** appears.

2. Click the ellipsis icon and then click **Edit** next to the maintenance window that you want to edit.

Edit Maintenance window appears.

3. Update the required changes, and click **OK**.

The maintenance window is updated.

4. Click  to close the **Edit** maintenance window.

Removing a maintenance window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Maintenance Window**.

Maintenance Window appears.

2. Click the ellipsis icon and then click **Delete** next to the maintenance window that you want to edit.

A confirmation window appears.

3. Click **Yes, Delete** to remove the maintenance window.

The maintenance window is removed. All tasks associated with the removed maintenance window are canceled.

4. (Optional) Click **Delete All** if you want to remove all the maintenance windows and associated tasks.

iLO Repository

The iLO Repository is a secure storage area in the nonvolatile flash memory embedded on the system board. The nonvolatile flash memory is 1 gigabyte in size and is called the iLO NAND. Use SUM or iLO to manage signed software and firmware components in the iLO Repository.

iLO, the UEFI BIOS, SUM, and other client software can retrieve these components and apply them to supported servers. Use SUM to organize the stored components into install sets and SUM or iLO to manage the installation queue.

To learn more about how iLO, SUM, and the BIOS software work together to manage software and firmware, see the SUM documentation.

To learn more about how iLO, SUM, and the BIOS software work together to manage software and firmware, see the [**SUM documentation**](#).

Subtopics

[**iLO Repository contents**](#)

[**Installing a component from the iLO Repository**](#)

[**Adding a component to the iLO Repository**](#)

iLO Repository contents

The **Contents** section of the **iLO Repository** page displays the following details about each firmware or software component:

- **Name**
- **Version**
- **Locked/Not locked**

Subtopics

[**Viewing iLO Repository summary and component details**](#)

Viewing iLO Repository summary and component details

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **iLO Repository**.
2. (Optional) To view detailed component information, click an individual component.

Subtopics

[**iLO Repository storage details**](#)

iLO Repository storage details

The **Summary** section of the **iLO Repository** page displays the following details about the iLO Repository storage use:

- **Capacity**—Total iLO Repository storage capacity
- **In use**—Used storage
- **Free space**—Available iLO Repository storage
- **Components**—Number of saved components in the iLO Repository

Installing a component from the iLO Repository

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

You can add a component to the installation queue from the **iLO Repository** page.

When you add a component to the installation queue, a task is added to the end of the queue. After other queued tasks are complete, the added component is installed when the software that initiates updates for the component type detects the installation request. To determine the software that can initiate an update, check the component details on the **Firmware > Installation Queue** page.

If a previously queued task is waiting to start or finish, a new task might be delayed indefinitely. For example, if a queued component is installable by the UEFI BIOS, a server restart is required before the next installation can start. If the server is not restarted, the tasks that follow in the queue are delayed indefinitely.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and then click **iLO Repository**.
2. Click the ellipsis icon next to the component that you want to install, and then click **Installation Queue**.

The **Install Components** pop up window opens and prompts you to confirm the request.

While adding the Firmware package 2.0 from the repository to the **install queue** through iLO web interface, iLO creates multiple tasks based on the package **UpdatableBy** field values, ex, BMC, and UEFI. Then iLO creates tasks for BMC and UEFI. If there are no devices **UpdatableBy** the BMC or UEFI, either of the tasks becomes in an exception state. You must manually clear the task to execute the remaining tasks in the queue.

3. (Optional) If you want to specify an installation schedule, select the **Set schedule window** check box.

a. Select a method for defining the schedule.

- Select **Use maintenance window** (default) to choose a maintenance window you configured on the **Maintenance Window** page.

To add a new maintenance window, click **Add new maintenance window** to navigate to the **Maintenance Window** page. Create a maintenance window, and then restart this procedure.

- Select **Specify time window** to enter a schedule now.

b. Depending on the method you selected, do one of the following:

- If you selected **Use maintenance window**, select a value in the **Maintenance window** list.
- If you selected **Specify time window**, enter the schedule details.

On servers with an installed TPM or TM, suspend or back up software that stores information on the TPM or TM, then select the **Confirm TPM override** check box.

4. Click **Add**.

If the installation queue is empty, and iLO can initiate the component installation, the button is labeled **Yes, install now**.

The update is initiated after existing queued tasks finish and the software that initiates installation for the selected component type detects a pending installation.

If the installation queue is empty and iLO can initiate the update, the update begins immediately.

Subtopics

Scheduling time window

Scheduling time window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this procedure to enter the schedule when **Specify Time Window** is selected.

Procedure

1. Click  in the **From** box.

A calendar appears.

2. Select a start date and time, and then click **Done**.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **From** box.

3. Click  in the **To** box.

A calendar appears.

4. Select an end date and time, and then click **Done**.

This value sets the expiration date and time for the tasks in the install set.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **To** box.

Adding a component to the iLO Repository

Prerequisites

- The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required for uploading files to the iLO Repository.
- The Recovery Set privilege is required for making an optional update to the System Recovery Set after you upload a file to the iLO Repository.
- If you want to use the **Update Recovery Set** feature, a System Recovery Set must exist and contain the component you want to update.

About this task

You can use the **Upload** option to add components to the iLO Repository.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and select **iLO Repository**.

The **iLO Repository** page appears.

2. Click **Upload**.

If the browser window is a small size, and the **Upload** option is not displayed, click the ellipsis icon in the top right corner of the iLO web interface, then click **Upload**.

The **Upload to iLO iLO** window appears.

3. Select the **Local file** or **Remote file** option.

4. Depending on the option you selected, do one of the following:
 - In the **Local file** box, click **Browse** or **Choose File** (depending on your browser), and then specify the location of the firmware component.
 - In the **Remote file URL** box, enter the URL for a firmware component on an accessible web server.
5. For firmware components specified by multiple files only: Select the **I have a component signature file** check box.
6. If you selected the check box in step 4, do one of the following:
 - In the **Local signature file** box, click **Browse** or **Choose File** (depending on your browser), and then specify the location of the component signature file.
 - In the **Remote signature file URL** box, enter the URL for a component signature file on an accessible web server.
7. (Optional) If a version of the component you selected in step 3 exists in the System Recovery Set, select the **Update Recovery Set** check box to replace the existing component with the selected component.

Selecting this option replaces the component, even if the version in the System Recovery Set is newer.

If there is no System Recovery Set, or you are not assigned the required privilege for this action, then this option is not displayed.
8. Click **Upload**.

iLO notifies you that uploading a component with the same name as an existing component will replace the existing component.
9. Click **OK**.

The upload starts. The upload status is displayed at the top of the iLO web interface.
10. Click  to close the **Upload to iLO iLO** maintenance window.
11. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

Subtopics

iLO Repository individual component details

Removing a component from the iLO Repository

iLO Repository individual component details

When you click an individual component, the following details are displayed:

- **Name**—Component name
- **Version**—Component version
- **File name**—Component file name
- **Size**—Component size
- **Uploaded**—Upload date and time
- **Installable by**—The software that can initiate an update with the component.
- **In use by install set or task?**—Whether the component is part of an install set or queued task.

When a component is part of an install set or queued task, you can click the install set or task name link to view the install set details or queued task details.

Removing a component from the iLO Repository

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The component is not in an install set.
- The component is not part of a queued task.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and then select **iLO Repository**.
2. Click the ellipsis icon next to the component that you want to remove and then click **Delete**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, delete**.

The component is removed.

4. (Optional) Click **Delete All** to remove all the components. Confirm the message when prompted.

All the components are removed.

Install sets

An install set is a group of components that can be applied to supported servers with a single command. SUM determines what to install on a server and creates an install set that is copied to iLO. You can view existing install sets on the **Install Sets** page in the iLO web interface.

Saving an install set when you deploy from SUM keeps all the components on the iLO system for later use. For example, you could use the saved components to restore or roll back a component version without needing to find the original SPP.

Saving an install set when you deploy from SUM keeps all the components on the iLO system for later use. For example, you could use the saved components to restore or roll back a component version without needing to find the original SPP.

To learn more about how iLO, SUM, and the BIOS software work together to manage software and firmware, see the SUM documentation.

To learn more about how iLO, SUM, and the BIOS software work together to manage software and firmware, see the [**SUM documentation**](#).

Subtopics

[Viewing install sets](#)

[System Recovery Set](#)

[Installing an install set](#)

Viewing install sets

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and then click **Install Sets**.
2. (Optional) Click an install set to view detailed information.

System Recovery Set

By default, a System Recovery Set is included with every server. User accounts with the **Recovery Set** privilege can configure this install set. Only one System Recovery Set can exist at a time.

The following firmware components are included in the default System Recovery Set for Intel servers:

- System ROM (BIOS)
- iLO firmware
- System Programmable Logic Device (CPLD)

If the default System Recovery Set is deleted:

- A user with the **Recovery Set** privilege can use the iLO RESTful API and the RESTful Interface Tool to create a System Recovery Set from components stored in the iLO Repository.

For instructions, see the iLO user guide at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

- A user with the **Recovery Set** privilege can use SUM to create an install set, and then designate it as the System Recovery Set by using the iLO RESTful API.

Installing an install set

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- No components in the install set are queued as part of another installation task.

About this task

You can add an install set to the installation queue from the **Install Sets** page.

When you add an install set to the installation queue, iLO adds a task for each component or command in the install set. The new tasks are added to the end of the queue.

Components in the queue are installed after other queued tasks are complete, and when the software that initiates updates for the component type detects the installation request. To determine the software that can initiate an update, check the component details on the **iLO Repository** and **Installation Queue** pages.

If a previously queued component is waiting to start or finish, a new task might be delayed indefinitely. For example, if a queued component is installable by the UEFI BIOS, a server restart is required before installation can start. If the server is not restarted, the tasks that follow in the queue are delayed indefinitely.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and then click **Install Sets**.

The **Install Sets** page appears.

2. Click the ellipsis icon next to the component that you want to install, and then click **Install**.

Install Components window appears.

3. (Optional) If you want to specify a schedule for installation, select the **Set schedule window** check box.
 - a. Select a method for defining the schedule.

- Select **Use maintenance window** (default) to choose a maintenance window you configured on the **Maintenance Windows** page.

To add a maintenance window, click **Add New Maintenance Window** link to navigate to the **Maintenance Windows** page. Create a maintenance window, and then restart this procedure.

- Select **Specify time window** to enter a schedule now.

- b. Depending on the method you selected, do one of the following:

- If you selected **Use maintenance window**, select a value in the **Maintenance Window** drop-down list.
- If you selected **Specify time window**, enter the schedule details.

4. (Optional) If there are existing queued tasks, select the **Clear installation queue** check box if you want to remove them.

When there are existing tasks, iLO displays the number of queued tasks and notifies you that the install set contents will be added to the end of the queue.

This check box is not displayed when the queue is empty and iLO can initiate the updates in the install set.

This check box is disabled when the queue is empty and iLO cannot initiate the updates in the install set.

5. (Optional) Select **Confirm TPM override**

6. Click **Yes, add to the end of the queue**.

If you selected the check box in step 4 or the queue was already empty, and iLO can initiate the updates in the install set, the button label is **Yes, install now**.

The updates are initiated after existing queued tasks finish and the software that initiates installation for the selected component types detects a pending installation.

If the installation queue is empty and iLO can initiate the requested updates, the updates begin immediately.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click **X** to close the **Install Components** window.

Subtopics

Scheduling time window

Scheduling time window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this procedure to enter the schedule when **Specify Time Window** is selected.

Procedure

1. Click  in the **From** box.

A calendar appears.

2. Select a start date and time, and then click **Done**.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **From** box.

3. Click  in the **To** box.

A calendar appears.

4. Select an end date and time, and then click **Done**.

This value sets the expiration date and time for the tasks in the install set.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **To** box.

Removing install set

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege for unprotected install sets.
- Configure iLO Settings privilege and Recovery Set privilege for removing the protected install set.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and then click **Install Sets**.
2. Click **Delete** next to the install set that you want to remove.

Click **Delete All**, if you want to remove all the install sets.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, delete**.

The install set is removed.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

Installation queue

The installation queue is an ordered list of components and commands that were added to the queue individually or as parts of an install set. You can add tasks to the queue by using the following methods:



NOTE

The maximum number of components that can be added to an install set is 35.

- Use the iLO [Install Queue](#) option.
- Use [Add to Queue](#) option on the **Installation Queue** page.
- Use [Install components](#) option on the iLO Repository page.
- Use SUM.

Subtopics

[Viewing the Installation Queue](#)

[Adding a task to the installation queue](#)

[Editing a task in the installation queue](#)

[Removing a task from the installation queue](#)

Viewing the Installation Queue

About this task

The **Installation Queue** page displays summary information for each queued task, and you can click an individual task for more information. The current **iLO Date/Time** value is displayed at the top of the page.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and then select **Installation Queue**.

The **Installation Queue** page appears.

2. (Optional) To view the detailed information on components, click an individual task.

Subtopics

Queued task summary details

Individual task details

How tasks in the installation queue are processed

Queued task summary details

State

Status of the task. The possible values follow:

- **Pending**—The task will run when the software that initiates updates for the component type detects the installation request.
- **In progress**—The task is being processed.
- **Complete**—The task completed successfully.
- **Canceled**—The task is associated with a canceled or expired maintenance window.
- **Expired**—The task is expired. Subsequent tasks will not run until this task is removed from the queue.
- **Exception**—The task could not complete. Subsequent tasks will not run until this task is removed from the queue.

Name

The task name.

Starts

The task start date and time (UTC). If the task is waiting for other tasks to complete, the value is **After previous tasks are executed**.

The value N/A is displayed for tasks that are in the following states: Complete, Expired, or Exception.

Expires

The task expiration date and time (UTC). If no expiration date is set, the value **Never** is displayed.

Individual task details

Name

The task name.

Command

If a command is selected, this value is the command name. For example, **Wait** or **iLO Reset**.

If a component is selected, the value **Apply Update** is displayed.

Component name

The component name, when a component from the iLO Repository is selected.

You can click the component name link to view the component details in the iLO Repository.

File name

The component file name, when a component from the iLO Repository is selected.

State

Task status. The possible values are **Pending**, **In progress**, **Complete**, **Canceled**, **Expired**, or **Exception**.

Wait time (seconds)

The wait time in seconds, if the task is a **Wait** command.

Result

Task results, if available. For example, **The task completed successfully** or **The update failed with a component specific error. Retry the update after fixing the component error.**

Installable by

The software that can initiate an update with the selected component. For example, **iLO**, **Smart Update Tool**, or **UEFI BIOS**.

Maintenance Window

The maintenance window name if the task is configured to run during a maintenance window.

Start time

The task start date and time (UTC).

- If a time window is specified, the start time is listed.
- If a maintenance window is selected, the maintenance window start time is listed.
- If a start time is not specified and the task state is **Complete**, **Expired**, or **Exception**, the value N/A is displayed.
- If a start time is not specified and the task state is **InProgress** or **Pending**:

- The value **Immediately after the associated updater checks** is displayed when the task is first in the queue.
- The value **After previous tasks are executed** is displayed if the task is not first in the queue.

Expiration

The task expiration date and time (UTC).

If a maintenance window is selected, the maintenance window end time is listed.

Update Recovery Set?

This value is displayed only when a component is selected. A value of **Yes** means that the queued component will replace the component in the System Recovery Set after the task is initiated and completed successfully.

Created by user with Recovery Set privilege?

This value is displayed only when a component is selected. A value of **Yes** indicates that the task was created by a user with the Recovery Set privilege.

This privilege is required for making an optional update to the System Recovery Set after a queued update is completed successfully.

This privilege is also required for firmware downgrades when the **Downgrade Policy** is set to the **Downgrade requires Recovery Set privilege** option.

How tasks in the installation queue are processed

When you add a task to the installation queue:

- It is added to the end of the queue.
- If you added a command, the task is initiated after existing queued tasks finish.
- If you added a component, the task is initiated after:
 - Existing queued tasks finish.
 - The software that initiates installation for the selected component type detects a pending installation.

If the installation queue is empty and iLO can initiate the update, the update begins immediately.

To determine the software that can initiate an update, check the component details on the **iLO Repository** and **Installation Queue** pages.

- If a previously queued task is waiting to start or finish, a new task might be delayed indefinitely. For example, there might be a queued component waiting until the UEFI BIOS detects it during server POST. If the server is not restarted, the tasks that follow this task in the queue will remain on hold indefinitely.
- If the task expires before the start time of a task that precedes it in the installation queue, iLO will not save the task.
- If an update is not initiated within the specified time window, it expires. If the update expires, delete and then recreate the task, or edit the task.

Adding a task to the installation queue

Prerequisites

- The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required for adding tasks to the installation queue.
- The Recovery Set privilege is required for making an optional update to the System Recovery Set after a queued update is completed successfully.
- If you want to use the **Update Recovery Set** feature, a System Recovery Set must exist and contain the component you want to update.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and select **Installation Queue > Add to Queue** or click **Firmware > Add to Queue** from the **Quick Actions** click **+**

If the **Add to Queue** option is not displayed, click the ellipsis icon in the top-right corner of **Firmware** page.

Add to Install Queue window appears.

While adding the Firmware package 2.0 from the repository to the **install queue** through iLO web interface, iLO creates multiple tasks based on the package **UpdatableBy** field values, ex, BMC, and UEFI. Then iLO creates tasks for BMC and UEFI. If there are no devices **UpdatableBy** field values the BMC or UEFI, either of the tasks becomes in an exception state. You must manually clear the task to execute the remaining tasks in the queue.

2. Enter a task name (up to 64 characters) in the **Task Name** box.
3. Select a value in the **Components/Commands** box.

The list includes the following:

- Components stored in the iLO Repository.

- The **Wait** and **Reset iLO** commands.

4. If the **Wait** command is selected, enter the wait time in the **Wait time (sec)** box.

Valid values are from 1 to 3600 seconds.

5. (Optional) If you want to specify an installation schedule, select the **Set schedule window** check box.

a. Select a method for defining the schedule.

- Select **Use maintenance window** (default) to choose a maintenance window you configured on the **Maintenance Windows** page.

To add a maintenance window, click **New** to navigate to the **Maintenance Windows** page. Create a maintenance window, and then restart this procedure.

- Select **Specify time window** to enter a schedule now.

b. Depending on the selected method, do one of the following:

- If you selected **Use maintenance window**, select a value in the **Maintenance window** list.
- If you selected **Specify time window**, enter the schedule details.

6. (Optional) Select **Add to start of queue** to move the task to the start of the installation queue.

7. (Optional) If you selected a component in step 3 and the component exists in the System Recovery Set, select the **Update Recovery Set** check box to replace the existing component with the selected component.

Selecting this option replaces the component, even if the version in the System Recovery Set is newer.

This option is not displayed if:

- A command is selected.
- There is no System Recovery Set.
- Your user account is not assigned the required privilege.

8. If the server has a TPM or TM, suspend or back up any software that stores information on the TPM or TM, then select the **Confirm TPM override** check box.

Drive encryption software is an example of software that stores information on the TPM or TM.



CAUTION

If you use drive encryption software, suspend it before initiating a firmware update. Failure to follow these instructions might result in losing access to your data.

9. Click **Add**.

iLO notifies that the task was added to the end of the installation queue. This event is recorded in the iLO event log.

If the task would expire before the start time of an existing task that precedes it in the queue, iLO notifies you that it cannot save the task. The installation queue is a first-in, first-out list of tasks, and you cannot create a task that will expire before an existing task will run.

If you selected the **Update Recovery Set** check box, the component is updated after the task is initiated and completed successfully.

Subtopics

Scheduling time window

Commands that can be added to the installation queue

Scheduling time window

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this procedure to enter the schedule when **Specify Time Window** is selected.

Procedure

1. Click  in the **From** box.

A calendar appears.

2. Select a start date and time, and then click **Done**.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **From** box.

3. Click  in the **To** box.

A calendar appears.

4. Select an end date and time, and then click **Done**.

This value sets the expiration date and time for the tasks in the install set.

The selected date and time are displayed in the **To** box.

Commands that can be added to the installation queue

Wait

Causes the installation queue to stop and wait for the configured amount of time (seconds). Valid values are from 1 second to 3600 seconds.

Reset iLO

This command does not make any configuration changes, but ends all active connections to the iLO firmware.

Editing a task in the installation queue

Prerequisites

- The Configure iLO Settings privilege is required for editing tasks in the installation queue.
- The Recovery Set privilege is required for making an optional update to the System Recovery Set after a queued update is completed successfully.
- If you want to use the **Update Recovery Set** feature, a System Recovery Set must exist and contain the component you want to update.
- The task you want to edit is in **Pending** status.

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane, and then select **Installation Queue**.
2. Click **Edit** next to the task that you want to edit.

iLO prompts you to update the task information.
3. To update the task name, enter a new name (up to 64 characters) in the **Task name** box.
4. Select a value in the **Components/Commands** box.
 - If the original task is a component update, you can select only another component.
 - If the original task is a command, you can select only another command.
5. If the **Wait** command is selected, enter or update the wait time in the **Wait time (seconds)** box.

Valid values are from 1 to 3600 seconds.

6. (Optional) If you want to specify or edit the installation schedule, select, or clear the **Set schedule window** check box.

a. If the **Set schedule window** check box is selected, select or update the method you want to use to define the schedule.

- Select **Use maintenance window** (default) to choose a maintenance window you configured on the **Maintenance Windows** page.

To add a maintenance window, click **New** to navigate to the **Maintenance Windows** page. Create a maintenance window, and then restart this procedure.

- Select **Specify time window** to enter a schedule now.

b. Depending on the selected method, do one of the following:

- If **Use maintenance window** is selected, select or change the value in the **Maintenance window** list.
- If **Specify time window** is selected, add or update the schedule details.

7. (Optional) If you selected a component in step 4, and the component exists in the **System Recovery Set**, select or clear the **Update Recovery Set** check box.

When this option is enabled, the existing component in the System Recovery Set is replaced by the selected component when the task is completed.

Selecting this option replaces the component, even if the version in the System Recovery Set is newer.

This option is not displayed if:

- A command is selected.
- There is no System Recovery Set.
- Your user account is not assigned the required privilege.

8. If the server has a TPM or TM, suspend or back up any software that stores information on the TPM or TM, then select the **Confirm TPM override** check box.

Drive encryption software is an example of software that stores information on the TPM or TM.



CAUTION

If you use drive encryption software, suspend it before initiating a firmware update. Failure to follow these instructions might result in losing access to your data.

9. Click **OK**.

iLO notifies you that the task was updated.

If the task would expire before the start time of a task that precedes it in the queue, iLO notifies you that it cannot save the task. The installation queue is a first-in, first-out list of tasks, and you cannot create a task that will expire before an existing task will run.

If you selected the **Update Recovery Set** check box, the component is updated after the task is initiated and completed successfully.

Removing a task from the installation queue

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Installation Queue**.
2. Click **Delete** next to the component that you want to remove.

Click **Delete All**, if you want to remove all the components.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, delete**.

The component is removed.

iLO remote console

The iLO remote console can be used to remotely access the graphical display, keyboard, and mouse of the host server. The remote console provides access to the remote file system and network drives.

With remote console access, you can observe POST messages as the server starts, and initiate ROM-based setup activities to configure the server hardware. When you install an OS remotely, the remote console enables you to view and control the host server monitor throughout the installation process.

Integrated remote console (IRC) access options

You can access the following integrated remote console options from the iLO web interface:

- **HTML5 integrated remote console**—For clients with a supported browser.

On Synergy servers, the integrated remote console is always enabled.

On ProLiant servers, a license must be installed to use the integrated remote console after the OS is started.

Other remote console access options

The following remote console options are available from outside of the iLO web interface:

- **HTML5 standalone remote console**—Provides HTML5 remote console access through a supported browser, without going through the iLO web interface.

Remote console usage considerations

- The integrated remote console is suitable for high-latency (modem) connections.
- Do not run the integrated remote console from its host operating system on the same server.
- When you log into a server through the remote console, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you log out before closing the console.
- When you finish using the remote console, logout to exit.
- The UID LED flashes when a remote console session is active.
- The **Idle Connection Timeout** specifies how long a user can be inactive before a remote console session ends automatically. This value does not affect remote console sessions when a virtual media device is connected.
- When the mouse is positioned over the remote console window, the console captures all keystrokes, regardless of whether the console window has focus.
- You can enable and disable the **Remote Console** feature on the **Remote Console** page.
- When you use the HTML5 remote console in standalone mode or new window mode, the remote console initially runs in an iLO web UI session. When remote console video starts, a dedicated remote console session starts. If the web UI session ends, your connection to the HTML5 console ends and you must reconnect to the remote console.



NOTE

If you are using shared network port, the remote console and virtual media may disconnect.

Subtopics

[Viewing Remote Console details](#)

[Acquiring the remote console](#)

[Configuring remote console computer lock settings](#)

[Remote console hot keys](#)

Viewing Remote Console details

Procedure

1. Click **Dashboard** or **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** page appears.

Remote Console Status and **Remote Console Thumbnail** status are displayed on the **Overview** section.

The security settings are displayed on the **Security** section.

2. Click  on the **Overview** section.

The **Overview** window appears.

3. Click **Update** after editing the required settings.
4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click  to close the **Overview** window.

Subtopics

Remote Console details

Remote Console details

Remote Console Status

The current remote console access setting (enabled or disabled).

When the remote console is disabled:

- You cannot access the graphical remote console.

Remote Console Thumbnail

Remote Console Thumbnail status (enabled or disabled). This setting is enabled by default.

Acquiring the remote console

Prerequisites

- Remote Console privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The **Remote Console** status is enabled on the **Remote Console** page.

About this task

If another user is working in the remote console, you can acquire it from that user.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** console page appears.

2. Click **Launch HTML 5 Console**.

The remote console starts in a new window.

If another user is working in the remote console, iLO notifies that another user is working in the remote console.

3. To send a request to acquire the remote console, follow the onscreen instructions.

The other user is prompted to approve or deny the request.

If the other user approves, or they do not respond in 10 seconds, permission is granted. The remote console starts.

Configuring remote console computer lock settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

This feature locks the OS or logs you out when a remote console session ends or the network link to iLO is lost. If you open a remote console window when this feature is enabled, the OS is locked when you close the window.

Procedure

1. Click **Dashboard** or **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** page appears.

2. Click  on **Security** section.

Security window appears.

3. Select an option from **Remote Console Computer Lock** settings:

Windows, Custom, or Disabled

4. Select a computer lock key sequence, if you selected **Custom**.

5. (Optional) Select **IRC Requires a Trusted Certificate in iLO**.

6. Click **Update** to save the changes.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

8. Click  to close the **Security** window.

Remote console hot keys

The **Hot Keys** page allows you to define up to six hot keys to use during remote console sessions. Each hot key represents a combination of up to five keys. The key combination is sent to the host server when the hot key is pressed. Hot keys are active during remote console sessions that use the integrated remote console.

If a hot key is not set—for example, **Ctrl+V** is set to **NONE, NONE, NONE, NONE, NONE**—this hot key is disabled. The server OS will interpret **Ctrl+V** as it usually does (paste, in this example). If you set **Ctrl+V** to use another combination of keys, the server OS will use the key combination set in iLO (losing the paste functionality).

Example 1: If you want to send **Alt+F4** to the remote server, but pressing that key combination closes your browser, you can configure the hot key **Ctrl+X** to send the **Alt+F4** key combination to the remote server. After you configure the hot key, press **Ctrl+X** in the remote console window when you want to send **Alt+F4** to the remote server.

Example 2: If you want to create a hot key to send the international **AltGR** key to the remote server, use **R_ALT** in the key list.



NOTE

If you do numerous typing in remote console sessions, you may want to avoid assigning hot keys that use **Ctrl+X** and **Ctrl+V** shortcuts. These shortcuts are normally assigned to the cut and paste features.

Subtopics

[Creating remote console hot keys](#)

[Keys for configuring remote console computer lock keys and hot keys](#)

[Resetting hot keys](#)

Creating remote console hot keys

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Dashboard** or **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** page appears.

2. Click  on the **Hot Keys** section.

The **Hot Keys** window appears.

3. For each hot key that you want to create, select the key combination to send to the remote server.

To configure hot keys to generate key sequences from international keyboards, select the key on a U.S. keyboard that is in the same position as the key on the international keyboard. [Keys for configuring remote console computer lock keys and hot keys](#) lists the keys that you can use when you configure hot keys.

4. Click **Update**.

iLO confirms that the hot key settings were updated successfully.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Hot Keys** window.

Keys for configuring remote console computer lock keys and hot keys

ESC	SCRL LCK	0	f
L_ALT	SYS RQ	1	g
R_ALT	PRINT SCREEN	2	h
L_SHIFT	F1	3	i
R_SHIFT	F2	4	j
L_CTRL	F3	5	k
R_CTRL	F4	6	l
L_GUI	F5	7	m
R_GUI	F6	8	n
INS	F7	9	o
DEL	F8	;	p
HOME	F9	=	q
END	F10	[	r
PG UP	F11	\	s
PG DN	F12	]	t
ENTER	SPACE	`	u
TAB	'	a	v
BREAK	,	b	w
BACKSPACE	-	c	x
NUM PLUS	.	d	y
NUM MINUS	/	e	z

Resetting hot keys

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Resetting the hot keys clears all current hot key assignments.

Procedure

1. Click **Dashboard** or **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** page appears.

2. Click  on **Hot Keys** section.

Reset Hot Keys window appears.

3. Click **Confirm Reset**.

iLO notifies you that the hot keys are reset.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

5. Click  to close the **Reset Hot Keys** window.

Starting the HTML5 IRC

Prerequisites

- Remote Console privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The **Remote Console** feature is enabled on the **Host** page.

About this task

Use this procedure to access the remote console in a supported browser.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Remote Console**.

The **Remote Console** page appears.

2. Click **Launch HTML5 Console**.

The console opens in a new window.

Viewing BIOS details

About this task

The BIOS feature enables the user to view and configure all the BIOS settings through the iLO web interface.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **BIOS**.

The **BIOS** page appears.

Depending on your server configuration, the attributes are listed in the **BIOS** page. iLO web interface supports all the attributes which are supported by Redfish.

2. (Optional) Enter a key word in the  **Search Attributes** field for searching an attribute.
3. (Optional) Click  next to an attribute to view the sub components and the current settings.
4. Click **View Details** to view any existing errors occurred from the BIOS configuration settings. Error details are displayed only after host reboot.
5. (Optional) Click **Actions** > **Expand All** to expand all sub components.
6. (Optional) Click **Actions** > **Collapse All** to collapse all sub components.
7. (Optional) Click **Actions** > **Reboot Server** to reboot the server.

Subtopics

Configuring BIOS settings

Review draft and apply options

Dependency map options

Configuring BIOS settings

Prerequisites

Host BIOS privilege

About this task

Use the BIOS section to configure the BIOS settings through the iLO web interface

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **BIOS**.

The **BIOS** page appears.

2. Click  next to an attribute or sub component to view the sub components.
3. Click **Dependency Map** to view the dependency details. For more information about dependency map see [dependency map options](#).
4. Select or enter the required settings for the desired attributes or sub components.
5. Click **Save Draft**.

The changes are saved as draft.

6. Click **Review Draft and Apply** to review draft setting and update the configuration. For more information about review draft and apply, see [Review draft and apply options](#).

The **Review Draft and Apply** window appears.

7. Review the draft settings and select one of the following options from the **Choose Apply Option**:

- **Update and Reboot Now**
- **Update at Next Reboot**

8. Select the disclaimer.
9. Click **Yes, proceed** to update the settings.
10. Click **Discard Draft** to discard the draft settings.
11. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

Review draft and apply options

The **Review Draft and Apply** section displays the following details:

- **Attribute**—Indicates the attribute name
- **Current Value**—Indicates the existing value of the attribute
- **Pending Value**—Indicates the updated value of the attribute before reboot
- **New Value**—Indicates the draft value saved in iLO web interface, which will be updated after reboot
- **Apply Risk**—Indicates the risk while applying the configuration

The **Choose Apply Option** allows to select one of the following update and reboot option:

- **Update and Reboot Now**—Select this option to update the draft settings and reboot immediately
- **Update at Next Reboot**—Select this option to update the draft settings in the next reboot

Dependency map options

The **Dependency Map** displays the following details:

- **Depends On** table shows how the current attribute's state is dependent on the values of other related attributes.
- **Affects** table shows how changing the value of the current attribute impacts or alters the values of other related attributes.

For **Depends On** table:

- **Attribute**—Indicates the dependent name
- **Condition**—Indicates the condition related to the dependent attribute. The possible values are Equal, Greater than or Equal, Greater than, Less than or Equal, Less than, Not Equal.
- **Value**—Indicates the current value of the dependent attribute
- **Current Attribute State**—Indicates the state of the current attribute. The possible values are Read Only, True, Not Configurable.

For **Affect** table:

- **Condition**—Indicates the condition of the current attribute

- **Current Value**—Indicates the value of the current attribute. The possible values are Equal, Greater than or Equal, Greater than, Less than or Equal, Less than, Not Equal.
- **Affected Attributes**—Indicates the name of the affected attribute
- **Resulting Value**—Indicates the updated value of the affected attribute after the current attribute update

iLO Virtual Serial Port

The Virtual Serial Port provides a bidirectional data flow with a server serial port. By using the Virtual Serial Port, a remote user can perform operations such as the following:

- Interact with the server POST sequence and the operating system boot sequence.
- Use the EMS Console through the Virtual Serial Port. EMS is useful for debugging Windows boot issues and kernel-level issues.
- For an iLO system running Linux in a graphical format, you can configure `getty()` on the server serial port, and then use the Virtual Serial Port to view a login session to the Linux OS.
- Establish a login session with the OS, interact with the OS and execute and interact with applications on the OS.

Below are the keys supported on the OS prompt (after OS redirection):



Subtopics

Configuring Linux to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Configuring Windows for use with the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Configuring Ubuntu or Debian for use with the iLO virtual serial port

Configuring Linux to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

About this task

You can manage Linux servers remotely using console redirection. To configure Linux to use console redirection, you must configure the Linux boot loader (GRUB). The boot-loader application loads from the bootable device when the server system ROM finishes POST. Define the serial interface as the default interface so that if no input arrives from the local keyboard within 10 seconds (the default timeout value), the system will redirect output to the serial interface (iLO Virtual Serial Port).

Subtopics

Configuring Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Configuring Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Configuring SUSE Linux Enterprise Server to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Configuring Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9 to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Procedure

1. Open `/etc/sysconfig/grub` with a text editor.

This configuration example uses `ttys0`.

- At the end of the line `GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX`, enter `console=ttys0`.
- Remove `rhgb quiet`.
- Enter the following parameters:

```
GRUB_TIMEOUT=5
GRUB_DEFAULT=saved
GRUB_DISABLE_SUBMENU=true
GRUB_TERMINAL_OUTPUT="console"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX="crashkernel=auto rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap console=ttyS0,115200n8"
GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"
```

2. Enter the following command to create the `grub.cfg` file:

```
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/efi/EFI/redhat/grub.cfg
```

3. Enable a `getty` login service for the serial port.

For example:

```
systemctl enable serial-getty@ttyS0.service
```

4. Configure `getty` to listen on the serial port.

For example:

```
systemctl start getty@ttyS0.service
```

5. To begin a shell session on a configured serial port, add the following line to the `/etc/inittab` file to start the login process automatically during system boot:

The following example initiates the login console on `/dev/ttyS0`:

```
S0:2345:respawn:/sbin/agetty 115200 ttyS0 vt100
```

Configuring Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Procedure

1. Use the `grub2-env` command to view the `kernelopts` parameters.

For example:

```
# grub2-editenv - list | grep kernelopts
kernelopts=root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro crashkernel=auto resume=/dev/
mapper/rhel-swap
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap
```

2. Copy the results of the list command.

For example:

```
kernelopts=root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro crashkernel=auto resume=/dev/
mapper/rhel-swap
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap
```

3. Set the kernel options.

Include the existing kernel options copied in step 2, and add the serial console options at the end.

For example:

```
# grub2-editenv - set
"kernelopts=root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro crashkernel=auto resume=/dev/
mapper/rhel-swap
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap console=ttyS0,115200
console=tty0"
```

4. (Optional) To verify that the parameters were set correctly, run the list command again.

For example:

```
# grub2-editenv - list | grep kernelopts
kernelopts=root=/dev/mapper/rhel-root ro crashkernel=auto resume=/dev/
mapper/rhel-swap
rd.lvm.lv=rhel/root rd.lvm.lv=rhel/swap console=ttyS0,115200 console=tty0
```

5. Reboot the server.

Subtopics

Configuring GRUB to use a serial console (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8)

Configuring GRUB to use a serial console (Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8)

About this task

You can configure GRUB to use the serial console instead of the VGA console. This feature allows you to perform tasks such as interrupting the boot process to choose a different kernel, or adding kernel parameters for tasks such as booting into single user mode.

Procedure

To configure GRUB to use the serial console, comment out the splash image and add the `serial` and `terminal` options to the `grub.conf` file.

For example:

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat /boot/grub/grub.conf
# grub.conf generated by anaconda
#
# Note that you do not have to rerun grub after making changes to this file
# NOTICE:  You have a /boot partition.  This means that
#           all kernel and initrd paths are relative to /boot/, eg.
#           root (hd0,0)
#           kernel /vmlinuz-version ro root=/dev/hda2
```

```
#          initrd /initrd-version.img
#boot=/dev/hda
default=0
timeout=10
#splashimage=(hd0,0)/grub/splash.xpm.gz
serial --unit=0 --speed=115200
terminal --timeout=5 serial console
title Red Hat Enterprise Linux AS (2.4.21-27.0.2.ELsmp)
    root (hd0,0)
    kernel /vmlinuz-2.4.21-27.0.2.ELsmp ro root=LABEL=/
console=ttyS0,115200 console=tty0
    initrd /initrd-2.4.21-27.0.2.ELsmp.img
```

The changes take effect after the next system reboot.

Configuring SUSE Linux Enterprise Server to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port

Procedure

1. Open `/etc/default/grub` with a text editor.

This configuration example uses `ttys0`.

At the end of the line `GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT`, enter `"console=tty0 console=ttyS0,115200n8"`.

2. To update the `grub.cfg` file, enter one of the following commands:

For servers using the UEFI boot mode:

```
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

For servers using the Legacy BIOS boot mode:

```
grub-mkconfig -o /boot/efi/EFI/sles/grub.cfg
```

3. Use `systemctl` to configure `getty` to listen on `/dev/ttyS0`:

```
systemctl start getty@ttyS0.service
```

4. To configure `getty` to listen on `/dev/ttyS0` for every boot, enable the service for that specific port.

For example:


```
systemctl enable serial-getty@ttyS0.service
```

5. To begin a shell session on a configured serial port, add the following line to the `/etc/inittab` file to start the login process automatically during system boot:

The following example initiates the login console on `/dev/ttyS0`:

```
S0:2345:respawn:/sbin/agetty 115200 ttyS0 vt100
```

Configuring Windows for use with the iLO Virtual Serial Port

About this task

Enter `bcdedit /?` for syntax help when you complete these steps.

Procedure

1. Open a command window.
2. To edit the boot configuration data, enter the following command:

```
bcdedit /ems on
```

3. Enter the following command to configure the EMSPORT and EMSBAUDRATE values:

```
bcdedit /emssettings EMSPORT:1 EMSBAUDRATE:115200
```



NOTE

EMSPORT:1 is COM1, and EMSPORT:2 is COM2.

4. To enable or disable emergency management services for a boot application, enter the following command:

```
bcdedit /bootems on
```

5. Reboot the operating system.

Configuring Ubuntu or Debian for use with the iLO virtual serial port

About this task

Procedure

1. Create a service file.

For example:

```
custom-serial-getty@ttyS0.service
```

```
[Unit]
Description=Custom Serial Getty on <serial connection> ttyS0
Documentation=man:agetty(8)
After=systemd-user-sessions.service plymouth-quit-wait.service
Before=getty.target
ConditionPathExists=/dev/ttyS0

[Service]
ExecStart=/sbin/agetty -8 115200 ttyS0 vt100
Restart=always
RestartSec=0
Type=idle

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

2. After creating the file, run the following commands:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reexec
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
sudo systemctl enable custom-serial-getty@ttyS0.service
sudo systemctl start custom-serial-getty@ttyS0.service
```

or

[Configure SUSE Linux Enterprise Server to use the iLO Virtual Serial Port.](#)

Using iLO on the host

The Virtual NIC feature enables a secure connection to iLO directly from the host operating system. Use this feature directly at the host server or through a Remote Console connection. You can interact with iLO by using the web interface, SSH, or the iLO RESTful API.

The Virtual NIC feature is useful when you want to:

- Access iLO when the network configuration prevents connection through the management network. For example, use a Virtual NIC connection when you have access to the production network but cannot access the iLO dedicated management network.
- Access iLO when there is no NIC cable attached to the host or iLO.

The factory default **Virtual NIC** setting is enabled for iLO 7. When you reset iLO to the factory default settings, the **Virtual NIC** setting returns to the default setting for the installed version of iLO. Firmware upgrades or downgrades do not change this setting.

Subtopics

Prerequisites for using the Virtual NIC

Operating system support for Virtual NIC

Configuring the Virtual NIC

Using the Virtual NIC to access the iLO web interface

Using iLOREST on the host

Using an SSH connection with the Virtual NIC

Prerequisites for using the Virtual NIC

- The host server operating system that has an inbox driver module for NCM driver supports the Virtual NIC.

Most of the supported Windows and Linux operating systems load the driver module automatically when the Virtual NIC is enabled in iLO.

On Windows hosts, you can verify support by looking for driver details in Windows. For more information, see [Configuring IP for virtual NIC - Windows OS](#).

For Windows 2022, use the latest OS update. The update needs to be greater than 2024-6B or version 25398.950 or greater. The cumulative update containing NCM driver for this is [KB5039236](#).

On Linux hosts, you can use the following methods to verify support for Virtual NIC:

- Look for `cdc_ncm.ko` under `/lib/modules`:

```
find /lib/modules/$(uname -r) *.ko* | grep cdc_ncm
```

- Enter the following command to check if `cdc_ncm` is loaded:

```
lsmod | grep cdc_ncm
```

- [The host server OS supports the Virtual NIC](#).

- The supported version for VMware ESXi is ESXi 8.0 U3 P05 or later .
- The **Virtual NIC** feature is enabled on the **Access page**.
- The interface you want to use to connect to iLO is enabled on the **Access page**.

For example, if you want to connect to the iLO web interface, then the **iLO Web Interface** option is enabled.

- The host server is not configured to block the port for the interface you want to use to connect to iLO.

For example, when you use the iLO web interface with the default iLO configuration, ensure that the host server does not block port 443.

- The Virtual NIC interface is not teamed or bridged with any of the host NICs. This configuration might cause the Virtual NIC to be unavailable or insecure.
- The iLO hostname and the Virtual NIC IP address are in the `hosts` file on the client system you will use to access the Virtual NIC. When you use the iLO hostname to connect to iLO with the Virtual NIC, this configuration is required to allow name resolution to work, and for TLS connections to validate correctly.

Operating system support for Virtual NIC

The Virtual NIC feature is qualified on servers with iLO 7 and the following operating systems:

- Microsoft Windows Server 2025
- Microsoft Windows Server 2022 - Version greater than 25398.950 available through Patch `KB5039236` or `2024-6B` .
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.4 Server
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 9.6 Server
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP6
- SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 SP7
- VMWare ESXi 8.0 U3 P05
- VMWare ESXi 9.0

This feature is expected to work with other nonqualified operating systems that include the required driver.

Configuring the Virtual NIC

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Verify that the Virtual NIC feature is enabled.

- a. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Access**.

The **Access** page is displayed.

- b. Confirm that **Virtual NIC** is set to **Enabled** in the **Other Interfaces** section.

2. If **Virtual NIC** is not set to **Enabled**, enable it.

- a. Click  next to the **Other Interfaces**.

The **Other Interfaces** window opens.

- b. Select the **Virtual NIC** check box.

iLO notifies you that pending changes require a reset to take effect.

- c. If you are done updating the settings, click **Reset iLO**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

- d. Click **Yes, reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

After the reset is complete, the Virtual NIC feature is enabled, and it is detected by the host server OS.

3. (Optional) For Linux distributions that do not automatically configure new network interfaces for DHCP: Change the network configuration of the Virtual NIC interface from static to DHCP.

For more information, see:

- [Configuring IP for the Virtual NIC - RHEL commands](#)
- [Configuring IP for the virtual NIC - SLES commands](#)

4. Verify that the Virtual NIC is available in the host OS.

- a. Start a remote console session or access the physical host system.

- b. Log in to the host server OS

c. Do one of the following:

- On Windows systems: Run `ipconfig` and look for an adapter named **Ethernet adapter Ethernet** with the IP address 16.1.15.2 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.252.
- On Linux systems: Identify the network interface name and then run `ipaddr`. The adapter has the IP address 16.1.15.2 and the subnet mask 255.255.255.252.



WARNING

Do not change the adapter IP address on the host. Changing the IP address from 16.1.15.2 to any other value makes the Virtual NIC inaccessible.

d. Run the following ping or curl command to check if iLO is accessible from the Host OS:

Ping command

```
C:\Users\Administrator> ping 16.1.15.1
Pinging 16.1.15.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 16.1.15.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 16.1.15.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 16.1.15.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply from 16.1.15.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
```

```
Ping statistics for 16.1.15.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

Curl command

```
C:\Users\Administrator> curl -k https://16.1.15.1/redfish
{"v1": "/redfish/v1/"}
C:\Users\Administrator>
```

Subtopics

Configuring IP for the Virtual NIC - RHEL commands

Configuring IP for the virtual NIC - SLES commands

Viewing driver status in Windows

Configuring IP for virtual NIC - Windows OS

Configuring IP for the Virtual NIC - RHEL commands

About this task

To get the IP address of the Virtual NIC device, run `nmcli` command.

For example,

```
[root@localhost ~]# nmcli device status
DEVICE          TYPE      STATE              CONNECTION
ens14f3         ethernet  connected          Profile 1
enp63s0f4u5     ethernet  connected          enp63s0f4u5
lo              loopback  connected (externally)  lo
ens14f0         ethernet  disconnected         --
ens14f1         ethernet  disconnected         --
ens14f2         ethernet  disconnected         --
```

You can also configure a Virtual NIC device to use DHCP using the `nmcli` command.

Procedure

1. To list all the network devices, run `nmcli device status` command.
2. To add a new network connection for the second interface, run `sudo nmcli connection add type ethernet ifname <name of the second network interface>` command.
3. To change the new connection to use DHCP, run `sudo nmcli connection modify <name of the second network interface> ipv4.method auto` command.
4. To activate the new connection, run `sudo nmcli connection up <name of the second network interface>` command.
5. To verify the newly added interface, run `ip addr show <name of the second network interface>` command.

Configuring IP for the virtual NIC - SLES commands

About this task

To check if the IP is configured for the Virtual NIC, run the `wicked` command.

For example,

```
SLES15-PROD2:~ # wicked ifstatus allusb0
usb0              up
    link:         #6, state up, mtu 1500
```

```
type:      ethernet, hwaddr fa:4b:7f:fc:bc:02
config:    compat:suse:/etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-usb0
leases:    ipv4 dhcp granted
leases:    ipv6 dhcp requesting
addr:      ipv4 16.1.15.2/30 [dhcp]
```

To configure the virtual NIC device to use DHCP using `wicked` command:

Procedure

1. To check if the **usb0** network device is configured, run `wicked ifstatus usb0` command.
2. To edit or create a configuration file to set up Virtual NIC with DHCP, run `vi /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-usb0` command.

For example,

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network/ifcfg-usb0
### save the file with below contents
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
STARTMODE=auto
ONBOOT=yes
###
```

3. To activate the new connection, run `wicked ifreload usb0` command.
4. To verify the newly added interface, run `wicked ifstatus usb0` command.



NOTE

The interface name varies based on the operating system, for example, **usbX**, **ethX** or other names.

Viewing driver status in Windows

About this task

The NCM driver is available by default in Windows 2025. For Windows 2022, ensure to install the latest patch (version greater than 25398.950 available through Patch KB5039236 or 2024-6B).

Procedure

1. To view the Windows version, click **System Settings** from the **Start** menu and click **About**.

The OS version details are displayed.

2. To view if the Virtual NIC device is available for the NCM driver, go to **Device Manager**
3. From the **Device Manager** window, select **Network adapters > UsbNCM Host Device Properties**.

The **UsbNCM Host Device Properties** window appears.

Configuring IP for virtual NIC - Windows OS

Procedure

1. Open Windows **Control Panel**.
2. Click **Network and Internet**.

The **Network and Internet** window appears.

3. Click **Network and Sharing Center**.

The **Network and Sharing Center** window appears.

4. Click **Change Adapter Settings** on the left navigation pane.

The **Network Connections** window appears.

5. Select the virtual NIC adapter - **UsbNcm Host Device**.

6. Click **Properties** on the right click menu.

7. Click **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**.

The **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties** window appears.

8. Select **Obtain IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server automatically**.

9. Click **OK**.

The IP for virtual NIC is configured.

Using the Virtual NIC to access the iLO web interface

Prerequisites

- Your environment meets the general prerequisites for using the Virtual NIC feature.

- The browser is not configured to use a proxy server.

Procedure

1. Start a remote console session or access the physical host system.
2. Log in to the host server operating system.
3. Open a supported browser.
4. Enter the following URL: `https://16.1.15.1`.

If the iLO hostname and Virtual NIC IP address are in the hosts file on the client system, you can also connect by using the iLO hostname:

```
https://iLO hostname
```

A security warning related to the website certificate is displayed.

5. Depending on your browser, do one of the following:
 - **Microsoft Edge**—Click **Details**, and then click **Go on to the webpage**.
 - **Google Chrome**—Click **Advanced**, and then click **Proceed to <iLO hostname or IP address> (unsafe)**.
 - **Mozilla Firefox**—Click **Advanced**, and then click **Accept the risk and continue**.

The iLO login screen for the local system is displayed.

6. Log in to iLO.

Your session is displayed on the **Session List** page with the IP address **16.1.15.2**.

7. Use the iLO web interface to view or update the server or iLO configuration.

Using iLOREST on the host

Prerequisites

- Your environment meets the general prerequisites for using the Virtual NIC feature.
- The RESTful Interface Tool is installed in the host server operating system.

Procedure

1. Start a remote console session or access the physical host system.

2. Log in to the host server OS.
3. Start iLOREST.
4. Log in to the iLO system:

```
iLOrest > login -u iLO user name -p iLO password
```

If the iLO hostname and Virtual NIC IP address are in the hosts file on the client system, you can also connect by using the iLO hostname:

```
iLOrest > login iLO hostname -u iLO user name -p iLO password
```

5. Use iLOREST commands to view or update the server or iLO configuration.

Using an SSH connection with the Virtual NIC

Prerequisites

- Your environment meets the general prerequisites for using the Virtual NIC feature.
- For Windows operating systems only: PuTTY or OpenSSH is installed.

Procedure

1. Start a Remote Console session or access the physical host system.
2. Log in to the host server operating system.
3. Depending on the installed operating system, open a command prompt or a PuTTY terminal prompt.
4. Log in to the iLO system:

```
ssh iLO user name@16.1.15.1
```

If the iLO hostname and Virtual NIC IP address are in the hosts file on the client system, you can also connect by using the iLO hostname:

```
ssh iLO user name@iLO hostname
```

5. Use the SSH client to view or update the server or iLO configuration.

Using iLO virtual media

Subtopics

Virtual media operating system details

Operating system USB requirement

Operating system considerations: floppy

Operating system considerations: CD/DVD-ROM

Operating system considerations: Virtual folder

iLO web interface virtual media and boot options

Setting up IIS for scripted virtual media

Setting up IIS for scripted virtual media

Virtual media operating system details

This section describes the operating system requirements to consider when you are using the iLO virtual media features.

Operating system USB requirement

To use virtual media devices, your operating system must support USB devices, including USB mass storage devices. For more information, see your operating system documentation.

Operating system considerations: floppy

Windows Server 2022 or later

To use a floppy as a driver disk during a Windows installation, disable the integrated disk drive in the host RBSU. This action forces the virtual floppy disk to appear as drive A.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server

Linux supports the use of USB diskette and key drives.

Operating system considerations: CD/DVD-ROM

Windows

The CD/DVD-ROM appears automatically after Windows recognizes the mounting of the device. Use it as you would use a locally attached CD/DVD-ROM device.

Linux

The CD/DVD-ROM mounts automatically in a Linux GUI.

Depending on the Linux distribution, the CD/DVD-ROM is accessible at one of the following device files:

- `/dev/cdrom`
- `/dev/scd0`
- `/dev/sr0`

On servers that have a local CD/DVD-ROM device, the CD/DVD-ROM device is accessible with the device number that follows the local DVD device (for example, `/dev/cdrom1`).

Operating system considerations: Virtual folder

- **Windows**—A virtual folder appears automatically after Windows recognizes the mounting of the virtual USB device. You can use the folder the same way that you use a locally attached device. virtual folders are nonbootable. Attempting to boot from the virtual folder might prevent the server from starting.
- **Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server**—Linux supports the use of the virtual folder feature, which uses a FAT 16 file system format.

iLO web interface virtual media and boot options

When the **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Host > Virtual Media & Boot Options** page, you can perform the following tasks:

- View connect or disconnect local media, including physical drives, local image files, and virtual folders. For more details, see [local media](#) section.

- View, connect, disconnect, or boot from URL-based media. URL-based media refers to connecting images hosted on a web server by using a URL. iLO accepts URLs in HTTP or HTTPS format. For more details, see [URL-based media](#) section.
- View or change boot options and server boot order details. For more details, see [boot options](#) and [server boot order](#) sections.

Subtopics

Virtual media considerations

Enabling or disabling Virtual Media

Viewing connected media

Server boot order

Virtual media considerations

iLO virtual media provides a virtual device that can be used to boot a remote host server from standard media anywhere on the network. Virtual media devices are available when the host system is booting. Virtual media devices use USB technology to connect to the host server.

When you use virtual media, consider the following:

- Only one of each type of virtual media can be connected at a time.

This limit classifies virtual floppy/USB keys and virtual folders as the same type of virtual media.

- The virtual media feature supports ISO images of up to 8 TB. The maximum ISO image file size depends on factors such as the single file size limit for the file system where the ISO image is stored, and the SCSI commands the server OS supports.
- Virtual folders up to 2 gigabytes in size are supported.
- In an OS, a virtual floppy/USB key or virtual CD/DVD-ROM behaves like any other drive. When you use virtual media for the first time, the host OS might prompt you to complete a New Hardware Found wizard.
- When virtual devices are connected, they are available to the host server until you disconnect them. When you finish using a virtual media device and you disconnect it, you might receive an “unsafe device removal” warning message from the host OS. You can avoid this warning by using the OS feature to stop the device before disconnecting it.
- The iLO virtual CD/DVD-ROM is available at server boot time for supported operating systems. Booting from a virtual CD/DVD-ROM enables you to perform tasks such as deploying an OS from network drives, and performing disaster recovery of failed operating systems.

- If the host server OS supports USB mass storage devices or secure digital devices, the iLO virtual floppy/USB key is available after the host server OS loads.
 - When the host server OS is running, you can use the virtual floppy/USB key to upgrade drivers, create an emergency repair disk, and perform other tasks.
 - Having the virtual floppy/USB key available when the server is running can be useful if you must diagnose and repair the NIC driver.
 - For optimal performance, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using image files stored on the hard drive of your client PC, or on a network drive that is accessible through a high-speed network link.
- If the host server OS supports USB mass storage devices, the iLO Virtual CD/DVD-ROM is available after the host server OS loads.
 - When the host server OS is running, you can use the virtual CD/DVD-ROM to upgrade device drivers, install software, and perform other tasks.
 - Having the virtual CD/DVD-ROM available when the server is running can be useful if you must diagnose and repair the NIC driver.
 - The virtual CD/DVD-ROM can be the physical CD/DVD-ROM drive on which the web browser is running, or an image file stored on your local hard drive or network drive.
 - For optimal performance, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using image files stored on the hard drive of your client PC, or on a network drive accessible through a high-speed network link.
- When the virtual floppy/USB key or virtual CD/DVD-ROM feature is in use, you cannot typically access the floppy drive or CD/DVD-ROM drive from the client OS.



CAUTION

To prevent file and data corruption, do not try to access the local media when you are using it as a virtual media device.

- For the HTML5 IRC: When you refresh or close the iLO web interface window, the remote console connection is closed.
- When a remote console connection is closed, you lose access to virtual media devices connected through the remote console, except for devices that were connected by using URL-based virtual media.
- If you have mounted virtual media using a **local IMG, ISO file**, or **Virtual Folder** it cannot be unmounted through Redfish.
- Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends the following for the Scripted Virtual Media feature to work correctly:

- Web server to set the media type for `.iso` and `.img` files as `octet-stream`. iLO expects the requested content coming from the webserver as binary data.
- Web server to support HTTP Range in the client request header and respond accordingly.

**NOTE**

If you are using a shared network port, the remote console and virtual media may disconnect. For more information see, [Shared network port consideration](#).

Enabling or disabling Virtual Media

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.

3. Click  on the **Overview** section.

The **Overview** window appears.

4. Click **Virtual Media** check box to enable or disable virtual media.

5. Click **Update** to save the settings.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the window.

Viewing connected media

Prerequisites

- Virtual Media privilege
- The **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page.

Procedure

View the connected media using any of the following steps:

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Manage Virtual Media** from the **Quick Actions** menu.

In the **Manage Virtual Media** popup, the connection status of the floppy or CD/DVD media appears next to the media type.

or

2. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

On the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page, the connection status and details for each device is displayed. The connection status of the floppy or CD/DVD media is shown at the respective media section.

The connection status are as follows:

- **Connected**—Indicates that the media is connected.
- **In Progress**—Indicates that the connection is in progress.
- **Failed**—Indicates that the connection is failed.

If an invalid URL is entered, the connection status fails, and the failed URL is displayed on the respective media section.

Click **Clear** button and confirm to remove the failed URL or click **Connect** button and provide new URL to override the existing failed URL.

For more information on the cause of failure, check the IML log.

- **Not Connected**—Indicates that the device is not connected.

Subtopics

Disconnecting a local virtual media device

Connecting URL-based media

Disconnecting a local virtual media device

Prerequisites

- Remote Console privilege

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.
- The **Remote Console** feature is enabled on the **Remote** page.
- The **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page.

About this task

Local virtual media can be disconnected only from the HTML5 Integrated Remote Console.

Procedure

Click **Virtual Media** and then click **Floppy > Local *.img file > Disconnect** or **CD/DVD > Local *.iso file > Disconnect**.

Connecting URL-based media

Prerequisites

- Virtual Media privilege
- The **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page.
- The HTTP or HTTPS server hosting the ISO image must enable the `Accept-Ranges: bytes` attribute to allow the client to download specific parts of the file using the range header. Additionally, the server must confirm this support in its response to a client's HEAD request.

About this task

You can connect URL-based media from the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page. The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** supports the connection of 1.44 MB floppy images (IMG) and CD/DVD-ROM images (ISO). The image must be on a web server on the same network as iLO.

For more information about using URL-based media, see the iLO User Guide.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.

3. Click **Connect** next to **Virtual Floppy** or **Virtual CD/DVD-ROM** section.
4. Enter the URL for the URL-based media in the **Virtual Media URL** box in the **Connect Virtual Floppy** (IMG files) or **Connect CD/DVD-ROM** section (ISO files).
5. For CD/DVD-ROM only: Select the **Boot on Next Reset** check box if you want the server to boot to this image only on the next server reboot.

The image will be ejected automatically on the second server reboot so that the server does not boot to this image twice.

If this check box is not selected, the image remains connected until it is manually ejected. The server will boot to the image on all subsequent server resets, if the system boot options are configured accordingly.

6. Click **Connect**.
7. (Optional) To boot to the connected image now, reboot the server.
8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
9. Click  to close the window.

Subtopics

[Viewing connected URL-based media](#)

[Disconnecting a URL-based virtual media device](#)

Viewing connected URL-based media

Prerequisites

- Virtual Media privilege
- The **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.

You can view the connected media in this page.

Disconnecting a URL-based virtual media device

Prerequisites

- Virtual Media privilege
- The **Virtual Media** feature is enabled on the **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.

3. To eject URL-based media devices, click the **Disconnect** button in the **Virtual Floppy/Virtual Folder Status** or **Virtual CD/DVD-ROM Status** section.

Server boot order

The boot order feature enables you to set the server boot options.

Changes made to the boot mode, boot order, or one-time boot status might require a server reset. iLO notifies you when a reset is required.

Subtopics

Configuring the server boot order

Bootting to the ROM-based utility on the next reset

Configuring the server boot mode

Changing the one-time boot status

Configuring the server boot order

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Virtual Media & Options**.
2. To move a device up or down in the boot order, select the device in the **Server Boot Order** list, and then

click  or 

3. Click **Update**.

iLO confirms that the boot order was updated successfully.

Subtopics

form-up

Booting to the ROM-based utility on the next reset

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**
The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.
2. To load the ROM-based setup utility on the next server reset, click **Boot to System Setup Utilities**.
3. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
4. Click  to close the window.

Configuring the server boot mode

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**.

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** page appears.

3. Click  next to **Server Boot Order** section.

The **Server Boot Order** window appears.

4. Select the required option from the drop-down.

5. Click **Update** to save the changes.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the edit window.

8. Reset the server.

Changing the one-time boot status

About this task

Use the one-time boot status feature to set the type of media to boot on the next server reset, without changing the predefined boot order.

Subtopics

Changing the one-time boot status in UEFI mode One-time boot options

Changing the one-time boot status in UEFI mode

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

- The server was rebooted after an iLO firmware or system ROM update.
- The server was rebooted after being configured to use the UEFI boot mode.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Virtual Media & Boot Options**

The **Virtual Media & Boot Options** window appears.

2. Click  next to **Boot Options**.

The **Boot Options** page appears.

3. Select an option from the **One-Time Boot Option** list.
4. If you selected **UEFI Target** in the **One-Time Boot Option** list, select a boot device from the **Select UEFI Target Option** list.

For example, if you have a hard drive with two bootable partitions, you can select the partition to use on the next server reset.

5. Click **Update**.

iLO confirms that the one-time boot option was updated successfully.

The **Current One-Time Boot Option** value is updated to show the selection.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

One-time boot options

The following UEFI mode one-time boot options are supported.



NOTE

Floppy drives are supported iLO virtual media devices, but they are not supported as bootable devices.

- **No One-Time Boot**
- **CD/DVD Drive**
- **USB Storage Device**

- **Hard Disk Drive**
- **Network Device**—The BIOS scans for enabled network devices. The server attempts to boot to the detected devices, one at a time, until successful.
- **HTTP Boot**—The server boots to an HTTP URI if a URI to a bootable image is defined in the ROM-based system utility.

This option is supported in configurations that use a DHCP server to configure the network settings.

- **UEFI Target**—When you select this option, you can select from the list of available boot devices in the **Select UEFI Target Option** list.
- **Embedded UEFI Shell**—The server boots to an embedded shell environment that is separate from the UEFI System Utilities.
- **Embedded iPXE**—The server boots to the embedded iPXE application.

The embedded iPXE is an open-source network boot application embedded in the system BIOS. You can use this option to perform a network boot.

Setting up IIS for scripted virtual media

Prerequisites

Before you set up an IIS for scripted virtual media, verify that the IIS is operational. Use IIS to set up a simple website, and then browse to the site to verify that it is working correctly. You must configure the **MIME Type** of .img and .iso files as `application/octet-stream`. For more information, see your Web server documentation.

Setting up IIS for scripted virtual media

Prerequisites

Before you set up IIS for scripted virtual media, verify that IIS is operational. Use IIS to set up a simple website, and then browse to the site to verify that it is working correctly.

Subtopics

[Configuring IIS](#)

[Configuring IIS for read/write access](#)

[Inserting virtual media with a helper application](#)

Configuring IIS

About this task

Use this procedure to configure IIS to serve diskette or ISO-9660 CD images for read-only access.

Procedure

1. Add a directory to your website and place your images in the directory.
2. Verify that IIS can access the MIME type for the files you are serving.

For example, if your diskette image files use the extension `.img`, you must add a MIME type for that extension. Use the IIS Manager to access the **Properties** dialog box of your website. On the **HTTP Headers** tab, click **MIME Types** to add MIME types.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends adding the following types:

- `.img application/octet-stream`
- `.iso application/octet-stream`

3. Verify that the web server is configured to serve read-only disk images.
 - a. Use a web browser to navigate to the location of your disk images.
 - b. Download the disk images to a client.

If these steps complete successfully, the web server is configured correctly.

Configuring IIS for read/write access

Procedure

1. Install Perl (for example, ActivePerl).
2. Customize the virtual media helper application as needed.
3. Create a directory on your website for the virtual media helper script, and then copy the script to that directory.

The sample script uses the directory name `cgi-bin`, but you can use any name.

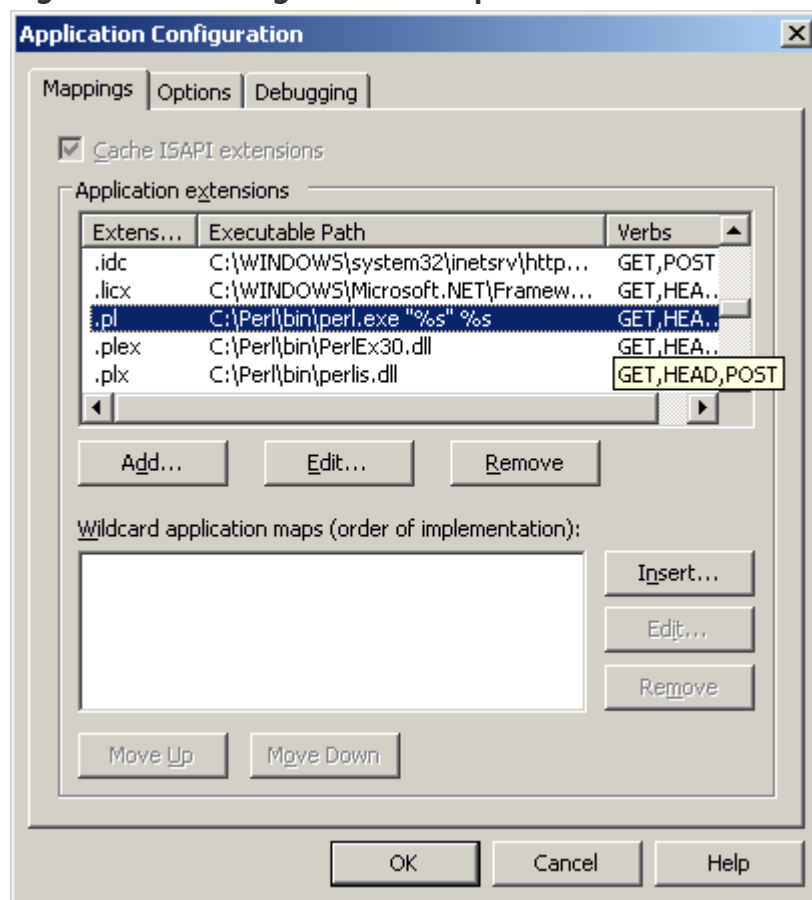
- On the **Properties** page for your directory, under **Application Settings**, click **Create** to create an application directory.

The icon for your directory in IIS Manager changes from a folder icon to a gear icon.

- Set the **Execute** permissions to **Scripts only**.
- Verify that Perl is set up as a script interpreter.

To view the application associations, click **Configuration** on the **Properties** page. Ensure that Perl is configured as shown in the following example:

Figure 1. Perl configuration example



- Verify that Web Service Extensions allows Perl scripts to execute. If not, click **Web Service Extensions** and set **Perl CGI Extension** to **Allowed**.
- Verify that the prefix variable in the helper application is set correctly.

Inserting virtual media with a helper application

When you use a helper application with the `INSERT_VIRTUAL_MEDIA` command, the basic format of the URL is as follows:

```
protocol://user:password@servername:port/path,helper-script
```

where:

- `protocol` —Mandatory. HTTPS.
- `user:password` —Optional. When present, HTTP basic authorization is used.
- `servername` —Mandatory. Either the host name or the IP address of the web server.
- `port` —Optional. A web server on a nonstandard port.
- `path` —Mandatory. The image file that is being accessed.
- `helper-script` —Optional. The location of the helper script on IIS web servers.

For detailed information about the `INSERT_VIRTUAL_MEDIA` command, see the HPE iLO 7 Scripting and Command Line Guide.

Sample virtual media helper application

The following Perl script is an example of a CGI helper application that allows diskette writes on web servers that cannot perform partial writes. A helper application can be used in conjunction with the `INSERT_VIRTUAL_MEDIA` command to mount a writable disk.

When you are using the helper application, the iLO firmware posts a request to this application using the following parameters:

- The `file` parameter contains the name of the file provided in the original URL.
- The `range` parameter contains an inclusive range (in hexadecimal) that designates where to write the data.
- The `data` parameter contains a hexadecimal string that represents the data to be written.

The helper script must transform the `file` parameter into a path relative to its working directory. This step might involve prefixing it with `../` or transforming an aliased URL path into the true path on the file system. The helper script requires write access to the target file. Diskette image files must have the appropriate permissions.

Example:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

use CGI;
use Fcntl;

#
# The prefix is used to get from the current working directory to the
# location of the image file that you are trying to write
#
my ($prefix) = "c:/inetpub/wwwroot";
my ($start, $end, $len, $decode);

my $q = new CGI();          # Get CGI data

my $file = $q->param('file'); # File to be written
my $range = $q->param('range'); # Byte range to be written
my $data = $q->param('data');  # Data to be written

#
# Change the file name appropriately
#
$file = $prefix . "/" . $file;

#
# Decode the range
#
if ($range =~ m/([0-9A-Fa-f]+)-([0-9A-Fa-f]+)/) {
    $start = hex($1);
    $end = hex($2);
    $len = $end - $start + 1;
}

#
# Decode the data (a big hexadecimal string)
#
$decode = pack("H*", $data);

#
# Write it to the target file
#
sysopen(F, $file, O_RDWR);
binmode(F);
sysseek(F, $start, SEEK_SET);
```

```
syswrite(F, $decode, $len);  
close(F);  
  
print "Content-Length: 0\r\n";  
print "\r\n";
```

Using the power and thermal features

Subtopics

Server power-on

Brownout recovery

Graceful shutdown

Power efficiency

Power-on protection

Power allocation

Managing the server power

Configuring the System Power Restore Settings

Viewing power information

Power settings

Fans

Configuring user-defined threshold using the RESTful Interface Tool

Server power-on

Secure recovery

When power is applied to the server, iLO validates and starts its own firmware. If the iLO firmware fails validation, the system automatically flashes the iLO firmware if a recovery image is available. This feature is supported with the iLO Standard license.

During server startup, the system ROM is validated. If both the active and the redundant system ROM are invalid, and an iLO Advanced license is installed, a firmware verification scan starts. Depending on the configured firmware verification settings, a repair is initiated with components in the System Recovery Set, or the failure is logged and you must complete the repair manually. If the system ROM is not verified, the server will not boot.

Check the IML for information about the firmware validation activities and recovery actions.

Nonblade servers

If an AC power loss occurs on a Gen12 server with iLO 7, approximately 30 seconds must elapse before the server can power on again. If the power button is pressed during that time, it will flash, indicating a pending request.

This delay is a result of the iLO firmware loading, authenticating, and booting. iLO processes pending power-button requests when initialization is complete. If the server does not lose power, there is no delay. A 30-second delay occurs only during an iLO reset. The power button is disabled until iLO is ready to manage power.

The iLO firmware monitors and configures power thresholds to support managed-power systems (for example, using Hewlett Packard Enterprise power capping technology). Multiple system brownout, blackout, and thermal overloads might result when systems are allowed to boot before iLO can manage power. The managed-power state is lost because of AC power loss, so iLO must first boot to a restore state and allow power-on.

Brownout recovery

A brownout condition occurs when power to a running server is lost momentarily. Depending on the duration of the brownout and the server hardware configuration, a brownout might interrupt the OS, but does not interrupt the iLO firmware.

iLO detects and recovers from power brownouts. If iLO detects that a brownout has occurred, server power is restored after the power-on delay unless **Auto Power-On** is set to **Always Remain Off**. After the brownout recovery, the iLO firmware records a `Brown-out recovery` event in the iLO Event Log.



NOTE

Depending on the server hardware configuration and M-CPRS model used, iLO may lose power during a brownout and reboot. In such cases, brownout recovery will not work.

Graceful shutdown

The ability of the iLO processor to perform a graceful shutdown requires cooperation from the operating system. To perform a graceful shutdown, the Agentless Management Service (AMS) must be loaded. iLO communicates with AMS and uses the appropriate operating system method of shutting down the system safely to ensure that data integrity is preserved.

If AMS is not loaded, the iLO processor attempts to use the operating system to perform a graceful shutdown through the power button. iLO emulates a physical power-button press (iLO momentary press) to prompt the operating system to shut down gracefully. The behavior of the operating system depends on its configuration and settings for a power-button press.

The Thermal Shutdown option in the UEFI System Utilities allows you to disable the automatic shutdown feature. This configuration allows the disabling of automatic shutdown except in the most extreme conditions when physical damage might result.

Power efficiency

iLO enables you to improve power usage by using High Efficiency Mode (HEM). HEM improves the power efficiency of the system by placing the secondary power supplies in step-down mode. When the secondary supplies are in step-down mode, the primary supplies provide all DC power to the system. The power supplies are more efficient because there are more DC output watts for each watt of AC input.

HEM is available on nonblade servers only.

When the system draws more than 70% of the maximum power output of the primary supplies, the secondary supplies return to normal operation (exit step-down mode). When power use drops below 60% capacity of the primary supplies, the secondary supplies return to step-down mode. HEM enables you to achieve power consumption equal to the maximum power output of the primary and secondary power supplies, while maintaining improved efficiency at lower power-usage levels.

HEM does not affect power redundancy. If the primary supplies fail, the secondary supplies immediately begin supplying DC power to the system, preventing any downtime.

Use the UEFI System Utilities to configure HEM. You cannot configure these settings through iLO. For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities user guide.

The configured HEM settings are displayed on the **Power Information** page.

Power-on protection

Power-on protection works in conjunction with the Auto Power-On and Virtual Power Button Momentary Press features. If the server hardware cannot be identified when server power is restored or a Momentary Press is requested, the server will not power on.

When the power-on protection feature prevents server power-on:

- An event is recorded in the IML.
- The server health status is set to Critical.
- If HPE OneView manages the server, an SNMP trap is sent to HPE OneView.

Power allocation

Synergy servers operate in a shared power environment with an enclosure. Before a server can be powered on, it must obtain a power allocation from its enclosure.

If power-on is prevented, an error is recorded in the IML, and the server Health LED changes. The following errors might prevent power-on:

- **Electronic Keying or I/O Configuration Error**—There is a mismatch between the mezzanine devices in the server and the switches on the back of the enclosure.
- **Not Enough Power**—There is insufficient power available in the enclosure to power on the server.
- **Not Enough Cooling**—There is insufficient cooling available in the enclosure to cool the server.
- **Enclosure Busy**—The enclosure is busy collecting information about the blade. If this error occurs after server insertion and auto power-on is enabled, iLO will continue to request power until it is allowed. Otherwise, press the momentary press button again.

For troubleshooting information, see the error messages guide for your server.

Managing the server power

Prerequisites

Virtual Power and Reset privilege

About this task

The **Virtual Power Button** section on the **Power Control** page displays the current power state of the server, as well as options for remotely controlling server power. **System Power** indicates the state of the server power when the page is first opened. The server power state can be **ON**, **OFF**.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation.

The **Host** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. When the power is on the following options are displayed:

- **Graceful Shutdown**
- **Force Power Off**

- **Power Cycle**
- **Reset**

The **Force Power Off**, **Reset**, and **Power Cycle** options are not available when the server is powered off.

A confirmation window appears.

4. Confirm the request to continue the operation.
5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the confirmation window.

Subtopics

Virtual power button options

Virtual power button options

- **Graceful Shutdown**—The same as pressing the physical power button. If the server is powered off, a momentary press will turn on the server power.

Some operating systems might be configured to initiate a graceful shutdown after a momentary press, or to ignore this event. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using system commands to complete a graceful operating system shutdown before you attempt to shut down by using the virtual power button.

- **Force Power Off**—The same as pressing the physical power button for 5 seconds and then releasing it.

The server is powered off as a result of this operation. Using this option might circumvent the graceful shutdown features of the operating system.

This option provides the ACPI functionality that some operating systems implement. These operating systems behave differently depending on a short press or long press.

- **Reset**—Forces the server to warm-boot: CPUs and I/O resources are reset. Using this option circumvents the graceful shutdown features of the operating system.
- **Power Cycle**—Immediately removes power from the server. Processors, memory, and I/O resources lose main power. The server will restart after approximately 8 seconds. Using this option circumvents the graceful shutdown features of the operating system.

Configuring the System Power Restore Settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The **System Power Restore Settings** enable you to control the system behavior after power is lost.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Power Controls**.

The **Power Controls** page appears.

2. Click  to change the **System Power Restore Settings**.

System Power Restore Settings window appears.

3. Select a **Auto Power-On** value.

Changes to the **Auto Power On** value may not take place until after the next server reboot.

4. Select a **Power-On Delay** value.

This setting is not available if the **Auto Power-On** option is set to **Always Remain Off**.

5. Click **Update** to save the settings.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

Subtopics

Auto Power-On
Power-On Delay

Auto Power-On

The Auto Power-On setting determines how iLO behaves after power is restored—for example, when the server is plugged in or when a UPS is activated after a power outage. This setting is not supported with micro-UPS systems.

Choose from the following Auto Power-On settings:

- **Always Power On**—Power on the server after the power-on delay.

This option is the default settings for all ProLiant servers.

- **Always Remain Off**—The server remains off until directed to power-on.
- **Restore Last Power State**—Returns the server to the power state when power was lost. If the server was on, it powers on; if the server was off, it remains off.

This option is the default settings for all ProLiant servers.

If an issue such as insufficient power or insufficient cooling occurs, or an HPE OneView power hold occurs, then it might not be possible to restore the power state. For more information, check HPE OneView or the IML.

When a Synergy compute module is configured to use this setting, iLO attempts to restore the previous power state when power is restored. If an issue such as insufficient power or insufficient cooling occurs, or an HPE OneView power hold occurs, then it might not be possible to restore the power state. For more information, check HPE OneView or the IML.

Power-On Delay

The Power-On Delay setting staggers server automatic power-on in a data center. It determines the amount of time that iLO waits before powering on a server after iLO startup is complete. This setting is not supported with micro-UPS systems.

On supported servers, choose from the following Power-On Delay settings:

- **Minimum Delay**—Power-on occurs after iLO startup is complete.
- **15 Second Delay**—Power-on is delayed by 15 seconds.
- **30 Second Delay**—Power-on is delayed by 30 seconds.
- **45 Second Delay**—Power-on is delayed by 45 seconds.
- **60 Second Delay**—Power-on is delayed by 60 seconds.
- **Random up to 120 seconds**—The power-on delay varies and can be up to 120 seconds.

Viewing power information

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power** in the **Hardware** page.

The **Power** page appears.

The information displayed on the **Power Information** page varies depending on the server type. The following sections are possible:

- **Power Supply Summary**
- **Power Supplies**
- **HPE Power Discovery Services**
- **Smart Storage Energy Pack**
- **Power Readings**
- **Power Microcontroller**
- **Power Distribution Board Overview**

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Subtopics

[Viewing server power usage](#)

[Power supply summary details](#)

[Power supplies list](#)

[Power distribution board options](#)

[Power Discovery Services iPDU Summary](#)

[Power Readings](#)

[Power Microcontroller](#)

[Smart Storage Energy Pack list](#)

[Power monitoring](#)

[High Efficiency Mode](#)

Viewing server power usage

Prerequisites

A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

- The server power supplies and the system BIOS support power readings.

About this task

Power graphs display recent server power usage. Power history information is not collected when the server is powered off. When you view a graph that includes periods in which the server was powered off, the graph displays a gap to indicate that data was not collected.

The graph data is cleared when iLO is reset or the server is power cycled. For example, the data is cleared when you use the Virtual Power Button Reset or Cold Boot actions. The data is not cleared when you use the **Graceful Power Off** or **Force Power Off** actions.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the navigation left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

2. Click **20 min**, **24 hr**, or **1 week** to select a graph type.

You can view a graph of the last 20 minutes, the last 24 hours, or the last week.

3. (Optional) To customize the graph display, select or clear the following legends:

- **Power Cap**
- **Maximum**
- **Average**
- **Total Fan (Estimated)** (This option is available on supported servers only)
- **Total Node Fan** (This option is available on supported servers only)
- **Total Shared Fan** (This option is available on supported servers only)
- **Total CPU**
- **Total GPU**
- **Total DIMM**

If a server does not support a feature, then the associated legend is not displayed.

4. (Optional) Choose how to refresh data on this page.

By default, the page data is not automatically refreshed after you open the page.

- To start refreshing the page data automatically, click **Auto Refresh** toggle button.

5. (Optional) Configure the iLO power unit preference by clicking **Watts** or **BTU/hr**.

When you set this value, the same setting is used on other pages that display power units.

Subtopics

Power graph display options

Power Metrics details

Power graph display options

Graph Type

Click the **20 min**, **24 hr**, or **1 week** option to select a graph type.

- **20 min**—Displays the power usage of the server over the last 20 minutes. The iLO firmware collects power usage information for this graph every 10 seconds.
- **24 hr**—Displays the power usage of the server over the last 24 hours. The iLO firmware updates power usage information for this graph every 5 minutes.
- **1 week**—Displays the power usage of the server over the last 1 week. The iLO firmware updates power usage information for this graph once per hour.

Chart data

Use the following legend to customize the data included in power graphs.

If a server does not support a feature, then the associated legend is not displayed.

- **Power Cap**—The configured power cap during the sample.
 - A power cap limits average power draw for extended periods of time.
 - Power caps are not maintained during server reboots, resulting in temporary spikes during boot.
 - Power caps set lower than the specified percentage threshold between maximum power and idle power might become unreachable because of changes in the server. Hewlett Packard Enterprise does not recommend configuring power caps lower than this threshold. Configuring a power cap that is too low for the system configuration might affect system performance.

- **Maximum**—The highest instantaneous power reading during the sample. iLO records this value on a subsecond basis.
- **Average**—The mean power reading during the sample.
- **Total Fan (Estimated)**—The total estimated fan power reading of all the fans in the server. The actual fan power reading might vary from the estimated reading. This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Total Node Fan**—The total estimated fan power reading of all the fans in the node in use. The actual fan power reading might vary from the estimated reading. This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Total Shared Fan**—The combined estimated fan power reading for all the fans across the nodes. The actual fan power reading might vary from the estimated reading. This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Total CPU**—The total power reading for all CPUs in the server.
- **Total GPU**—The total power reading for all GPUs in the server.

This value is displayed when:

- The server has one or more GPUs installed.
- The OS is running (POST is complete).
- GPU drivers are installed in the OS.

For Linux and VMware: NVIDIA option cards must have the vendor driver installed and persistent mode enabled. For more information, see the vendor option card documentation.

- The GPU supports power reporting.
- Power history data is available.

- **Total DIMM**— The total power reading for all DIMMs in the server.



NOTE

For Total DIMM power reporting in Intel platforms, DRAM RAPL Reporting Support option must be enabled in ROM-Based system utility. The default value for RAM RAPL Reporting Support option in ROM-Based system utility is **Enabled**.

Power Metrics details

The **Power Metrics** table shows power readings from four time periods: 5 minutes, 20 minutes, 24 hours, and 1 week.

- **Maximum Power**—The maximum power reading from the server for the specified time period. If the server has not been running for the specified time period, the value is the maximum of all readings since the server booted.
- **Average Power**—The average of the power readings for the specified time period. If the server has not been running for the specified time period, the value is the average of all readings since the server booted.
- **Minimum Power**—The minimum power reading from the server for the specified time period. If the server has not been running for the specified time period, the value is the minimum of all readings since the server booted.

When multiple power supplies are removed from the server at the same time, there is a short period in which iLO will not display information in the **Power History** section or in the **Power Meter** graphs. This information will be displayed again after iLO collects information about the remaining installed power supplies.

Power supply summary details

This section is displayed for nonblade servers.

Present Power Reading or Node Present Power Reading (applicable only on supported servers)

When Common Slot Power Supplies are present, the most recent power reading from the server is displayed. Other power supplies do not provide this data.

Although this value is typically equal to the sum of all active power supply outputs, there might be some variance as a result of reading the individual power supplies. This value is a guideline value and is not as accurate as the values presented on the **Power Meter** page.

Chassis Present Power Reading (This option is available on supported servers only)

The overall chassis power.

Power Regulator Mode

The configured Power Regulator mode.

Power Input Voltage

The supplied input voltage to the server.

Power Management Controller Firmware Version

The firmware version of the power management controller. The server must be powered on for the iLO firmware to determine this value. This option is available on supported servers only.

Power Status

The overall status of the power supplied to the server.

- If the server power supplies are connected to a nonintelligent power source, this section displays the status of the internal server power supplies.
- If the server power supplies are connected to Power Discovery Services through an iPDU, this section displays the status of the power supplied to the internal server power supplies.
- For dual power domain system, power supply redundancy rules are independent for each domain.

Possible **Power Status** values follow:

- **Redundant**—Indicates that the power supplies are in a redundant state.

If Power Discovery Services is integrated into the infrastructure, this value indicates whether the externally supplied power to the internal power supplies is redundant.

- **Not Redundant**—Indicates that at least one of the power supplies or iPDUs (if Power Discovery Services is used) is not providing power to the server. The most common reason for this status is a loss of input power to the power supply. Another reason for this status is a configuration with multiple power supplies connected to the same iPDU. In this case, the individual power supply status is **Good, In Use**, but the **Power Status** value is **Not Redundant** because the loss of input power to the iPDU will lead to a total loss of power to the server.
- **Not Redundant**—Indicates that at least one of the power supplies is not providing power to the server. The most common reason for this status is a loss of input power to the power supply.
- **Failed Redundant**—On servers that support four power supplies, this status indicates that the number of power supplies providing power to the server is less than the number required for server operation. The server might continue to operate, but there is a higher risk of power issues in this state. Verify that your power supply redundancy setting is correct in the ROM-based system utilities.
- **OK**—A Common Slot Power Supply is not installed. The installed power supply is working correctly.
- **N/A**—Only one power supply is installed. Redundancy is not applicable in this configuration.

Power Discovery Services Status

The possible values follow:

- **Redundant**—The server is configured for a redundant iPDU configuration.
- **Not Redundant**—There are not sufficient iPDUs to support redundancy, or the server power supplies are connected to the same iPDU.
- **N/A**—No iPDUs were discovered.

When the iLO processor or the server is reset, the iPDU discovery process might take a few minutes to complete.

High Efficiency Mode

The redundant power supply mode that will be used when redundant power supplies are configured.

For dual power domain system, the high efficiency mode setting is independent for each domain.

The possible values follow:

- **N/A**—Not applicable.
- **Balanced Mode**—Delivers power equally across all installed power supplies.
- **High Efficiency Mode (Auto)**—Delivers full power to one of the power supplies, and places the other power supplies on standby at a lower power-usage level. A semirandom distribution is achieved because the **Auto** option chooses between the odd or even power supply based on the server serial number.
- **High Efficiency Mode (Even Supply Standby)**—Delivers full power to the odd-numbered power supplies, and places the even-numbered power supplies on standby at a lower power-usage level.
- **High Efficiency Mode (Odd Supply Standby)**—Delivers full power to the even-numbered power supplies, and places the odd-numbered power supplies on standby at a lower power-usage level.
- **Not Supported**—The installed power supplies do not support High Efficiency Mode.

Total Energy Consumption

The sum of energy used by all server power supplies. This feature is available on supported servers only and servers that support power metering. The start timestamp is displayed in UTC, which indicates when iLO began tracking the server's energy consumption. The total energy consumption is displayed in Watt-hour (Wh), Kilowatt-hour (kWh), or Megawatt-hour (MWh) depending on the amount of energy consumed.

Subtopics

System domain/System domain 1

GPU domain/GPU domain 1

System domain/System domain 1

Summarized information for system redundancy is displayed under System domain. For more information, see [Power supplies list](#) (This option is available on supported servers only).

GPU domain/GPU domain 1

Summarized information for GPU redundancy is displayed under GPU domain. For more information, see [Power supplies list](#) (This option is available on supported servers only).



NOTE

Summarized information for individual GPU domain redundancy is displayed on servers with multiple GPU domains support.

Power supplies list

Some power supplies do not provide information for all the values in this list. If a power supply does not provide information for a value, **N/A** is displayed.

This section is available on supported servers only.

- **Bay**—The power supply bay number.
- **State**—Indicates whether a power supply is installed. The possible values are **Enabled**, **Disabled**, **Unavailable**, **Offline**.
- **Health**—The power supply status. The displayed value includes a status icon (**OK**, **Warning**, and **Critical**). The possible values follow:
 - **Unknown**
 - **Good, In Use**
 - **Good, Standby**
 - **General Failure**
 - **Over Voltage Failure**
 - **Over Current Failure**
 - **Over Temperature Failure**
 - **Input Voltage Lost**
 - **Fan Failure**
 - **High Input A/C Warning**
 - **Low Input A/C Warning**

- **High Output Warning**
- **Low Output Warning**
- **Inlet Temperature Warning**
- **Internal Temperature Warning**
- **High Vaux Warning**
- **Low Vaux Warning**
- **Mismatched Power Supplies**
- **Mismatch**—Whether mismatched power supplies are present or not. The possible values are **Yes** or **No**.
- **PDS**—Whether the installed power supply is enabled for Power Discovery Services.
- **Hotplug**—Whether the power supply bay supports swapping the power supply when the server is powered on. If the value is **Yes**, and the power supplies are redundant, the power supply can be removed or replaced when the server is powered on.
- **Model**—The power supply model number.
- **Spare**—The spare power supply part number.
- **Serial Number**—The power supply serial number.
- **Power Consumption**—Power consumption of each power supply (watts).
- **Capacity**—The power supply capacity (watts).
- **Input Voltage**—The input voltage(volts). This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Output Voltage**—The output voltage (volts). This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Input Current**—The input current (Amps)
- **Output Current**—The output current (Amps). This option is available on supported servers only.
- **Input Power**—The input power (Watts)
- **Output Power**—The output power (Watts)
- **Firmware Version**—The firmware version.
- **Component Integrity**—The SPDm authentication status for power supply unit. The possible values are **Success**, **Failed**, or **Not Supported**.

When you select a power supply, the details pane opens and displays more information.

**NOTE**

In CNSA security mode, SPDm will not authenticate power supply unit.

Power distribution board options

Power distribution board options are available on supported servers only. The following information is displayed on the **Power Distribution Board Overview** section:

- **Name**—The name of the PDB Management
- **Model**—The model of the PDB Management
- **Part Number**—The part number of the PDB
- **Serial Number**—The serial number of the PDB
- **Producer**—The manufacturer of the PDB
- **Vendor**—The vendor of the PDB

Power Discovery Services iPDU Summary

This section is displayed for nonblade servers if the server power supplies are connected to an iPDU.

After iLO is reset, or when an iPDU is attached, it takes approximately 2 minutes for the iLO web interface to display iPDU summary data. This delay is due to the iPDU discovery process.

Bay

The power supply bay number.

Status

The overall communication-link status and rack input power redundancy, as determined by the iPDU. Possible values follow:

- **iPDU Redundant**—This **Good** status indicates that the server is connected to at least two different iPDUs.

- **iPDU Not Redundant**—This **Caution** status indicates that the server is not connected to at least two different iPDUs. This status is displayed when one of the following conditions occurs:
 - An iPDU link is not established for all power supplies.
 - Two or more power supplies are connected to the same iPDU.

The iPDU MAC address and serial number are identical for power supplies whose input power comes from the same iPDU. If one power supply is waiting for a connection to be established, the iPDU is listed as **Not Redundant**.

- **Waiting for connection**—This **Informational** status indicates one or more of the following conditions:
 - The wrong power cord was used to connect the power supply to the iPDU.
 - The iPDU and the iLO processor are in the process of connecting. This process can take up to 2 minutes after the iLO processor or the iPDU is reset.
 - The iPDU module does not have a network (or IP) address.

Part Number

The iPDU part number.

Serial

The iPDU serial number.

MAC Address

The MAC address of the iPDU network port. This value helps you to identify each connected iPDU because each iPDU has a unique MAC address.

iPDU Link

The iPDU HTTP address (if available). To open the Intelligent Modular PDU web interface, click the link in this column.

Power Readings

This section is displayed for server blades and Synergy compute modules.

Present Power Reading

The most recent power reading from the server.

Although this value is typically equal to the sum of all active power supply outputs, there might be some small variance as a result of reading the individual power supplies. This value is a guideline value and is not as accurate as the values presented on the **Power Management** pages.

Power Microcontroller

This section is displayed for server blades and Synergy compute modules. This feature is available on supported servers only.

Firmware Version

The firmware version of the power microcontroller.

The server must be powered on for the iLO firmware to determine the power microcontroller firmware version.

Smart Storage Energy Pack list

The **Power Information** page displays the following information on servers that support the Smart Storage Energy Pack.

Index

The energy pack index number.

Present

The energy pack installation status. The possible values are **OK** and **Not Installed**.

Status

The energy pack health status. The possible values are **OK**, **Degraded**, **Failed**, or **Other**.

Model

The model number.

Spare

The part number of the spare energy pack.

Serial Number

The energy pack serial number.

Type

The energy pack type.

Firmware

The installed energy pack firmware version.

Power monitoring

iLO monitors the power supplies in the server to ensure the longest available uptime of the server and operating system. Brownouts and other electrical conditions might affect power supplies, or AC cords might be unplugged accidentally. If redundant power supplies are configured, these conditions result in a loss of redundancy. If redundant power supplies are not used, these conditions result in a loss of operation. If a power supply hardware failure is detected or the AC power cord is disconnected, events are recorded in the IML and LED indicators are used.

The iLO processor is an essential component of the Power Discovery Services infrastructure. The iLO processor communicates with the iPDU attached to each Platinum Plus power supply to determine rack and data center power redundancy. When the iLO processor is part of the Power Discovery Services infrastructure, it intelligently reports external server input power redundancy status and individual (internal) power supply status.

For more information, see the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/info/rackandpower>.

High Efficiency Mode

High Efficiency Mode improves the power efficiency of the server by placing the secondary power supplies in standby mode. When the secondary power supplies are in standby mode, primary power provides all DC power to the system. The power supplies are more efficient (more DC output watts for each watt of AC input) at higher output levels, and the overall power efficiency improves.

High Efficiency Mode does not affect power redundancy. If the primary power supplies fail, the secondary power supplies immediately begin supplying DC power to the system, preventing any downtime. You can configure redundant power supply modes only through the UEFI System Utilities. You cannot modify these settings through the iLO firmware.

If High Efficiency Mode is configured to use an unsupported mode, you might experience decreased power supply efficiency.

Power settings

The **Power Settings** page enables you to view and control the power management features of the server. The power management features on this page vary based on the server configuration.

Subtopics

[Configuring the Power Regulator settings](#)

[Configuring Power Caps](#)

Configuring the Power Regulator settings

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed.

For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://-WWWDOC->

About this task

The Power Regulator feature enables iLO to modify processor frequency and voltage levels based on operating conditions to provide power savings with minimal effect on performance.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. Click **Settings**.

The **Power Settings** page appears.

4. Click  on **Power Regulator** section.

The **Power Regulator** window appears.

5. Select a **Regulator Mode**.

Only supported modes are listed. Select from the following:

- **Dynamic Power Savings Mode**—Intel systems only
- **Static Low Power Mode**—Intel systems only

- **Static High Performance Mode**—Intel and AMD systems
- **OS Control Mode**—Intel and AMD systems

6. Click **Update**.

On Intel systems, if the server is off or in POST, the changes will not take effect until POST is complete.



NOTE

Power Regulator mode can be modified irrespective of the workload profile set in the ROM-based system utility.

- When you click **Update** on an Intel system:
 - If you changed to Dynamic Power Savings Mode, Static Low Power Mode, or Static High Performance Mode, iLO notifies you that the Power Regulator settings changed.
 - If you changed to OS Control Mode, or changed from OS Control Mode to any other mode, iLO notifies you that you must reboot the server to complete the change.

7. If a reboot is required, reboot the server.

8. Click **X** to close the **Power Regulator** window.

9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

Subtopics

Power Regulator modes

Power Regulator modes

Choose from the following modes when you configure the Power Regulator settings:

- **Dynamic Power Savings Mode**—Automatically varies processor speed and power usage based on processor utilization. This option allows the reduction of overall power consumption with little or no impact to performance. It does not require OS support.
- **Static Low Power Mode**—Reduces processor speed and power usage. This option guarantees a lower maximum power usage value for the system. Performance impacts are greater for environments with higher processor utilization.
- **Static High Performance Mode**—Processors will run at maximum power and performance at all times, regardless of the OS power management policy

- **OS Control Mode**—Processors will run at maximum power and performance at all times, unless the OS enables a power management policy.

Configuring Power Caps

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The server model supports power capping.

See the server specifications for support information.

- The power capping feature is enabled in the ROM-based system utility.

When you reset the BIOS settings to the default values, power capping is disabled in the ROM-based system utility. You must enable the feature before you can use it.

- The server does not have a mismatched power supply configuration.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. Click **Settings**.

The **Power Settings** page appears.

4. Click **Edit**.

The **Edit** page appears.

5. Select the **Enable power capping** check box.

6. Enter the **Power Cap Value** in watts, BTU/hr, or as a percentage.

The percentage is the difference between the maximum and minimum power values.

The power cap value cannot be set lower than the server minimum power value.

7. (Optional) When values are displayed in watts, click **Show values in BTU/hr** to change the display to BTU/hr. When values are displayed in BTU/hr, click **Show values in Watts** to change the display to watts.
8. Click **Update**.

iLO notifies you that the change was successful.

9. Click  to close the **Edit** window.
10. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.



NOTE

To achieve the power cap, HPE ProLiant ML/DL servers control only the CPU. Depending on the IO devices installed, the overall power consumption might be more than the power cap value.

For example, if GPU consumes more power, then no action is taken to reduce the GPU power consumption and power capping cannot be achieved.

Subtopics

Power capping considerations

Power capping considerations

- During POST, the ROM runs two power tests that determine the peak and minimum observed power values.

Consider the values in the **Power Capping Settings** table when determining your power capping configuration.

- **Maximum Available Power**—The **Maximum Power Cap** threshold (the highest power cap that can be set).

For server blades, this value is the initial power-on request value.

For nonblade servers, this value is the power supply capacity.

- **Peak Observed Power**—The maximum observed power for the server. This value is also the **Minimum High-Performance Cap** threshold. It is the lowest power cap value that can be set without affecting server performance.

- **Minimum Observed Power**—The minimum observed power for the server. This value is also the **Minimum Power Cap** threshold. It represents the minimum power that the server uses. A power cap set to this value reduces the server power usage to the minimum, which results in server performance degradation.
- When a power cap is set, the average power reading of the server must be at or lower than the power cap value.
- Power capping settings are disabled when the server is part of an Enclosure Dynamic Power Cap. These values are set and modified by using Insight Control power management.
- Power capping is not supported on all servers. For more information, check the server specifications.
- Power capping settings for some servers must be managed outside of the iLO web interface with tools such as:
 - HPE Advanced Power Manager

See the server specifications at <https://www.hpe.com/info/quickspecs> for information about the power management features your server supports.

- The power capping feature is disabled on servers with mismatched power supplies.

Configuring GPU power cap settings

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The server contains GPUs that support power cap configuration.

About this task

Use the **GPU Power Cap Settings** section to configure GPU power cap limits for supported GPUs. You can apply a single power cap value to all GPUs or configure power cap for each GPU individually. The **GPU Power Cap Settings** page displays minimum, maximum, default, and current power cap values in **Watts** or **BTU/hr**.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. Click **Settings**.

The **Power Settings** page appears.

The following information appears in the **GPU Power Cap Settings** section:

- **GPU Id**
- **Minimum Limit**
- **Maximum Limit**
- **Default Power Cap**
- **Power Cap**

4. To configure power cap for all GPUs:
 - a. Select the check box in the title row of **GPU Power Cap Settings** table.
 - b. Click **Actions**.
 - c. Select **Set Power Cap**.
 - d. Enter a power cap value.

The value must be between:

- The largest minimum limit across all GPUs, and
- The smallest maximum limit across all GPUs.

- e. Click **Apply**.
- f. (Optional) To reset all GPUs, click **Reset Power Cap** from the **Actions** menu.

A confirmation dialog box appears.

- g. Click **Yes, reset**.

Each GPU's power cap is set to its maximum limit.

5. To configure power cap for individual GPUs:
 - a. Select the check box next to the **GPU id** for which you want to set the power cap.
 - b. Click **Actions**.

- c. Select **Set Power Cap**.
- d. Enter a power cap value for each GPU within its minimum and maximum limits.
- e. Click **Apply**.
- f. (Optional) To reset an individual GPU, select the check box next to the **GPU id** you want to reset.
- g. Click **Reset Power Cap** from the **Actions** menu.

A confirmation dialog box appears.

- h. Click **Yes, reset**.

The GPU's power cap resets to its maximum limit.

Subtopics

GPU power cap settings

GPU power cap settings

- **GPU Id**—Displays the unique identifier of each GPU.
- **Minimum Limit**—Displays the minimum allowed power cap value for the GPU.
- **Maximum Limit**—Displays the maximum allowed power cap value for the GPU.
- **Default Power Cap**—Displays the default power cap value for the GPU.
- **Power Cap**—Displays the current power cap value of the GPU.

Configuring the persistent mouse and keyboard setting

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The **Other Settings** section on the **Power Settings** page allows you to enable or disable the persistent keyboard and mouse settings.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. Click **Settings**.

The **Power Settings** page appears.

4. Configure the **Enable persistent mouse and keyboard** on the **Other Settings** section.

iLO notifies you that the settings changed.

SNMP alert on breach of power threshold

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Power**.

The **Power** page appears.

3. Click **Settings**.

The **Power Settings** page appears.

4. Click  in the **SNMP Alert on Breach of Power Threshold** section.

The **SNMP Alert on Breach of Power Threshold** window appears.

5. Select one of the following options for **Warning Trigger**:

- **Warning Disabled**
- **Peak Power Consumption**
- **Average Consumption**

6. (For **Peak Power Consumption** or **Average Consumption** only) Set a value for **Warning Threshold(Watts)**.
7. (For **Peak Power Consumption** or **Average Consumption** only) Set a value for **Duration(minutes)**.
8. Click **Update** to save the configuration.
9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
10. Click **X** to close the window.

Subtopics

SNMP Alert on breach of power threshold options

SNMP Alert on breach of power threshold options

- **Warning Trigger**—Determines whether warnings are based on peak power consumption, average power consumption, or if they are disabled.
- **Warning Threshold**—Sets the power consumption threshold, in watts. If power consumption exceeds this value for the specified time duration, an SNMP alert is triggered.
- **Duration**—Sets the length of time, in minutes, that power consumption must remain above the warning threshold before an SNMP alert is triggered. When an SNMP alert is generated, it is based on the power consumption data sampled by iLO. It is not based on the exact date and time that the **Duration** value was changed. Enter a value from 5 to 240 minutes. The value must be a multiple of 5.

Fans

The iLO firmware, in conjunction with the hardware, controls the operation and speed of the fans. Fans provide essential cooling of components to ensure reliability and continued operation. The fans react to the temperatures monitored throughout the system to provide sufficient cooling with minimal noise.

Monitoring the fan subsystem includes the sufficient, redundant, and nonredundant fan configurations. If one or more fans fail, the server still provides sufficient cooling to continue operation.

Fan operation policies might differ from server to server based on fan configuration and cooling demands. Fan control monitors the internal temperature of the system, increasing the fan speed to provide more cooling, and decreasing the fan speed when cooling is sufficient. If a fan failure occurs, fan operation policies might increase the speed of the other fans, record the event in the IML, or turn on LED indicators.

In nonredundant configurations, or redundant configurations where multiple fan failures occur, the system might be incapable of providing sufficient cooling to protect the server from damage and to ensure data integrity. In this case, in addition to the cooling policies, the system might start a graceful shutdown of the operating system and server.

Subtopics

[Viewing fan information](#)

[Configuring the minimum fan speed](#)

Viewing fan information

About this task

The information displayed on the **Fan** page varies depending on the server configuration.

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**.

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

The tab name depends on the features the server supports.

2. (Optional) On servers that support fan redundancy, empty fan bays are hidden. To view the empty fan bays, click **show empty bays**. When empty fan bays are displayed, click **hide empty bays** to hide them.

Subtopics

[Fan summary details](#)

[Fan details](#)

[Viewing HPE Liquid Cooling Module information](#)

[Temperature information](#)

Fan summary details

Overall Status

The summarized health status for the installed fans.

Redundancy

The fan redundancy status.

Minimum Fan Speed

The minimum speed for all installed fans (0-100%). When the server is running, the fans run at the configured speed or higher.

Thermal Configuration

The thermal configuration value.

Acoustic Mode Scenario

The acoustic mode scenario value.

Fan details

The following details are displayed for each fan:

- **Fan**—The fan name.
- **Location**— The location in the server chassis is listed.
- **Redundant**—Whether there is a backup component for the fan.
- **State**—The current state for the fan.
- **Health**—The fan health status.
- **Speed**—The fan speed (percent).

Viewing HPE Liquid Cooling Module information

About this task

The information displayed on this page varies depending on the server configuration.



NOTE

Liquid cooling information appears only for supported platforms.

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** on the left navigation pane and click **Hardware**.

The **Hardware** page appears.

2. Click **Thermal and Cooling**.

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

Subtopics

[HPE Liquid Cooling Module summary details](#)

[HPE Liquid Cooling Module details](#)

[Clearing the HPE Liquid Cooling Module leakage status](#)

HPE Liquid Cooling Module summary details

Overall Status

The summarized health status for the installed cooling pumps.

Redundancy

The cooling pump redundancy status.

HPE Liquid Cooling Module details

The following details are displayed for each HPE Liquid Cooling Module:

- **Cooling Module**—The cooling pump name.
- **Location**—The cooling pump location.
- **Redundant**—Whether there is a backup component for the cooling pump rotor.
- **State**—The cooling pump status.
- **Health**—The cooling pump health status.
- **Speed**—The cooling pump speed (percent).



NOTE

A single pump module will have two rotors.

Clearing the HPE Liquid Cooling Module leakage status

About this task

If the liquid cooling modules have leakage, the server will power off and iLO logs an IML for leakage detection. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends removing the AC power. Once the leakage is fixed, restore the AC power and use iLO RESTful API or iLO web interface to clear the leakage status.



CAUTION

Clearing the leakage status without cleaning the liquid on the board and replacing the module (if required) can result in damage to the server.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**.

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

2. In the **Cooling Pumps** section, click **Clear**.

A confirmation dialog box appears.

3. Click **Yes, Clear**.

Temperature information

The **Temperature Information** page displays the location, status, temperature, and threshold settings of temperature sensors in the server chassis. It also displays the temperature details of the available PCIe subcomponents.

The name of the PCIe subcomponent is derived from the auxiliary sensor name. If the auxiliary sensor name is not available, then the name is derived from the entity type. If the entity type is also not available, then the name of the PCIe subcomponent appears as NA.

Any PLDM reported adapter temperature sensors (subcomponents) appears in the **Temperature Information** page in aggregation with the main sensors. The main sensor that has subcomponents will display the details from one of the subcomponent with asterisk (*) character.

If the server is powered off, the system health information on this page is current as of the last power off. Health information is updated only when the server is powered on and POST is complete.

Subtopics

[Viewing the temperature graph](#)

[Viewing temperature sensor data](#)

Viewing the temperature graph

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears. The **Ambient Temperature History Graph** is displayed in the **Temperature** section.

The **Ambient Temperature History Graph** displays the ambient temperature sensor data for one hour. This feature is available only with iLO Advanced license.

2. (Optional) Customize the graph display. To display the sensors at the front or back of the server, select **Front View** or **Back View**.
3. (Optional) To view individual sensor details, move the mouse over a circle on the graph.

The sensor ID, status, and temperature reading are displayed.

Subtopics

Temperature graph details

Temperature graph details

When you view the temperature graph, the circles on the graph correspond to the sensors listed in the **Sensor Data** table.

The color on the graph is a gradient that ranges from green to red. Green represents a temperature of 0°C and red represents the critical threshold. As the temperature measured by a sensor increases, the graph changes from green to amber, and then to red if the temperature approaches the critical threshold.

Viewing temperature sensor data

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

2. (Optional) To expand or collapse details about a sub component, click  or .
3. (Optional) The ambient temperature graph units depend on the **Temperature Units** selected in the **User Preferences** section. The temperature is displayed either in **Celsius** or **Fahrenheit**.

When temperature is displayed in Celsius, click **°F** to change the display to Fahrenheit.

When temperature is displayed in Fahrenheit, click **°C** to change the display to Celsius.

4. (Optional) By default, sensors that are not installed are hidden. To view the missing sensors, click **show missing sensors**. When missing sensors are displayed, click **hide missing sensors** to hide them.
5. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

The sub components are prefixed by numbers which are then sorted based on internal calculation.

Temperature sensor details

- **Sensor**—The ID of the temperature sensor, which also gives an indication of the sensor location.
- **Location**—The area where the temperature is being measured. In this column, **Memory** refers to the following:
 - Temperature sensors on physical memory DIMMs.
 - Temperature sensors located close to the memory DIMMs, but not on the DIMMs. These sensors are located further down the airflow cooling path, near the DIMMs, to provide additional temperature information.

The ID of the temperature sensor in the **Sensor** column helps to pinpoint the location, providing detailed information about the DIMM or memory area.

- **Coordinates**—The x and y coordinate of the temperature sensor.
- **State**—The current state of the sensors. The possible values are **Enabled** and **Absent**
- **Health**—The temperature status.
- **Reading**—The temperature recorded by the temperature sensor. If a temperature sensor is not installed, the **Reading** column shows the value **N/A**.

- **Caution**—The temperature thresholds for the warning for **Caution**.
- **Critical**—The temperature thresholds for the warning for **Critical**.

If a temperature sensor is not installed, the **Thresholds** column shows the value **N/A**. Devices with vendor-controlled threshold also show the value **N/A**



NOTE

In addition to reporting the CPU temperature, iLO also reports the CPU package temperature.

iLO normally displays the CPU temperature between 40–70°C. When the package temperature increases, iLO displays the corresponding increased CPU temperature. But, if the CPU is idle for a longer time, for example, due to a lower workload, then iLO displays the CPU temperature as 40°C even if the temperature is lower than 40°C. This is an expected behavior.

Configuring the minimum fan speed

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

iLO supports a minimum fan speed (percentage) that prevents the installed fans from running at a speed lower than the configured setting. When the server is running, the fans run at the configured speed or higher.

The thermal configuration setting can override the minimum fan speed settings. Depending on the selected thermal configuration, the fan may operate at a speed lower than the minimum set in the fan speed settings.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

The tab name depends on the features the server supports.

2. Click **Settings**.

The **Fan Settings** page appears.

3. Enter the **Minimum Fan Speed (%)** for all installed fans.
4. Click **Update** to save the changes.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Fan Settings** window.

Subtopics

Configuring the thermal configuration setting

Configuring the thermal configuration setting

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Hardware > Thermal and Cooling**

The **Thermal and Cooling** page appears.

The tab name depends on the features that the server supports.

2. Click **Settings**.

The **Fan Settings** page appears.

3. Select a **Thermal Configuration** value.

4. (Optional) If you have selected **Acoustic Mode** for **Thermal Configuration**, then set the **Acoustic Mode Scenario**:

- **Steady without Max Fan Cap**
- **Loud**
- **Moderate**
- **Quiet**

5. Click **Update**.

iLO notifies you that a reset is required to apply the change.

6. Click **Yes, apply and reset**.

iLO saves the change and resets.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

Thermal configuration options

Acoustic mode options

Thermal configuration options

Optimal Cooling

Provides the most efficient solution by configuring fan speeds to the minimum required to provide adequate cooling.

Enhanced CPU Cooling

Provides adequate cooling to the processors.

Increased Cooling

Operates fans at a higher speed.

Maximum Cooling

Provides the maximum cooling available for the system.

The thermal configuration setting overrides the minimum fan speed setting if the thermal configuration value is greater than the minimum fan speed value.

Smooth Cooling

Provides a smooth fan response to reduce fan speed variations.

Acoustic Mode

Provides a smooth fan response to ensure a quiet operation. This feature is available on supported servers only.

Acoustic mode options

The system supports four acoustic modes, such as **Steady without Max. Fan Cap**, **Loud**, **Moderate**, and **Quiet**. These modes control baseline fan speed and limit maximum acoustic output based on environmental requirements.

Steady without Max. Fan Cap

Minimizes the system noise while dynamically adjusting cooling to handle any temperature changes.

Quiet, Moderate, Loud

Reduces system noise by limiting the cooling.

During sustained thermal conditions, iLO automatically transitions the system to higher acoustic modes with increased fan speeds. Once the system reaches **Steady without Max. Fan Cap**, no further changes are made to maintain system stability and prevent thermal shutdown.

For example, If the acoustic mode is set to **Quiet**, iLO changes the mode to **Moderate** after a thermal event. For each subsequent thermal event, iLO sets the acoustic mode to the next higher setting until the system reaches **Steady without Max. Fan Cap**.

For more information about acoustic mode, see [**Acoustic Mode User's Guide for HPE ProLiant Gen12 Servers**](#).



NOTE

If you select **Loud**, **Moderate**, or **Quiet** mode, ensure proper cooling, workload, and temperature conditions to avoid performance issues.

Configuring user-defined threshold using the RESTful Interface Tool

Procedure

1. Open a text editor and create a file to define the User Defined Temperature threshold value.

Use the following example as a template.

```
{
  "path": "/redfish/v1/Chassis/1/Thermal/Actions/Oem/Hpe/
HpeThermalExt.SetUserTempThreshold/",
  "body": { "SensorNumber": Supported Temperature Sensor,
  "ThresholdValue": Desired threshold temperature,
  "AlertType": "Warning" or "Critical"
}
}
```

For more information see, [**HPE iLOrest**](#) User Guide.

2. Save the file as `filename.json`.
3. Start the RESTful Interface Tool.
4. Enter `ilorest`.
5. Log in to an iLO system:

```
iLOrest > login iLO host name or IP address -u iLO user name -p iLO password
```

6. Enter the command to configure the alert:

```
rawpost filename.json
```

Using the performance management features

Subtopics

Performance monitoring

Performance monitoring

Performance management features are available on supported servers only. The sensor types listed on the **Performance** page vary based on the server model and configuration.

The **Performance - Monitoring** page provides performance data collected from the following sensors.

CPU Utilization

This sensor reports the utilization of all processors installed in the system. The measurement is based on a percentage of the maximum compute capacity of the processor. It considers how slow or fast the processor runs when doing work. This value may be different from what some operating systems report. Many operating systems calculate processor utilization based only on how often the processor is not idle.

Memory Bus Utilization

This sensor reports the utilization of the total bandwidth of the memory bus. The measurement is based on a percentage of the maximum memory bandwidth of the configuration. This value may be different from what some operating systems report for memory usage. Many operating systems calculate memory utilization based on how much available system memory is currently used or allocated.

This option is available for supported servers.

I/O Bus Utilization

This sensor reports the utilization of all processors connected to I/O buses (total PCI-e bus bandwidth). The measurement is based on a percentage of the maximum total bandwidth of these buses. This measurement is not an indication of how busy an I/O device might be, but rather how much PCI-e bandwidth the device is using.

This option is available for supported servers.

Average CPU Frequency

This sensor reports the average overall processor frequency. A value of zero means that the processor is idle. This value is different from the "running frequency" often seen under some OS that measures frequency only when the processor is not idle.

This option is available for supported servers.

CPU Power

This sensor reports the power consumed by the processor. It is based on an energy accumulator within the processor and is the value that the processor uses to regulate power limits internally.

The information on this page might differ from the **Total CPU** power data on the **Power Meter** page.

Aggregate CUPS Utilization

This sensor reports the combined metric that averages CPU, memory, I/O device, and utility values into a single percentage-based indicator.

This feature is available on supported servers only.

Subtopics

[Viewing performance data](#)

[Performance data details](#)

[Performance monitoring graph display options](#)

[Configuring performance alerts](#)

[Workload advisor](#)

Viewing performance data

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

If a license is not installed, a message is displayed, and only the 10 minute graph is available.

- MCTP Discovery is enabled.
- The **iLO Date/Time** is set correctly to ensure collection of valid performance telemetry samples.

About this task

When the server is in POST, the following message is displayed:

MCTP Discovery is disabled on the server. Enable MCTP Discovery to view or edit information on this page.

When the server is powered off the measured performance values display the value **0**. Performance data is updated when the server is powered on and POST is complete. After a reset, there might be **0** values in the graph where data was not collected when the server was off or in POST. To confirm that these values are due to a server reset, check the IML.

When iLO is reset:

- Performance data for the **10 min** and **1 hr** intervals is cleared.
- Data from the **24 hr** and **1 week** graphs is saved, and can be viewed after a reset is complete.
- Hourly data might be missing when you view the **24 hr** and **1 week** graphs after a reset is complete.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Performance**.

The **Performance** page appears.

2. Select the required metric from the **Select Metric** drop-down list. You can select multiple metrics. Based on the selected metrics, correlation between other compatible metrics is performed.
3. Click one of the following options to select a graph interval:

- **10 min**
- **1 hr**
- **24 hr**
- **1 week**

The graph is populated with data for the selected interval.

When you select the **CPU Power** graph, the units are displayed either in **Watts** or **BTU/hr** based on the **Power Settings** in the **User preference** section.

When the power unit is displayed in **Watts**, click **BTU/hr** to change the display to **BTU/hr**.

When the power unit is displayed in **BTU/hr**, click **Watts** to change the display to **Watts**.



NOTE

For iLO Standard license, the available graph interval is **10 min** only.

Performance data details

The **Performance Data** section shows the following details for each CPU:

Sensor

The name of the selected sensor.

Maximum

The maximum measured value.

Minimum

The minimum measured value.

Performance monitoring graph display options

Selected Sensor menu

To view performance data for a sensor, select the sensor from the drop-down.

Graph Type

To specify the graph time period, click a graph type name:

- **10 min**—Displays performance data for the last 10 minutes. The iLO firmware collects performance data for this graph every 20 seconds. The maximum number of samples displayed in the graph is 30.
- **1 hr**—Displays the performance data for the last hour. The iLO firmware collects performance data for this graph every 20 seconds. The maximum number of samples displayed in the graph is 180.
- **24 hr**—Displays the performance data for the last 24 hours. The iLO firmware collects performance data for this graph every 5 minutes. The maximum number of samples displayed in the graph is 288.
- **1 week**—Displays the performance data for the last week. The iLO firmware collects performance data for this graph every 30 minutes. The maximum number of samples displayed in the graph is 336.

Configuring performance alerts

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- MCTP discovery is enabled
- The **iLO Date/Time** is set correctly to ensure collection of valid performance telemetry samples

About this task

You can configure performance alerts that will post an event in the IML when a configured threshold is reached.

Upper and lower thresholds are supported for the CPU Utilization, Memory Bus Utilization, Aggregate CUPS Utilization, and I/O Bus Utilization sensors.

Upper thresholds are supported for CPU Power.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Performance**.

The **Performance** page appears.

2. Select a sensor that supports performance alerts.

3. Click  on **Alert Settings** section.

The alert settings window appears.

4. Enter the threshold settings and dwell time, and click **Update**.

The range of valid threshold settings is from 0–100.

To disable an alert, set the dwell time to 0.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Subtopics

Performance alert settings options

Performance alert settings options

Lower Threshold

The lowest value the sensor can report before an event is posted in the IML.

Enter a percentage of utilization.

Upper Threshold

The highest value the sensor can report before an event is posted in the IML.

- For utilization sensors, enter a percentage of utilization for the selected sensor.
- For CPU Power, enter a value in watts.

Dwell Time

The number of seconds the sensor reading is higher or lower than the configured value before the threshold is violated. When a threshold is violated, an event is posted in the IML.

For example, if you set an upper threshold to 70% with a dwell time of 40 seconds, an event is posted when the sensor reports readings over 70% for more than 40 seconds.

- To enable an alert, set the dwell time to a valid value in multiples of 20, between 20 and 64800 (20 seconds to 18 hours). If you enter a value that is not a multiple of 20, the value is rounded up to the next multiple of 20.
- To disable an alert, set the dwell time to 0.

Workload advisor

iLO monitors selected server workload characteristics and provides recommended performance tuning settings based on the monitored data.

This feature is available for supported servers.

Subtopics

[Viewing server workload details](#)

[Server workload details](#)

[Configuring the performance tuning options](#)

Viewing server workload details

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The server is powered on and POST is complete.

Make sure that the server was powered on for the time interval you want to monitor. For example, data for the 24-hour interval is not available until the server has been powered on for 24 hours.

- MCTP discovery is enabled.
- The **iLO Date/Time** is set correctly to ensure collection of valid performance telemetry samples.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Performance**.

The **Performance** page appears.

2. Review the details in the **Server Workload** section.

If iLO was reset, information for the **10 min** and **1 hr** intervals will be available after the server has been powered on for 10 minutes or 1 hour.

3. (Optional) To update the table with the latest information, click .

Server workload details

Workload characteristics are qualitative assessments of how the workload is using system resources. They are based on the quantitative measurements from the performance monitoring events and are useful as a reference when making tuning decisions. These observed characteristics are typically needed for making intelligent tuning decisions.

The following workload characteristics are displayed:

- **CPU Utilization**—How busy the processors are in the server.
- **Memory Bus Utilization**—The amount of memory traffic observed by the server.
- **I/O Bus Utilization**— The amount of I/O traffic observed by the server.

- **Aggregate CUPS Utilization**— The combined metric that averages CPU, memory, I/O device, and utility values.

The possible values are **High**, **Medium**, and **Low**.

Server workload data for the **10 min** and **1 hr** intervals is cleared when iLO is reset.

Configuring the performance tuning options

Prerequisites

- Host BIOS privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The server is powered on and POST is complete.

Make sure that the server was powered on for the time interval you want to monitor. For example, data and recommendations for the **24 hr** interval are not available until the server has been powered on for 24 hours.

- MCTP discovery is enabled.
- The **iLO Date/Time** is set correctly to ensure collection of valid performance telemetry samples.

Procedure

1. Click **Host** in the left navigation pane and click **Performance**.

The **Performance** page appears.

2. Select a value from the from the drop down.

You can review recommended settings based on data collected in **10 min**, **1 hr**, or **24 hr** intervals.

3. Review the recommendations in the **Recommended** column.

If iLO was reset, information for the **10 min** and **1 hr** intervals will be available after the server has been powered on for 10 minutes or 1 hour.

4. To change one or more settings, click **Edit**.
5. Change the tuning options as needed, and then click **Update**.

iLO notifies you that changing the tuning options will change the **Workload Profile** setting to **Custom**.

iLO saves the settings and notifies you that a server reboot is required for the changes to take effect.

6. Reboot the server.

You can click the link in the status banner to navigate to the **Server Power** page.

Subtopics

Performance tuning settings

Performance tuning settings

Memory Refresh Rate

This option controls the refresh rate of the memory controller. It might affect the performance and resiliency of the server memory. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the default value (**1x Refresh**) unless changing this value is recommended in other documentation for the server.

Power Regulator

Use this option to configure Power Regulator support. The following values are available:

- **Dynamic Power Savings Mode**—Automatically varies processor speed and power usage based on processor utilization. This option allows the reduction of overall power consumption with little or no impact to performance. It does not require OS support.
- **Static Low Power Mode**—Reduces processor speed and power usage. This option guarantees a lower maximum power usage value for the system. Performance impacts are greater for environments with higher processor utilization.
- **Static High Performance Mode**—Processors will run at maximum power and performance at all times, regardless of the OS power management policy.
- **OS Control Mode**—Processors will run at maximum power and performance at all times, unless the OS enables a power management policy.



NOTE

The Power Regulator setting displayed on the **Workload Performance Advisor** page reflects the static boot time configuration. It does not reflect run-time changes to this setting that have been applied since system power-on. Applying recommended settings changes on the **Workload Performance Advisor** page changes only the boot time configuration of this setting. A system reboot is required for the change to take effect.

Minimum Processor Idle Power Package C-state

Use this option to select the lowest idle power state (C-state) of the processor that the operating system uses. The higher the C-state, the lower the power usage of that idle state. **C6 State** is the lowest power idle state supported by the processor.

Energy/Performance Bias

Use this option to configure several processor subsystems to optimize the performance and power usage of the processor. The following values are available:

- **Maximum Performance**—This setting is for environments that require the highest performance and lowest latency, but are not sensitive to power consumption.
- **Balanced Performance**—This setting provides optimum power efficiency. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends this setting for most environments.
- **Balanced Power**—Provides optimum power efficiency based on server utilization.
- **Power Savings Mode**—This setting is suitable for environments that are power sensitive and can accept reduced performance.

Configuring iLO network settings

Subtopics

[iLO Network Settings](#)

[Viewing the network configuration summary](#)

[General network settings](#)

[Configuring IPv4 settings](#)

[Configuring IPv6 settings](#)

[Configuring iLO SNTP settings](#)

[Viewing iLO LLDP settings](#)

[Viewing iLO systems in the Windows Network folder](#)

iLO Network Settings

To access the network settings, you can select the active NIC in the **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** page.

If you select the inactive NIC, a message notifies you that iLO is not configured to use that NIC.

Viewing the network configuration summary

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears. You can view the network settings on the following sections:

- [General Information](#)
- [IPv4 Settings](#)
- [IPv6 Settings](#)
- [SNTP Settings](#)

2. Depending on your network configuration, click **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port**.

Based on your selection, **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** page appears with details of the network configured.

Subtopics

[Network general information](#)

[IPv4 summary details](#)

[IPv6 summary details](#)

[IPv6 address list](#)

Network general information

The **General Information** section displays the following details:



NOTE

You can configure the iLO hostname and NIC settings on the **Network General Settings** page.

You can configure the **802.1X Support** setting on the **Access** page.

- **NIC In Use**—The name of the active iLO network interface (iLO Dedicated Network Port or iLO Shared Network Port).

- **iLO Hostname**—The fully qualified network name assigned to the iLO subsystem. By default, the hostname is **ILO**, followed by the system serial number and the current domain name. This value is used for the network name and must be unique.
- **iLO Hostname**—The fully qualified network name assigned to the iLO subsystem. This value is used for the network name and must be unique.
- **MAC Address**—The MAC address of the selected iLO network interface.
- **Link Status**
- **Current Link Speed**—The link speed of the network interface in megabits per second.

The iLO Shared Network Port connection can operate up to a maximum speed of 100 Mbps.

When the iLO Shared Network Port is used, network-intensive tasks such as data transfer through iLO virtual media might be slower than the same tasks performed in a configuration that uses the iLO Dedicated Network Port.

- **VLAN Status**
- **MTU Size**—The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size of the network interface. For the iLO Shared Network Port, this value is fixed at the default (1500) and cannot be edited.
- **Current Duplex**—Full-duplex or Half-duplex.
- **Link Setting**—The link setting of the selected iLO network interface. The default value is Auto-Negotiate.

This value is not displayed when:

- The server is configured to use the Shared Network Port. This value must be managed in the host operating system when the Shared Network Port is enabled.
- The server is configured to use the iLO Dedicated Network Port, and the server model does not support changing this value.

- **Duplex Setting**—The link duplex setting for the selected iLO network interface. The default value is Auto-Negotiate.

This value is not displayed when:

- The server is configured to use the Shared Network Port. This value must be managed in the host operating system when the Shared Network Port is enabled.
- The server is configured to use the iLO Dedicated Network Port, and the server model does not support changing this value.

- **802.1X Support**—Whether **802.1X Support** is enabled or disabled.

IPv4 summary details

- **DHCPv4 Status**—Indicates whether DHCP is enabled for IPv4.
- **Address**—The IPv4 address currently in use. If the value is 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 , the IPv4 address is not configured.
- **Subnet Mask**—The subnet mask of the IPv4 address currently in use. If the value is 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 , no address is configured.
- **Default Gateway**—The default gateway address in use for the IPv4 protocol. If the value is 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 , the gateway is not configured.

IPv6 summary details

DHCPv6 Status

Indicates whether DHCP is enabled for IPv6.

IPv6 Stateless Address Auto-Configuration (SLAAC)

Indicates whether SLAAC is enabled for IPv6. When SLAAC is disabled, the SLAAC link-local address for iLO is still configured because it is required.

IPv6 address list

This table shows the currently configured IPv6 addresses for iLO. It provides the following information:

Source

The address type.

IPv6

The IPv6 address.

Prefix Length

The address prefix length.

Status

The address status. The possible values follow:

- **Active**—The address is in use by iLO.
- **Pending**—Duplicate address detection is in progress.
- **Failed**—Duplicate address detection failed. The address is not in use by iLO).
- **Invalid**—The RA (Router Advertised) valid lifetime for the address prefix was not renewed, and it expired. This address is no longer in use.

General network settings

Use the iLO Dedicated Network Port or iLO Shared Network Port **General Information** section to configure the iLO Hostname and NIC settings.

Subtopics

Configuring the iLO Hostname Settings

NIC settings

Configuring the iLO Hostname Settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Click **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port**.

Based on your selection, iLO Dedicated Network Port or iLO Shared Network Port page appears.

3. Click  on the **General Information** section.

The **General Information** window appears.

4. Enter the **iLO Subsystem Name (Hostname)**.

The hostname is the DNS name of the iLO subsystem. This name can be used only if DHCP and DNS are configured to connect to the iLO subsystem name instead of the IP address.

The hostname is the DNS name of the iLO subsystem. This name can be used only if DHCP and DNS are configured to connect to the iLO subsystem name instead of the IP address.

5. Enter the iLO **Domain Name** if DHCP is not configured.

To use a static domain name, disable the **Use DHCPv4 Supplied Domain Name** and **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Domain Name** settings on the **IPv4 Settings** and **IPv6 Settings** pages.

6. Click **Update** to save the changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** tabs until an iLO reset is complete.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the edit window.
9. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **IPv4** and **IPv6** sections.
10. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

iLO hostname and domain name limitations

iLO hostname and domain name limitations

When you configure the **iLO Hostname Settings**, note the following:

- **Name service limitations**—The subsystem name is used as part of the DNS name.
 - DNS allows alphanumeric characters and hyphens.
 - Name service limitations also apply to the **Domain Name**.
- **Namespace issues**—To avoid these issues:
 - Do not use the underscore character.

- Limit subsystem names to 15 characters.

iLO allows up to 49 characters in the hostname, but using a shorter name can help you to avoid interoperability issues with other software products in your environment.

- Verify that you can ping the iLO processor by IP address and by DNS name.
 - Verify that NSLOOKUP resolves the iLO network address correctly and that no namespace conflicts exist.
 - If you are using DNS verify that they resolve the iLO network address correctly.
 - Flush the DNS name if you make any namespace changes.
- If you will use Kerberos authentication, ensure that hostname and domain name meet the prerequisites for using Kerberos.

For more information, see the iLO user guide.

NIC settings

Enable the iLO Dedicated Network Port or the iLO Shared Network Port and configure the associated NIC settings in the **NIC Settings** section of the **General Information** section.

The **NIC settings** section is not available on Synergy compute modules.

Subtopics

Enabling the iLO Dedicated Network Port through the iLO web interface

Enabling the iLO Shared Network Port through the iLO web interface

iLO network port configuration options

iLO network connection considerations

Enabling the iLO Dedicated Network Port through the iLO web interface

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- If the default server configuration does not support remote management, an optional iLO network enablement module is installed.

Procedure

1. Connect the iLO Dedicated Network Port to a LAN from which the server is managed.
2. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

3. Click **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port**.

Based on your selection, iLO Dedicated Network Port or iLO Shared Network Port page appears.

4. Click  on the **General Information** section.

The **General Information** window appears.

5. Select the **Use iLO Dedicated Network Port** check box.
6. Select a **Link Setting**.
7. To use a VLAN, set the **Enable VLAN** option to enabled.
8. If you enabled the VLAN option, enter a **VLAN Tag**.

Enter a value between 1 to 4096.

9. Enter a value for the **MTU Size**. The valid range is 1280–10000 (The default value is 1500).

iLO Advanced License is required to customize this value.



NOTE

Router Advertisements (RA) may dynamically adjust the operational MTU. iLO uses the RA value when it is lower than the configured MTU.

10. Click **Update** to save the changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** sections until an iLO reset is complete.

11. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **IPv4** and **IPv6** sections.
12. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Dedicated Network Port General settings

Link Setting

This value controls the speed and duplex settings of the iLO network transceiver.

Choose from the following values:

- **Automatic** (default)—Enables iLO to negotiate the highest supported link speed and duplex settings when connected to the network.
- **1000BaseT, Full-duplex**—Forces a 1 Gb connection that uses full duplex (supported servers only).
- **100BaseT, Full-duplex**—Forces a 100 Mb connection using full duplex.
- **100BaseT, Half-duplex**—Forces a 100 Mb connection using half duplex.
- **10BaseT, Full-duplex**—Forces a 10 Mb connection using full duplex.
- **10BaseT, Half-duplex**—Forces a 10 Mb connection using half duplex.

Some server models prevent changing the link speed and duplex setting when the Dedicated Network Port is enabled.

Enable VLAN

When VLAN is enabled, the iLO Dedicated Network Port becomes part of a VLAN. All network devices with different VLAN tags will appear to be on separate LANs, even if they are physically connected to the same LAN.

VLAN Tag

All network devices that you want to communicate with each other must have the same VLAN tag. The VLAN tag can be any number between 1 and 4094.

Enabling the iLO Shared Network Port through the iLO web interface

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- If the default server configuration does not support remote management, an optional iLO network enablement module is installed.
- Supported network cards are available in the system.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Click **iLO Shared Network Port**.

The **iLO Shared Network Port** page appears.

3. Click  on the **General Information** section.

The **General Information** window appears.

4. Select the **Use Shared Network Port** check box.
5. Select a network card from the list of available options.
6. Select a value from the **Port** menu.
7. To use a VLAN, set the **Enable VLAN** option to enabled.
8. If you enabled the VLAN feature, enter a **VLAN Tag**.
9. Click **Update** to save the changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** page until a iLO reset is complete.

- .0. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **IPv4** and **IPv6** sections.
- .1. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

After iLO resets, the Shared Network Port is active. Any network traffic going to or originating from iLO is directed through the available network port .

Subtopics

Shared Network Port General settings

Shared Network Port General settings

NIC

The server NIC type.

Port

Selecting a port number other than port 1 works only if the server and the network adapter both support this configuration. If you enter an invalid port number, port 1 is used.

Enable VLAN

When VLAN is enabled, the iLO Shared Network Port becomes part of a VLAN. All network devices with different VLAN tags will appear to be on separate LANs, even if they are physically connected to the same LAN.

VLAN Tag

All network devices that you want to communicate with each other must have the same VLAN tag. The VLAN tag can be any number between 1 and 4094.

iLO network port configuration options

The iLO subsystem provides the following options for network connection:

- **iLO Dedicated Network Port**—Uses an independent NIC that is dedicated to iLO network traffic only. When supported, this port uses an RJ-45 jack on the back of the server.

The RJ-45 jack is labeled **iLO**.

On some servers, this option is provided by installing an optional iLO network enablement module.

A dedicated management network is the preferred iLO network configuration.

- **Shared Network Port**—Depending on your configuration, the following Shared Network Port options are available:

- **Shared Network Port OCP Slot A**—Uses an optional Open Compute Project NIC installed in OCP slot 1. This NIC normally handles server network traffic. It can be configured to handle iLO network traffic at the same time through a common SFP or RJ-45 connector.
- **Shared Network Port OCP Slot B**—Uses an optional Open Compute Project NIC installed in OCP slot 2. This NIC normally handles server network traffic. It can be configured to handle iLO network traffic at the same time through a common SFP or RJ45 connector.
- **Shared Network Port Embedded NIC**—Uses a permanently installed NIC that is built into the server. This NIC normally handles server network traffic. It can be configured to handle iLO network traffic at the same time through a common RJ45 connector.

For information about the NICs your server supports, see the server specifications at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/info/quickspecs>.

Subtopics

Shared network port consideration

Shared network port consideration

There are some drawbacks to using a Shared Network Port option:

- With a shared network connection, traffic can hinder iLO performance.
- During server startup, and when the OS NIC drivers are loading and unloading, there are brief periods of time (2–8 seconds) when you cannot access iLO from the network. After these short periods, iLO communication is restored and iLO will respond to network traffic.

When this situation occurs, the Remote Console and connected iLO Virtual Media devices might be disconnected.

- Network controller firmware updates or resets can also cause iLO to be unreachable over the network for a brief period.
- The iLO Shared Network Port connection can operate up to a maximum speed of 100 Mbps. Network-intensive tasks such as data transfer through iLO virtual media might be slower than the same tasks performed in a configuration that uses the iLO Dedicated Network Port.

For more information about the Shared network port consideration, see iLO 7 Troubleshooting guide.

iLO network connection considerations

- Only one of the Dedicated Network Port or Shared Network Port options can be enabled at a time because iLO supports only one active NIC connection.
- By default, the iLO Shared Network Port uses port 1 on the server NIC. Depending on the server configuration, this NIC might be a LOM, FlexibleLOM, or FlexibleLOM/OCF adapter. The port number corresponds to the label on the NIC, which might be different from the numbering in the operating system.

If both the server and the NIC support port selection, the iLO firmware allows you to select a different port number. If a port other than port 1 is selected for Shared Network Port use, and your server does not support that configuration, iLO switches back to port 1 when it starts.

- On servers that do not include a Dedicated Network Port, the standard hardware configuration provides iLO network connectivity only through the iLO Shared Network Port connection. On these servers, the iLO firmware defaults to the Shared Network Port.
- Due to server auxiliary-power budget limitations, some 1Gb/s copper network adapters used for iLO Shared Network Port functionality might run at 10/100 speed when the server is powered off. To avoid this issue, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends configuring the switch that the iLO Shared Network Port is connected to for auto-negotiation, or using the Dedicated Network Port. For more information about network connectivity, see the iLO specifications document at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/info/quickspecs>.

If the switch port that iLO is connected to is configured for 1Gb/s, some copper iLO Shared Network Port adapters might lose connectivity when the server is powered off. Connectivity will return when the server is powered back on.

- Disabling the iLO Shared Network Port does not completely disable the system NIC—server network traffic can still pass through the NIC port. When the iLO Shared Network Port is disabled, any traffic going to or originating from iLO will not pass through the Shared Network Port.
- If the Shared Network Port is enabled, you cannot modify the link setting or duplex setting. When using Shared Network Port configurations, these settings must be managed in the operating system.
- Some servers require an optional iLO network enablement module to add support for remote management through a dedicated management network (default) or a shared network connection. If an iLO network enablement module is not installed, iLO access is supported only through host-based (in-band) access methods. Some examples of the supported host-based access methods include the iLO RESTful API, UEFI System Utilities, iLO Service Port (if available), and the Virtual NIC.

Configuring IPv4 settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

When you configure the IPv4 settings, do not enter special use IPv4 addresses such as 192.0.2.0/24. These addresses are not supported. For more information, see the documentation for RFC5735 on the IETF website.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Depending on your network configuration, click **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port**.

Based on your selection, **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** page appears.

3. Click **IPv4** section.

The **IPv4** page appears.

4. Click  the following sections to configure the settings:

- **DHCPv4 Configuration**
- **DNS Configuration**
- **Static Route Configuration**
- **Ping Gateway on Startup**

The static IPv4 configuration are displayed on the **Static IPv4 Address Configuration** section.

5. Click **Update** after making the necessary changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** tabs until an iLO reset is complete.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the edit window.

8. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **General** or **IPv6** sections.
9. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

DHCPv4 Configuration settings

Static IPv4 Address Configuration settings

IPv4 DNS Configuration settings

IPv4 Static Route Configuration settings

Other IPv4 settings

DHCPv4 Configuration settings

The DHCPv4 settings are enabled by default.

Enable DHCPv4

Enables iLO to obtain its IP address (and many other settings) from a DHCP server.

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Gateway

Specifies whether iLO uses the DHCP server-supplied gateway. If DHCP is not used, enter a gateway address in the **Gateway IPv4 Address** box.

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Static Routes

Specifies whether iLO uses the DHCP server-supplied static routes. If not, enter the static route destination, mask, and gateway addresses in the **Static Route #1** , **Static Route #2** , and **Static Route #3** boxes.

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Domain Name

Specifies whether iLO uses the DHCP server-supplied domain name. If DHCP is not used, enter a domain name in the **Domain Name** box on the **Network General Settings** page.

Use DHCPv4 Supplied DNS Servers

Specifies whether iLO uses the DHCP server-supplied DNS server list. If not, enter the DNS server addresses in the **Primary DNS Server**, **Secondary DNS Server**, and **Tertiary DNS Server** boxes.

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Time Settings

Specifies whether iLO uses the DHCPv4-supplied NTP service locations.



NOTE

To create a reservation in a DHCP server, a DHCP client identifier (unique identifier) is required. For iLO 7 systems, the DHCP client identifier is the hardware MAC address followed by three bytes (six characters) of zero. For example, if the iLO 7 MAC address is 00-53-00-AA-BB-CC, then the associated DHCP client identifier is 005300AABBCC000000 .

Static IPv4 Address Configuration settings

IPv4 Address

The iLO IP address. If DHCP is used, the iLO IP address is supplied automatically. If DHCP is not used, enter a static IP address.

Subnet Mask

The subnet mask of the iLO IP network. If DHCP is used, the subnet mask is supplied automatically. If DHCP is not used, enter a subnet mask for the network.

Gateway IPv4 Address

The iLO gateway IP address. If DHCP is used, the iLO gateway IP address is supplied automatically. If DHCP is not used, enter the iLO gateway IP address.

IPv4 DNS Configuration settings

Primary DNS Server

If **Use DHCPv4 Supplied DNS Servers** is enabled, this value is supplied automatically. If not, enter the Primary DNS Server address.

Secondary DNS Server

If **Use DHCPv4 Supplied DNS Servers** is enabled, this value is supplied automatically. If not, enter the Secondary DNS Server address.

Tertiary DNS Server

If **Use DHCPv4 Supplied DNS Servers** is enabled, this value is supplied automatically. If not, enter the Tertiary DNS Server address.

Enable DDNS Server Registration

Enable or disable this option to specify whether iLO registers its IPv4 address and name with a DNS server.

This option is enabled by default.

IPv4 Static Route Configuration settings

Static Route #1 Setting, Static Route #2 Setting, and Static Route #3 Setting

The iLO static route destination, mask, and gateway addresses. If **Use DHCPv4 Supplied Static Routes** is enabled, these values are supplied automatically. If not, enter the static route values.

Other IPv4 settings

Ping Gateway on Startup

Enable this option to configure iLO to send four ICMP echo request packets to the gateway when the iLO processor initializes. This activity ensures that the ARP cache entry for iLO is up-to-date on the router responsible for routing packets to and from iLO.

This option is enabled by default.

Configuring IPv6 settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Depending on your network configuration, click **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port**.

Based on your selection, **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** page appears.

3. Click **IPv6** section.

The **IPv6** page appears.

4. Click  the following sections to configure the settings:

- **DHCPv6 Configuration**
- **Global IPv6 Configuration**
- **DNS Configuration**
- **Static IPv6 Address Configuration**
- **Static Route Configuration**

5. Click **Update** after making the necessary changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** tabs until an iLO reset is complete.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the edit window.
8. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **General** or **IPv4** sections.
9. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

DHCPv6 Configuration settings

Global IPv6 Configuration settings

IPv6 DNS Configuration settings

Static IPv6 Address Configuration settings

IPv6 Static Route Configuration settings

iLO features that support IPv6

DHCPv6 Configuration settings

Enable DHCPv6 in Stateful Mode (Address)

Enable this option to allow iLO to request and configure IPv6 addresses provided by a DHCPv6 server.

This option is enabled by default.

- **Use DHCPv6 Rapid Commit**—Select this check box to instruct iLO to use the Rapid Commit messaging mode with the DHCPv6 server. This mode reduces DHCPv6 network traffic, but might cause problems when used in networks where more than one DHCPv6 server can respond and provide addresses.

This option is disabled by default.

Enable DHCPv6 in Stateless Mode (Other)

Enable this option to configure iLO to request settings for NTP and DNS service location from the DHCPv6 server.

This option is enabled by default.

- **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Domain Name**—Select this check box to use the DHCPv6 server-supplied domain name.

This option is enabled by default.

- **Use DHCPv6 Supplied DNS Servers**—Select this check box to use IPv6 addresses provided by the DHCPv6 server for DNS server locations. This setting can be enabled at the same time as the IPv4 DNS server location options.

This option is enabled by default.

- **Use DHCPv6 Supplied NTP Servers**—Select this check box to use IPv6 addresses provided by the DHCPv6 server for NTP server locations. This setting can be enabled at the same time as the IPv4 NTP server location options.

This option is enabled by default.

When **Enable DHCPv6 in Stateful Mode (Address)** is enabled, **Enable DHCPv6 in Stateless Mode (Other)** is enabled by default because it is implicit in the DHCPv6 Stateful messages that are required between iLO and the DHCPv6 server.

Global IPv6 Configuration settings

iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first

When both IPv4 and IPv6 service addresses are configured for iLO client applications, this option specifies which protocol iLO tries first when it accesses a client application. This setting also applies to lists of addresses received from the name resolver when using FQDNs to configure NTP.

- Enable this option if you want iLO to use IPv6 first.
- Disable this option if you want iLO to use IPv4 first.

If communication fails using the first protocol, iLO automatically tries the second protocol.

This option is enabled by default.

Enable Stateless Address Auto Configuration (SLAAC)

Enable this option to configure iLO to create IPv6 addresses for itself from router advertisement messages.

iLO creates its own link-local address even when this option is not enabled.

This option is enabled by default.

IPv6 DNS Configuration settings

Primary DNS Server, Secondary DNS Server, and Tertiary DNS Server

Enter the IPv6 addresses for the DNS service.

When DNS server locations are configured on both the IPv4 and IPv6 pages, both sources are used. Preference is given according to the **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** configuration option, primary sources, then secondary, and then tertiary.

Enable DDNS Server Registration

Enable or disable this option to specify whether iLO registers its IPv6 address and name with a DNS server.

This option is enabled by default.

Static IPv6 Address Configuration settings

Static IPv6 Address 1, Static IPv6 Address 2, Static IPv6 Address 3, and Static IPv6 Address 4

Enter up to four static IPv6 addresses and prefix lengths for iLO. Do not enter link-local addresses.

Status information is displayed for each address.

Static Default Gateway

Enter a default IPv6 gateway address for cases in which no router advertisement messages are present in the network.

IPv6 Static Route Configuration settings

Static Route #1 (Destination), Static Route #2 (Destination), and Static Route #3 (Destination)

Enter static IPv6 route destination prefix and gateway address pairs. Specify the prefix length for the destination. Link-local addresses are not allowed for the destination, but are allowed for the gateway. Status information is displayed for each Static Route value.

iLO features that support IPv6

The IETF introduced IPv6 in response to the ongoing depletion of the IPv4 address pool. In IPv6, addresses are increased to 128 bits in length, to avoid an address shortage problem. iLO supports the simultaneous use of both protocols through a dual-stack implementation.

Configuring iLO SNTP settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

- At least one NTP server is available on your management network.
- If you will use a DHCPv4-provided NTP service configuration, DHCPv4 is enabled on the **IPv4** page.
- If you will use a DHCPv6-provided NTP service configuration, DHCPv6 Stateless Mode is enabled on the **IPv6** page.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Click **SNTP** section.
3. Do one of the following:
 - To use DHCP-provided NTP server addresses, enable **Use DHCPv4 Supplied Time Settings**, **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings**, or both.
 - Enter NTP server addresses in the **Primary Time Server** and **Secondary Time Server** box.
4. iLO timezone information is not fetched automatically from the DHCP server. Select the timezone manually from the **Time Zone** list.
5. If you selected only **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings**, or if you entered a primary and secondary time server, select the server time zone from the **Time Zone** list.
6. Configure the NTP time propagation setting.

On nonblade servers, this setting is called **Propagate NTP Time to Host**.

7. Click **Update** to save the changes.

iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect. If your account is assigned the Configure iLO Settings privilege, the **Reset iLO** button is included in the message.

This message is displayed on all **iLO Dedicated Network Port** or **iLO Shared Network Port** pages until iLO reset is complete.

8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
9. Click  to close the edit window.
10. (Optional) Configure other network settings on the **General**, **IPv4**, **IPv6**, and **SNTP** pages.
11. When you are finished configuring the iLO network settings, click **Reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

SNTP options

iLO clock synchronization

DHCP NTP address selection

SNTP options

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Time Settings

Configures iLO to use a DHCPv4-provided NTP server address.

This option is enabled by default.

Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings

Configures iLO to use a DHCPv6-provided NTP server address.

This option is enabled by default.

NTP time propagation setting

The name of this setting differs depending on the server type.

- **Propagate NTP Time to Host**—Determines whether the server time is synchronized with the iLO time during the first POST after AC power is applied or iLO is reset to default settings.

For all servers the setting will be effective only when #PRODABR# is able to obtain time from an NTP time source.

NTP time source can be HPE OneView for Synergy servers.

- **Propagate NTP** —Determines whether the server time is synchronized with the iLO time during the first POST after AC power is applied or iLO is reset to the default settings.

This option is disabled by default.



NOTE

- When BIOS Time Format is set to UTC, then along with the server time, the server time zone setting is also synchronized with the iLO time zone setting.
- During the first POST after AC power is applied, if iLO is not able to obtain time from the configured NTP server, then iLO synchronizes its time and time zone with the time and time zone configured in the BIOS.

Primary Time Server

Configures iLO to use a primary time server with the specified address. You can enter the server address by using the server FQDN, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.

Secondary Time Server

Configures iLO to use a secondary time server with the specified address. You can enter the server address by using the server FQDN, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.

Time Zone

Determines how iLO adjusts UTC time to obtain the local time, and how it adjusts for Daylight Savings Time (Summer Time). In order for the entries in the iLO logs to display the correct local time, you must specify the server location time zone, and select **Show Local Time** in the log display filters.

If you want iLO to use the time the SNTP server provides, without adjustment, select a time zone that does not apply an adjustment to UTC time. In addition, that time zone must not apply a Daylight Savings Time (Summer Time) adjustment. There are several time zones that fit this requirement. One example that you can select in iLO is **Greenwich (GMT)**. If you select this time zone, the iLO web interface pages and log entries display the exact time provided by the SNTP server.



NOTE

Configure the NTP servers to use Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

iLO clock synchronization

SNTP allows iLO to synchronize its clock with an external time source. Configuring SNTP is optional because the iLO date and time can also be synchronized from the System ROM during POST.

Primary and secondary NTP server addresses can be configured manually or through DHCP servers. If the primary server address cannot be contacted, the secondary address is used.

DHCP NTP address selection

When you use DHCP servers to provide NTP server addresses, the **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** setting on the **IPv6** page controls the selection of the primary and secondary NTP values. When **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** is selected, a DHCPv6-provided NTP service address (if available) is used for the primary time server and a DHCPv4-provided address (if available) is used for the secondary time server.

To change the protocol-based priority behavior to use DHCPv4 first, clear the **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** check box.

If a DHCPv6 address is not available for the primary or secondary address, a DHCPv4 address (if available) is used.

Viewing iLO LLDP settings

Prerequisites

- iLO Configuration privilege

About this task

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) Settings page displays the LLDP Transmit and Receive information. LLDP settings are available only in supported platforms for iLO dedicated NIC port only.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **iLO Network Ports**.

The **iLO Network Ports** page appears.

2. Click **iLO Dedicated Network Port**.

The **iLO Dedicated Network Port** page appears.

3. Click the **Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)** section.

The **Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP)** page appears.

4. Click  on the **Overview** section to view the LLDP settings.

The **Overview** window appears.

5. Click **LLDP Status** check box to enable LLDP. This option is disabled by default.

The LLDP status is enabled and iLO displays the following **LLDP Transmit Information** and **Network Neighbor Information**:

- Chassis ID
- Chassis ID Sub-type
- IPv4 Address
- IPv6 Address
- MAC Address
- VLAN ID
- Port ID
- Port ID Sub-type
- System Name

- **System Description**
- **System Capabilities**

Viewing iLO systems in the Windows Network folder

About this task

If UPnP is configured, iLO systems on the same network as a Windows system are displayed in the Windows **Network** folder.

Procedure

- To start the web interface for an iLO system, right-click the icon in the Windows **Network** folder, and then select **View device webpage**.
- To view the properties of an iLO system, right-click the icon in the Windows **Network** folder, and then select **Properties**.

The **Properties** window includes the following:

- **Device Details**—iLO manufacturer and version information. To start the iLO web interface, click the **Device webpage** link.
- **Troubleshooting Information**—The serial number, MAC address, UUID, and IP address.

Using the iLO administration features

Subtopics

[**iLO User Accounts**](#)

[**iLO directory groups**](#)

[**Installing a license key**](#)

[**Viewing key manager details**](#)

[**Using remote key managers with iLO**](#)

[**Language packs**](#)

[**Using Smart Update Manager to create a custom ISO on Windows**](#)

iLO User Accounts

iLO enables you to manage user accounts stored locally in secure memory.

You can create up to 12 local user accounts with custom login names and advanced password encryption. Privileges control individual user settings, and can be customized to meet user access requirements.

If a supported application that works with iLO requires a service account, you can add a user account and designate it as a service account. You can also add service accounts by using a supported application or the iLO RESTful API.

To support more than 12 users, configure iLO to use a directory service to authenticate and authorize its users.

Subtopics

Application account

iLO user account roles

iLO User Account Privileges

User Management settings

IPMI/DCMI users

Viewing user accounts

Managing User Accounts

Enabling a user account

Disabling a user account

Adding local user accounts

Editing local user accounts

Deleting a user account

Application account

Application account is a service account in iLO which is used by the host applications to securely authenticate and communicate with iLO. If a supported application that works with iLO requires an application account, you can create an application account from the host OS application. The session created using the application account works only through an inband channel over a virtual NIC.

iLO **Administer User Accounts** privileges are required to create an application account. For more information on the account privileges, see [account privileges](#) section.

The **App Account Inactivity Time Period(months)** specifies how long a host application account can remain unused before its session automatically ends. Once inactive, the host application can no longer use the account.

An account becomes inactive if it is not used within the specified time period. The default inactivity period is 6 months. The following values are valid: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months or infinite.

You can view and delete (an active or inactive) the application account using iLO web interface. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends deleting the application account from the host application CLI commands.

For more information about Application Token, see [HPE iLO Redfish](#) documentation.

Application accounts are applicable only for HPE applications.

Subtopics

Viewing application account details

Viewing application account details

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears.

The **Application Account** section shows the **Application Name** and **Application ID**, and **Status** for each application account.



NOTE

- If the **Status** is marked as **Inactive**, it means the application account has not been used for the defined **App Account Inactivity Time Period (months)**. You can reactivate the account through the host application. If the application is no longer required, delete it manually.
- If the iLO system time is manually adjusted to a future date that exceeds the configured inactivity time period, the application account will also be marked as **Inactive**.

Assigned privileges are displayed with a check mark icon and unassigned privileges are displayed with an X icon.

iLO user account roles

Administrator

Enables all privileges except Recovery Set.

Operator

Enables all privileges except Configure iLO Settings, Administer User Accounts, and Recovery Set.

ReadOnly

Enables only the Login privilege.

User (default)

Allows the user to define a custom privilege set.

iLO User Account Privileges

The following privileges apply to user accounts:

-  **Login**— Enables a user to log in to iLO.
-  **Remote Console**—Enables a user to access the host system remote console, including video, keyboard, and mouse control.

Users with this privilege can access the BIOS, and therefore might be able to perform host-based BIOS, iLO, storage, and network tasks.

-  **Virtual Power and Reset**—Enables a user to power-cycle or reset the host system. These activities interrupt the system availability. A user with this privilege can diagnose the system by using the **Generate NMI to System** button.
-  **Virtual Media**—Enables a user to use the virtual media feature on the host system.
-  **Host BIOS**—Allows configuration of the host BIOS settings by using the UEFI System Utilities.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Configure iLO Settings**—Enables a user to configure most iLO settings, including security settings, and to update the iLO firmware. This privilege does not enable local user account administration.

After iLO is configured, revoking this privilege from all users prevents reconfiguration from the following interfaces:

- iLO web interface

- iLO RESTful API

Users who have access to the following interfaces can still reconfigure iLO:

- UEFI System Utilities

Only a user who has the Administer User Accounts privilege can enable or disable this privilege.

-  **Administer User Accounts**—Enables a user to add, edit, and delete local iLO user accounts. A user with this privilege can change privileges for all users. If you are not assigned this privilege, you can view your own settings and change your own password.

(For Application Account only) **Administer User Accounts** privilege are required to create application account, but the application account will have only the privileges of the user account that was used to create the account.

-  **Host NIC**—Enables a user to configure the host NIC settings.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Host Storage**—Enables a user to configure the host storage settings.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Recovery Set**—Enables a user to manage the **Recovery Set**.

By default, the **Recovery Set** privilege is assigned to the default Administrator account. This privilege can be added to a user account only by creating or editing the account with an account that already has this privilege.

If there is no user account with the **Recovery Set** privilege, and an account with this privilege is required, reset the management processor to the factory default settings. The factory default reset creates a default Administrator account with the **Recovery Set** privilege.

The following privileges are not available through the iLO 7 Configuration Utility in the UEFI System Utilities:

- Recovery Set
- Login

User Management settings

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears. You can navigate to the following pages:

2. Click  next to **Settings** section.

The **Settings** window appears.

3. Click **Update** after making the required changes.
4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click  to close the **Settings** window.

Subtopics

Account Service access settings options

Account Service access settings options

You can configure the following settings in the **User Management > Settings** page.

Authentication Failures Before Delay

Enables you to configure the number of failed login attempts that are allowed before iLO imposes a login delay.

The following values are valid:

- **Every failure causes delay**—A login delay occurs after the first failed login attempt.
- **1 failure causes no delay** (default)—A login delay is not imposed until the second failed login attempt.
- **3 failures cause no delay**—A login delay is not imposed until the fourth failed login attempt.
- **5 failures cause no delay**—A login delay is not imposed until the sixth failed login attempt.

Authentication Failure Delay Times

Enables you to configure the duration of the iLO login delay after a failed login attempt.

The following values are valid: 2, 5, 10, and 30 seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.

Authentication Failure Logging

Enables you to configure logging criteria for failed authentications. All login types are supported; each login type works independently.

The following settings are valid:

- **Enabled-Every Failure**—A failed login log entry is recorded after every failed login attempt.

- **Enabled-Every 2nd Failure**—A failed login log entry is recorded after every second failed login attempt.
- **Enabled-Every 3rd Failure** (default)—A failed login log entry is recorded after every third failed login attempt.
- **Enabled-Every 5th Failure**—A failed login log entry is recorded after every fifth failed login attempt.
- **Disabled**—No failed login log entry is recorded.

Minimum Password Length

Specifies the minimum number of characters allowed when a user password is set or changed. The character length must be a value from 4 to 39 characters long. The default value is 8.

Password complexity

Controls the password complexity check behavior when you create or edit user accounts. After you enable this setting, new or updated user account passwords must include three of the following characteristics:

- At least one uppercase ASCII character
- At least one lowercase ASCII character
- At least one ASCII digit
- At least one other type of character (for example, a symbol, special character, or punctuation)

When this setting is disabled (default), these password characteristics are not enforced.

Idle Connection Timeout (Minutes)

The **Idle Connection Timeout** specifies how long a user can be inactive before a session ends automatically. This value does not affect remote console sessions when a virtual media device is connected.

The following values are valid: 5, 15, 30, 60, 120 minutes, and Infinite.



NOTE

The **Idle Connection Timeout** settings do not apply to sessions initiated through RBSU. The sessions initiated through RBSU remain active beyond the configured timeout value. This is an expected behavior.

App Account Inactivity Time Period(months)

Enables you to configure the application account inactivity period. An application account is considered unused if the host application does not use the account to perform any actions within the specified inactivity period.

The default inactivity period is 6 months. The following values are valid: 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months or infinite.

iLO Configure privilege is required to update the application account inactivity time period.

IPMI/DCMI users

The iLO firmware follows the IPMI 2.0 specification. When you add IPMI/DCMI users, the login name must be a maximum of 16 characters, and the password must be a maximum of 20 characters.

When you select iLO user privileges, the equivalent IPMI/DCMI user privilege is displayed in the **IPMI/DCMI Privilege based on above settings** box.

- **User**—A user has read-only access. A user cannot configure or write to iLO, or perform system actions.

For IPMI User privileges: Disable all privileges. Any combination of privileges that does not meet the Operator level is an IPMI User.

- **Operator**—An operator can perform system actions, but cannot configure iLO or manage user accounts.

For IPMI Operator privileges: Enable Remote Console, Virtual Power and Reset, and Virtual Media. Any combination of privileges greater than Operator that does not meet the Administrator level is an IPMI Operator.

- **Administrator**—An administrator has read and write access to all features.

For IPMI Administrator privileges: Enable all privileges.

Viewing user accounts

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears.

The **Local Users** table shows the **Login Name**, **User Name**, **Status**, **Role**, **CAC/Smart Card Certificate Thumb Print**, and **SSH Public Key** for each local user.

If service accounts are configured, the **Service Account** table shows the **Login Name**, **User Names**, **Status**, and assigned privileges of each service account. If no service accounts exist, this table is not displayed.

If application accounts are configured, the **Application Account** table shows the **Application Name** and **Application ID** of each service account. If no application account exist, this table is not displayed.

Managing User Accounts

You can perform the following tasks from the **Actions** menu:

- Edit User
- Import CAC/Smart Card Certificate
- Authorize New SSH Key
- Disable User
- Delete User
- Delete CAC/Smart Card Certificate
- Delete SSH Key

Enabling a user account

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Users**

Users page appears

3. Select a user account that you want to enable, and click **Actions > Enable User**.

Enable User window appears.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, enable**.

iLO notifies you that the selected account is enabled.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Enable User** window.

Disabling a user account

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.
The **User Management** tab appears.
2. Click **Users**
Users page appears
3. Select a user account that you want to disable, and click **Actions > Disable User**.
Disable User window appears.
4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, disable**.
iLO notifies you that the selected account is disabled.
5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Disable User** window.

Adding local user accounts

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.
The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**

Users page appears.

3. Click **Users** > **+** **Add** .

Users window appears.

4. Enter the following details:

- **Login Name**
- **User Name**
- **New Password** and **Confirm Password**

5. (Optional) To select a predefined set of user privileges, select a role in the **Role** menu.

If you want to manually select privileges, use the default role (**Custom**).

6. If you selected **Custom** in step 4, select from the following privileges:

- **Login**
- **Remote Console**
- **Virtual Power and Reset**
- **Virtual Media**
- **Host BIOS**
- **Configure iLO Settings**
- **Administer User Accounts**
- **Host NIC**
- **Host Storage**
- **Recovery Set**

To select all available user privileges, click the **select all** check box.

7. (Optional) If the account will be used as a service account for a supported application, select the **Service Account** check box.

You can configure the service account property only during the initial user account creation. You cannot edit this setting for existing user accounts.

8. To save the new user, click **Add**.

iLO notifies you that the account was added.

9. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
10. Click  to close the **Add User** window.

Subtopics

iLO user account options

Password guidelines

iLO user account options

- **Login Name** is the name that you use when logging in to iLO. It appears in the user list on the **User Administration** page, on the **Session List** page, in the menu that is displayed when you click the user icon, and in logs. The **Login Name** does not have to be the same as the **User Name**. The maximum length for a login name is 39 characters. The login name must use printable characters.
- **User Name** appears in the user list on the **User Administration** page. It does not have to be the same as the **Login Name**.

The maximum length for a user name is 39 characters. The user name can contain any special character and must contain at least one printable character. White spaces are also allowed for user name, but you cannot use all white spaces as user name. Assigning descriptive user names can help you to identify the owner of each login name.

- **New Password** and **Confirm Password** set and confirm the password that is used for logging in to iLO.
Password can contain special characters and white spaces. You cannot use all white spaces as password.
- **Role** allows you to select a predefined set of user privileges when you add or edit a user account. You can use the custom option to define a customized privilege set.
- **Service Account** designates the account as a service account. Service accounts are used by supported products that work with iLO.

You can configure the service account property only during the initial user account creation. You cannot edit this setting for existing user accounts.

Password guidelines

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you follow these password guidelines when you create and update user accounts.

- When working with passwords:
 - Do not write down or record passwords.
 - Do not share passwords with others.
 - Do not use passwords that are made up of words found in a dictionary.
 - Do not use passwords that contain obvious words. Examples include the company name, product name, user name, or login name.
 - Change passwords regularly.
 - Keep the iLO default credentials in a safe place.
- Use strong passwords with at least three of the following characteristics:
 - At least one uppercase ASCII character
 - At least one lowercase ASCII character
 - At least one ASCII digit
 - At least one other type of character (for example, a symbol, special character, or punctuation).
- The minimum length for a user account password is set on the **User Management > Settings** page. Depending on the configured **Minimum Password Length** value, the password can have a minimum of 4 characters and a maximum of 39 characters. The default value is 8.

Editing local user accounts

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears

3. Select a user account, and then click **Actions > Edit User**.

Edit User window appears.

4. Update the following values, as needed:

- **User Name**
- **Login Name**

5. To change the password, click the **Change password** check box, and then update the **New Password** and **Confirm Password** values.

6. (Optional) If you want to change the user account privileges, do one of the following:

- To manually select privileges, select **Custom** from the **Role** menu, and then select privileges from the list.

To select all available user privileges, click the **select all** check box.

- To select a predefined set of user privileges, select **Administrator**, **Operator**, or **ReadOnly** from the **Role** menu.

7. click **Update** to save the user account changes.

iLO notifies you that the selected account was updated.

8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

9. Click  to close the **Edit User** window.

Deleting a user account

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Users**

Users page appears.

3. Select a user account that you want to disable, and click **Actions > Delete User**.

Delete User window appears.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, delete**.

iLO notifies you that the selected account is deleted.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Delete User** window.

iLO directory groups

iLO directory groups are used with Kerberos authentication and schema-free directory integration. iLO supports up to six directory groups.

Subtopics

[Directory group options](#)

[Directory group privileges](#)

[Viewing directory groups](#)

[Adding directory groups](#)

[Editing directory groups](#)

[Deleting a directory group](#)

Directory group options

Each directory group includes a DN, SID, and account privileges. For Kerberos login, the SIDs of groups are compared to the SIDs for directory groups configured for iLO. If a user is a member of multiple groups, the user account is granted the privileges of all the groups.

You can use global and universal groups to set privileges. Domain local groups are not supported.

When you add a directory group to iLO, configure the following values:

- **Group DN** (Security Group DN)—Members of this group are granted the privileges set for the group. The specified group must exist in the directory, and users who need access to iLO must be members of this group. Enter a DN from the directory (for example, CN=Group1, OU=Managed Groups, DC=domain, DC=extension).

Shortened DNs are also supported (for example, Group1). The shortened DN is not a unique match. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the fully qualified DN.

- **Group SID** (Security ID)—Microsoft Security ID is used for Kerberos and directory group authorization. This value is required for Kerberos authentication. The required format is S-1-5-2039349.
- **Role** (Security ID)—Role of the members of the group.

Directory group privileges

-  **Login**—Enables directory users to log in to iLO.
-  **Remote Console**—Enables directory users to access the host system remote console, including video, keyboard, and mouse control.

Users with this privilege can access the BIOS, and therefore might be able to perform host-based BIOS, iLO, storage, and network configuration tasks.

-  **Virtual Power and Reset**—Enables directory users to power-cycle or reset the host system. These activities interrupt the system availability. A user with this privilege can diagnose the system by using the **Generate NMI to System** button.
-  **Virtual Media**—Enables directory users to use the virtual media feature on the host system.
-  **Host BIOS**—Enables directory users to configure the host BIOS settings by using the UEFI System Utilities.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Configure iLO Settings**—Enables directory users to configure most iLO settings, including security settings, and to update the iLO firmware. This privilege does not enable local user account administration.

After iLO is configured, revoking this privilege from all users prevents reconfiguration with the iLO web interface, iLO RESTful API, or the CLI. Users who have access to the UEFI System Utilities can still reconfigure iLO. Only a user who has the Administer User Accounts privilege can enable or disable this privilege.

-  **Administer User Accounts**—Enables directory users to add, edit, and delete local iLO user accounts.
-  **Host NIC**—Enables directory users to configure the host NIC settings.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Host Storage**—Enables directory users to configure the host storage settings.

This privilege does not affect configuration through host-based utilities.

-  **Recovery Set**—Enables directory users to manage the System Recovery Set.

By default, this privilege is assigned to the default Administrator account. To assign this privilege to another account, log in with an account that already has this privilege.

This privilege is not available if you start a session when the system maintenance switch is set to disable iLO security.

Viewing directory groups

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Directory Groups**

Directory Groups page appears.

The **Directory Groups** table shows the group DN, group SID, and the role for each group.

Adding directory groups

Prerequisites

- Administer User Accounts privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Directory Groups**

Directory Groups page appears.

3. Click **Directory Groups** > **+** **Add** .

The **Add Directory Group** window appears.

4. Provide the following details:

- **Group DN**
- **Group SID** (Kerberos authentication and Active Directory integration only)
- **Role**

5. Select from the following privileges:

- **Login**
- **Remote Console**
- **Virtual Power and Reset**
- **Virtual Media**
- **Host BIOS**
- **Configure iLO Settings**
- **Administer User Accounts**
- **Host NIC**
- **Host Storage**
- **Recovery Set**

6. click **Update** to save the new directory group.

7. Click **X** to close the **Add Directory Group** window.

Editing directory groups

Prerequisites

- Administer User Accounts privilege

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Directory Groups**

Directory Groups page appears.

3. Select a group in the **Directory Groups** section, and click **Actions > Edit**.

Edit Directory Group window appears.

4. Provide the following details:

- **Group DN**
- **Group SID** (Kerberos authentication and Active Directory integration only)

5. Select from the following privileges:

- **Login**
- **Remote Console**
- **Virtual Power and Reset**
- **Virtual Media**
- **Host BIOS**
- **Configure iLO Settings**
- **Administer User Accounts**
- **Host NIC**
- **Host Storage**
- **Recovery Set**

6. click **Update** to save the directory group changes.
7. Click  to close the **Edit Directory Group** window.

Deleting a directory group

Prerequisites

- Administer User Accounts privilege
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** tab appears.

2. Click **Directory Groups**

Directory Groups page appears.

3. Select a group in the **Directory Groups** section, and click **Actions > Delete**.

Delete Directory Group window appears.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, delete**.
5. iLO notifies you that the group was deleted.

Installing a license key

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Your iLO license is supported on the server on which you want to install it.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Licensing**.

The **Licensing** page appears.

2. Click **Install License**.

The **Install License** window appears.

3. Enter a license key in the **Activation Key** box.

To move the cursor between the segments in the **Activation Key** box, press the **Tab** key or click inside a segment of the box. The cursor advances automatically when you enter data into the segments of the **Activation Key** box.

If you install a license key on a server that already has a key installed, the new key replaces the installed key.

After you install a license key, only the last five digits are displayed in iLO. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends recording and saving your license key information in case it is needed later.

4. Click **Install**.

iLO prompts you to confirm that you have read and accept the EULA.

The EULA details are available in the License Pack option kit.

5. Click **I agree**.

The license key is now enabled.

Subtopics

Viewing an installed license in the iLO web interface

Viewing an installed license in the iLO web interface

Procedure

Click iLO **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Licensing**.

The **Licensing** page appears.

You can view the current license status and also install license from this page.

Subtopics

iLO licensing

iLO licensing

iLO standard features are included with every server to simplify server setup, perform health monitoring, monitor power and thermal control, and facilitate remote administration.

iLO licenses activate features such as the graphical remote console with multiuser collaboration, video record and playback, and many more features.

- An iLO license is required for each server on which the product is installed and used.
- Licenses are not transferable.
- The iLO Advanced license is automatically included with HPE Compute Ops Management Advanced license.
- The iLO Advanced license is automatically included with Synergy compute modules.
- If you lose a license key, follow the lost license key instructions in the HPE iLO 7 Licensing Guide.
- See the HPE iLO 7 Licensing Guide at <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs> for information about:
 - Obtaining a free iLO trial license.
 - Purchasing, registering, and redeeming a license key.
- For information about purchasing, registering, and redeeming a license key, see the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Benefits of registering iLO license keys

Registering your license is an important step. Benefits include:

- Accessing the **Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center**
- Accessing software updates through the **My HPE Software Center**
- Tracking of all your Hewlett Packard Enterprise product licenses in one convenient place through the **My HPE Software Center**.
- Receiving important product alerts.
- Activating your unique Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Agreement ID (SAID).

Your SAID identifies you and tracks your products so that Hewlett Packard Enterprise can provide fast, personalized support.



NOTE

At this time, the **My HPE Software Center** portal does not track SAID agreements.

Viewing key manager details

About this task

From the **Key Manger** page links are provided to commonly used features, which help you to navigate to the related page, where you can configure the feature.

Procedure

Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears. You can navigate to the following pages from the **Key Manager** page:

- [Remote Key Manager](#)
- [SED Configuration](#)
- [Backup Local Keys](#)
- [Restore Local Keys](#)

Subtopics

Self encrypting drives

Self encrypting drives

Self Encrypting Drives (SED) allow you to configure drive encryption settings like key location and policy from the iLO web interface or Redfish. SED enables supported drives to automatically encrypt and decrypt data and enhances data security.

Subtopics

Configuring self-encrypting drives

Backing up the local keys

Restoring the local keys

Configuring self-encrypting drives

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click  in the **SED Configuration** section.

The **SED Configuration** window opens.

3. Select one of the following options for the **Key Location**:

- **Remote**—Use this option to manage drive encryption or decryption using remote server. Keys are automatically backed up and accessible from any iLO connected to the remote server.
- **Local**—Use this option to manage drive encryption or decryption using iLO. The key is stored in the secure enclave inside the iLO. If drives are moved between systems, you can back up or restore the keys and reuse the keys to access encrypted data between the systems.
- **Hostbased**—Use this option to manage drive encryption or decryption and drive reset using third-party applications at the OS level.



NOTE

If **Key Location** is set to **Hostbased**, then **Encrypt**, **Decrypt**, and **Drive Reset** options from the drive **Details** page are not available in iLO. However, resetting the drive can still be performed from the RBSU.

4. Select one of the following options for **Key Policy**:
 - **Manual**—Use this option to manually enter your own encryption key. The key length must be 32 characters. If you forget the key, the system cannot retrieve the key. You must perform a drive reset.
 - **Auto**—Use this option to automatically generate the encryption key.
5. Click **Update**.
6. Click **Yes, Proceed** to confirm the settings.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the window.

Backing up the local keys

About this task

Back up option is only available for locally stored keys.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Backup Local Keys** from the **Quick Actions** menu.

The **Backup Local Keys** window opens.

3. To password protect the backup file, enter a password in the **Backup file password** box.

4. Click **Download** to download the keys.

The minimum password length is 8 characters.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Restoring the local keys

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Restore Local Keys** from the **Quick Actions** menu.

The **Restore Local Keys** window opens.

3. If the backup file is password protected, enter the password in the **Backup file password** box.

4. Drag the backup file to the **Backup file** box or click **browse** and navigate to the backup file.

The valid file format is `.bin`

5. Click **Upload and Restore**.

The minimum password length is 8 characters.

On successful restore of the backup file, iLO prompts a confirm message.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

Using remote key managers with iLO

iLO 7 supports remote key managers, which can be used in conjunction with HPE Storage Controllers.

A remote key manager generates, stores, serves, controls, and audits access to data encryption keys. It enables you to protect and preserve access to business-critical, sensitive, data-at-rest encryption keys.

iLO manages the key exchange between the remote key manager and the other products. iLO uses a unique user account based on its own MAC address for communicating with the remote key manager. For the initial creation of this account, iLO uses a deployment user account that pre-exists on the remote key manager with administrator privileges. For more information about the deployment user account, see the remote key manager documentation.

iLO supports the following remote key management methods:

- Network-Attached Encryption (NAE)
- Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP)



NOTE

- When using remote key management for Direct Attached SED drives, update the **Key Deactivation Date** if the corresponding key has expired on the ESKM server.
- KMIP configuration is currently supported for Thales CipherTrust Manager (CTM) and Utimaco Enterprise Secure Key Manager (ESKM).

Subtopics

[Supported key managers](#)

[Configuring remote key management](#)

[Configuring key manager servers for NAE remote key management method](#)

[Configuring key manager servers for KMIP remote key management method](#)

[Adding key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method](#)

[Testing the key manager configuration](#)

[Viewing key manager events](#)

Supported key managers

iLO supports the following key managers:

- Utimaco Enterprise Secure Key Manager (ESKM) 4.0 and later

ESKM 5.0 or later is required when the FIPS security state is enabled.



CAUTION

If you use ESKM, ensure that you install the software update that includes updated code signing certificates. If you do not install the required update, your ESKM will enter an error state when restarted after January 1, 2019. For more information, see the [ESKM documentation](#).

- Thales TCT KeySecure for Government G350v (previously known as SafeNet AT KeySecure G350v 8.6.0)
- Thales KeySecure K150v (previously known as SafeNet KeySecure 150v 8.12.0)
- Thales CipherTrust Manager 2.19.0, K170v (virtual), and K570 (physical) appliances

Configuring remote key management

Procedure

1. Install and configure the key management software on the key server.
 - a. Create a local user.
 - b. Create local groups.
 - c. Create a master key.

For more information, see the supported key manager software documentation.

2. Configure iLO to support remote key management.
 - a. [Configuring key manager servers for NAE remote key management method.](#)
 - b. [Adding key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method.](#)

c. (Optional) Test the key manager configuration.

3. Configure supported devices to operate in remote key management mode.

- For NVMe drives, see the UEFI System Utilities user guide.
- For MRXXX Storage Controllers, see HPE MegaRAID MR Controller User Guide.

These documents are available at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>.

Configuring key manager servers for NAE remote key management method

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Click  in the **Remote Key Management Method** section.

The **Remote Key Management Method** window appears.

4. In the **Active Method** section, select **NAE** and click **Update**.



NOTE

Switching key management method while drives are encrypted may permanently block access to those drives. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends decrypting the drives.

5. Click  in the **Servers** section.

The **Servers** window opens.

6. Enter the following information:

- **Primary Key Server Address**
- **Primary Key Server Port**
- **Secondary Key Server Address**
- **Secondary Key Server Port**

7. (Optional) To check for server redundancy in configurations with a primary and secondary key server, enable the **Require Redundancy** option.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling this option.

8. Click **Update**.

For more information about Thales CipherTrust Manager 2.2.0, see [**Remote Key Manager Support for Cipher Trust Manager**](#) Configuration guide.

Subtopics

[**Key manager server options for NAE remote key management method**](#)

Key manager server options for NAE remote key management method

Primary Key Server Address

The primary key server hostname, IP address, or FQDN. This string can be up to 79 characters long.

Primary Key Server Port

The primary key server port.

Secondary Key Server Address

The secondary key server hostname, IP address, or FQDN. This string can be up to 79 characters long.

Secondary Key Server Port

The secondary key server port.

Require Redundancy

When this option is enabled, iLO verifies that the encryption keys are copied to both of the configured key servers.

When this option is disabled, iLO will not verify that encryption keys are copied to both of the configured key servers.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling this option.

Configuring key manager servers for KMIP remote key management method

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Click  in the **Remote Key Management Method** section.

The **Remote Key Management Method** window appears.

4. In the **Active Method** section, select **KMIP** and click **Update**.



NOTE

Switching key management method while drives are encrypted may permanently block access to those drives. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends to decrypt the drives.

5. Click  in the **Key Manager Servers** section.

The **Key Manager Server** window opens.

6. Enter the following information:

- **Server Address 1**

- (Optional) **Server Address 2**
- **Server Port**
- (Optional) **Username**
- (Optional) **Password**

7. Click **Update**.

8. Import new server CA certificate(s).

- Click **Upload** in the **Server CA Certificate Details** section.

The **Import Server CA Certificate(s)** window appears.

- Paste the Base64-encoded X.509 certificate chain data into the **CA Certificate(s)** window, and then click **Import**.

The certificate is successfully imported.

9. Import new client certificate(s).

- Click **Upload** in the **Client Certificate Details** section.

The **Import Client Certificate(s)** window appears.

- Paste the Base64-encoded X.509 certificate chain data into the **Certificate(s)** window, and the corresponding PEM formatted private key into the **Private Key** window, and then click **Import**.

The certificate is successfully imported.

- (Optional) To delete a previously imported server CA certificate or client certificate, click **Remove** in the respective section.

Subtopics

Key manager server options for KMIP remote key management method

Key manager server options for KMIP remote key management method

Server Address 1

The primary KMIP server hostname, IP address, or FQDN.

Server Address 2

The secondary KMIP server hostname, IP address, or FQDN.

Server Port

The network port number used to communicate with the KMIP server. The valid range is between 1 to 65535.

Username

The username used to specify the user identity required for authentication with the KMIP server.

Password

The password used to specify the user identity required for authentication with the KMIP server.

Adding key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- At least one key manager server is configured.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Click  in the **Configuration** section.

The **Configuration** window opens.

4. Enter the following information in the **iLO Account on Key Manager** section:

- **Account Group**
- (Optional) **Domain Name**

- (Optional) **Key Manager Local CA Certificate Name**
- (Optional) **Remote Password**

The following rules apply when you create a new password:

- Minimum password length is 8 and maximum password length is 16
- The password must be a combination of a small case character, an upper case character, a number, and a special character

The **Account Name** value is read-only.

5. Enter the following information in the **Key Manager Administrator Account** section:

- **Login Name**
- **Password**

6. Click **Update**.

iLO sends an information request to the key manager server.

- If the **ilo-<iLO MAC address>** account name does not exist:
 - The user account that you entered in the **Key Manager Administrator Account** section creates the account name and associates it with the key manager local user and its generated password.
 - The account name is added to the account group that you entered in step 4.
- If the **ilo-<iLO MAC address>** account name exists:
 - The user account that you entered in the **Key Manager Administrator Account** section associates the account name with the key manager local user, and a new password is generated.

You can also change the password using the RESTful API PATCH command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/ESKM/"
```

The following rules apply when you create a new password:

- Last 6 passwords cannot be used
- Minimum password length is 8 and maximum password length is 16
- The password must be a combination a small case character, an upper case character, a number, and a special character
- If the user account you entered in the **Key Manager Administrator Account** section is not a member of the account group associated with the **ilo-<iLO MAC address>** account, it is added to the account group.

- If the **ilo-<iLO MAC address>** is already a member of a key manager local group, the group you entered in step 4 is ignored. The existing group assignment on the key manager is used, and it is displayed in the iLO web interface. If a new group assignment is needed, you must update the key manager before updating the iLO settings.

If you entered the **Key Manager Local CA Certificate Name** in step 4, certificate information is listed in the **Imported Certificate** section of the **Remote Key Manager** page.

Subtopics

Key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method

Key manager configuration details for NAE remote key management method

Account Name

The listed **iLO Account on Key Manager** account name is **ilo-<iLO MAC address>**. The account name is read-only and is used when iLO communicates with the key manager.

Account Group

The local group created on the key manager for use with iLO user accounts and the keys iLO imports into the key manager. When keys are imported, they are automatically accessible to all devices assigned to the same group.

See the Secure Encryption installation and user guide for more information about groups and their use with key management.

Domain Name

The name of the domain where the keys must be created. **Account Group** and **Domain Name** are mutually exclusive and cannot be specified at the same time. Domain-based configuration is supported only for Thales CipherTrust Manager (CTM).



NOTE

- If a key is associated with both domain and root user for the same iLO account, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends to clear the key from Thales CTM, before switching between the root and domain account.
- After adding the iLO account to Thales CTM, the root user must manually assign the iLO account to the domain user in Thales CTM. After adding the iLO account to the domain, manually assign the group permission as Key User in Thales CTM.
- Thales CTM supports special characters in domain names, but iLO does not support these special characters: & ; < > ? { } | `

Key Manager Local CA Certificate Name

To ensure that iLO is communicating with a trusted key manager server, enter the name of the local certificate authority certificate in the key manager. It is typically named **Local CA** and is listed in the key manager under local CAs. iLO will retrieve the certificate and use it to authenticate the key manager servers for all future transactions.

Secure Encryption does not support using a third-party trusted or intermediate CA.

Remote Password

The remote password managed by Enterprise Secure Key Manager (ESKM) server.

Login Name

The local user name with administrator permissions that is configured on the key manager. This user name is the key manager deployment user.

The deployment user account must be created before you add key manager configuration details in iLO.

Password

The password for the local user name with administrator permissions that is configured on the key manager.

Testing the key manager configuration

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- A key manager is set up and the key manager configuration is complete in iLO

About this task

To verify the configured settings, test the key manager configuration. The following tests are attempted:

- Confirm that the key manager software version is compatible with iLO.
- Connect to the primary key manager server (and secondary key manager server, if configured) by using TLS.
- Authenticate to the key manager by using the configured credentials and account.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Click **Test Connection**.

The test results are displayed in the **Events** table. A success or failure message is displayed at the top of the iLO web interface window.

Viewing key manager events

Prerequisites

A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Scroll to the **Events** section.

Each event is listed with a time stamp and description.

Clearing the key manager log

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Key Manager**.

The **Key Manager** page appears.

2. Click **Remote Key Manager**.

The **Remote Key Manager** page appears.

3. Click **Delete Event Logs**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

4. Click **Yes, delete**.

Language packs

Language packs enable you to change the iLO web interface from English to a supported language of your choice. Language packs provide translations for the iLO web interface and the integrated remote console.

Consider the following when using language packs:

- The following language packs are available: Japanese and Simplified Chinese.
- The English language cannot be uninstalled.
- You can install multiple language packs.

If a language pack is installed, installing a newer language pack of the same language replaces the installed language pack.

- The integrated remote console uses the language of the current iLO session.
- If an installed language pack does not include the translation for a text string, the text is displayed in English.
- When you update the iLO firmware, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends downloading the latest language pack to ensure that the language pack contents match the iLO web interface.

How iLO determines the session language

iLO uses the following process to determine the language of a web interface session:

1. If you previously logged in to the iLO web interface on the same computer using the same browser, and you have not cleared the cookies, the language setting of the last session with that iLO processor is used.
2. If there is no cookie, the current browser language is used if iLO supports it and the required language pack is installed.
3. If there is no cookie, and the browser or OS language is not supported, iLO uses the configured default language.

Subtopics

Installing language packs

Selecting a language pack

Configuring the default language settings

Configuring the current iLO web interface session language

Uninstalling a language pack

Installing language packs

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Download a language pack from the following website: **HPE Support Center**.
2. To flash this firmware package, download **RESTFUL Interface Tool (iLORest)** version 6.x.0 and later.
3. Download the firmware package and its corresponding json file, if available to the same location.

Examples:

- For remote host—`ilorest flashfwpkg <file_name.fwpkg> --url <iLO7_IP_Address> -u <iLO7_username> -p <iLO7_password>`
or
- For local host OS—`ilorest flashfwpkg <file_name.fwpkg> -u <iLO7_username> -p <iLO7_password>`
or
- This firmware package can also be installed with Smart Update Manager (**SUM**) version 12.0.0 and later.
or

You can directly flash the FWPKG file using the iLO web interface **Update Firmware** option.

4. Navigate to the **Update Firmware** page using any of the following steps:
 - Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Update Firmware** from the **Quick Actions** menu.
or
 - Click **Firmware** in the left navigation pane and click **Firmware Inventory > Update Firmware**
or
 - Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Language**. From the **Language** page, click **Install Language Pack** link to navigate to **Firmware Inventory > Update Firmware** page.

If the **Update Firmware** option is not displayed, click the ellipsis icon in the top-right corner of **Firmware** page.

5. Depending on the browser you use, click **Browse** or **Choose File**.

6. Select the `lang_<language>_<version>.lpk` file, and then click **Open**.
7. (Optional) To save a copy of the language pack file to the iLO Repository, select the **Also store in iLO Repository** check box.
8. Click **Update**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the installation request.

Selecting a language pack

About this task

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Language**.
The **Language** page appears.
2. Click the required language in the **Installed Languages** list to select the language pack.

Configuring the default language settings

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The language pack for the language you want to use is installed.
- The language you want to use is installed in the browser and it is set to take priority over the other installed browser languages.

About this task

Use this procedure to configure the default language.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Language**.
The **Language** page appears.
2. Click **Set Default Language** on the **Language** page.

iLO Default Language window appears.

3. Select a value from the **Language** drop-down.

The available languages are English and any other language for which a language pack is installed.

4. Click **Update**.

iLO notifies you that the default language was changed.

In subsequent iLO web interface sessions, if there is no browser cookie from a previous session and the browser or OS language is not supported, the iLO web interface uses the configured default language.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the **Set Default Language** window.

Configuring the current iLO web interface session language

Prerequisites

The language pack for the language you want to use is installed.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Language**.

The **Language** page appears.

2. Click the name of a language in the **Installed Languages** list.

The iLO web interface for the current browser session changes to the selected language.

Uninstalling a language pack

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The language you want to remove is not configured as the default language.
- The language you want to remove was installed as a language pack. You cannot remove the English language.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Language**.

The **Language** page appears.

2. Click  next to the language you want to remove.
3. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, remove**.

iLO removes the selected language pack, reboots, and closes your browser connection.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Using Smart Update Manager to create a custom ISO on Windows

About this task



NOTE

Smart Update Manager (SUM) starts an HTTP server and initiates a browser to communicate to that server. Do not block Ports 63001–63002.

For more information, see the [Smart Update Manager User Guide](#).

Smart Update Manager (SUM) does not support HPE ProLiant RL3xx Gen 11 platforms.

Procedure

1. Download a supported HPE Service Pack for ProLiant, HPE Synergy Service Pack, or HPE Synergy Custom SPP to use as a baseline. Mount the firmware bundle to a virtual CD drive.
2. Download all your required additional components (firmware and drivers) along with any required signature files.
3. Copy the downloaded files to a single local folder.
4. From the top-level folder of the mounted firmware bundle, run `.\launch_sum.bat` command. The Smart Update Manager opens in a browser.
5. Select **Baseline Library** from the main menu. The baseline inventory starts automatically. Wait for the inventory of the baseline to finish (the first inventory of this bundle from your local system takes more time).

If the baseline inventory did not start automatically:

- .1. a. Click **Add Baseline** and in the **Location Details**, enter the packages path from the mounted firmware bundle. (For example, F:\packages).
- b. Click **Add**. The baseline inventory is added.
6. Click **Add Baseline** to add the additional components folder as a Baseline (not Custom).
7. In the **Location Details**, enter the location of the additional components folder and then click **Add**.
Confirm that all the expected additional components and versions are present.
8. Choose **Actions** and **Create Custom** option from the menu.
9. Enter the following options:
 - Description
 - Version
 - Output Location (requires an empty folder)
 - Make Bootable ISO file (yes-checked)
 - Extracted Source ISO Location (the top-level folder of the starting firmware bundle virtual CD)

**NOTE**

Date is mandatory in the version string. Click the date to edit the date.

- .0. Ensure both the original and additional baselines are selected under Step 1–Baseline Sources.

**IMPORTANT**

Do not remove other components as that may result in the custom ISO unusable.

Optionally, under Step 3– **Review**, click **Apply Filters** to confirm that your additional firmware and drivers are selected. If there are conflicting packages in the original baseline, you may clear them.

- .2. Click **Create ISO** and then click **Save Baseline**. The process will take significant time to complete.

When the process is complete, the following message appears:

```
Baseline has been saved successfully.  ISO creation was successful.  
Baseline has been added successfully.
```

You may close the dialog box without losing any changes. After the ISO file is created:

- SUM will inventory the newly created firmware bundle.

- The ISO file name will be bp-date-version.iso. You may rename the resulting ISO file. You do not have to retain the contents. The title of the mounted ISO will retain the original firmware bundle name.
- You can locate the ISO file in the **Output Location** along with its comprising contents. Optionally, search on a keyword or version to confirm that your additional components are part of the ISO inventory.

At this point, you can mount a virtual CD to inspect the contents. You can also boot the ISO using an appropriate Compute module.

Using the iLO security features

Subtopics

[Security guidelines](#)

[Key security features](#)

[Ports used by iLO features](#)

[Secure Protocol and Data Model](#)

[Administering Root CA certificates](#)

[Server identity](#)

[System IAK certificate](#)

[Platform certificate](#)

[One-button secure erase for DevIDs and System IAK](#)

[System board replacement](#)

[802.1X authentication](#)

[iLO access settings](#)

[iLO service port](#)

[Managing SSH keys](#)

[CAC Smartcard Authentication](#)

[Administering TLS certificates](#)

[Automatic certificate enrollment](#)

[Directory authentication and authorization settings in iLO](#)

[iLO encryption settings](#)

[HPE SSO](#)

[View the Login Security Banner](#)

[Host Processor Module authentication for Modular Hardware System](#)

Security guidelines

When you set up and use iLO, consider the following guidelines for maximizing security:

- Set up iLO on a dedicated management network.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends establishing a private management network that is separate from your data network. Configure the management network so that it can be accessed only by administrators.

If you connect iLO devices to a shared network, consider the iLO devices as separate servers and include them in security and network audits.

- Do not connect iLO directly to the Internet.

The iLO processor is a management and administration tool, not an Internet gateway. Connect to the Internet by using a corporate VPN that provides firewall protection.



IMPORTANT

Change the iLO user account passwords immediately if iLO has been connected directly to the Internet.

- Replace the default self-signed certificate by installing an TLS certificate that is signed by a Certificate Authority (CA).

You can perform this task on the **TLS Certificate** page.

- Install trusted CA certificates to enable certificate validation for external services such as LDAP.
- Change the password for your user accounts, including the default user account.

Change the iLO management passwords according to the same guidelines as the server administrative passwords.

You can perform this task on the **User Management > Settings** page.



IMPORTANT

Follow the iLO user account [password guidelines](#) when you create and update user accounts.

- Instead of creating user accounts with all privileges, create multiple accounts with fewer privileges.
- Keep your iLO and server firmware up to date.

- Use an authentication service (for example, Active Directory or OpenLDAP), preferably with two-factor authentication.

This feature allows authentication and authorization using the same login process throughout the network. It provides a way to control multiple iLO devices simultaneously. Directories provide role-based access to iLO with specific roles and privileges based on time and location.

- Implement two-factor authentication.

This feature provides additional security, especially when you make connections remotely or outside the local network.

- Protect SNMP traffic.

Reset the community strings according to the same guidelines as the administrative passwords. Also set firewalls or routers to accept only specific source and destination addresses. Disable SNMP at the server if you do not need it.

- Disable ports and protocols that you do not use (for example, **SNMP** or **IPMI/DCMI over LAN**).

You can perform this task on the **Access** page in iLO **Settings**.

- Disable features that you do not use (for example, remote console).

You can perform this task on the **Remote Console** page under **Host** tab.

- Configure the remote console to automatically lock the server OS console.

To configure this option, configure the **Remote Console Computer Lock** setting on the **Remote Console** page.

- Disable the iLO 7 Configuration Utility in the UEFI System Utilities or configure iLO to require login credentials when users access it.

You can perform this task on the **Access** page in iLO **Settings**.

- Disable the ROM-based configuration utility in the UEFI System Utilities or configure iLO to require login credentials when users access it.

You can perform this task on the **Access** page in iLO **Settings**.

- Configure iLO to log authentication failures.

You can perform this task on the **Access** page in iLO **Settings**.

- Enable firmware verification scans.

You can perform this task on the **Firmware Verification** page.

- Use the **Security** page to monitor security risks and recommendations.

- Use the **Security Log** to monitor security-related events.
- Set the **Downgrade Policy** to **Downgrade requires Recovery Set privilege**.

You can perform this task on the **Firmware > Firmware Settings** page.

- Keep the Recovery Set up to date.
- Configure iLO to avoid access over an HTTP connection.

To configure this behavior, install a trusted TLS certificate that is signed by a Certificate Authority (CA) and enable the **IRC requires a trusted certificate in iLO** setting.

You can complete these configuration steps on the **TLS Certificate** page in **Security** and the **Remote Console** page in **Host**.

In this configuration, when you access the iLO web interface, iLO returns an HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) flag in the response header, which enables the browser to automatically redirect any HTTP request to HTTPS.

Key security features

Configure iLO security features on the following web interface pages.

iLO Service Port

Configure iLO Service Port availability, authentication, and supported devices.

Secure Shell Key

To provide stronger security, add SSH keys to iLO user accounts.

CAC Smartcard

Configure CAC Smartcard authentication and configure smartcard certificates for local users.

TLS Certificate

Install X.509 CA signed certificates to enable encrypted communications.

Directory & LDAP

Configure Kerberos authentication and Directory integration.

You can configure iLO to use a directory service to authenticate and authorize its users. This configuration enables an unlimited number of users and easily scales to the number of iLO devices in an enterprise. The directory also provides a central point of administration for iLO devices and users, and the directory can enforce a strong password policy.

Encryption and Security

Implement a higher security environment by changing the iLO security state from the default value (Secure Standard) to a stronger setting.

HPE SSO

Configure supported tools for single-sign-on with iLO.

Login Security Banner

Add a security notice that is displayed when you:

- Navigate to the iLO web interface login page.
- Start the HTML5 standalone remote console.
- Connect to iLO through an SSH connection.

Ports used by iLO features

The values listed in the table below can be configured to comply with site requirements, security initiatives, or to support third-party services in your environment.

Table 1. Network settings and ports configurable through iLO

Description	Default	Protocol	Direction
AlertMail SMTP port	25	TCP	Outbound <u>1</u>
DHCPv4 server	67	UDP	Internal <u>2</u>
DHCPv4 client	68	UDP	Outbound <u>1</u>
DHCPv6 client	547	UDP	Outbound <u>1</u>
Directory server LDAP SSL port	636	TCP	Outbound <u>1</u>
DNS resolution	53	UDP	Outbound <u>1</u>
SSDP multicast	1900	UDP	Bidirectional <u>1</u> , <u>4</u>
IPMI/DCMI over LAN	Disabled		
Specifies whether to allow IPMI/DCMI communications over the LAN with iLO.			
IPMI/DCMI over LAN port	623	UDP	Inbound <u>4</u>

Description	Default	Protocol	Direction
IPMI over KCS	Enabled		
Kerberos KDC server port	88	TCP, UDP	Outbound ¹ _—
Key Manager port ³ _—	User-configurable	TCP	Outbound ¹ _—
NTP	123	UDP	Outbound ¹ _—
Remote console	Enabled		
Allows you to enable or disable access through the iLO remote consoles.			
Remote syslog port	514	UDP	Outbound ¹ _—
Remote support port	7906	TCP	Outbound ¹ _—
Secure shell (SSH)	Enabled		
Allows you to enable or disable the SSH feature.			
SSH provides encrypted access to the iLO command-line protocol (CLP).			
Secure shell (SSH) port	22	TCP	Inbound ⁴ _—
SNMP	Enabled		
Specifies whether iLO responds to external SNMP requests.			
SNMP agent port	161	UDP	Inbound ⁴ _—
SNMP trap port	162 for SNMP alerts (outgoing only).	UDP	Outbound ¹ _—
Virtual media	Enabled		
Enables you to specify whether virtual media is enabled or disabled.			
Web server non-SSL port (HTTP)	80	TCP	Inbound ⁴ _—
Web server SSL port (HTTPS)	443	TCP	Bidirectional ^{1, 4} _{—, —}

¹ iLO initiates the connection to an external server.

² Not exposed on the management network.

³ Generally, Key Manager Port is configured to 9000 for ESKM and 5696 for KMIP.

- ⁴ — An external client initiates the connection to iLO.

Ports not supported by iLO

iLO does not support the commonly used ports listed in the **Unsupported ports**.

Table 2. Unsupported ports

Description	Port	Protocol type	Notes
LDAP-unsecured • Connection (TCP) • Connectionless (UDP)	389	TCP/UDP	iLO uses secure port 636 for outgoing LDAP connections.
Global Catalog LDAP-unsecured • Connection (TCP) • Connectionless (UDP)	3268	TCP/UDP	iLO uses secure LDAP connections.

Secure Protocol and Data Model

iLO uses the Secure Protocol and Data Model (SPDM) to verify the integrity of components and authenticate the Option Cards. All the components do not support SPDM. If SPDM is enabled, an unsupported or non-authentic component will change the iLO security status to **Risk**.

iLO supports the SPDM specification v1.0, v1.0.1, v1.1, and v1.2 for authentication. For devices not supporting any of the SPDM versions, iLO logs Security log events for SPDM failures.

You can check the status of each component authentication in the Security Log.

Subtopics

Global component integrity

Component integrity policy

Global component integrity

Global component integrity option allows iLO to authenticate the components in the server using SPDM. When the option is enabled, iLO will verify and authenticate all the applicable components in the server using SPDM.

The option is **Disabled** by default. When disabled, iLO does not validate the components for SPDm authentication and even the SPDm supported cards are reported as **Not Supported**.

Subtopics

[Viewing component security details](#)

[Managing component security settings](#)

[Configuring general policy settings](#)

Viewing component security details

About this task

Procedure

Click **Security** in the left navigation pane, and click **Component Security**.

The **Component Security** page appears.

The **Overview** section displays information about **Global Component Integrity** and the **Component Integrity Policy**. The **Root CA Certificates** section displays the total number of certificates and the **Next certificate expiry** details.

Managing component security settings

Prerequisites

- Option Cards supporting SPDm
- CA of the Option Cards is available in the iLO firmware
- UBM supporting SPDm

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane, and click **Component Security**.

The **Component Security** page appears.

2. Click  on the **Overview** section.

The **Component Security Settings** window appears.

3. Select **Global Component Integrity** check box to enable the option.

4. Select a **Component Integrity Policy**.
5. Click **Update** to save the configuration.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Security** window.

Subtopics

Component security settings options

Component security settings options

Global Component Integrity

Enables or disables authentication to all applicable components in the server using SPDML

This setting is disabled by default.

Enabling the option allows iLO to validate the components on the servers using SPDML

Component Integrity Policy

Specifies the system boot policy based on the device component integrity policy settings. The two policies are:

- **Halt Boot On SPDML Failure**—Select the option to halt the system boot during SPDML Authentication failure.
- **No Policy**—Select the option to boot the system in normal mode.



NOTE

Component integrity policy is also applicable for Host Processor Module in an MHS based system.

Configuring general policy settings

Prerequisites

- Option Cards supporting SPDML
- CA of the Option Cards is available in the iLO firmware

- UBM supporting SPDm

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Policy**.

The **Policy** page appears.

2. Click  on the **Security** section.

The **Security** window appears.

3. Click  on **General** section.

The **General** window appears.

4. Click **Update** after making the required changes.
5. Click **Update** to save the configuration.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Security** window.

Subtopics

General policy settings options

General policy settings options

You can enable or disable the following settings from the **Policy** page:

Anonymous Data

This setting controls the following:

- The XML object iLO provides in response to an anonymous request for basic system information.
- The information provided in response to an anonymous Redfish call to `/redfish/v1`

When this setting is enabled (default):

- Other software is allowed to discover and identify the iLO system on the network. To view the XML response that iLO provides, click **View XML**.
- An anonymous Redfish call to `/redfish/v1` includes information similar to the following:

```
"ManagerFirmwareVersion": "1.11.00",  
"ManagerType": "iLO 7",  
"Status": {"Health": "OK"}
```

- When the iLO health status is **Degraded**, the iLO health status and a description of the issue are displayed on the login page. The iLO health status is based on the combined results of the iLO diagnostic self-tests. Self-test failures that could compromise security are not displayed in the description.

When this option is disabled:

- iLO responds to requests with an empty XML object.
- iLO version information is not displayed on the login page.
- An anonymous Redfish call to `/redfish/v1` excludes the following information: `ManagerFirmwareVersion`, `ManagerType`, and `Status`.

Show iLO IP during POST

Enables the display of the iLO network IP address during host server POST.

- When this setting is enabled (default), the iLO IP address is displayed during POST.
- When this setting is disabled, the iLO IP address is not displayed during POST.

Show Server Health on External Monitor

Enables the display of the Server Health Summary screen on an external monitor.

- When this setting is enabled, you can press and release the server UID button to display the Server Health Summary screen on an external monitor.
- When this setting is disabled, the Server Health Summary screen does not open when you press and release the server UID button.



CAUTION

To use this feature, press and release the UID button. Holding it down at any time for more than 5 seconds initiates a graceful iLO reboot or a hardware iLO reboot. Data loss or NVRAM corruption might occur during a hardware iLO reboot.

This feature is not supported on Synergy compute modules.

For more information about the Server Health Summary screen, see the HPE iLO 7 Troubleshooting Guide.

For more information about the Server Health Summary screen, see the iLO Troubleshooting Guide.

VGA Port Detect Override

Controls how devices connected to the system video port are detected. Dynamic detection protects the system from abnormal port voltages.

- When this setting is enabled (default), the iLO firmware detects connected devices before activating video output.
- When this setting is disabled, the iLO hardware detects connected devices before activating video output.

This setting can be used for troubleshooting cases when there is no video output to displays, KVM concentrators, or active dongles.

This setting is not supported on Synergy compute modules.

Component integrity policy

Component integrity policy controls the system boot policy based on the SPDM authentication results of the devices in the server. Component integrity policy is also applicable for Host Processor Module in an MHS based system.

Subtopics

Supported policies

Supported policies

The two supported policies are:

- **Halt Boot On SPDM Failure**—Select the option to halt the system boot during SPDM Authentication failure.
- **No Policy**—Select the option to boot the system in normal mode.

To set the desired **Component Integrity Policy** settings, navigate to **Access settings** page, click  on the **iLO** settings.

Administering Root CA certificates

A **Root CA Certificate** is a trusted digital certificate used to establish the authenticity and trustworthiness of other certificates within a certificate chain. For SPDM (Secure Protocol and Data Modeling) device authentication, the root CA certificate is essential for validating the digital identity of endpoint devices (such as PCIe cards or NVMe drives). The validation ensures secure communication and integrity within a system.

Subtopics

Viewing Root CA certificate information

Importing a Root CA certificate

Deleting a Root CA certificate

Viewing Root CA certificate information

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane, and click **Component Security**.

The **Component Security** page appears.

2. Click **Root CA Certificates** to view all the Root CA Certificates and details.

Use the  option to quickly locate a specific certificate. You can search by **Name**, **Issued By**, or **Serial Number**.

Importing a Root CA certificate

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege.
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.
- The certificate must be in PEM encoded Base64 format.
- The certificate chain depth must not exceed 7 (up to 7 chained certificates are allowed).
- The certificate size must not exceed 24 KB.
- The total number of imported Root CA certificates must not exceed 500.

- The certificate must not already exist in the repository (duplicate imports are not allowed).

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Component Security**.

The **Component Security** page appears.

2. Click **Root CA Certificates**.

The **Root CA Certificates** page appears.

3. Paste a Root CA certificate in the **Import Certificate** section.

4. Click **Import**.

If the certificate import is not successful, scroll to the top of the page to see if any error messages appears.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Deleting a Root CA certificate

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege.
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Component Security**.

The **Component Security** page appears.

2. Click **Root CA Certificates**.

The **Root CA Certificates** page appears.

3. Click  next to the certificate that you want to remove.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.



NOTE

The default Root CA certificate cannot be deleted, but can be disabled.

4. Click **Yes, delete**.

The certificate is deleted.

If the certificate is not deleted, scroll to the top of the page to see if any error messages appears.

Server identity

Server Identity (DevID) is a standard (based on IEEE 802.1AR) way to uniquely identify a server across networks. DevID is uniquely bound to a server that enables a server to prove its identity in various industry standards and protocols that authenticate, provision, and authorize communicating devices.

iLO supports factory provisioned server identity (iLO IDevIDPCA) and user defined server identity (iLO LDevID). iLO also stores the system certificates (System IDevID and System IAK).

Following are the different server management identities:

- [iLO IDevIDPCA](#)
- [iLO LDevID](#)

Subtopics

[**iLO LDevID**](#)

[**iLO IDevIDPCA**](#)

iLO LDevID

IDevID can be supplemented by a user-defined server identity, called iLO LDevID. iLO LDevID is unique in the administrative domain, in which the server is used. HPE servers can be securely on boarded into a customer network using the LDevID for 802.1X authentication. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using LDevID always to assure the privacy of iLO IDevID.

LDevID helps in facilitating the enrollment (authentication and authorization of credentials) by local network administrators. iLO allows to import, view, and delete LDevID outside the factory.

Subtopics

[Importing LDevID certificate](#)

[Viewing the imported LDevID certificate](#)

[Deleting the imported LDevID certificate](#)

[Replacing LDevID certificate](#)

Importing LDevID certificate

About this task

Procedure

1. Generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for LDevID. iLO allows creation of a CSR in PEM format for LDevID using the RESTful API POST command:

```
"/redfish/v1/CertificateService/Actions/CertificateService.GenerateCSR"
```

```
{
  "Action": "CertificateService.GenerateCSR",
  "CertificateCollection": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/iLOLDevID/Certificates/"
  }
}
```

2. Send this CSR to Certificate Authority to obtain a trusted certificate.
3. Import the trusted LDevID certificate into iLO. iLO allows import of LDevID certificate in PEM format using the RESTful API POST command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/iLOLDevID/Certificates/"
```

```
{
  "CertificateType": "PEM",
  "CertificateString": <Contents of the trusted certificate>
}
```

Before importing, iLO validates the input certificate with the following parameters:

- The public key in the certificate matches the one generated with its corresponding CSR.
- The signing and hashing algorithms used in the certificate are FIPS compliant.



NOTE

iLO supports import of LDevID certificates upto 16 KB size.

Viewing the imported LDevID certificate

To view the imported LDevID certificate, use the following RESTful API GET command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/iLOLDevID/Certificates/1"
```

Deleting the imported LDevID certificate

To delete the imported LDevID certificate, use the following RESTful API DELETE command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/iLOLDevID/Certificates/1"
```

Replacing LDevID certificate

You cannot update a LDevID certificate. To replace a certificate, you must delete the existing LDevID certificate and generate a new certificate. See [Importing LDevID certificate](#).



NOTE

In case LDevID certificate is lost due to one-button secure erase, you can restore it using the Backup and Restore feature or replace it.

iLO IDevIDPCA

iLO can be provisioned with server identity in the factory. This factory provisioned server identity is called iLO IDevIDPCA. HPE servers can be securely onboarded into a customer network using the IDevIDPCA for 802.1X authentication. iLO IDevIDPCA has life time validity and is immutable.

Subtopics

[iLO IDevIDPCA features](#)

iLO IDevIDPCA features

iLO does not allow you to update or delete IDevIDPCA since it is immutable.

You can view the iLO IDevIDPCA certificate using the RESTful API GET command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/BMCIDevIDPCA/Certificates/1"
```

System IAK certificate

iLO is provisioned with the System Initial Attestation Key (IAK) certificate in the factory. This is similar to System IDevID but used for TPM-based attestation. The corresponding private key is stored in TPM. System IAK follows the TCG proposal for TPM2.0 implementation of an IDevID.

iLO does not allow you to update or delete the certificate. You can only view the certificate using the RESTful API GET command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/SystemIAK/Certificates/1"
```



NOTE

iLO IDevID, iLO LDevID, System IDevID, and System IAK certificate are preserved across iLO security state transitions, reset to factory defaults.

Platform certificate

iLO can be provisioned with the platform certificate which is an attribute certificate that functions as a signed manifest for the hardware chassis or configuration used to detect supply chain tampering. This certificate is TCG compliant.

iLO does not allow you to update or delete the certificate. You can only view the certificate using the RESTful API GET command:

```
"/redfish/v1/Managers/1/SecurityService/PlatformCert/Certificates/1"
```

One-button secure erase for DevIDs and System IAK

iLO LDevID, iLO HPE LDevID, iLO LAK, Platform Certificate, System LDevID, and System LAK are removed after one-button secure erase. iLO IDevIDPCA, iLO IAK, System IDevID, and System IAK certificate is not removed after one-button secure erase.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends performing a manual backup of iLO to minimize the impact of loss of and iLO LDevID, after one button secure erase. In manual backup, iLO includes all the certificates in its backup service. You can restore these certificates from the backup file.

System board replacement

Once the board is replaced, iLO LDevID, iLO LAK, System IDevID, System IAK, System LDevID, and System LAK become invalid, but iLO IDevIDPCA and iLO IAK will be valid as it uses the PCA serial number in the certificate. You have to replace all of the invalid identities on the new board. The factory provisioned certificates (iLO LDevID, iLO LAK, System IDevID, System IAK, System LDevID, and System LAK) cannot be replaced on the new board outside the factory.

In the event of the board replacement, you can either restore a previously backed up iLO IDevIDPCA and LDevID, or create a new LDevID. For more information see, [Importing LDevID certificate](#). On the new board, HPE iLO IDevIDPCA and HPE iLO LDevID will be the server identity for IEEE 802.1X authentication.

802.1X authentication

IEEE 802.1X is a mechanism for port-based network access control, which regulates access to the network and protect against unidentified and unauthorized parties accessing the network.

802.1X uses the the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) for message exchange during the authentication process. EAP-Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS) is an EAP type which uses certificates or smart cards for authentication.

HPE iLO 7 supports EAP-TLS based authentication for onboarding into an 802.1X access-controlled network. Using IDevIDPCA, the factory provisioned server identity, an HPE server can securely onboard and establish its identity for unattended autonomous operation. iLO also supports user-provisioned server identity (iLO LDevID) for 802.1X authentication. When both iLO IDevIDPCA and iLO LDevID is present in the system, iLO LDevID is used for EAP-TLS authentication.

The default setting for 802.1X authentication is "Enabled". But iLO 7 does not initiate the EAP-TLS authentication or respond to any authentication requests, if the system does not have iLO LDevID.

Subtopics

Prerequisites for 802.1X authentication

Prerequisites for 802.1X authentication

- Secure device identity (iLO IDevIDPCA or iLO LDevID) pre-installed.
- Configure your Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) server to accept iLO DevID certificate (for example, configuring to support EAP-TLS and installing DevID issuer certificate in RADIUS server).

iLO access settings

The default access settings values are suitable for most environments. The values you can modify on the **Access** page allow customization of the iLO external access methods for specialized environments.

The values you enter on the **Access** page apply to all iLO users.

Subtopics

[Configuring iLO access settings](#)

[Disabling the iLO functionality](#)

[iLO login with an SSH client](#)

[Configuring Time settings](#)

Configuring iLO access settings

About this task

This procedure is for all **Access** settings except iLO Functionality. To disable iLO Functionality, see Disabling the iLO functionality section.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Access**.

The **Access** page appears.

2. Click  next to the **Access** settings category that you want to update.

Choose from the following:

- IPMI/DCMI over LAN
- IPMI/DCMI over LAN Port

- IPMI over KCS
- Virtual Serial Port
- Virtual Serial Port Log Over CLI
- Download Log
- Discovery
- Announcement Interval
- IPv6 Multicast Scope
- Time To Live (TTL)
- SNMP
- SNMP Request Port
- SNMP Trap Port
- Secure Shell(SSH)
- Secure Shell(SSH) Port
- Web Proxy
- Web Proxy Server
- Web Proxy Port
- Web Proxy Username
- iLO ROM-Based Setup Utility
- Virtual NIC



NOTE

You can only view the **Remote Console** and **Virtual Media** state from the **Access** page. Click the **Remote Console** or the **Virtual Media** link to navigate to the respective page and edit the settings.

The edit window appears.

3. Update the settings as needed and click **Update**.

Depending on the type of setting you changed, the following might happen:

- iLO notifies you that the update is complete.

- iLO notifies you that pending changes require a reset to take effect.

For some settings, you might observe an immediate impact when the setting is changed, before a reset is complete. For example, if you disable access through the remote console, you cannot start a remote console session after you click **OK**. A reset is required to complete the configuration change.

Other settings that require a reset allow you to manually revert the configuration back to its original state without a reset taking place. For those settings, you can manually revert the change, and then click **X** to dismiss the reset message.

For example, if you enable the Virtual NIC feature, iLO notifies you that the pending change requires a reset. If you manually revert this change by resetting the Virtual NIC option to disabled, the pending reset message remains, and you can click **X** to dismiss the message.

Clicking **X** dismisses the reset message, but it does not revert the iLO configuration to the previous settings. If you want to undo a change, you must revert the change manually.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click **X** to close the edit window.
6. If a reset is required and you are done updating access settings, click **Reset iLO**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

7. Click **Yes, reset iLO**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

Access settings options

Access settings options

The **Access** settings page allows you to enable and disable iLO features, and to configure the ports they use.

The TCP/IP ports used by iLO are configurable, which enables compliance with site requirements and security initiatives for port settings. These settings do not affect the host system. The range of valid port values in iLO is from 1 to 65535. If you enter the number of a port that is in use, iLO prompts you to enter a different value.

Changing these settings usually requires configuration of the web browser used for standard and TLS communication.

IPMI/DCMI over LAN

Allows you to send industry-standard IPMI and DCMI command over the LAN.

This setting is disabled by default.

When this setting is disabled, iLO disables IPMI/DCMI over the LAN. Server-side IPMI/DCMI applications are still functional when this feature is disabled.

When this setting is enabled, iLO allows you to use a client-side application to send IPMI/DCMI commands over the LAN.

When **IPMI/DCMI over LAN** is disabled, the configured **IPMI/DCMI over LAN Port** is not detected in a security audit that uses a port scanner to scan for security vulnerabilities.

IPMI/DCMI over LAN Port

Sets the IPMI/DCMI port number.

The default value is UDP 623.

IPMI over KCS

IPMI over Keyboard Controller Style (KCS) enables you for management of a computer system and monitoring the operations from within the host OS.

IPMI over KCS option allows you to enable or disable KCS interface.

This setting is **Enabled** by default.

While upgrading to a later version, the default value for IPMI over KCS is stored based on the previous configuration settings.

Commands to enable and disable KCS interface

Volatile configuration

Command syntax-- 0x06 command: 0x41(get)/0x40(set) interface : 0x0F(KCS) conf:0x82(enable)/0x80(disable) 0x00

To enable the KCS interface, run #> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x40 0x0F 0x82 0x00 command.

To check the KCS interface status, run #> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x41 0x0F 0x80 command.

Response Data: 02 04

02 --Indicates KCS is enabled

04 -- Indicates ADMIN privileges

To disable KCS interface, run #> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x40 0x0F 0x80 0x00 command.

Non-Volatile configuration

Command syntax-- 0x06 command: 0x41(get)/0x40(set) interface : 0x0F(KCS) conf:0x42(enable)/0x40(disable) 0x00

To enable KCS interface, run `#> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x40 0x0F 0x42 0x00` command.

To check the KCS interface status, run `#> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x41 0x0F 0x40` command.

Response Data: 02 04

02 --Indicates KCS is enabled

04 -- Indicates ADMIN privileges

To disable KCS interface, run `#> ipmitool -I lanplus -H <IP Address> -U <user name> -P <password> raw 0x06 0x40 0x0F 0x40 0x00` command.



NOTE

- In Volatile configuration, enable or disable of KCS interface is possible only through IPMITool.
- A change in Volatile configuration does not affect Non-Volatile configuration.
- In Nonvolatile configuration, enable or disable of KCS interface is possible through Redfish, iLO web interface, or IPMI tool.
- A change in Nonvolatile configuration also affects Volatile configuration.

Virtual Serial Port

Allows you to view the virtual serial port log.

This setting is enabled by default.



NOTE

The default settings will only be applied when you perform a factory reset or initiate secure erase. However, you can enable or disable **Virtual Serial Port** option anytime from the iLO web interface.

Virtual Serial Port Log Over CLI

Enables or disables logging of the virtual serial port that you can view by using the CLI.

When this setting is enabled, virtual serial port activity is logged to a 150-page circular buffer in the iLO memory. Use the CLI command `vsp log` to view the logged information. The virtual serial port buffer size is 128 KB.

This setting is enabled by default.

A license is required to use this feature. If a license that supports this feature is not installed, this option is not displayed.

For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Download Log

Enables or disables logging of the virtual serial port to a file that you can download through the iLO web interface.

When this setting is enabled, Virtual Serial port activity is logged to a file that you can download from the **Access** page.

This setting is disabled by default.

A license is required to use this feature. If a license that supports this feature is not installed, this option is not displayed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Multicast discovery

Enables or disables multicast discovery. The default setting is **Enabled**.

Disabling multicast discovery is not supported on Synergy compute modules. To limit the impact of multicast traffic on a network with Synergy compute modules, adjust the **IPv6 Multicast Scope** and **Multicast Time To Live (TTL)** settings.

Multicast Announcement Interval (seconds/minutes)

Sets the frequency at which the iLO system announces itself on the network. Each multicast announcement is approximately 300 bytes. Select a value of 30 seconds to 30 minutes. The default value is 10 minutes.

The possible values are:

- 30, 60, or 120 seconds
- 5, 10, 15, or 30 minutes
- Disabled

IPv6 Multicast Scope

The size of the network that will send and receive multicast traffic. Valid values are **Link**, **Site**, and **Organization**. The default value is **Site**.

Multicast Time To Live (TTL)

Specifies the number of switches that can be traversed before multicast discovery stops. Valid values are from 1 to 255. The default value is 5.

SNMP

Specified whether iLO responds to external SNMP requests.

If you disable **SNMP** access, iLO continues to operate, and the information displayed in the iLO web interface is updated. In this state, no alerts are generated and SNMP access is not permitted.

When **SNMP** access is disabled, most of the boxes on the **SNMP Settings** page are unavailable.

SNMP Port

Sets the SNMP port.

The default value is UDP 161 for SNMP access.

If you customize the **SNMP Port** value, some SNMP clients might not work correctly with iLO unless those clients support the use of a nonstandard SNMP port.

If the **SNMP** option is disabled, you cannot update this value.

SNMP Trap Port

Sets the SNMP trap port.

The default value is UDP 162 for SNMP alerts (or traps).

If you customize the **SNMP Trap Port**, some SNMP monitoring applications might not work correctly with iLO unless those applications support the use of a nonstandard SNMP trap port.

If the **SNMP** option is disabled, you cannot update this value.

Secure Shell (SSH)

Allows you to enable or disable the SSH feature.

SSH provides encrypted access to the iLO command-line protocol (CLP).

This setting is enabled by default.

Secure Shell (SSH) Port

Sets the SSH port.

The default value is TCP 22.

Web Proxy

Specifies whether the Web proxy server is enabled or not.

Web Proxy Server

Indicates the hostname or IP address of the proxy server.

Web Proxy Port

Specifies the web proxy port number. The range of valid port values in iLO is from 1–65535.

Web Proxy User Name

Indicates web proxy user name.

iLO ROM-Based Setup Utility

Enables or disables the iLO configuration options in the UEFI System Utilities

- When this setting is enabled (default), the iLO configuration options are available when you access the UEFI System Utilities.
- When this setting is disabled, the iLO configuration options are not available when you access the UEFI System Utilities.

This setting cannot be enabled if option ROM prompting is disabled in the System BIOS.

Virtual NIC

Determines whether you can use a virtual NIC over the USB subsystem to access iLO from the host operating system.

- When this setting is enabled, you can:
 - Initiate iLO RESTful API commands from the RESTful Interface Tool or another client running in the host OS.
 - Connect to iLO with an SSH client running in the host OS.
 - Access the iLO web interface through a supported browser running in the host OS.
- When this setting is disabled, you cannot access iLO through the virtual NIC.

The factory default **Virtual NIC** setting is disabled in most versions of iLO. In iLO 7, this setting is enabled by default. When you reset iLO to the factory default settings, the **Virtual NIC** setting returns to the default setting for the installed version of iLO. Firmware upgrades or downgrades do not change this setting.

Disabling the iLO functionality

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The **iLO Functionality** setting controls whether iLO functionality is available.

- When this setting is enabled (default), the iLO network is available and communications with operating system drivers are active.
- When this setting is disabled, the iLO network and communications with operating system drivers are terminated.

iLO functionality cannot be disabled on ProLiant server blades or Synergy compute modules.

Use this procedure to change the iLO Functionality setting. To update other iLO access settings, see [Configuring iLO access settings](#).

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the navigation tree.

The **Access Settings** page is displayed.

2. Click  next to the **iLO** section.

The **Edit iLO Settings** page opens.

3. Click **Show Advanced Settings**.

4. Click **Disable** in the **iLO Functionality** section.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

5. Select the **Confirm disabling of iLO Functionality** check box.

6. Click **Yes, disable iLO functionality**.



CAUTION

If you click this button, iLO will be inaccessible through any interface. You can use the UEFI System Utilities to restore iLO functionality.

iLO ends your session and you cannot connect through any iLO interface until you enable the **iLO Functionality** setting again.

7. (Optional) To [re-enable the iLO Functionality](#), use the UEFI System Utilities.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the UEFI System Utilities to perform this task.

Subtopics

Methods for enabling iLO Functionality

Methods for enabling iLO Functionality

When the **iLO Functionality** is disabled, you cannot re-enable it through the iLO web interface. You can use the UEFI System Utilities to re-enable the **iLO Functionality**.

UEFI System Utilities

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the UEFI System Utilities to re-enable **iLO Functionality**.

For more information, see the UEFI System Utilities documentation.

iLO login with an SSH client

When you log in to iLO with an SSH client, the number of displayed login prompts matches the value of the **Authentication Failure Logging** option (3 if it is disabled). Your SSH client configuration might affect the number of prompts, because SSH clients also implement delays after a login failure.

For example, to generate an SSH authentication failure log with the default value (**Enabled-Every 3rd Failure**), if the SSH client is configured with the number of password prompts set to three, three consecutive login failures occur as follows:

1. Run the SSH client and log in with an incorrect login name and password.

You receive three password prompts. After the third incorrect password, the connection ends and the first login failure is recorded. The SSH login failure counter is set to 1.

2. Run the SSH client and log in with an incorrect login name and password.

You receive three password prompts. After the third incorrect password, the connection ends and the second login failure is recorded. The SSH login failure counter is set to 2.

3. Run the SSH client and log in with an incorrect login name and password.

You receive three password prompts. After the third incorrect password, the connection ends and the third login failure is recorded. The SSH login failure counter is set to 3.

The iLO firmware records an SSH failed login log entry, and sets the SSH login failure counter to 0.

Configuring Time settings

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Time**.

Alternatively, you can click **iLO Date/Time** link in the **Dashboard** page to navigate to the **Time** page.

The **Time** page appears.



NOTE

If SNTP is not configured, then by default, the source of time is set to **Local**. If SNTP is configured, **Source of time** is set to **Network**.

2. Click  on the **Overview** section.

The **Overview** window appears.

3. Select a value for **Source of Time**
4. If you select **Local** for **Source of Time**, then follow the below steps to set the time:
 - a. Click the  in the **Date** box.

A calendar is displayed.
 - b. Select the date.
 - c. Select the time in the iLO **Time** box.
 - d. Select the required time zone from the **Time Zone** drop-down.
 - e. Click **Update** to save the changes.
5. If you select **Network** for **Source of Time**, then follow the below steps to set the time:



NOTE

To enable the network time, configure a time server or use one of the DHCP options.

- a. To use DHCP-provided NTP server addresses:
 - Enable **Use DHCPv4 Supplied Time Settings**, **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings**, or both.
 - or
 - Enter NTP server addresses in the **Primary Time Server** and **Secondary Time Server** box.
- b. iLO timezone information is not fetched automatically from the DHCP server. Select the timezone manually from the **Time Zone** list.
- c. If you selected only **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings**, or if you entered a primary and secondary time server, select the server time zone from the **Time Zone** list.
- d. Configure the NTP time propagation setting.

On nonblade servers, this setting is called **Propagate NTP Time to Host**.

- e. Click **Update** to save the changes.

When you are finished configuring the iLO **Date/Time**, iLO notifies you that an iLO reset is required for one or more pending changes to take effect.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Overview** window.

Subtopics

Time settings options

Time settings options

Source of Time

Shows the source of time, either **Network** or **Local**.

iLO Time

Shows the iLO time set.

Time Display Via User Preference

Shows the time zone preferences set as per the **Preferences**.

Time Zone

Determines how iLO adjusts UTC time to obtain the local time, and how it adjusts for Daylight Savings Time (Summer Time). In order for the entries in the iLO logs to display the correct local time, you must specify the server location time zone, and select **Show Local Time** in the log display filters.

If you want iLO to use the time the SNTP server provides, without adjustment, select a time zone that does not apply an adjustment to UTC time. In addition, that time zone must not apply a Daylight Savings Time (Summer Time) adjustment. There are several time zones that fit this requirement. One example that you can select in iLO is **Greenwich (GMT)**. If you select this time zone, the iLO web interface pages and log entries display the exact time provided by the SNTP server.



NOTE

Configure the NTP servers to use Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).

Use DHCPv4 Supplied Time Settings

Configures iLO to use a DHCPv4-provided NTP server address.

This option is enabled by default.

Use DHCPv6 Supplied Time Settings

Configures iLO to use a DHCPv6-provided NTP server address.

This option is enabled by default.

NTP time propagation setting

The name of this setting differs depending on the server type.

- **Propagate NTP Time to Host**—Determines whether the server time is synchronized with the iLO time during the first POST after AC power is applied or iLO is reset to default settings.

For all servers the setting will be effective only when #PRODABR# is able to obtain time from an NTP time source.

NTP time source can be HPE OneView for Synergy servers.

- **Propagate NTP** —Determines whether the server time is synchronized with the iLO time during the first POST after AC power is applied or iLO is reset to the default settings.

This option is disabled by default.



NOTE

- When BIOS Time Format is set to UTC, then along with the server time, the server time zone setting is also synchronized with the iLO time zone setting.
- During the first POST after AC power is applied, if iLO is not able to obtain time from the configured NTP server, then iLO synchronizes its time and time zone with the time and time zone configured in the BIOS.

Primary Time Server

Configures iLO to use a primary time server with the specified address. You can enter the server address by using the server FQDN, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.

Secondary Time Server

Configures iLO to use a secondary time server with the specified address. You can enter the server address by using the server FQDN, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.

iLO service port

The Service Port is a USB port with the label **iLO** on the front of the server.

To find out if your server supports this feature, see the server specifications document at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/info/quickspecs>.

When you have physical access to a server, you can use the Service Port to do the following:

- Download the Active Health System Log to a supported USB flash drive.

When you use this feature, the connected USB flash drive is not accessible by the host OS.

- Connect a host system (Windows/MAC/Linux laptops or desktops) using either a standard USB Type A to Type C cable or USB Type C to Type C cable to access the following:
 - iLO web interface
 - Remote console
 - iLO RESTful API
 - CLI



NOTE

Connecting host system with server OS to service port is not supported.

When you use the iLO Service Port:

- Actions are logged in the iLO event log.
- The server UID flashes to indicate the Service Port status.

You can also retrieve the Service Port status by using a REST client and the iLO RESTful API.

- You cannot use the Service Port to boot any device within the server, or the server itself.
- You cannot access the server by connecting to the Service Port.
- You cannot access the connected device from the server.

Subtopics

Unsupported USB ports

Downloading the Active Health System Log through the iLO Service Port

Configuring the iLO Service Port settings

Configuring a client to connect through the iLO Service Port

iLO Service Port supported devices

Sample text file for Active Health System Log download through iLO Service Port

Unsupported USB ports

- USB Type C to USB Type A adapter is not supported.
- USB Type C to RJ45 adapter is not supported.

Downloading the Active Health System Log through the iLO Service Port

Prerequisites

The **iLO Service Port** and **USB flash drives** options are enabled on the **iLO Service Port** page.

Procedure

1. Create a text file named `command.txt` with the required content for downloading the Active Health System Log.
2. Save the file to the root directory of a supported USB flash drive.
3. Connect the USB flash drive to the iLO Service Port (the USB port labeled **iLO**, on the front of the server).

The file system is mounted and the `command.txt` file is read and executed.

The iLO Service Port status changes to Busy, and the UID flashes at a rate of four medium flashes then off for one second.

If the command is successful, the iLO Service Port status changes to Complete, and the UID flashes at a rate of one fast flash then off for three seconds.

If the command is not successful, the iLO Service Port status changes to Error, and the UID flashes at a rate of eight fast flashes then off for one second.

The file system is unmounted.

4. Remove the USB flash drive.

The iLO Service Port status changes to Ready. The UID stops flashing or flashes to indicate another state such as remote console access or a firmware update in progress.

Subtopics

Connecting a client to iLO through the iLO service port

Prerequisites

- The **iLO Service Port** and **USB** options are enabled on the **iLO Service Port** page.
- The client NIC is configured to support the Service Port feature.

For more information, see Driver selection in Windows 10 section.

- You have physical access to the server.

Procedure

1. Use supported USB Type A to Type C or Type C to Type C cables to connect a client to the Service Port. The maximum supported length of the USB cable is 1M.

The client NIC is assigned a link-local address. This process might take several seconds.

2. Connect to iLO by using the following IPv4 address: **169.254.1.2**.

The same IP address is used when you connect a client to any server through the Service Port. You cannot change this address.

The Service Port status changes to Busy, and the UID flashes at a rate of four medium flashes then off for one second.

3. When you are finished, disconnect the client from the Service Port.

The Service Port status changes to Ready. The UID stops flashing or flashes to indicate a state such as remote console access or a firmware update in progress.

Subtopics

Driver selection in Windows 10

Driver selection in Windows 10

Prerequisites

- The **iLO Service Port** and **USB** options are enabled on the **iLO Service Port** page.

- You have physical access to the server.

About this task

If you use a Windows 10 host to access the iLO network, perform the following one-time configuration on each server.

Procedure

1. Open **Device Manager**.
2. Navigate to **Other devices**.
3. Select **CDC NCM**.
4. From the right click menu, select **Update driver**.

The **Update driver** window opens.

5. Click **Browse my computer for drivers** and select **Let me pick from a list of available drivers on my computer**.
6. Select **Network adapters**.

Select the device driver you want to install for this hardware window appears.

7. Select **Microsoft** in the **Manufacturer** list.
8. Select **UsbNcm Host Device** in the **Model** list.

A confirmation window appears. Click **Yes** to confirm. The settings are saved and Windows notifies that the driver is updated.

Configuring the iLO Service Port settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane

The **iLO Service Port** page appears.

2. Click  next to **iLO Service Port** section.

iLO Service Port window appears.

3. Configure the following settings:

- **iLO Service Port**
- **Mass Storage - USB Flash Drives**
- **Mass Storage Require Authentication**
- **Network - USB Ethernet Adapters**

4. Click **Update**.

The updated settings take effect immediately, and information about the configuration change is logged in the iLO event log.

Subtopics

iLO Service port options

iLO Service port options

- **iLO Service Port**—Allows you to enable or disable the iLO Service Port. The default setting is enabled. When this feature is disabled, you cannot configure the features in the **Mass Storage Options** or **Networking Options** sections on this page.

Do not disable the iLO Service Port when it is in use. If you disable the port when data is being copied, the data might be corrupted.

- **Mass Storage - USB Flash Drives**—Allows you to connect a USB flash drive to the iLO Service Port to download the Active Health System Log. The default setting is enabled.

Do not disable this setting when the iLO Service Port is in use. If you disable USB flash drives when data is being copied, the data might be corrupted.

If you insert a USB flash drive in the iLO Service Port when this setting is disabled, the device is ignored.

- **Mass Storage Require Authentication**—Requires you to enter iLO user credentials in the `command.txt` file when you use the iLO Service Port to download the Active Health System Log. The default setting is disabled.
- **Network - USB Ethernet Adapters**—Allows you to use a USB cable to connect a laptop to the iLO Service Port to access the Integrated remote console. The default setting is enabled.

If you connect a laptop when this setting is disabled, the device is ignored.



WARNING

For iLO 7 version 1.20.00 and later, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends not to disable the iLO **Service Port** or **USB Ethernet Adapters** option. Disabling these options will prevent recovery of the default administrator password.

Configuring a client to connect through the iLO Service Port

Procedure

1. Configure the client NIC to obtain an IPv4 autoconfiguration address automatically.

For more information, see your operating system documentation.

2. Do one of the following:
 - Add a proxy exception. Use one of the following formats:
 - Edge, Chrome: `169.254.*`
 - Firefox: `169.254.0.0/16`
 - Disable web proxy settings on the client.

For more information about proxy settings, see your operating system documentation.

iLO Service Port supported devices

Mass storage devices

The iLO Service Port supports USB keys with the following characteristics:

- High-speed USB 2.0 compatibility.
- FAT32/exFAT format, preferably with 512 byte blocks.
- One LUN.

- One partition with a maximum size of 127 GB and sufficient free space for the Active Health System Log download.
- Valid FAT32 partition table.

If the USB key fails to mount, it probably has an invalid partition table. Use a utility such as Microsoft DiskPart to delete and recreate the partition.

- Not read-protected.
- Not bootable.

Mass storage devices are not supported on servers that do not include a NAND.

Sample text file for Active Health System Log download through iLO Service Port

When you use the iLO Service Port to download the Active Health System Log, you create a text file called `command.txt` and save the file to a supported USB device. When you connect the USB device to a server, the `command.txt` file runs and downloads the log file.

File template for `command.txt` file

Use the following example as a template for your `command.txt` file:

```
{
  "/ahsdata/" : {
    "POST" : {
      "downloadAll" : "0",
      "from"        : "2016-08-25",
      "to"          : "2016-08-26",
      "case_no"     : "ABC0123XYZ",
      "contact_name" : "My Name",
      "company"     : "My Company, Inc.",
      "phone"       : "281-555-1234",
      "email"       : "my.name@mycompany.com",
      "UserName"    : "my_username",
      "Password"    : "my_password"
    }
  }
}
```

Parameters for command.txt file

You can customize the following values:

- `downloadAll` —Controls the download scope. To download the log for a range of dates, enter `0`. To download the entire log, enter `1`.
- `from` —The start date when you download the log for a range of dates.
- `to` —The end date when you download the log for a range of dates.
- `case_no` (optional)—The case number for an open HPE support case. This value can be up to 14 characters long. If you enter this value, it is included in the downloaded file.
- `contact_name` (optional)—The contact person for this server. If you enter this value, it is included in the downloaded file. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- `company` (optional)—The company that owns this server. If you enter this value, it is included in the downloaded file. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- `phone` (optional)—The phone number of a contact person for this server. If you enter this value, it is included in the downloaded file. This value can be up to 39 characters long.
- `email` (optional)—The email address of a contact person for this server. If you enter this value, it is included in the downloaded file. This value can be up to 255 characters long.
- `UserName` —If iLO is configured to require authentication for iLO Service Port actions on mass storage devices, enter your iLO account user name.
- `Password` —If iLO is configured to require authentication for iLO Service Port actions on mass storage devices, enter the password for the user name you entered.

File requirements for command.txt file

- The file must be in valid JSON format.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using an online JSON formatter to verify the file syntax. A free utility is available at the following website: <https://www.freeformatter.com/json-formatter.html>.

- Do not include comments in the file.
- The text in the file is case-sensitive.
- The file supports plain text only. Do not create the file with an application that embeds additional formatting properties.

Managing SSH keys

About this task

Subtopics

[Authorizing a new SSH key by using the web interface](#)

[Deleting SSH keys](#)

[Viewing the SSH host key](#)

[Viewing authorized SSH keys](#)

[SSH keys](#)

[Supported SSH key format examples](#)

Authorizing a new SSH key by using the web interface

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Generate either a 2,048-bit, 3072 bit, or 4,096 bit RSA key by using `ssh-keygen`, `puttygen.exe`, or another SSH key utility.



NOTE

- In CNSA mode, the minimum key length allowed for RSA is 3072 bits.
- In FIPS and Secure Standard mode, the minimum key length allowed is 2048 bits.
- The maximum key length allowed in all the security modes is 4096 bits.
- The key length for ECDSA in all the security modes is 384 bits.
- SSH-ed25519 is supported only in Secure Standard mode.

2. Save the public key as `key.pub`.
3. Copy the contents of the `key.pub` file.
4. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

5. Click **Users**.

Users page appears

6. Select the check box to the left of the user account to which you want to add an SSH key.

Each user account can have only one key assigned.

7. Click **Authorize New SSH Key** from the **Actions** drop down list.

8. Paste the PEM encoded public key to the **Public key** box.

9. Click **Import**.

The **The SSH Host Key** section in the **Users** page shows the SSH public key associated with the user account.

10. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

11. Click  to close the window.

Deleting SSH keys

Prerequisites

Administer User Accounts privilege

About this task

Use the following procedure to delete SSH keys from one or more user accounts.

When an SSH key is deleted from iLO, an SSH client cannot authenticate to iLO by using the corresponding private key.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**

Users page appears.

The **Local Users** section displays the user accounts with SSH key configured.

3. Select the check box next to the user account for which the SSH key needs to be removed.

4. Select **Delete SSH Key** from the **Actions**. drop down list.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

5. Click **Yes, delete**.

The selected SSH keys are removed from iLO.

Viewing the SSH host key

About this task

Use the following procedure to view the SSH host key reported by iLO.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears. The **SSH Host Key** is displayed on the page.

2. Click  **Copy Key to Clipboard**.

The **SSH Key** is copied.

3. (Optional) Add the hostname/IP address and the SSH host key to the SSH client configuration file.

For example:

- For OpenSSH users on Linux: Update the `.ssh/known_hosts` file.
- For PuTTY users on Windows: Update the Windows registry (`HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\SimonTatham\PuTTY\SshHostKeys`).

4. (Optional) To verify that your connection is secure, compare the **SSH Host Key** value to the value reported by your SSH client.

For example:

```
Linux-client:~ # grep ilo.example.com .ssh/known_hosts
ilo.example.com, ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQAC9E/XDH9xPU+NdMyTu5Oylw9AN6mJlH7woMqcf79lda6DeS1D+vX1I
Wg3GwDKFUobabQ+gZtkBrxWFzWaf51CPitsybQCK2hvLztsypb/W3p+MPZ9zU6/voCHzL2v0bAxeXuX8ack/8RA
w01lagB5xY6B3pjP/qaeFJb29sGqPwoaXps6g5t/YFhxIQ8is8N+LnfuTzMtQDj74rfq6pcXGnXq+ErmkcfHn
AdSMveT6rXPM1U+Je1B9VOVS23fUL7mfoshLnSHrJJtP7XkZ1rKf1QPKCChWLfpdmTprsaJrxDrwCNxX4+pPh
UXqHYLTlvPA8xsqaPxPZfHxZWtZrCp
```

5. If the keys do not match, make sure that you understand why before you continue.

Some possible reasons include:

- The iLO system you viewed in step 1 is not the same system that you connected to with the SSH client.
- The SSH connection is being redirected. Ask an administrator if your network is configured to redirect the connection. If the network is not configured to redirect the connection, the network security might be compromised.
- The iLO SSH host key on the system you want to access changed because iLO was reset to the factory default settings. You did not change your SSH client configuration.

Viewing authorized SSH keys

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**

Users page appears.

The **Authorized SSH Keys** table displays the hash of the SSH public key associated with each user account.

SSH keys

When you add an SSH key to iLO, the iLO firmware associates the key with a local user account.

Supported SSH key formats

- RFC 4716
- OpenSSH key format
- iLO legacy format

For examples of these formats, see the iLO user guide.

Working with SSH keys

- The supported SSH key formats are supported with the iLO web interface and the CLI.
- Any SSH connection authenticated through the corresponding private key is authenticated as the owner of the key and has the same privileges.
- The iLO firmware can import SSH keys with a maximum length of 1,366 bytes. If the key length exceeds 1,366 bytes, the authorization might fail. If a failure occurs, use the SSH client software to generate a shorter key.
- If you use the iLO web interface to enter the public key, you select the user associated with the public key.
- If you use the iLO RESTful API to enter the public key, the user name is provided with the public key in the POST body.
- If you use the CLI to enter the public key, the public key is linked to the user name that you entered to log in to iLO.
- If a user is removed after an SSH key is authorized for that user, the SSH key is removed.

Supported SSH key format examples

RFC 4716

```
----- BEGIN SSH2 PUBLIC KEY -----
Comment: "rsa-key-20250307"
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCMobxxIAk0i313m4/U69BxRwSrSPZBy545
ArQBMw+VI0kKFH9XgMwC5TN6RL+b6T1c6bg+YuUrruqgk06Q6GJy7mvfOobcsGb
9ABvjoeKIKnidRZj6uE4zPtPwkK1tQtNhkdMOPuPDdLbz7PIQAAVkoX9zsZShp21
8Q/5cN+AyvItZNgbnkeSk1Jh8VdGaqFbHx25W4qHpYI4C52YFMT+dhkjeUGiS6LQ
NmQSuDqPGwI5fbO/Dt/Ei9dJrBtkarI1CUlmjwM+0f3MiPWyyGYMyVrG2cqq7JMP
KY9aIsiU0cpicYmn+FlOh3Rh06pybaF6nIs/v5qXc6ws4d5a0yeB
----- END SSH2 PUBLIC KEY -----
```

OpenSSH key format

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQCMobxxIAk0i313m4/
U69BxRwSrSPZBy545ArQBMw+VI0kKFH9XgMwC5TN6RL+b6T1c6bg+YuUrruqgk06Q6GJy7mvfOo
bcsGb9ABvjoeKIKnidRZj6uE4zPtPwkK1tQtNhkdMOPuPDdLbz7PIQAAVkoX9zsZShp218Q/
5cN+AyvItZNgbnkeSk1Jh8VdGaqFbHx25W4qHpYI4C52YFMT+dhkjeUGiS6LQNmQSuDqPGwI5fbO
/Dt/
```

CAC Smartcard Authentication

A common access card (CAC) is a United States Department of Defense (DoD) smartcard for multifactor authentication. Common access cards are issued as standard identification for active-duty military personnel, reserve personnel, civilian employees, non-DoD government employees, state employees of the National Guard, and eligible contractor personnel. In addition to its use as an ID card, a common access card is required for access to government buildings and computer networks.

Each CAC carries a smartcard certificate that must be associated with your local user account in the iLO web interface. Upload and associate your smartcard certificate with your account by using the controls on the **User Management > Users** page.

CAC authentication with LDAP directory support uses a service account to authenticate to the directory service, and the user account must be present in the same domain as the configured directory server. Additionally, the user account must be a direct member of the configured groups or extended schema Roles. Cross-domain authentication and nested groups are not supported.

CAC authentication with LDAP directory support uses a service account to authenticate to the directory service, and the user account must be present in the same domain as the configured directory server. Additionally, the user account must be a direct member of the configured groups. Cross-domain authentication and nested groups are not supported.

Two-factor authentication

Part of the requirement necessary to satisfy Federal Government Certification is two-factor authentication. Two-factor authentication is the dual authentication of the CAC. For example, the CAC satisfies two-factor authentication by mandating that you have the physical card and you know the PIN number associated with the card. To support CAC authentication, your smartcard must be configured to require a PIN.

Subtopics

Configuring CAC Smart Card authentication settings

Managing trusted certificates for CAC Smartcard Authentication

Configuring CAC Smart Card authentication settings

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

- (Optional) The LDAP server CA certificates for directory integration are installed.
- (Optional) LDAP directory integration in directory default schema mode is configured.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **CAC/Smartcard**

The **CAC/Smartcard** page appears.

3. Import a trusted CA certificate.

This certificate is used to validate certificates that are presented to iLO. The certificate must be compliant with the configured iLO security state.

4. Configure the following in the **Settings** under **CAC/Smartcard** page.

- a. Enable **CAC Smartcard Authentication**.

- b. (Optional) Enable **CAC Strict Mode**.

5. (Optional) For additional security when **CAC Strict Mode** is enabled, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling the following:

- **FIPS** security state—You can configure this setting on the **Encryption and Security** page.

6. (Optional) If you are using directory integration, select an option in the **Directory User Certificate Name Mapping** section.

This setting identifies which portion of your user certificate will be used to identify your directory user account.

7. Click **Update** to save the changes in **CAC/Smartcard > Settings** page .

If you enabled **CAC Strict Mode**, iLO prompts you to confirm the request, which requires an iLO reset.

If you did not enable **CAC Strict Mode**, iLO notifies you that the changes were saved.

8. If iLO prompted you to confirm the changes and initiate a reset, click **Yes, apply and reset**.

9. (Optional) Import a Certificate Revocation List (CRL).

10. (Optional) To check user certificates using the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP), enter an HTTPS URL for the OSCP URL field under **CAC/Smartcard > Settings** and click **Update**.

11. Upload and map smart card certificates to local iLO user accounts (when using iLO with local user authentication only).

Subtopics

[CAC smart card authentication settings](#)

[Authorizing a new local user certificate](#)

[Deleting local user certificates](#)

[Viewing authorized certificates](#)

CAC smart card authentication settings

CAC Smartcard Authentication

Enables and disables authentication through a common access smart card.

CAC Strict Mode

Enables or disables CAC Strict Mode, which requires a client certificate for every connection to iLO. When this mode is enabled, iLO will not accept user names or passwords, and only key-based authentication methods are allowed.



NOTE

If you do not have a trusted certificate, you cannot access iLO. Attempts to browse to the iLO web interface will generate an error.

Directory User Certificate Name Mapping

The **For Directory Username** setting allows you to select the portion of the user certificate to use as your directory user name:

- **Use Certificate SAN UPN**—Uses the first subject alternative name (SAN) field of type userPrincipalName (UPN), which contains the user and domain names in an email address format, as the user name. For example, `upn:testuser@domain.com` produces `testuser@domain.com`.
- **Use Certificate Subject CN**—Uses only the CN or CommonName portion of the subject as the user name. For example, in the following DN: `cn=test user, ou=users, dc=domain, dc=com` the common name is `test user`.
- **Use Full Certificate Subject DN**—Uses the complete distinguished name as the user name when searching for the user in the directory service. For example, a distinguished name appears as follows: `cn=test user, ou=users, dc=domain, dc=com`.
- **Use Certificate SAN RFC822 Name**—Uses the first SAN field of type rfc822Name, which contains an email address as the username. For example, `rfc822Name:testuser@domain.com` produces `testuser@domain.com` as the username.

OCSP URL

Use this feature to check user certificates by using the Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP).

HTTPS URLs are accepted.

A response of `Unknown` or `Revoked` causes authentication to fail.

Authorizing a new local user certificate

Prerequisites

- Administer User Accounts privilege
- You have a smart card or other common access card (CAC) with an embedded certificate.

The certificate must be compliant with the configured iLO security state.

- **CAC Smartcard Authentication** is enabled on the **Settings** section in the **CAC/Smartcard** page.
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears and the local user accounts details are displayed on the **Local Users** table.

3. Select a user account by clicking the check box next to the **Login Name**.

4. Click **Actions** **Import CAC/Smart Card Certificate**.

The **Import CAC/Smart Card Certificate** window appears.

5. Paste the certificate for the selected user account in PEM encoded Base64 format in the **Certificate** box.
6. Click **Import** to import the certificate.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the **Import CAC/Smart Card Certificate** window.

Deleting local user certificates

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- One or more local user accounts with associated certificates exist on the system.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears and the local user accounts details are displayed on the **Local Users** table.

3. Select a user account by clicking the check box next to the **Login Name**.

4. Click **ActionsDelete CAC/Smart Card Certificate**.

A confirmation window appears.

5. Click **yes, delete** to confirm the deletion.

The certificate is removed and the system displays the message `Certificate(s) deleted`.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the **Delete CAC/Smart Card Certificate(s)** window.

Viewing authorized certificates

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **User Management**.

The **User Management** page appears.

2. Click **Users**.

The **Users** page appears and the **Local Users** table displays the certificate thumbprint associated with each user account.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

Managing trusted certificates for CAC Smartcard Authentication

Subtopics

[Importing a trusted CA certificate](#)

[Deleting a trusted CA certificate](#)

[Importing a certificate revocation list \(CRL\) from a URL](#)

[Deleting a certificate revocation list](#)

Importing a trusted CA certificate

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Setting privilege
- You obtained a trusted CA certificate.
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>
- The certificate must be in PEM encoded Base64 format.
- iLO supports up to 3 CAC CA certificates and the maximum supported size is 6 KB in DER format and 8 KB in PEM format.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **CAC/Smartcard**

The **CAC/Smartcard** page appears.

3. Click **Import**.

The **Import Trusted CA Certificates** window appears.

4. Paste a trusted CA certificate in the **Certificate** text box.
5. Click **Import**.

If the operation does not appear to have worked, scroll to the top of the page to see if any error messages displayed.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Import Trusted CA Certificates** window.

Deleting a trusted CA certificate

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Setting privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **CAC/Smartcard**

The **CAC/Smartcard** page appears.

3. Scroll to the **Manage Trusted CA Certificates** section.
4. Select the check box next to the certificate to be deleted.
5. Click .

A confirmation window appears and iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

6. Click **Yes, delete**.

The certificate is deleted.

If the operation does not appear to have worked, look for error messages at the top of the page.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the confirmation window.

Importing a certificate revocation list (CRL) from a URL

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

About this task

To invalidate previously issued certificates that have been revoked, import a CRL.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **CAC/Smartcard**.

The **CAC/Smartcard** page appears.

3. Click **Import** on the **Certificate Revocation List (CRL)** section.

The **Import CRL** window appears.

4. Type or paste the HTTPS URL in the **Import CRL** box.

The CRL size limit is 100 KB and the CRL must be in DER format.

5. Click **Import**.

The CRL changes will be applied to future CAC login sessions.

To enforce the CRL changes on existing CAC login sessions, do one of the following:

- Reset iLO.
- Identify the CAC sessions in the active session list, and then disconnect them.

The CRL description and serial number are displayed in the **Certificate Revocation List (CRL)** section.

Deleting a certificate revocation list

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Setting privilege
- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **CAC/Smartcard**

The **CAC/Smartcard** page appears.

3. Scroll to the **Certificate Revocation List (CRL)** section.

4. Click **Delete**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

5. Click **Yes, delete**.

Administering TLS certificates

The TLS protocol is a standard for encrypting data so that it cannot be viewed or modified while in transit on the network. A TLS certificate is a small computer file that digitally combines a cryptographic key (the server public key) with the server name. Only the server itself has the corresponding private key, allowing for authenticated two-way communication between a user and the server.

A certificate must be signed to be valid. If it is signed by a Certificate Authority (CA), and that CA is trusted, all certificates signed by the CA are also trusted. A self-signed certificate is one in which the owner of the certificate acts as its own CA.

By default, iLO creates a self-signed certificate for use in TLS connections. This certificate enables iLO to work without additional configuration steps.



IMPORTANT

Using a self-signed certificate is less secure than importing a trusted certificate. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends importing a trusted certificate to protect the iLO user account credentials.

Certificates are included when you use the iLO backup and restore feature.

Subtopics

Viewing TLS certificate details

Viewing TLS certificate details

Procedure

Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

You can view the current **Certificate Enrollment Strategy** and **Certificate Type** in the **Overview** section.

The **TLS Certificate Server** section displays the current TLS server configuration. For more information about TLS server configuration, see [Enabling automatic certificate enrollment](#) section.

Subtopics

TLS certificate details

Trusted TLS certificate

Removing a TLS certificate

TLS certificate details

- **Issued To**—The entity to which the certificate was issued.

When you view the iLO self-signed certificate, this value displays information related to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Houston office.

- **Issued By**—The CA that issued the certificate.

When you view the iLO self-signed certificate, this value displays information related to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Houston office.

- **Valid From**—The first date that the certificate is valid.
- **Valid Until**—The date that the certificate expires.
- **Serial Number**—The serial number assigned to the certificate. This value is generated by iLO for the self-signed certificate, and by the CA for a trusted certificate.

Trusted TLS certificate

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click **Configure Certificate**.

The **Configure Certificate** page appears.

3. Select one of the following options:

- **Manage TLS Certificate Automatically**—Use this option to import a Trusted TLS Certificate that can be managed automatically.
- **Import an TLS Certificate & Private Key**—Use this option to manually import a Trusted TLS Certificate and corresponding Private Key.
- **Generate CSR & Import TLS Certificate**—Use this option to create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) that you can send to a Certificate Authority (CA) to obtain a trusted TLS certificate to import into iLO.

For more information on generating CSR and importing TLS Certificate, see [Generate CSR and Import a TLS Certificate](#).

Removing a TLS certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this feature to remove a TLS certificate and regenerate the iLO self-signed certificate.

You might want to remove a certificate for the following reasons:

- The certificate expired.
- The certificate contains invalid information.
- There are security concerns related to the certificate.
- An experienced support organization recommended that you remove the certificate.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click  on the **Certificate Information** section.

A confirmation window appears.

iLO prompts you to confirm that you want to delete the existing certificate, reset iLO, and generate a new self-signed certificate.

3. Click **Yes, Remove and Reset**.

iLO removes the TLS certificate, resets, and then generates a new self-signed certificate.

It might take several minutes for iLO to generate the new certificate.

4. Recommended: Obtain and import a trusted certificate.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends importing a trusted certificate.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Automatic certificate enrollment

HPE iLO 7 now supports obtaining and renewing TLS certificate automatically using the Automatic Certificate Management Environment (ACME) protocol. iLO supports automated certificate enrollment and renewal via ACMEv2-compliant (RFC 8555) Certificate Authorities.

ACME server can validate iLO's domain only by `http-01` challenge. Since only `http-01` challenge is supported, wildcard certificates cannot be obtained.

By default the feature is disabled. For more information on enabling the feature, see [Enabling automatic certificate enrollment](#) section.

Subtopics

Enabling automatic certificate enrollment

Edit automatic certificate enrollment settings

Renewing automatically managed TLS certificate

Initiating a forced TLS certificate renewal

Disabling automatic certificate enrollment

Generate CSR and Import a TLS Certificate

Enabling automatic certificate enrollment

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege.
- iLO Advanced License. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.
- Ensure that the **Date** and **Time** of iLO is set correctly.
- Configure DNS server.
- Configure Web proxy, if iLO server needs proxy to access ACME server.
- iLO must be accessible using the **Common Name** (iLO FQDN) configured in the CSR via port 80 from certificate enrollment server for ACME challenge verification.
- URL of the certificate enrollment server.
- Root CA certificate of the certificate enrollment server.
- (Optional) ACME External Account Binding (EAB) credentials. ACME protocol defines an EAB field that iLO can use to access a specific account on the certificate authority (CA). If your ACME server enforces EAB, obtain **EAB Key ID** and **Key Value** from the CA operating the ACME server. iLO requires these credentials when requesting certificate from ACME server.
- Since iLO uses HS384 for signing in all security modes, ensure that ACME server configuration also uses the HS384 as signature verification algorithm for EAB request.

About this task

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click **Configure Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

3. Select **Manage TLS certificate automatically**.
4. Enter the following values for **ACME Certificate Enrollment Settings**:



NOTE

iLO supports storing up to 10 ACME CA certificates. For more information on how to remove an ACME CA certificates, see the [Redfish API](#) documentation.

- **Server URL**—The URL of the ACME certificate enrollment server.
 - **ACME Server Account Contact Information**—(Optional) The email id of the server administrator.
 - **EAB ID**—(Optional) The ASCII string to identify your account key.
 - **EAB Value**—(Optional) The MAC key used to encrypt and authenticate your account key.
 - **CA Certificate**— The CA certificate of the Certificate Enrollment server. CA certificate is used to establish the trust between iLO and Certificate Enrollment Server.
5. Enter the following values for **Certificate Signing Request Details**:
 - **Country (C)**—The two-character country/region code that identifies the country/region where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located. Enter the two-letter abbreviation in capital letters.
 - **State (ST)**—The state where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located.
 - **City or Locality (L)**—The city or locality where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located.
 - **Organization Name (O)**—The name of the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem.
 - **Organizational Unit (OU)**—(Optional) The unit within the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem.
 - **Common Name (CN)**—The FQDN of this iLO subsystem.

The FQDN is entered automatically in the **Common Name (CN)** box.

To enable iLO to enter the FQDN in the CSR, configure the **Domain Name** on the **Network General Settings** page.



CAUTION

In case ACME server is not able to resolve iLO's FQDN present in the **Common Name** of the CSR or not accessible through Port 80, then the ACME server cannot perform challenge verification. In this case, iLO will time out after 40 minutes.

- **Renewal Window (1 - 30) days**— (Optional) Specifies how many days before a TLS certificate's expiration iLO will automatically attempt renewal. The default value is 7 days. The valid range is 1-30 days before expiration.
- **Subject Alternative Name**—(Optional) Additional domain names (use comma to separate the domain names). If additional domains are not specified, the **Common Name** is included in the **Subject Alternative Name** field by default.



NOTE

- With ACME, CSRs with **Subject Alternative Name** entries are limited to hostname and FQDN are supported.
- iLO supports import of CA certificate (in PEM format) that are up to 6 KB in size.
- iLO supports CA certificates of the following types:
 - **Secure Standard and FIPS**— RSA public key length 2048 bits and above or ECDSA curves P-256, P-384, or P-521.
 - **CNSA**—RSA public key length 3072 and above or ECDSA curves P-384 only.
- CSR fields are not common for both manual import and automatic import of TLS certificate.

6. If you are initiating the automatic certificate enrollment for the first time, click **Configure** to initiate the enrollment process.

If automatic certificate enrollment is present but disabled, then click **Enable** to enable it.

As soon as the certificate enrollment service is enabled, the certificate enrollment status will be **In-progress**.

Certificate enrollment status will be **Success** when the enrollment is successful. You must reset iLO manually after successful enrollment. The newly trusted certificate will be in use only after iLO reset.

Certificate enrollment status will be **Failed** when the enrollment failed. For more information on the cause of failure and recommended actions, see the Security Logs page.



NOTE

If Enrollment Service is enabled, manually generating the CSR, removing and importing of the certificate is not allowed.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the window.

Edit automatic certificate enrollment settings

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click the ellipsis icon in the top-right corner of the **TLS Certificate Server** section.

Use the following options for editing the settings:

- Click **Update Configuration** to update the TLS server configuration. For more information about configuration options, see [Enabling automatic certificate enrollment](#) section.
- Click **Update Contact Information** to edit only the **ACME Server Account Contact Information**.

3. Click **Update** after making the required changes.

4. Click **Cancel** or **X** to close the window.



NOTE

- Updating the settings does not initiate the certificate enrollment. To start the enrollment, first disable the service and enable it again.
 - To disable automatic certificate enrollment, see [Disabling automatic certificate enrollment](#) section.
 - To enable automatic certificate enrollment, see [Enabling automatic certificate enrollment](#) section.
- iLO resets automatically after the TLS certificate type is changed when ACME is enabled. After the reset, iLO will generate a new self-signed TLS certificate with the updated certificate type. iLO uses the new certificate to start the web services.

iLO automatically requests a TLS certificate with the updated certificate type from the ACME server. Until iLO installs the ACME-issued certificate, the webserver continues to use the self-signed certificate. On successful enrollment, iLO logs the success in the Security Log and sends a Redfish alert. No user action is required.

Renewing automatically managed TLS certificate

About this task

When the certificate enrollment service is enabled and the certificate is about to expire #PRODABR# will initiate automatic certificate renewal according to the **Renewal Window** configured by the user.

For example, If you have configured the renewal window value as 20, iLO initiates certificate renewal automatically 20 days before the certificate expiry date.

As soon as #PRODABR# initiates certificate renewal, the certificate enrollment status will be **In-progress**.

Certificate enrollment status will be **Success** when the renewal is successful. For information on renewal status, see the Security Logs page. You must reset iLO manually after successful renewal. The newly trusted certificate will be in use only after iLO reset.

Certificate enrollment status will be **Failed** when the renewal failed. For more information on cause of failure and recommended actions, see the Security Logs page.

If the renewal fails, iLO will try renewing the certificate once a day until it is successful.

Initiating a forced TLS certificate renewal

About this task

You might want to initiate a forceful renewal of the TLS certificate for the following reasons:

- The certificate contains invalid information.
- There are security concerns related to the certificate.
- An experienced support organization recommended that you renew the certificate.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click  **Force Renew** in the **Certificate Information** section.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Click **Yes, Renew**.
4. Click **Cancel** or  to close the window.

Disabling automatic certificate enrollment

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click the ellipsis icon in the top-right corner of the **TLS Certificate Server** section.
3. Click **Disable Automatic Certificate Management Enrollment**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

4. Click **Yes, Disable**.
5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the window.

Generate CSR and Import a TLS Certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

iLO allows you to create a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) that you can send to a Certificate Authority (CA) to obtain a trusted TLS certificate to import into iLO.

iLO supports import of TLS certificate chains (in PEM format) that are up to 20 KB in size.

iLO supports import of web server certificate up to 3 KB in DER format (about 4 KB in PEM format).

A TLS certificate works only with the keys generated with its corresponding CSR. If iLO is reset to the factory default settings, or another CSR is generated before the certificate that corresponds to the previous CSR is imported, the certificate does not work. In that case, a new CSR must be generated to obtain a new certificate from a CA.

Procedure

1. Obtain a trusted certificate from a CA.
2. Import the trusted certificate to iLO.

Subtopics

Obtaining a trusted certificate from a CA

Importing a trusted certificate

Import a TLS Certificate and Private Key

Regenerating TLS certificate

Removing a TLS certificate

Obtaining a trusted certificate from a CA

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click **Configure Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** window appears.

3. Select **Generate CSR & Import TLS Certificate**.

4. Select **Generate CSR** under **Select a Strategy**.

5. Enter values for the following:

- **Country (C)**
- **State (ST)**
- **City or Locality (L)**
- **Organization Name (O)**
- **Organizational Unit (OU)**
- **Common Name (CN)**

6. (Optional) To include the iLO IP addresses in the CSR, select the **include iLO IP Address(es)** check box.



NOTE

Many certificate authorities (CAs) cannot accept this input. Do not select this option if you are not sure that the CA you are using can accept this input.

When this option is enabled, the iLO IP addresses will be included in the CSR Subject Alternative Name (SAN) extension.

7. Click **Generate CSR**.

The **TLS Certificate** window is closed. A message notifies that a CSR is being generated.

It might take several minutes for iLO to generate the new certificate.

8. After a few minutes (up to 10), the CSR is displayed on the **Certificate Signing Request** section in the **TLS Certificate** page.

9. Click  to copy the CSR text.

10. Open a browser window and navigate to a third-party CA.

11. Follow the onscreen instructions and submit the CSR to the CA.

- When prompted to select a certificate purpose, make sure that you select the option for a server certificate.

- When you submit the CSR to the CA, your environment might require the specification of Subject Alternative Names. If necessary, enter the iLO DNS name.

The CA generates a certificate. The certificate signing hash is determined by the CA.

2. After you obtain the certificate, make sure that:

- The CN matches the iLO FQDN. This value is listed as the **iLO Hostname** on the **Overview** page.
- The certificate is a Base64-encoded X.509 certificate.
- The first and last lines are included in the certificate.



NOTE

If you delete the iLO TLS Certificate issued by a trusted CA Certificate and proceed with an unsecure certificate, then clear the browsing cache or cookies from the current browser to navigate to the iLO login screen. If you are using Incognito mode, re open the mode to access iLO.

Subtopics

CSR input details

Certificate signing requests

CSR input details

When you create a CSR, enter the following details:

- **Country (C)**—The two-character country code that identifies the country where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located. Enter the two-letter abbreviation in capital letters.
- **State (ST)**—The state where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located.
- **City or Locality (L)**—The city or locality where the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem is located.
- **Organization Name (O)**—The name of the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem.
- **Organizational Unit (OU)**—(Optional) The unit within the company or organization that owns this iLO subsystem.
- **Common Name (CN)**—The FQDN of this iLO subsystem.

The FQDN is entered automatically in the **Common Name (CN)** box.

To enable iLO to enter the FQDN in the CSR, configure the **Domain Name** on the **Network General Settings** page.

- **Include iLO IP Address(es)**—Select this check box to include the iLO IP addresses in the CSR.



NOTE

Many CAs cannot accept this input. Do not select this option if you are not sure that the CA you are using can accept this input.

Certificate signing requests

A CSR contains a public and private key pair that validates communications between the client browser and iLO. iLO generates a 4096-bit RSA key signed using SHA-256 or a CNSA-compliant key signed using SHA-384. The generated CSR is held in memory until a new CSR is generated, iLO is reset to the factory default settings, or a certificate is imported.

Importing a trusted certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.
2. The **TLS Certificate** page appears.
3. From the **TLS Certificate** page, navigate to the **Import TLS Certificate** section using one of the following methods:
 - Click **Import Certificate**.
 - or
 - Click **Configure Certificate** and **Import Certificate** from **Select a Strategy** section.
4. In the **Import TLS Certificate** window, paste the certificate into the text box and click **Import**.
iLO prompts you to confirm the request and reset iLO.
5. Click **Yes, apply and reset**.

iLO imports the certificate, and then resets.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Import TLS Certificate** window.

Import a TLS Certificate and Private Key

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

iLO allows you to import a trusted TLS certificate and its corresponding private key.

The total size of the certificate and private key can be 20 KB or less.

Ensure both the certificate and private key are in PEM format and the certificate can be used as TLS Server certificate.



NOTE

- In CNSA mode, the minimum key length allowed for RSA is 3072 bits.
- In FIPS and Secure Standard mode, the minimum key length allowed is 2048 bits.
- The maximum key length allowed in all the security modes is 4096 bits.
- The key length for ECDSA in all the security modes is 384 bits.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Select **Configure Certificate**.

The **Configure Certificate** window appears.

3. Select **Select Import a TLS Certificate & Private Key** for **Select a Strategy** option.
4. In the **Import a TLS Certificate and Private Key** window, paste the certificate and the private key into the box, and then click **Import**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request and reset iLO.

5. Click **Yes, apply and reset**.

iLO imports the certificate and the private key, and then resets.

Regenerating TLS certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this feature to remove a TLS certificate and regenerate the iLO self-signed certificate.

From HPE iLO 7 v1.17.00 onwards, iLO supports generating RSA 4K CSR. If you are generating the 4K certificate for the first time, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends to manually generate the CSR.

You might want to remove a certificate for the following reasons:

- The certificate expired.
- The certificate contains invalid information.
- There are security concerns related to the certificate.
- An experienced support organization recommended that you remove the certificate.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click the **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click **Regenerate**.

A pop up window appears.

3. The **Generate CSR** is selected by default for **Select a Strategy** option.
4. Follow step 4 to 7 in the [Obtaining a trusted certificate from a CA](#) section.
5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the pop up window.

Removing a TLS certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use this feature to remove a TLS certificate and regenerate the iLO self-signed certificate.

You might want to remove a certificate for the following reasons:

- The certificate expired.
- The certificate contains invalid information.
- There are security concerns related to the certificate.
- An experienced support organization recommended that you remove the certificate.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **TLS Certificate**.

The **TLS Certificate** page appears.

2. Click  on the **Certificate Information** section.

A confirmation window appears.

iLO prompts you to confirm that you want to delete the existing certificate, reset iLO, and generate a new self-signed certificate.

3. Click **Yes, Remove and Reset**.

iLO removes the TLS certificate, resets, and then generates a new self-signed certificate.

It might take several minutes for iLO to generate the new certificate.

4. Recommended: Obtain and import a trusted certificate.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends importing a trusted certificate.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the window.

Directory authentication and authorization settings in iLO

The iLO firmware supports Kerberos authentication with Microsoft Active Directory. It also supports directory integration with an Active Directory or OpenLDAP directory server. You can also setup Two Factor Authentication for Microsoft Active Directory login users.

When two factor authentication is enabled, basic authorization through REST API is not supported for Active Directory users. HTTP 401 error stating `Unauthorized login attempt` is displayed.

When you configure directory integration, you choose between the schema-free and HPE Extended Schema configurations. The HPE Extended Schema is supported only with Active Directory. The iLO firmware connects to directory services by using TLS connections to the directory server LDAP port.

When you configure directory integration, you use the schema-free option in iLO. The iLO firmware connects to directory services by using TLS connections to the directory server LDAP port.

You can enable the directory server certificate validation feature by importing a CA certificate. This feature ensures that iLO connects to the correct directory server during LDAP authentication.

Configuring the authentication and directory server settings in iLO is one step in the process of configuring iLO to use a directory or Kerberos authentication. Additional steps are required to set up your environment to use these features.

Subtopics

[Prerequisites for configuring authentication and directory server settings](#)

[Configuring Kerberos authentication settings in iLO](#)

[Configuring schema-free directory settings in iLO](#)

[Configuring HPE Extended Schema directory settings in iLO](#)

[Directory user contexts](#)

[Directory Server CA Certificate](#)

[Deleting a Directory Server CA certificate](#)

[Local user accounts with Kerberos authentication and directory integration](#)

[Enabling Two Factor Authentication in iLO](#)

[Disabling Two Factor Authentication in iLO](#)

[Running directory tests](#)

Prerequisites for configuring authentication and directory server settings

Procedure

1. Verify that your iLO user account has the Configure iLO Settings privilege.
2. Install a license that supports this feature.
3. Configure your environment to support Kerberos authentication or directory integration.

Configuring Kerberos authentication settings in iLO

Prerequisites

- Your environment meets the prerequisites for using this feature.
- The `Kerberos keytab` file you created during the environment setup tasks is available.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**.

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Click  on the **Kerberos Settings** section.

The **Kerberos Settings** window appears.

4. Enter the **Kerberos KDC Server Address**.

5. Enter the **Kerberos KDC Server Port**.

6. Enter the **Kerberos Realm** name.

7. Set the required keytab file location in the **Keytab File Location** box.

8. To add the `Kerberos Keytab` file, click **Browse** or drag the file (depending on your browser) to **Local File** box and follow the onscreen instructions.

9. Click **Update**.

10. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

11. Click  to close the **Kerberos Settings** window.

Subtopics

Kerberos settings

Kerberos Zero Sign In authorization

Supported keytab encryption types

Kerberos settings

- **Kerberos Authentication**—Enables or disables Kerberos authentication. The **Zero Sign In** button appears on the iLO login page when Kerberos authentication is enabled and properly configured. Users who are logged in to the domain and assigned to a configured directory group can authenticate without entering credentials. For additional configuration requirements, see the [Kerberos Zero Sign In authorization](#) section.
- **Kerberos Realm**—The name of the Kerberos realm in which the iLO processor operates. This value can be up to 127 characters. The realm name is usually the DNS name converted to uppercase letters. Realm names are case-sensitive.
- **Kerberos KDC Server Address**—The IP address or DNS name of the KDC server. This value can be up to 127 characters. Each realm must have at least one Key Distribution Center (KDC) that contains an authentication server and a ticket grant server. These servers can be combined.
- **Kerberos KDC Server Port**—The TCP or UDP port number on which the KDC is listening. The default value is 88.
- **Kerberos Keytab**—A binary file that contains pairs of service principal names and encrypted passwords. In the Windows environment, use the `Ktpass` utility to generate the `keytab` file. The `keytab` must contain an AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 key.

Kerberos Zero Sign In authorization

Kerberos Zero Sign-In allows you to log in to iLO without user name or password. When it is set up correctly, the **Zero Sign In** button appears on the iLO login page. Zero Sign-In uses the Simple and Protected GSSAPI Negotiation Mechanism (SPNEGO) protocol to authenticate users.

Kerberos Zero Sign-In requires the following:

- A valid iLO license that supports directory authentication is installed.
- Kerberos authentication is enabled in the iLO web interface.
- The iLO hostname and domain name are configured correctly and match the service principal name (SPN) used to generate the `keytab` file. The hostname is case-sensitive.
- A valid Kerberos `keytab` file is uploaded to iLO.
- The `keytab` file contains AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 encryption key.
- At least one directory group is configured in iLO with a valid Group SID, and the user belongs to that group.

- iLO, KDC, and the client workstation are synchronized within 5 minutes.
- DNS is configured.
- The client browser supports SPNEGO negotiation with the iLO domain.
- The client workstation is logged in to the same domain or a trusted domain as the domain configured for Kerberos on iLO.

For troubleshooting zero sign in authorization, see [iLO Troubleshooting Guide](#).

Supported keytab encryption types

Encryption Type

```
AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96
```

Identifier

```
aes256-cts-hmac-sha1-96
```



NOTE

iLO uses only the AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 key from the `keytab` file for authentication. You can generate the `keytab` using `-crypto AES256-SHA1` or `-crypto ALL`. However, when `-crypto ALL` is used, iLO selects only the AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 key.

Configuring schema-free directory settings in iLO

Prerequisites

Your environment meets the prerequisites for using this feature. To configure OpenLDAP based directory server, see the OpenLDAP Software Administrator's Guide.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**.

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Select  next to **Authentication Options**.

The **Authentication Options** window appears.

4. Select **Use HPE Directory Default Schema** from the **LDAP Directory Authentication** menu.
5. Set **Local User Accounts** to enabled if you want to use local user accounts at the same time as directory integration.
6. For configurations with CAC/Smartcard authentication enabled, click  next to **Directory Server Settings**.

The **Directory Server Settings** window appears.

7. OpenLDAP users only: Enable **Generic LDAP**.

This setting is available only if **Use Directory Default Schema** is selected and **Two Factor Authentication** is disabled.

8. Enter the CAC LDAP service account and password in the **iLO Object Distinguished Name CAC LDAP Service Account** and **iLO Object Password** boxes.
9. Enter the FQDN or IP address of a directory server in the **Server Address** box.
10. Enter the directory server port number in the **Directory Server LDAP Port** box.

11. Click **Add User Context**.

The **Directory User Contexts** text box is added to the **Directory Server Settings** window.

12. (Optional) Click **Add User Context** to add more directory user contexts.
13. Enter a valid search context in the **Directory User Context** box.
14. Click **Update** to save the settings.
15. (Optional) Import a new CA certificate.

- a. Click the up arrow in the **Directory Server CA Certificate** section.

The **Import a CA Certificate** window appears.

- b. Paste the Base64-encoded X.509 certificate data into the **CA Certificate** window and click **Import**.

- .6. To test the communication between the directory server and iLO, click **Test Connection** in the **Directory Tests** section.



NOTE

See the following table for the special character allowed for LDAP User Name and Distinguished Name (DN). Attribute values containing a combination of special characters are not supported.

User Name	Distinguished Name
+	+
-	-
<	<
>	>
,	,
;	;
"	"
#	#
/	/
	\
	)
	(

Subtopics

Schema-free directory settings

Schema-free directory settings

- **Use Directory Default Schema**—Selects directory authentication and authorization by using user accounts in the directory. User accounts and group memberships are used to authenticate and authorize users.

This configuration supports Active Directory and OpenLDAP.

- **Generic LDAP**—Specifies that this configuration uses the OpenLDAP supported BIND method.
- **iLO Object Distinguished Name/CAC LDAP Service Account**—Specifies the CAC LDAP service account when CAC/Smartcard authentication is configured and used with the schema-free directory option.

User search contexts are not applied to the iLO object DN when iLO accesses the directory server.

- **iLO Object Password**—Specifies the CAC LDAP service account password when CAC/Smartcard authentication is configured and used with the schema-free directory option.
- **Server Address**—Specifies the network DNS name or IP address of the directory server. The directory server address can be up to 127 characters.

If you enter the FQDN, ensure that the DNS settings are configured in iLO.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using DNS round-robin when you define the directory server.

- **Server LDAP Port**—Specifies the port number for the secure LDAP service on the server. The default value is 636. If your directory service is configured to use a different port, you can specify a different value. Make sure that you enter a secured LDAP port. iLO cannot connect to an unsecured LDAP port.
- **Directory User Contexts**—These boxes enable you to specify common directory subcontexts so that users do not need to enter their full DN's at login. There is a 1904 character limit for the sum of all the directory user contexts.

Click **Add User Context** to add the **Directory User Contexts** box on the **Directory Server Settings** window.

- **Directory Server CA Certificate**—Specifies whether a directory server CA certificate is loaded.

If the status is **Loaded**, click **View** to display the CA certificate details. If no CA certificate is loaded, the status **Not Loaded** is displayed. iLO supports TLS certificates up to 7 KB in size.

- **CRL Check**—Specifies whether iLO checks the LDAP server certificate against a certificate revocation list.

iLO uses a certificate revocation list that you import on the **CAC/Smartcard** page. It does not check the certificate revocation list from the LDAP server certificate.

Configuring HPE Extended Schema directory settings in iLO

Prerequisites

Your environment meets the prerequisites for using this feature.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**.

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Select  next to **Authentication Options**.

The **Authentication Options** window appears.

4. Select **Use HPE Extended Schema** from the **LDAP Directory Authentication** menu.

5. Set **Local User Accounts** to enabled if you want to use local user accounts at the same time as directory integration.

6. For configurations with CAC/Smartcard authentication enabled, click  next to **Directory Server Settings**.

The **Directory Server Settings** window appears.

7. OpenLDAP users only: Enable **Generic LDAP**.

This setting is available only if **Use Directory Default Schema** is selected and **Two Factor Authentication** is disabled.

8. Enter the location of this iLO instance in the directory tree in the **iLO Object Distinguished Name** box.

9. Enter the FQDN or IP address of a directory server in the **Server Address** box.

10. Enter the directory server port number in the **Server LDAP Port** box.

11. Click **Add User Context**.

The **Directory User Contexts** text box is added to the **Directory Server Settings** window.

12. (Optional) Click **Add User Context** to add more directory user contexts.

13. Enter a valid search context in the **Directory User Context** box.

14. Click **Update** to save the settings.

15. (Optional) Import a new CA certificate.

- a. Click the up arrow in the **Directory Server CA Certificate** section.

The **Import a CA Certificate** window appears.

- b. Paste the Base64-encoded X.509 certificate data into the **CA Certificate** window and click **Import**.

- .6. Enter valid search contexts in one or more of the **Directory User Context** boxes.
- .7. Click **Apply Settings**.
- .8. To test the communication between the directory server and iLO, click **Test Settings**.

Subtopics

HPE Extended Schema directory settings

HPE Extended Schema directory settings

- **Use HPE Extended Schema**—Selects directory authentication and authorization by using directory objects created with the HPE Extended Schema. Select this option when the directory has been extended with the HPE Extended Schema. The HPE Extended Schema works only with Microsoft Windows. This configuration supports Active Directory.
- **iLO Object Distinguished Name/CAC LDAP Service Account**—For the HPE Extended Schema configuration, this setting specifies where this iLO instance is listed in the directory tree. For example:

```
cn=Mail Server iLO,ou=Management Devices,o=ab
```

User search contexts are not applied to the iLO object DN when iLO accesses the directory server.

- **Directory Server Address**—Specifies the network DNS name or IP address of the directory server. The directory server address can be up to 127 characters.

If you enter the FQDN, ensure that the DNS settings are configured in iLO.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using DNS round-robin when you define the directory server.

- **Directory Server LDAP Port**—Specifies the port number for the secure LDAP service on the server. The default value is 636. If your directory service is configured to use a different port, you can specify a different value. Make sure that you enter a secured LDAP port. iLO cannot connect to an unsecured LDAP port.
- **Certificate Status**—Specifies whether a directory server CA certificate is loaded.

If the status is **Loaded**, click **View** to display the CA certificate details. If no CA certificate is loaded, the status **Not Loaded** is displayed. iLO supports TLS certificates up to 7 KB in size.
- **Directory User Contexts**—These boxes enable you to specify common directory subcontexts so that users do not need to enter their full DN's at login. There is a 1904 character limit for the sum of all the directory user contexts.

Directory user contexts

You can identify the objects listed in a directory by using unique DNs. However, DNs can be long, users might not know their DNs, or users might have accounts in different directory contexts. When you use user contexts, iLO attempts to contact the directory service by DN, and then applies the search contexts in order until login is successful.

- **Example 1**—If you enter the search context `ou=engineering,o=ab`, you can log in as `user` instead of logging in as `cn=user,ou=engineering,o=ab`.
- **Example 2**—If the IM, Services, and Training departments manage a system, the following search contexts enable users in these departments to log in by using their common names:
 - Directory User Context 1: `ou=IM,o=ab`
 - Directory User Context 2: `ou=Services,o=ab`
 - Directory User Context 3: `ou=Training,o=ab`

If a user exists in both the `IM` organizational unit and the `Training` organizational unit, login is first attempted as `cn=user,ou=IM,o=ab`.

- **Example 3 (Active Directory only)**—Microsoft Active Directory allows an alternate user credential format. A user can log in as `user@domain.example.com`. Entering the search context `@domain.example.com` allows the user to log in as `user`. Only a successful login attempt can test search contexts in this format.
- **Example 4 (OpenLDAP user)**—If a user has the DN `UID=user,ou=people,o=ab`, and you enter the search context `ou=people,o=ab`, the user can log in as `user` instead of entering the DN.
To use this format, you must enable **Generic LDAP** on the **Security - Directory** page.

Directory Server CA Certificate

During LDAP authentication, iLO validates the directory server certificate if the CA certificate is already imported. For successful certificate validation, make sure that you import the correct CA certificate. If certificate validation fails, iLO login is denied and an event is logged. If no CA certificate is imported, the directory server certificate validation step is skipped.

To verify TLS communication between the directory server and iLO, click **Test Connections**.

Deleting a Directory Server CA certificate

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**.

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears. **Directory Server CA certificate** section lists the available certificates.

3. Click  next to the certificate that you want to remove

Confirm the deletion when prompted.

iLO notifies you that the certificate is deleted.

Local user accounts with Kerberos authentication and directory integration

Local user accounts can be active when you configure iLO to use a directory or Kerberos authentication. In this configuration, you can use local and directory-based user access.

Consider the following:

- When local user accounts are enabled, configured users can log in by using locally stored user credentials.
- When local accounts are disabled, user access is limited to valid directory credentials.
- If Kerberos authentication is enabled and configured, Zero Sign-In remains available even if local accounts are disabled.
- Do not disable local user access until you have validated access through Kerberos or a directory.
- When you use Kerberos authentication or directory integration, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling local user accounts and configuring a user account with administrator privileges. This account can be used if iLO cannot communicate with the directory server.
- Access through local user accounts is enabled when directory support is disabled or a license is revoked.

Enabling Two Factor Authentication in iLO

Prerequisites

- **Enable SMTP for Two Factor Authentication** option is enabled in **iLO Settings > Alert & Logging > Mail Settings** page.
- **Generic LDAP** is disabled.
- Your environment meets the prerequisites for using this feature.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Click  on **Authentication Options** section.

The **Authentication Options** window opens.

4. Select **Two Factor Authentication** check box.
5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Authentication Options** window.

Disabling Two Factor Authentication in iLO

Prerequisites

- **Generic LDAP** is disabled.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Click  on **Authentication Options** section.

The **Authentication Options** window opens.

4. Clear the **Two Factor Authentication** check box.
5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Authentication Options** window.

Running directory tests

About this task

Directory tests enable you to validate the configured directory settings. The directory test results are reset when directory settings are saved, or when the directory tests are started.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **Directory & LDAP**.

The **Directory & LDAP** page appears.

3. Click **Test Connection** on **Directory Tests** section.

iLO displays the results of a series of simple tests designed to validate the directory settings. After your directory settings are configured correctly, you do not need to rerun these tests. The **Directory Tests** page does not require you to log in as a directory user.

The **Directory Test Controls** window appears.

4. Enter a test user name and password in the **Test User Name** and **Test User Password** boxes.
5. Enter the DN and password of a directory administrator in the **Directory Administrator Distinguished Name** and **Directory Administrator Password** boxes.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends to use the same credentials that you used when creating the iLO objects in the directory. iLO does not store these credentials; they are used to verify the iLO object and user search contexts.

6. Click **Start Test**.

Several tests begin in the background, starting with a network ping of the directory user by establishing a TLS connection to the server and evaluating user privileges.

While the tests are running, the page refreshes periodically. You can stop the tests or manually refresh the page at any time.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the **Directory Test Controls** window.

Subtopics

Directory test input values

Directory test status values and controls

Directory test results

iLO directory tests

Directory test input values

Enter the following values when you run directory tests:

- **Directory Administrator Distinguished Name**—Searches the directory for iLO objects, roles, and search contexts. This user must have the right to read the directory.
- **Directory Administrator Password**—Authenticates the directory administrator.
- **Test User Name** and **Test User Password**—Tests login and access rights to iLO. This name does not need to be fully distinguished because user search contexts can be applied. This user must be associated with a role for this iLO.

Typically, this account is used to access the iLO processor being tested. It can be the directory administrator account, but the tests cannot verify user authentication with a superuser account. iLO does not store these credentials.



NOTE

- The maximum length for **Directory Administrator Distinguished Name** and **Test User Name** is 128 characters.
- The maximum length for **Directory Administrator Password** and **Test User Password** is 64 characters.

Directory test status values and controls

iLO displays the following status values for directory tests:

- **In Progress**—Indicates that directory tests are currently being performed in the background.

Click **Stop Test** to cancel the current tests, or click **Refresh** to update the contents of the page with the latest results. Using the **Stop Test** button might not stop the tests immediately.

- **Not Running**—Indicates that directory tests are current, and that you can supply new parameters to run the tests again.

Use the **Start Test** button to start the tests and use the current test control values. Directory tests cannot be started after they are already in progress.

- **Stopping**—Indicates that directory tests have not yet reached a point where they can stop. You cannot restart tests until the status changes to **Not Running**. Use the **Refresh** button to determine whether the tests are complete.

Directory test results

The **Directory Test Results** section shows the directory test status with the date and time of the last update.

- **Overall Status**—Summarizes the results of the tests.
 - **Not Run**—No tests were run.

- **Inconclusive**—No results were reported.
- **Passed**—No failures were reported.
- **Problem Detected**—A problem was reported.
- **Failed**—A specific subtest failed. To identify the problem, check the onscreen log.
- **Warning**—One or more of the directory tests reported a **Warning** status.
- **Test**—The name of each test.
- **Result**—Reports status for a specific directory setting or an operation that uses one or more directory settings. These results are generated when a sequence of tests is run. The results stop when:
 - The tests run to completion.
 - A test failure prevents further progress.
 - The tests are stopped.

Possible test results follow:

- **Passed**—The test ran successfully. If more than one directory server was tested, all servers that ran this test were successful.
- **Not Run**—The test was not run.
- **Failed**—The test was unsuccessful on one or more directory servers. Directory support might not be available on those servers.
- **Warning**—The test ran and reported a warning condition, for example, a certificate error. Check the **Notes** column for suggested actions to correct the warning condition.
- **Notes**—Indicates the results of various phases of the directory tests. The data is updated with failure details and information such as the directory server certificate subject and the roles that were evaluated.

iLO directory tests

Directory Server DNS Name

If the directory server is defined in FQDN format (directory.company.com), iLO resolves the name from FQDN format to IP format, and queries the configured DNS server.

If the test is successful, iLO obtained an IP address for the configured directory server. If iLO cannot obtain an IP address for the directory server, this test and all subsequent tests fail.

If the directory server is configured with an IP address, iLO skips this test.

Ping Directory Server

iLO initiates a ping to the configured directory server.

The test is successful if iLO receives the ping response; it is unsuccessful if the directory server does not reply to iLO.

If the test fails, iLO will continue with the subsequent tests.

Connect to Directory Server

iLO attempts to negotiate an LDAP connection with the directory server.

If the test is successful, iLO was able to initiate the connection.

If the test fails, iLO was not able to initiate an LDAP connection with the specified directory server. Subsequent tests will stop.

Connect using TLS

iLO initiates TLS handshake and negotiation and LDAP communications with the directory server through port 636.

If the test is successful, the TLS handshake and negotiation between iLO and the directory server were successful.

LDAP server certificate validation errors are reported in the results for this test.

Bind to Directory Server

This test binds the connection with the user name specified in the test controls. If no user is specified, iLO does an anonymous bind.

If the test is successful, the directory server accepted the binding.

Directory Administrator Login

If **Directory Administrator Distinguished Name** and **Directory Administrator Password** were specified, iLO uses these values to log in to the directory server as an administrator. Providing these values is optional.

User Authentication

iLO authenticates to the directory server with the specified user name and password.

If the test is successful, the supplied user credentials are correct.

If the test fails, the user name and/or password is incorrect.

User Authorization

This test verifies that the specified user name is part of the specified directory group, and is part of the directory search context specified during directory services configuration.

Directory User Contexts

If **Directory Administrator Distinguished Name** was specified, iLO tries to search the specified context.

If the test is successful, iLO found the context by using the administrator credentials to search for the container in the directory.

User login is the only way that you can test contexts that begin with the @ symbol.

A failure indicates that the container could not be located.

LOM Object Exists

This test searches for the iLO object in the directory server by using the **iLO Object Distinguished Name** configured on the **Security - Directory** page.

If the test is successful, iLO found the object that represents itself.

This test is run even if **LDAP Directory Authentication** is disabled.

iLO encryption settings

HPE iLO Standard that comes with every Gen12 server gives customers the ability to configure servers in one of the three security states. With an iLO Advanced license, customers that need the highest-level encryption capabilities of CNSA have a fourth security state available to them.

As you move up the scale in security, the server enforces stronger encryption rules for web pages, SSH, and network communications. Both ends of each network connection must support the encryption rules otherwise, communication is not possible and certain interfaces are disabled to reduce potential security risks.

The **Encryption and Security** page shows the current security settings and an overview of iLO security states.

The **Overview** section in the **Encryption and Security** page shows the following current settings:

- **Current Negotiated cipher**—The current negotiated cipher appears.
- **Security State**—The selected security state appears.
- **Enabled TLS Versions**—The enabled TLS versions appears.

You can update the certificate type using the **Update Certificate Type** option.

For FIPS and Secured Standard mode, the default value is **RSA**. For CNSA mode, the default value is **ECDSA**.

1. Click **Update Certificate Type**. The **Update Certificate Type** page appears.
2. Select the **Certificate Type** from the drop-down.
3. Click **Update** to save the changes.
4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

For updating the security state, see [Updating the security state](#) section.

The iLO **Security States** section in the **Encryption and Security** page lists the iLO security states. Expand each security state to view the onscreen information about the security states.

Subtopics

iLO security states

Updating the Security state

iLO security states

Secure Standard

When iLO is set to this security state:

- iLO enforces the use of AES ciphers over the secure channels, including secure HTTP transmissions through the following:
 - Browser
 - SSH port
 - iLO RESTful API

Use a supported cipher to connect to iLO through these secure channels. This security state does not affect communications and connections over less-secure channels.

- User name and password restrictions for the following commands executed from the host system are enforced:
 - iLO RESTful API
- Remote console data uses AES-128 bidirectional encryption.
- You cannot connect to the server with network-based tools that do not support TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3.

FIPS

The FIPS security state might be required for Common Criteria compliance, Payment Card Industry compliance, or other standards.

When iLO is set to this security state:

- iLO operates in a mode intended to comply with the requirements of FIPS 140-3 level 1.

FIPS is a set of computer security standards that are mandated for use by United States government agencies and contractors.

The FIPS security state is not the same as FIPS validated. FIPS validated refers to software that received validation by completing the Cryptographic Module Validation Program.

- iLO enforces the use of AES ciphers over the secure channels, including secure HTTP transmissions through the following:
 - Browser
 - SSH port
 - iLO RESTful API

Use a supported cipher to connect to iLO through these secure channels. This security state does not affect communications and connections over less-secure channels.

- User name and password restrictions for the following commands executed from the host system are enforced:
 - iLO RESTful API
- Remote console data uses AES-128 bidirectional encryption.
- You cannot connect to the server with network-based tools that do not support TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3.

CNSA

The CNSA security state is available only when the FIPS security state is enabled.

When iLO is set to this security state:

- iLO firmware uses CNSA 2.0 signing algorithms - Leighton-Micali Signature (LMS).
- In CNSA mode, only LMS-signed firmware can be flashed or uploaded to the repository. To flash or upload the firmware that is not LMS-signed, change the security mode to FIPS.
- iLO operates in a mode intended to comply with the CNSA requirements defined by the NSA.
- iLO operates in a mode intended to secure systems that hold United States government top secret classified data.
- You cannot connect to the server with network-based tools that do not support TLS 1.2 and TLS 1.3.
- Any software or utility that you use to connect to iLO must be CNSA-compliant.

For example:

- Firmware update utilities
- SSH clients
- HPE and third-party scripting and command-line tools
- HPE and third-party management tools
- AlertMail, syslog, LDAP, or key manager servers

- Remote support software
- Make sure that you use the HTML5 remote console. This console enforces the use of AES-256 bit CNSA-compliant ciphers.

To verify compliance, check with your software vendor or use a utility such as Wireshark.



NOTE

- When iLO is configured to Secured Standard, FIPS, or CNSA security state, login credential are required even if the system maintenance switch is on.
- FIPS and CNSA security modes do not support the installation of third-party PLDM packages.

Synergy security mode

A special security state used by Composer 2. You cannot change the security state on a device that uses this mode.

Subtopics

Connecting to iLO when using CNSA mode

Configuring a FIPS-validated environment with iLO

Disabling the FIPS security state

Disabling the CNSA security state

SSH cipher, key exchange, and MAC support

TLS cipher and MAC support

SPDM supported algorithms

Connecting to iLO when using CNSA mode

When iLO is configured to use the CNSA security state, an AES 256 GCM cipher is required.

Web browser

Configure the browser to support TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3, or both and an AES cipher. If the browser is not using an AES cipher, you cannot connect to iLO.

Different browsers use different methods for selecting a negotiated cipher. For more information, see your browser documentation.

Log out of iLO through the current browser before changing the browser cipher setting. Any changes made to the cipher settings while you are logged in to iLO might enable the browser to continue using a non-AES cipher.

SSH connection

For information about setting the available ciphers, see the SSH utility documentation.

iLO RESTful API

Use a utility that supports TLS 1.2, TLS 1.3, or both and an AES cipher.

Configuring a FIPS-validated environment with iLO

About this task

Use the following instructions to operate iLO in a FIPS-validated environment. To use the FIPS security state in iLO, see [Enabling the FIPS and CNSA security states](#).

It is important to decide if a FIPS-validated version of iLO is required for your environment, or if running iLO with the FIPS security state enabled will suffice. Due to the lengthy validation process, a FIPS-validated version of iLO might have been superseded by a nonvalidated version with new features and security enhancements. In this situation, a FIPS-validated version of iLO might be less secure than the latest version.

Procedure

To set up an environment with a FIPS-validated version of iLO, follow the steps in the Security Policy document that are part of the iLO FIPS validation process.

The validated Security Policy document is available on the [NIST website](#). To access iLO 7 FIPS information, enter certificate number 3122 on the validated modules search page.

Disabling the FIPS security state

Procedure

1. To disable the FIPS security state (for example, if a server is decommissioned), set iLO to the factory default settings.

You can perform this task using iLO RESTful API or the BMC Configuration Utility.



CAUTION

When you reset iLO to the factory default settings, all iLO settings are erased. The erased settings include user data, license data, configuration settings, and logs. If the server has a factory-installed license key, the license key is retained.

Events related to the reset are not logged because this step clears all the data in the iLO logs.

2. Reboot the server operating system.

During the reset to the factory default settings, SMBIOS records are cleared. Memory and network information will not be displayed in the iLO web interface until the server OS reboot is complete.

Disabling the CNSA security state

Procedure

1. To disable the CNSA security state, do one of the following:
 - To disable the CNSA security state and continue using the FIPS security state, change the security state from **CNSA** to **FIPS**.
 - To disable the CNSA and FIPS security states, set iLO to the factory default settings.

You can perform this task using iLO RESTful API or the iLO 7 Configuration Utility.



CAUTION

When you reset iLO to the factory default settings, all iLO settings are erased. The erased settings include user data, license data, configuration settings, and logs. If the server has a factory installed license key, the license key is retained.

Events related to the reset are not logged because this step clears all the data in the iLO logs.

2. If you reset iLO to the factory default settings, reboot the server operating system.

During the reset to the factory default settings, SMBIOS records are cleared. Memory and network information will not be displayed in the iLO web interface until the server OS reboot is complete.

SSH cipher, key exchange, and MAC support

iLO provides enhanced encryption through the SSH port for secure CLP transactions.



NOTE

- In CNSA mode, the minimum key length allowed for RSA is 3072 bits.
- In FIPS and Secure Standard mode, the minimum key length allowed is 2048 bits.
- The maximum key length allowed in all the security modes is 4096 bits.
- The key length for ECDSA in all the security modes is 384 bits.

Based on the configured security state, iLO supports the following:

Secure Standard

- aes256-ctr, aes256-gcm@openssh.com
- diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256, ecdh-sha2-nistp384
- hmac-sha2-256
- ssh-ed25519, rsa-sha2-512, rsa-sha2-256, ecdsa-sha2-nistp384

FIPS

- aes256-ctr, aes256-gcm@openssh.com
- diffie-hellman-group-exchange-sha256, ecdh-sha2-nistp384
- hmac-sha2-256
- rsa-sha2-512, rsa-sha2-256, ecdsa-sha2-nistp384

CNSA

- aes256-gcm@openssh.com
- ecdh-sha2-nistp384
- hmac-sha2-256

- ecdsa-sha2-nistp384, rsa-sha2-512

Synergy Security Mode

- AEAD_AES_256_GCM and AES256-GCM ciphers
- ecdh-sha2-nistp384 key exchange
- AEAD_AES_256_GCM MAC

TLS cipher and MAC support

iLO provides enhanced security for remote management in distributed IT environments. TLS encryption protects web browser data. Encryption of HTTP data provided by TLS ensures that the data is secure as it is transmitted across the network.

When you log in to iLO through a browser, the browser and iLO negotiate a cipher setting to use during the session. The negotiated cipher is displayed on the **Encryption** page.

The following lists of supported ciphers apply to all iLO TLS connections, including connections to LDAP servers, key manager servers, SSO servers, https:// URLs used in virtual media, the iLO RESTful API, and CLI commands.

The following lists of supported ciphers apply to all iLO TLS connections, including:

- Connections to LDAP servers
- Key manager servers
- SSO servers
- https:// URLs used in virtual media
- iLO RESTful API
- CLI commands

Based on the configured security state and the configured iLO TLS certificate key type, iLO supports the following ciphers:

Secure Standard

TLS 1.2 or TLS 1.3 is required for these security states.

- 256-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 128-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 256-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)

- 128-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256)
- TLS1.3 256 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384)
- TLS1.3 128 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256)

FIPS

TLS 1.2 or TLS 1.3 is required for these security states.

- 256-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
- 128-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- 256-bit AES-CBC with ECDSA, ECDH, and SHA384 MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-SHA384
- 128-bit AES-CBC with ECDSA, ECDH, and SHA256 MAC ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-SHA256
- 256-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)
- 256-bit AES with RSA, ECDH, and a SHA384 MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES256-SHA384)
- 128-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256)
- 128-bit AES with RSA, ECDH, and a SHA256 MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES128-SHA256)
- TLS1.3 256 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384)
- TLS1.3 128 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256)

CNSA

TLS 1.2 or TLS 1.3 is required for this security state.

- 256-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)
- Client only: 256-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)
- TLS1.3 256 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384)

Synergy Security Mode

- 256-bit AES-GCM with ECDSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)
- Client only: 256-bit AES-GCM with RSA, ECDH, and an AEAD MAC (ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)
- TLS1.3 256 bits AES_GCM with AEAD MAC (TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384)

SPDM supported algorithms

Based on the configured security state, iLO categorizes the SPDM algorithms as follows:

FIPS or Secure Standard

BaseAsymAlgo(4)

- TPM_ALG_RSASSA_2048
- TPM_ALG_RSAPSS_2048
- TPM_ALG_RSASSA_3072
- TPM_ALG_RSAPSS_3072
- TPM_ALG_ECDSA_ECC_NIST_P256
- TPM_ALG_RSASSA_4096
- TPM_ALG_ECDSA_ECC_NIST_P384

BaseHashAlgo (4)

- TPM_ALG_SHA_256
- TPM_ALG_SHA_384
- TPM_ALG_SHA_512

CNSA

BaseAsymAlgo(4)

- TPM_ALG_RSASSA_3072
- TPM_ALG_RSAPSS_3072
- TPM_ALG_RSASSA_4096
- TPM_ALG_ECDSA_ECC_NIST_P384

BaseHashAlgo (4)

- TPM_ALG_SHA_384

Updating the Security state

HPE iLO Standard that comes with every Gen12 server gives customers the ability to configure servers in one of the two security states. With an iLO Advanced license, customers that need the highest-level encryption capabilities of CNSA have a third security state available to them.

As you move up the scale in security, the server enforces stronger encryption rules for webpages, SSH, and network communications. Both the ends of each network connection must support the encryption rules, or they cannot communicate, and some interfaces are closed to limit potential security threats.

The following security states are available:

- Secure Standard
- FIPS
- CNSA

Subtopics

Enabling the FIPS and CNSA security states

Enabling the Secure Standard security state

Enabling the FIPS and CNSA security states

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- If you plan to enable the optional CNSA security state, a license that supports this feature is installed.
- The default iLO user credentials are available.

About this task

This procedure is for configuring the FIPS or CNSA security states. To configure iLO in a FIPS-validated environment, see [Configuring a FIPS-validated environment with iLO](#).

Procedure

1. (Optional) Install any needed firmware and software updates.
2. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Encryption and Security**.

The **Encryption and Security** page appears.

3. Click **Update Security State**.

The **Overview** window appears.

4. Select **FIPS** in the **Security State** menu and then click **Update**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.



CAUTION

Enabling the FIPS security state resets iLO to the factory default settings. All iLO settings are erased, including user data and most configuration settings. The iLO Event Log, IML, and Security Log are also erased. Installed license keys are retained.

The only way to disable the FIPS security state is to reset iLO to the factory default settings.

5. To confirm the request to enable the FIPS security state, click **Yes, apply and reset**.

iLO reboots with the FIPS security state enabled. Wait at least 90 seconds before attempting to re-establish a connection.

6. (Optional) Enable the CNSA security state.

- a. Log in to iLO by using the default user credentials.

- b. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Encryption and Security**.

The **Encryption and Security** page appears.

- c. Click **Update Security State**.

The **Overview** window appears.

- d. Select **CNSA** in the **Security State** menu and then click **Update**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

- e. To confirm the request to enable the CNSA security state, click **Yes, apply and reset**.

iLO reboots with the CNSA security state enabled. Wait at least 90 seconds before attempting to re-establish a connection.

- f. Log in to iLO again by using the default iLO credentials.

If your license expires or is downgraded after you enable the CNSA security state, iLO continues to operate with the configured security state. All other features activated by the expired or downgraded license will be unavailable.

7. Install a trusted certificate.

The default self-signed TLS certificate is not allowed when the FIPS security state is enabled. Previously installed trusted certificates (either installed through [Manual Import](#)) are deleted when you set iLO to use the FIPS security state.

8. Disable the **IPMI/DCMI over LAN Access**, **Anonymous Data**, and **SNMP Access** options on the **Access Settings** page.



IMPORTANT

Some iLO interfaces, such as the standards-compliant implementations of IPMI and SNMP, are not FIPS-compliant and cannot be made FIPS-compliant.

To verify that the configuration is FIPS-compliant, check your configuration against the Security Policy document that was part of the iLO FIPS validation process.

9. (Optional) If you restored the configuration, set new passwords for local iLO user accounts.
10. (Optional) If you restored the configuration, confirm that **IPMI/DCMI over LAN Access**, **Anonymous Data**, and **SNMP Access** are disabled on the **Access** page.

These settings might be reset when you restore the configuration.

11. (Optional) [Configure the Login Security Banner](#) to inform iLO users that the system is using FIPS security state.

Enabling the Secure Standard security state

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. (Optional) Install any needed firmware and software updates.
2. Click **Security** in the navigation pane and click **Encryption and Security**.

The **Encryption and Security** page appears.

3. Click **Update Security State**.

The **Overview** window appears.

4. Select **Secure Standard** in the **Security State** menu.

5. Click **Update**.

iLO prompts you to confirm that you want to restart iLO to apply the new settings.

6. Click **X** to close the window.

7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

8. To end your browser connection and restart iLO, click **Yes, apply and reset**.

It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

9. Close all open browser windows.

Any browser sessions that remain open might use the wrong cipher for the configured security state.

10. Confirm that **Anonymous Data** is disabled on the **Access** page.

HPE SSO

HPE SSO enables you to browse directly from HPE SSO-compliant applications to iLO, bypassing an intermediate login step.

To use this feature:

- You must have a supported version of an application that is HPE SSO-compliant.
- Configure iLO to trust the SSO-compliant application.
- Install a trusted certificate if CAC Strict Mode is enabled.

iLO contains support for HPE SSO applications to determine the minimum HPE SSO certificate requirements. Some HPE SSO-compliant applications automatically import trust certificates when they connect to iLO. For applications that do not perform this function automatically, use the HPE SSO page to configure the SSO settings. iLO supports SSO certificate upto 3 KB in size.

HPE SSO settings are not applicable for single sign on from HPE Compute Ops Management.

Subtopics

Configuring iLO for HPE SSO

Importing a direct DNS name

Removing trusted certificates and records

Configuring iLO for HPE SSO

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Administer User Accounts privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **HPE SSO**.

The **HPE SSO** page appears.

3. Click  on **Single Sign-On Settings**.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using the **Trust by Certificate** mode.

The **Single Sign-On Settings** window appears.

4. Configure iLO privileges for each role in the **Single Sign-On Settings** section.

5. Click **Apply**.

6. If you selected **Trust by Certificate** or **Trust by Name**, add the trusted certificate or DNS name to iLO.

For instructions, see [Adding trusted certificates](#) or [Importing a direct DNS name](#).

7. (Optional) Log in to your HPE SSO-compliant application and browse to iLO to test the SSO connection.

The list of trusted servers is not used when the **SSO Trust Mode** is set to **Trust None**. iLO does not enforce SSO server certificate revocation.

8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

9. Click  to close the **Single Sign-On Settings** window.

Subtopics

Single Sign-On Trust Mode options

SSO user privileges

Adding trusted certificates

Single Sign-On Trust Mode options

The **Single Sign-On Trust Mode** affects how iLO responds to HPE SSO requests.

- **Trust None (SSO disabled)** (default)—Rejects all SSO connection requests.
- **Trust by Certificate** (most secure)—Enables SSO connections from HPE SSO-compliant applications by matching a certificate previously imported to iLO.
- **Trust by Name**—Enables SSO connections from HPE SSO-compliant applications by matching a directly imported IP address or DNS name.
- **Trust All** (least secure)—Accepts any SSO connection initiated from any HPE SSO-compliant application.

SSO user privileges

When you log in to an application that is HPE SSO-compliant, you are authorized based on your HPE SSO-compliant application role assignment. The role assignment is passed to iLO when SSO is attempted.

SSO attempts to receive only the privileges assigned in the **Single Sign-On Settings** section. iLO directory settings do not apply.

The default privilege settings follow:

- **User**—Login only
- **Operator**—Login, Remote Console, Virtual Power and Reset, Virtual Media, Host BIOS.
- **Administrator**—Login, Remote Console, Virtual Power and Reset, Virtual Media, Host BIOS, Configure iLO Settings, Administer User Accounts, Host NIC, and Host Storage.

Adding trusted certificates

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The certificate repository can hold five typical certificates. However, if typical certificates are not issued, certificate sizes might vary. When all allocated storage is used, no more imports are accepted.

For information about how to extract a certificate from a specific HPE SSO-compliant application, see the HPE SSO-compliant application documentation.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click HPE SSO.
3. Click **Import** on **Manage Trusted Certificates and Records** section.

The **Import Trusted Certificate** window appears.

4. Use one of the following methods to add a trusted certificate:

- **Import From URL**—Enter the certificate URL in the text box in the **Import From URL** section, and then click **Import**.

iLO contacts the HPE SSO-compliant application over the network, retrieves the certificate, and then saves it.

- **Import Direct DNS Name**—Enter the DNS name or IP address in the text box in the **DNS Name or IP Address** section and click **Import**.

- **Direct import**—Copy the Base64-encoded certificate X.509 data, paste it into the text box in the **Direct Import** section and click **Import**.

Subtopics

Viewing trusted certificates and records

Viewing trusted certificates and records

About this task

The **Manage Trusted Certificates and Records** table displays the status of the trusted certificates and records configured to use SSO with the current iLO management processor.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication** tab.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **HPE SSO** to view the trusted certificates and records.

Subtopics

Trusted certificate and record details

Trusted certificate and record details

Status

The status of the certificate or record. The possible status values follow:

-  The certificate or record is valid.
-  There is a problem with the certificate or record. Possible reasons follow:
 - The record contains a DNS name, and the trust mode is set to **Trust by Certificate** (only certificates are valid).
 - A certificate is configured, and the trust mode is set to **Trust by Name** (only directly imported IP addresses or DNS names are valid).
 - **Trust None (SSO disabled)** is selected.
 - The certificate is not compliant with the configured iLO security state.
-  The certificate or record is not valid. Possible reasons follow:
 - The certificate is out-of-date. Check the certificate details for more information.
 - The iLO clock is not set or is set incorrectly. The iLO clock must be in the certificate **Valid from** and **Valid until** range.

Certificate

Indicates that the record contains a stored certificate. Move the cursor over the icon to view the certificate details, including subject, issuer, and dates.

Description

The server name or certificate subject.

Importing a direct DNS name

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **HPE SSO**.

The **HPE SSO** appears.

3. Click **Import** in the **Manage Trusted Certificates and Records** section.

The **Import Trusted Certificate** window opens.

4. Select the **Type** value **Import Direct DNS Name**.

5. Enter the DNS name or IP address (up to 64 characters) in the **Import Direct DNS Name** section and click **Update**.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the window.

Removing trusted certificates and records

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Authentication**.

The **Authentication** page appears.

2. Click **HPE SSO**

The **HPE SSO** page appears.

3. Select one or more trusted certificates or records in the **Manage Trusted Certificates and Records** table.

4. Click **Delete**.

iLO prompts you to confirm that you want to delete the selected certificates or records.

If you delete the certificate of a remote management system, you might experience impaired functionality when using the remote management system with iLO.

5. Click **Yes, delete**.

View the Login Security Banner

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The Login Security Banner feature allows you to configure the security banner displayed on the iLO web interface and HTML5 standalone remote console login pages. The security banner is also displayed when you connect to iLO through an SSH connection. For example, you could enter a message with contact information for the owner of the server.

Procedure

Click **Security** on the left navigation pane and click **Login Security Banner**.

The **Login Security Banner** page appears.

The security message is displayed, if the **Display Security Banner on login screen** is **Enabled**.

Subtopics

Configuring the Login Security Banner

Configuring the Login Security Banner

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **Security** on the left navigation pane and click **Login Security Banner**.

The **Login Security Banner** page appears.

2. Click **Set Login Security Banner**.

The **Set Login Security Banner** window appears.

3. Select **Display Security Banner on login screen** check box.
4. (Optional) To customize the security message, enter a custom message in the **Security Message** text box.

The byte counter above the text box indicates the remaining number of bytes allowed for the message. The maximum is 1,500 bytes.

Do not add blank spaces or blank lines to the security message. Blank spaces and blank lines contribute to the byte count, and they are not displayed in the security banner on the login page.



TIP

To restore the default text, click **Use Default Message**.

iLO uses the following default text for the Login Security Banner:

```
This is a private system. It is to be used solely by authorized users
and may be monitored for all lawful purposes. By accessing this system,
you are consenting to such monitoring.
```

5. Click **Update**.

The security message is displayed at the next login.

Host Processor Module authentication for Modular Hardware System

For Modular Hardware System (MHS), iLO will verify the integrity of the Host Processor Module(HPM) on every boot. If the HPM authentication fails, iLO logs an Integrated Management Log and the system boots according to the component integrity policy configuration.

Configuring iLO management settings

Subtopics

[Agentless Management and AMS](#)

[Agentless Management Service](#)

- [System Management Assistant](#)
- [Configuring SNMPv1 settings](#)
- [Configuring SNMP alerts overview](#)
- [Configuring SNMPv3 settings](#)
- [Editing an SNMPv3 user](#)
- [Deleting an SNMPv3 user](#)
- [Deleting an SNMP alert destination](#)
- [Using the AMS Control Panel to configure SNMP and SNMP alerts \(Windows only\)](#)
- [SNMP traps](#)
- [REST alerts](#)
- [IPMI alerts](#)
- [iLO Mail](#)
- [Remote syslog](#)

Agentless Management and AMS

Agentless Management uses out-of-band communication for increased security and stability. With Agentless Management, health monitoring and alerting is built into the system and begins working the moment a power cord is connected to the server.

To collect information from devices and components that cannot communicate directly with iLO, install the [Agentless Management Service \(AMS\)](#).

Information provided by Agentless Management with and without AMS

Component	Agentless Management without AMS	Additional information provided when AMS is installed
Server health	- Fans - Temperatures - Power supplies - Memory - CPU - NVDIMM	N/A
Storage	- Smart Array - SMART Drive Monitoring (connected to Smart Array)	- SMART Drive Monitoring - iSCSI (Windows) - NVMe drives

Component	Agentless Management without AMS	Additional information provided when AMS is installed
	- Internal and external drives connected to Smart Array - Smart Storage Energy Pack monitoring (supported servers only) - NVMe drives that support MCTP	
Network	- MAC addresses for embedded NICs that support NC-SI over MCTP - Physical link connectivity and link up/link down traps for NICs that support NC-SI over MCTP - Fibre Channel adapters that support Hewlett Packard Enterprise vendor-defined MCTP commands	- MAC and IP address for standup and embedded NICs - Link up/link down traps - NIC teaming and bridging information (Windows and Linux) - Supported Fibre Channel adapters - VLAN information (Windows and Linux)
Other	- iLO data - Firmware inventory - Device inventory	- OS information (host SNMP MIB) - Driver/service inventory - Logging events to OS logs ¹, ², ³
Prefailure warranty alerts	- Memory - Drives (physical and logical)	N/A

- ¹ AMS-based OS logging for Linux (/var/log/messages for Red Hat Enterprise Linux and SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and /var/log/syslog for VMware.
Windows System Log for Windows.
- ² Smart Array logging is supported.
- ³ IML and Security Log events are included in the OS logs for Gen11 servers.

Agentless Management Service

- When you install AMS on Windows systems, the Agentless Management Service Control Panel is installed. You can use the Control Panel to configure SNMP settings, to enable or disable AMS, and to remove AMS.
- AMS writes OS configuration information and critical events to the Active Health System Log.
- Install the iLO drivers before installing AMS.
- Enable VNIC and ensure it is operational.
- With iLO 7, AMS includes the optional System Management Assistant. You can use the System Management Assistant if you want to use an OS-based SNMP service to handle information provided by iLO Agentless Management and AMS.
- If AMS is not installed:
 - iLO does not display a full set of data on the component information pages, which are included in the **Dashboard** page.
 - iLO does not have access to OS-specific information.

Subtopics

Installing AMS

Verifying AMS installation

Restarting AMS

Installing AMS

Procedure

1. Obtain AMS from one of the following sources:
 - Download the SPP (Windows, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server) from the SPP download page at [**https://www.hpe.com/servers/spp/download**](https://www.hpe.com/servers/spp/download).
 - Download the software from the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center (Windows, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, VMware) at [**https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc**](https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc).
 - Download the software from the **vibsdepot** section of the Software Delivery Repository website at [**https://vibsdepot.hpe.com**](https://vibsdepot.hpe.com) (VMware).

AMS is also included in the customized Hewlett Packard Enterprise VMware ISO images (<https://www.hpe.com/info/esxdownload>).

2. Install the software.

For instructions on using the SPP, see the SPP documentation at <https://hpe.com/support/servicepackforhpeproliant-quicklinks>.

For other download types, follow the installation instructions provided with the software.

Verifying AMS installation

Subtopics

[Verifying AMS status: iLO web interface](#)

[Verifying AMS status: Windows](#)

[Verifying AMS status: SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux](#)

[Verifying AMS status: VMware](#)

[Verifying AMS status: Ubuntu](#)

Verifying AMS status: iLO web interface

Procedure

Click **Dashboard** in the left navigation pane.

AMS is listed in the [Host Overview](#) section.

The possible values are:

- **Not available**—AMS is not available because it was not detected, the server is in POST or the server is powered off.
- **OK**—AMS is installed and running.

Verifying AMS status: Windows

Procedure

1. Open the Windows Control Panel.

If the AMS Control Panel is present, then AMS is installed.

2. Open the AMS Control Panel.
3. Click the **Service** tab.

If AMS is enabled, the following message appears:

```
Agentless Management Service(AMS) is enabled.
```

Verifying AMS status: SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux

Procedure

1. To verify that AMS is installed, enter the following command: `rpm -qi amsd`.
2. To verify that AMS is running, enter the following command: `systemctl status amsd smad [cpqIde cpqFca cpqScsi cpqiScsi mr_cpqScsi]`.

Verifying AMS status: VMware

Procedure

1. Verify that AMS is installed.
 - a. Access the VMware host from the VMware vSphere Client.
 - b. Navigate to the **Inventory > Configuration > Health Status** tab for the server.
 - c. Click the plus sign (+) next to **Software Components**.

The software installed on the host is listed. The AMS component includes the string `amsd`.

The full name of the AMS component is different for each supported version of ESX/ESXi.

2. To verify that AMS is running, enter the following command: `/etc/init.d/amsv status` .

Verifying AMS status: Ubuntu

Procedure

1. To verify that AMS is installed, enter the following command: `dpkg -l amsd` .
2. To verify that AMS is running, enter the following command: `sudo systemctl status smad;`
`systemctl status amsd` .

Restarting AMS

Procedure

- **Windows**—Navigate to the Windows **Services** page and restart AMS.
- **SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux**—Enter the following command: `systemctl restart amsd smad`.
- **VMware**— Enter the following commands:
 - **For ESXi 8.x:** `/etc/init.d/amsv restart`
 - **For ESXi 7.0 U1 and later:** `esxcli daemon control restart -s amsd`

System Management Assistant

iLO 7 does not support OS-based SNMP agents. The System Management Assistant (SMA) is an Agentless Management Service feature for users who want to run applications that obtain SNMP information from the OS.

Security

SMA communicates over secure iLO channels.

AMS modes

- **AMS (forward mode)**—The standard configuration of AMS is to pass information from the OS to iLO.
- **SMA (reverse mode)**—When SMA is enabled, information is passed from iLO to the OS.

Installation

SMA is installed as part of the AMS package, and it is disabled by default.

Enabling SMA

Use the default AMS configuration to pass information from the OS to iLO. Enable SMA to pass information from iLO to the OS. The standard configuration of AMS and SMA can be enabled at the same time.

SMA functionality

When SMA is enabled, it does the following:

- **Linux**—Proxies AgentX protocol requests between iLO and a host-based SNMP master.
- **Windows, Linux**—Proxies SNMP protocol requests between iLO and a host-based SNMP service.

This method is used when the host-based SNMP service does not support AgentX subagents.

- **VMware**—Delivers SNMP traps from iLO and AMS to the trap destination configured through the ESXi host OS SNMP service.

SNMP master

With the default AMS configuration, AMS uses iLO as the SNMP master. SMA requires a host-based service to act as the SNMP master.

Information provided when SMA is enabled

- **Windows and Linux**—SMA provides the same information that is listed in the **Agentless Management with AMS** column in the [Information provided by Agentless Management with and without AMS](#) table.
- **VMware**—SMA provides only SNMP traps.

Subtopics

[**Using the System Management Assistant \(Windows\)**](#)

[**Disabling the System Management Assistant \(Windows\)**](#)

[**Using the System Management Assistant for VMware**](#)

[**Disabling the System Management Assistant \(VMware\)**](#)

[**Using the System Management Assistant for Linux**](#)

Using the System Management Assistant (Windows)

Prerequisites

AMS is installed.

About this task

You can choose whether to enable the SMA during an interactive AMS installation, and the SMA is not enabled during a silent installation.

To use SMA, start the SMA service and verify that the Windows SNMP service is installed and configured.

Procedure

1. Install the Windows SNMP service.
 - a. Open Server Manager.
 - b. Select **Add roles and features**.
 - c. Click **Next** in the **Before You Begin** section.
 - d. Click **Next** in **Installation Type** section.
 - e. Click **Next** in **Server Selection** section.
 - f. Click **Next** in **Server Roles** section.
 - g. Expand the **Remote Server Administration** section.
 - h. Expand **Feature Administration Tools**
 - i. Ensure that **SNMP Tools** is selected.
 - j. Select the check box to the left of the **SNMP Service** option.
 - k. Click **Next**.
 - l. Click **Install** and wait for the installation to complete.
2. Configure the Windows SNMP service.
 - a. Navigate to the Windows **Services** window.
 - b. Right-click the **SNMP** service.
 - c. Click the **Security** tab.
 - d. Click **Add** in the **Accepted Community Names** section.
 - e. Select an access type in the **Community Rights** section.

- f. Enter a community name in the **Community Name** section.
 - g. Click **Add**.
 - h. Click the **Traps** tab.
 - i. Enter a community name in the **Community Name** section, and then click **Add to list**.
 - j. In the **Trap Destination** section, click **Add**, and then enter the IP address of a trap destination.
 - k. Click **OK**.
3. Start the SMA service.
 - a. Navigate to the Windows **Services** window.
 - b. Right-click the **System Management Assistant**, and then select **Properties**.
 - c. Select **Automatic** in the **Startup type** menu, and then click **OK**.
 - d. Right-click the **System Management Assistant**, and then select **Start**.



NOTE

You can also start the SMA service by:

- Navigating to <Program Files>\OEM\AMS\Service and then running the following command: `EnableSma.bat /f`
- Entering the following commands in a command prompt window: `sc config sma start=auto` and `net start sma`

Disabling the System Management Assistant (Windows)

Procedure

1. Navigate to the Windows **Services** window.
2. Right-click the **System Management Assistant**, and then select **Properties**.
3. Select **Disabled** in the **Startup type** menu, and then click **OK**.

4. Right-click the **System Management Assistant**, and then select **Stop**.

**NOTE**

You can also disable the SMA service by navigating to <Program Files>\OEM\AMS\Service and then running the following command `DisableSma.bat /f`

Using the System Management Assistant for VMware

Prerequisites

AMS is installed.

Procedure

1. Enable SNMP on the host and specify a trap destination.

For example:

```
esxcli system snmp set -e 1 -c public -t <trap dest IP address>@162/public
```

2. Enter the following command to verify that SNMP is enabled:

```
esxcli system snmp get
```

3. Enter the following command to enable and start SMA:

```
esxcli sma enable
```

4. Enter the following command to verify that SMA is running:

```
esxcli sma status
```

5. Verify that the SMA process (`smad_rev`) is running.

Disabling the System Management Assistant (VMware)

Procedure

Run the following command: `esxcli sma disable`.

Using the System Management Assistant for Linux

Prerequisites

- AMS is installed.
- The host SNMP service is configured.
- The network is configured to pass SNMP packets between the host and the SNMP clients.

Procedure

1. Configure the host to support AgentX sub-agents by adding the following lines as the first non-comment line in the `/etc/snmp/snmpd.conf` file:

- `master agentx`
- `agentXSocket /var/agentx/master`
- `agentXPerms 777 777`
- `rocommunity <community string>`
- `trapsink 127.0.0.1 <community string>`

2. Restart `snmpd` using the following command:

```
systemctl restart snmpd
```

3. Enable the System Management Assistant.

- **SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux**—Enter the following commands:

- `systemctl enable smad_rev`
- `systemctl start smad_rev`

4. Enable and start the Agentless Management Service.

- **SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux**—Enter the following commands:

- `systemctl enable amsd_rev`
- `systemctl start amsd_rev`

5. Enable and start the other sub-agents as needed.

- **SUSE Linux Enterprise Server and Red Hat Enterprise Linux**—Enter the following commands to start the other reverse mode sub-agents:

- `systemctl start cpqlde_rev`
- `systemctl start cpqScsi_rev`
- `systemctl start mr_cpqScsi_rev`
- `systemctl start cpqFca_rev`

Configuring SNMPv1 settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

The settings you configure on this page are for the default Agentless Management and AMS configuration. If you use the System Management Assistant and an OS-based SNMP service, similar settings must be configured on the host.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings**.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. Click  on **SNMPv1 Settings** section.

The **SNMPv1 Settings** window appears.

4. Enter the following values in the **SNMPv1 Settings** section:

- **SNMPv1 Request**
- **SNMPv1 Trap**
- **Read Community 1**
- **Read Community 2**
- **Read Community 3**

The **SNMP Port** and **SNMP Status** values are read-only on this page. You can change these values on the **Access Settings** page.

5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **SNMPv1 Settings** window.

Subtopics

SNMP options

SNMP options

- **System Location**—A string of up to 49 characters that specifies the physical location of the server.
- **System Contact**—A string of up to 49 characters that specifies the system administrator or server owner. The string can include a name, email address, or phone number.
- **System Role**—A string of up to 64 characters that describes the server role or function.
- **System Role Detail**—A string of up to 512 characters that describes specific tasks that the server might perform.
- **Read Community 1, Read Community 2, and Read Community 3** —The configured SNMP read-only community strings.

The following formats are supported:

- A community string (for example, `public`).
- A community string followed by an IP address or FQDN (for example, `public 192.168.0.1`).

Use this option to specify that SNMP access will be allowed from the specified IP address or FQDN.

You can enter an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or an FQDN.

These values can be edited only if **SNMPv1 Request** is enabled in the **SNMP Alerts** section.

- **Status**—The status of the SNMP access setting (Enabled or Disabled).

SNMP Port—The port used for SNMP communications.



NOTE

- Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling SNMP only when it is needed. Also use a strong and complex **Community** strings instead of using common community names such as public, SNMP, and so on.

Configuring SNMP alerts overview

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings**.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. Click  in the **Overview** section.
4. Configure the **Trap Source Identifier** by selecting **iLO Hostname** or **OS Hostname**.
5. Configure the following values:
 - **System Location**
 - **System Contact**
 - **System Role**
 - **System Role Detail**
 - **SNMPv3 Request**
 - **SNMPv3 Trap**
 - **Cold Start Trap Broadcast**
 - **Periodic HSA Trap Configuration**

6. (Optional) To generate a test alert and send it to the configured SNMP Alert Destinations, click **Send Test Alert**. This option is disabled if both **SNMPv1 Trap** and **SNMPv3 Trap** are disabled.

Test alerts are used to verify the network connectivity of iLO with the configured SNMP Alert Destination addresses. After the alert is generated, check the alert destination for receipt of the alert.

7. Click **Update** to save the configuration.
8. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
9. Click  to close the window.

Subtopics

[SNMP alert settings](#)

[Adding SNMPv3 users](#)

[Adding SNMP Alert Destinations](#)

[Editing SNMP Alert Destinations](#)

SNMP alert settings

Trap Source Identifier

Determines the host name that is used in the SNMP-defined **sysName** variable when iLO generates SNMP traps. The default setting is **iLO Hostname**.

The host name is an OS construct. It does not remain persistent with the server when hard drives are moved to a new server platform. The iLO **sysName**, however, remains persistent with the system board.

SNMPv1 Request

Enables iLO to receive external SNMPv1 requests.

SNMPv1 Trap

Enables iLO to send SNMPv1 traps to the remote management systems configured in the alert destination.

SNMPv3 Request

Enables iLO to receive external SNMPv3 requests.

SNMPv3 Trap

Enables iLO to send SNMPv3 traps to the remote management systems configured in the alert destination.

Cold Start Trap Broadcast

The Cold Start Trap is broadcast to a subnet broadcast address when any of the following conditions is met:

- **SNMP Alert Destinations** are not configured.
- **SNMP Alert Destinations** are configured, but the SNMP protocol is disabled.
- iLO failed to resolve all the **SNMP Alert Destinations** to IP addresses.

The subnet broadcast address for an IPv4 host is obtained by performing a bitwise logical **OR** operation between the bit complement of the subnet mask and the host IP address. For example, the host `192.168.1.1`, which has the subnet mask `255.255.252.0`, has the broadcast address `192.168.1.1 | 0.0.3.255 = 192.168.3.255`.

Periodic HSA Trap Configuration

In the default configuration, iLO sends the health status array (HSA) trap only when a component status changes (for example, the fan status changed to failed).

You can configure iLO to send the HSA trap periodically (daily, weekly, or monthly) when a supported component is in a failed or degraded state. This setting is disabled by default.

Adding SNMPv3 users

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

iLO supports up to eight SNMPv3 users.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and select **Alert & Logging**

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. In the **SNMPv3 Users** section, do one of the following:

- To add an SNMPv3 user, click **Add**.

4. Enter the following values:

- **Security Name**
- **Authentication Protocol**
- **Authentication Passphrase**
- **Privacy Protocol**
- **Privacy Passphrase**
- **User Engine ID**

5. To save the user profile, do one of the following:

- To save a new user profile, click **Add**.
- To save an edited user profile, click **Update**.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

7. Click  to close the window.

Subtopics

SNMPv3 user options

SNMPv3 user options

- **Security Name**—The user profile name. Enter an alphanumeric string of 1 to 32 characters.
- **Authentication Protocol**—Sets the message digest algorithm to use for encoding the authorization passphrase. The message digest is calculated over an appropriate portion of an SNMP message, and is included as part of the message sent to the recipient.

Select **MD5**, **SHA**, or **SHA256**.

If iLO is configured to use the FIPS or CNSA security state, **MD5** is not supported.

- **Authentication Passphrase**—Sets the passphrase to use for sign operations. Enter a value of 8 to 49 characters.
- **Privacy Protocol**—Sets the encryption algorithm to use for encoding the privacy passphrase. A portion of an SNMP message is encrypted using **AES** before transmission.
- **Privacy Passphrase**—Sets the passphrase used for encrypt operations. Enter a value of 8 to 49 characters.

- **User Engine ID**—Sets the user engine ID for SNMPv3 Inform packets. This value is used only for creating remote accounts used with INFORM messages.

If this value is not set, INFORM messages are sent with the default value or the configured **SNMPv3 Engine ID**.

This value must be a hexadecimal string with an even number of 10 to 64 characters, excluding the first two characters, 0x.

For example: **0x01020304abcdef**

Adding SNMP Alert Destinations

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- **SNMPv1 Trap** is enabled if you want to configure SNMPv1 alert destinations.
- **SNMPv3 Trap** is enabled and at least one SNMPv3 user is configured if you want to configure SNMPv3 alert destinations.

About this task

iLO supports up to eight SNMP alert destinations.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. Click **Add** in the **SNMP Alert Destinations** section.

The **Add Alert Destination** window appears.

4. Enter the following values:

- **SNMP Alert Destination**
- **Trap Community** (SNMPv1 alert destinations only)
- **SNMP Protocol**

- **SNMPv3 User**

5. Click **Add** to save the settings.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **Add Alert Destination** window.

Subtopics

SNMP alert destination options

SNMP alert destination options

- **SNMP Alert Destination**—The IP address or FQDN of a management system that will receive SNMP alerts from iLO. This value can be up to 255 characters.

When SNMP Alert Destinations are configured using FQDNs, and DNS provides both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses for the FQDNs, iLO sends traps to the address specified by the **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** setting on the **IPv6** page. If **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** is enabled, traps will be sent to IPv6 addresses (when available). When **iLO Client Applications use IPv6 first** is disabled, traps will be sent to IPv4 addresses (when available).

- **Trap Community**—The configured SNMP trap community string.
- **SNMP Protocol**—The SNMP protocol to use with the configured alert destination (**SNMPv1 Trap**, **SNMPv3 Trap**, or **SNMPv3 Inform**).

The **SNMPv1 Trap** option is available when **SNMPv1 Trap** is enabled in the **SNMP Alerts** section.

The **SNMPv3 Trap** option is available when **SNMPv3 Trap** is enabled in the **SNMP Alerts** section and at least one SNMPv3 user is configured.

The **SNMPv3 Inform** option is available when at least one SNMPv3 user is configured.

- **SNMPv3 User**—The SNMPv3 User to associate with the configured alert destination.

This value is available only if the **SNMP Protocol** is set to **SNMPv3 Trap** or **SNMPv3 Inform**.

Editing SNMP Alert Destinations

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- **SNMPv1 Trap** option is enabled in the **SNMP Alerts** section, if you want to change an alert destination to use the **SNMPv1 Trap** protocol option.
- **SNMPv3 Trap** option is enabled in the **SNMP Alerts** section, and at least one SNMPv3 user is configured if you want to change an alert destination to use the **SNMPv3 Trap** protocol option.
- At least one SNMPv3 user is configured if you want to change an alert destination to use the **SNMPv3 Inform** protocol option.

About this task

iLO supports up to eight SNMP alert destinations.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. Select the check box next to an alert destination in the **SNMP Alert Destinations** section, and then click  **Edit**.

The edit window opens.

4. Update the following values:

- **SNMP Alert Destination**
- **Trap Community** (SNMPv1 alert destinations only)
- **SNMP Protocol**
- **SNMPv3 User**

5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the edit window.

Subtopics

Deleting an SNMP alert destination

Deleting an SNMP alert destination

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. In the **SNMP Alert Destinations** section, select the check box next to the SNMP alert destination that you want to delete, and then click **Delete**.
4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, delete**.

Configuring SNMPv3 settings

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use the **SNMPv3 Settings** section to configure the SNMPv3 Engine ID and the SNMPv3 Inform settings.

iLO supports the industry standard SNMPv3 Inform feature. When an SNMPv3 Inform notification is sent, it is saved. The inform notification is sent again at regular intervals until the receiver sends an acknowledgment to iLO, or the maximum number of retries are reached.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings**.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. Click  on **SNMPv3 Settings**.

The **SNMPv3 Settings** window appears.

4. Enter a value in the **SNMPv3 Engine ID** box.

If you do not want to specify a value, you can leave this box blank.

5. To configure the SNMPv3 Inform settings, enter the following values:

- **SNMPv3 Inform Retry**
- **SNMPv3 Inform Time Interval (Seconds)**



NOTE

- Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling SNMP only when it is needed. Also use a strong and complex **Community** strings instead of using common community names such as public, SNMP, and so on.

6. Click **Update** to save the changes.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the **SNMPv3 Settings** window.

Subtopics

SNMPv3 Settings options

SNMPv3 authentication

SNMPv3 Settings options

SNMPv3 Engine ID

The unique identifier of an SNMP engine belonging to an SNMP agent entity.

This value must be a hexadecimal string of 6 to 48 characters, not counting the preceding 0x, and must be an even number of characters (for example, `0x01020304abcdef`). If you do not configure this setting, the value is system-generated.

SNMPv3 Inform Retry

The number of times iLO will resend an alert if the receiver does not send an acknowledgment to iLO.

Enter a value from 0 to 5. The default value is 2.

SNMP Inform Time Interval

The number of seconds between attempts to resend an SNMPv3 Inform alert.

Enter a value from 5 to 120 seconds. The default value is 15 seconds.

SNMPv3 authentication

The following SNMPv3 security features enable secure data collection from iLO SNMP agents:

- Message integrity prevents tampering during packet transmission.
- Encryption prevents packet snooping.
- Authentication ensures that packets are from a valid source.

By default, SNMPv3 supports the User-based Security Model. With this model, security parameters are configured at both the SNMP agent level (iLO) and the SNMP manager level (client system). Messages exchanged between the SNMP agent and the manager are subject to a data integrity check and data origin authentication.

iLO supports eight user profiles in which you can set the SNMPv3 USM parameters.

Editing an SNMPv3 user

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and select **Alert & Logging**

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. In the **SNMPv3 Users** section, select the check box next to the user profile that you want to edit and click  **Edit**.

4. Click **Update** to save the changes.
5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
6. Click  to close the window.

Deleting an SNMPv3 user

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and select **Alert & Logging**

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. In the **SNMPv3 Users** section, select the check box next to the user profile that you want to delete and click  **Delete**.



CAUTION

If the selected SNMPv3 user profile is configured for an SNMP alert destination, the alert will not be sent after you delete the user profile.

4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, delete**.

Deleting an SNMP alert destination

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click **Alert & Logging**.

The **Alert & Logging** page appears.

2. Click **SNMP Settings** section.

The **SNMP Settings** page appears.

3. In the **SNMP Alert Destinations** section, select the check box next to the SNMP alert destination that you want to delete, and then click **Delete**.
4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, delete**.

Using the AMS Control Panel to configure SNMP and SNMP alerts (Windows only)

About this task



NOTE

The **SNMP Settings** option is not available in the AMS control panel from the subsequent releases:

- Version 2.51.4.1 for the Agentless Management Service for Microsoft Windows x64.
- Version 3.40.0.0 for the HPE Gen12 Agentless Management Service for Microsoft Windows x64.

Procedure

1. Open the Agentless Management Service Control Panel.
2. Click the **SNMP** tab.
3. Update the SNMP settings.
4. (Optional) To generate a test alert and send it to the configured **Trap Destination(s)**, click **Send Test Trap**.

Test alerts are used to verify the network connectivity of iLO with the **Trap Destination(s)** addresses. After the alert is generated, check the alert destination for receipt of the alert.

5. To save the configuration, click **Apply**.

SNMP traps

The following table lists the SNMP traps (with the corresponding Integrated Management Log or iLO Event Log class and code) that are supported by iLO 7 and supported ProLiant servers.

To cross reference an SNMP trap with REST alert information, see [REST alerts](#).

To view troubleshooting information for an event, match the event class and code with the values in the IML messages and troubleshooting guide, at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
0	N/A	N/A	Cold Start Trap SNMP was initialized, the system completed POST, or AMS started.	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	Authentication Failure Trap SNMP detected an authentication failure.	N/A
1006	5h	3h	cpqSeCpuStatusChange An uncorrectable machine check exception was detected in a processor.	Major
1010	28h	2h	cpqSeUSBStorageDeviceReadErrorOccurred A read error occurred on an attached USB storage device.	OK
1011	28h	3h	cpqSeUSBStorageDeviceWriteErrorOccurred A write error occurred on an attached USB storage device.	OK
1012	28h	4h	cpqSeUSBStorageDeviceRedundancyLost USB storage device redundancy was lost.	Warning
1013	28h	4h	cpqSeUSBStorageDeviceRedundancyRestored USB storage device redundancy was restored.	OK
1014	28h	5h	cpqSeUSBStorageDeviceSyncFailed	Warning

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			The sync operation to restore USB storage device redundancy failed.	
1015	33h	5h	cpqSePCIEDiskTemperatureFailed The PCIe disk temperature crossed the upper critical threshold.	Critical
1016	33h	5h	cpqSePCIEDiskTemperatureOk The PCIe disk temperature is normal.	OK
1017	33h	2h	cpqSePCIEDiskConditionChange The PCIe disk status changed.	Critical
1018	33h	3h	cpqSePCIEDiskWearStatusChange The PCIe disk wear status changed.	Critical
1019	33h	4h	cpqSePciDeviceAddedOrPoweredOn A PCI device was added or powered on.	OK
1020	33h	5h	cpqSePciDeviceRemovedOrPoweredOff A PCI device was removed or powered off.	OK
1021	Ah	3152h	cpqSeNVMeSecureEraseFailed Secure Erase of NVMe drive failed.	Critical
1022	32h	3020h 3021h	cpqSePcieTrainingFailed PCI Express slot failed to train.	Critical
1023	Ah	3158h	cpqSePciResetFail The system is unable to perform a reset on the PCI controller in a slot.	Critical
2014	2h	2Dh	cpqSiIntrusionInstalled System intrusion hardware installed.	OK
2015	2h	2Eh	cpqSiIntrusionRemoved System intrusion hardware removed.	OK
2016	2h	30h	cpqSiHoodReplaced System hood replaced.	OK

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
2017	Ah	401h	cpqSiHoodRemovedOnPowerOff System hood removed when server power was off.	Major
2018	35h	1h	cpqSiSysTelemetryThresholdAlert The system telemetry metric value exceeded the upper threshold or is lower than the lower threshold.	Informational
3033	13h	12h	cpqDa6CntlrStatusChange Smart Array controller status change detected.	Critical
3034	13h	21h	cpqDa6LogDrvStatusChange Smart Array logical drive status change detected.	Critical
3038	13h	17h	cpqDa6AccelStatusChange Smart Array cache module status change detected.	Critical
3039	13h	23h	cpqDa6AccelBadDataTrap The Smart Array cache module lost backup power.	Critical
3040	13h	24h	cpqDa6AccelBatteryFailed The Smart Array cache module backup power failed.	Critical
3046	13h	14h	cpqDa7PhyDrvStatusChange Smart Array physical drive status change detected.	Critical
3047	13h	2Ch	cpqDa7SpareStatusChange Smart Array spare drive status change detected.	Critical
3049	13h	15h	cpqDaPhyDrvSSDWearStatusChange Smart Array physical drive SSD wear status change detected.	Critical
3903	Ah	3151h	cpqDaSmartArraySecureEraseFailed Secure Erase of Smart Array failed.	Critical
5022	13h	1Eh	cpqSasPhyDrvStatusChange AMS detected a change in the status of an SAS or SATA physical drive.	Critical
5026	13h	1Fh	cpqSasPhyDrvSSDWearStatusChange Smart Array physical drive SSD wear status change detected.	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			AMS detected a change in the SSD wear status of a n SAS or SATA physical drive.	
6026	2h	38h	cpqHe3ThermalConfirmation The server was shut down due to a thermal anomaly and is now operational.	OK
6027	Ah	101h	cpqHe3PostError One or more POST errors occurred.	Warning
6032	Bh	36h	cpqHe3FltTolPowerRedundancyLost The fault-tolerant power supplies lost redundancy for the specified chassis.	Major
6033	Bh	31h	cpqHe3FltTolPowerSupplyInserted A fault-tolerant power supply was inserted.	OK
6034	Bh	2Ch	cpqHe3FltTolPowerSupplyRemoved A fault-tolerant power supply was removed.	Major
6035	2h	1Ah	cpqHe3FltTolFanDegraded The fault-tolerant fan condition was set to Degraded.	Critical
6036	2h	17h	cpqHe3FltTolFanFailed The fault-tolerant fan condition was set to Failed.	Critical
6037	2h	23h	cpqHe3FltTolFanRedundancyLost The fault-tolerant fans lost redundancy.	Major
6038	2h	1Fh	cpqHe3FltTolFanInserted A fault-tolerant fan was inserted.	OK
6039	2h	1Bh	cpqHe3FltTolFanRemoved A fault-tolerant fan was removed.	Major
6040	2h	27h	cpqHe3TemperatureFailed Temperature exceeded on the server.	Critical
6041	2h	14h	cpqHe3TemperatureDegraded The temperature status was set to Degraded and the temperature is outside the normal operating range.	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			nge. Depending on the system configuration, this system might be shut down.	
6042	2h	13h	cpqHe3TemperatureOk The temperature status was set to OK.	OK
6048	Bh	28h	cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyOk The fault-tolerant power supply condition was set to OK.	OK
6049	Bh	15h	cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyDegraded The fault-tolerant power supply condition was set to Degraded.	Critical
6050	Bh	28h	cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyFailed The fault-tolerant power supply condition was set to Failed.	Critical
6051	N/A	N/A	cpqHeResilientMemMirroredMemoryEngaged The Advanced Memory Protection subsystem detected a memory fault. Mirrored Memory was activated.	Major
6054	Bh	36h	cpqHe3FltTolPowerRedundancyRestore The fault-tolerant power supplies returned to a redundant state.	OK
6055	2h	23h	cpqHe3FltTolFanRedundancyRestore The fault-tolerant fans returned to a redundant state.	OK
6061	N/A	N/A	cpqHeManagementProcInReset The management processor is resetting.	Minor
6062	N/A	N/A	cpqHeManagementProcReady The management processor is ready.	Informational
6064	N/A	N/A	cpqHe5CorrMemReplaceMemModule	Major

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			Memory errors were corrected. Replace the memory module.	
6069	Bh	52h	cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyACpowerloss The fault-tolerant power supply in the specified chassis and bay reported AC power loss.	Critical
6070	Bh	3Eh	cpqHeSysBatteryFailed The HPE Smart Storage Battery failed.	Warning
6071	Bh	1Eh	cpqHeSysBatteryRemoved The HPE Smart Storage Battery was removed.	Warning
6072	27h	4h	cpqHeSysPwrAllocationNotOptimized iLO could not determine the power requirements. The server power allocation is not optimized.	Warning
6073	Bh	24h	cpqHeSysPwrOnDenied The server could not power on because the hardware cannot be identified.	Critical
6074	14h	7h	cpqHePowerFailureError A device power failure was detected.	Critical
6075	29h	1h	cpqHeInterlockFailureError A device is missing or improperly seated on the system board.	Critical
6076	Ah	340h	cpqHeNvdimmbBackupError An NVDIMM backup error was detected.	Critical
6077	Ah	341h	cpqHeNvdimmbRestoreError An NVDIMM restore error was detected.	Critical
6078	Ah	342h	cpqHeNvdimmbUncorrectableMemoryError An uncorrectable memory error was detected.	Critical
6079	Ah	343h	cpqHeNvdimmbBackupPowerError 	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			An NVDIMM backup power error occurred. Backup power is not available and a future backup is not possible.	
6080	Ah	344h	cpqHeNvdimmNVDIMMControllerError An NVDIMM controller error occurred and the OS will not use the NVDIMM.	Critical
6081	Ah	345h	cpqHeNvdimmEraseError An NVDIMM could not be erased and future backups are not possible.	Critical
6082	Ah	346h	cpqHeNvdimmArmingError An NVDIMM could not be armed and future backups are not possible.	Critical
6083	Ah	355h	cpqHeNvdimmSanitizationOk This NVDIMM-N was selected for sanitizing/erasing. All data saved in the NVDIMM was erased.	OK
6084	Ah	356h	cpqHeNvdimmSanitizationError This NVDIMM-N was selected for sanitizing/erasing, but the process was unsuccessful.	Critical
6085	Ah	364h	cpqHeNvdimmControllerFirmwareError An NVDIMM controller firmware error occurred. The controller firmware is corrupted and the OS will not use the NVDIMM.	Critical
6086	Ah	374h	cpqHeNvdimmErrorInterleaveOn A memory initialization or uncorrectable error occurred. All NVDIMMs on the processor are disabled.	Critical
6087	Ah	375h	cpqHeNvdimmInterleaveOff A memory initialization or uncorrectable error occurred. NVDIMM is disabled.	Critical
6088	Ah	394h	cpqHeNvdimmEventNotifyError Unable to set event notification for this NVDIMM.	Critical
6089	Ah	395h	cpqHeNvdimmPersistencyLost	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			NVDIMM persistency is lost and future data backup is not available.	
6090	Ah	396h	cpqHeNvdimmPersistencyRestored NVDIMM persistency is restored and future data backup is available.	Informational
6091	Ah	397h	cpqHeNvdimmLifecycleWarning NVDIMM life cycle warning. The NVDIMM lifetime is reached.	Major
6092	Ah	430h	cpqHeNvdimmLogicalNvdimmError Logical NVDIMM errors occurred.	Major
6093	Ah	354h	cpqHeNvdimmConfigurationError NVDIMM configuration errors occurred.	Critical
6094	Ah	351h	cpqHeNvdimmBatteryNotChargedwithWait The smart battery is not sufficiently charged to support the installed NVDIMMs.	OK
6095	Ah	352h	cpqHeNvdimmBatteryNotChargedwithNoWait Smart battery is not sufficiently charged to support the installed NVDIMMs.	OK
6096	Ah	388h	cpqHeDimmMemoryMapChanged Uncorrectable Memory Error—The failed memory module could not be determined.	Warning
6098	Ah	483h	cpqHeNvdimmInitializationError One or more NVDIMMs cannot be initialized due to an internal error.	Warning
6099	Bh	54h	cpqHePwrSupplyError A system power supply error occurred.	Warning
6100	Bh	54h	cpqHePwrSupplyErrorRepaired A system power supply error was repaired.	OK
6101	Bh	55h	cpqHeBbuError	Warning

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			A battery backup unit error occurred.	
6102	Bh	55h	cpqHeBbuErrorRepaired	OK
			A battery backup unit error was repaired.	
6103	Bh	1Ch	cpqHeNoPowerSupplyDetected	Major
			No power supply or power backplane was detected.	
6104	Bh	1Bh	cpqHePowerProtectionFault	Critical
			A system board power protection fault occurred.	
6105	14h	9h	cpqHePowerFuseDegraded	Critical
			A degraded power event was detected and the server system board should be replaced.	
6106	Ah	3134h	cpqHeTPMSecureEraseFailed	Critical
			Secure Erase of Trusted Platform Module failed.	
6107	Ah	3140h	cpqHeSPISecureEraseFailed	Critical
			Secure Erase of system firmware configuration failed.	
6109	28h	6h	cpqHeNANDSecureEraseFailed	Critical
			Secure Erase of the management processor embedded media device failed.	
6110	Ah	3143h	cpqHeSedPassphrasefail	Critical
		3145h	Device encryption error. Enabling or disabling encryption or modifying passphrase failed.	
		3146h		
6111	Ah	3148h	cpqHeSedUnlockfail	Major
			Three incorrect attempts were made to unlock a self-encrypting device. The device will be locked until the next reboot.	
6116	0xA	0x460	cpqHePMMCorrErrThreshold	Major
			Correctable memory error threshold exceeded	
6118	2h	39h	cpqHeInletAmbientPreCautionThresholdAlert	Minor

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			The Inlet Ambient sensor reading equals or exceeds the user defined value.	
6119	0x2	0x3C	cpqHeCoolingModuleDegraded The cooling module condition was set to degraded for the specified chassis.	Major
6120	0x2	0x3B	cpqHeCoolingModuleFailed The cooling module condition was set to failed for the specified chassis.	Critical
6121	0x2	0x3D	cpqHeCoolingModuleRedundancyLost The cooling module lost redundancy for the specified chassis.	Major
6122	0x2	0x3D	cpqHeCoolingModuleRedundancyRestored The cooling module returned to a redundant state for the specified chassis.	Informational
6123	0xB	0x90	cpqHeUnsupportedPwrSupplyDetected Unsupported power supply configuration.	Critical
6124	0xB	0x90	cpqHeUnsupportedPwrSupplyRemoved Unsupported power supply removed.	Informational
6125	0x2	0x3F	cpqHeUserTempThreshWarning User defined caution temperature threshold exceeded.	Minor
6126	0x2	0x40	cpqHeUserTempThreshCritical User defined critical temperature threshold exceeded.	Critical
8029	13h	28h	cpqSs6FanStatusChange The storage enclosure fan status changed.	Critical
8030	13h	29h	cpqSs6TempStatusChange The storage enclosure temperature status changed.	Critical
8031	13h	2Ah	cpqSs6PwrSupplyStatusChange	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			The storage enclosure power status changed.	
8032	13h	2Bh	cpqSsConnectionStatusChange	Critical
			The storage enclosure status changed.	
9001	23h	5h	cpqSm2ServerReset	Critical
			The server power was reset.	
9003	23h	1100h	cpqSm2UnauthorizedLoginAttempts	Informational
			The maximum unauthorized login attempt threshold was exceeded.	
9005	23h	1101h	cpqSm2SelfTestError	Critical
			iLO detected a self-test error.	
9012	23h	104h	cpqSm2SecurityOverrideEngaged	Informational
			iLO detected that the security override jumper was toggled to the engaged position.	
9013	23h	105h	cpqSm2SecurityOverrideDisengaged	Informational
			iLO detected that the security override jumper was toggled to the disengaged position.	
9017	23h	3h	cpqSm2ServerPowerOn	OK
			The server was powered on.	
9018	23h	1h	cpqSm2ServerPowerOff	OK
			The server was powered off.	
9019	23h	1102h	cpqSm2ServerPowerOnFailure	Critical
			A power-on request occurred, but the server could not be powered on because of a failure condition.	
9020	23h	1138h	cpqSm2IrsCommFailure	Warning
			Communication with Insight Remote Support failed.	
9021	32h	3h	cpqSm2FirmwareValidationScanFailed	Critical
			Firmware validation failure (iLO, IE, or SPS firmware).	

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
9022	32h	3h	cpqSm2FirmwareValidationScanErrorRepaired A reported firmware integrity scan issue was repaired.	OK
9023	32h	4h	cpqSm2FirmwareValidationAutoRepairFailed Firmware recovery failed.	Warning
9024	14h	2h	cpqSm2AutoShutdownInitiated iLO initiated an automatic operating system shutdown.	Major
9025	14h	2h	cpqSm2AutoShutdownCancelled An automatic operating system shutdown was canceled.	OK
9026	23h	448h	cpqSm2FwUpdateUploadFailed A firmware update or upload failed.	Warning
9027	23h	464h	cpqSm2SecurityStateChange The iLO security state changed.	OK
9028	23h	B3h	cpqSm2WDTimerReset iLO detected a watchdog timer timeout. The failsafe timer was not periodically addressed after it was armed in the operating system.	Major
9029	23h	491h	cpqSm2OverallSecStateAtRisk System security state at risk.	Major
9030	23h	490h	cpqSm2OverallSecStatusChange Overall security status changed.	Major
11003	1h	1h	cpqHo2GenericTrap Generic trap. Verifies that the SNMP configuration, client SNMP console, and network are operating correctly. You can use the iLO web interface to generate this alert to verify receipt of the alert on the SNMP console.	Informational
11018	23h	CEh	cpqHo2PowerThresholdTrap	Major

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			A power threshold was exceeded.	
11020	N/A	N/A	cpqHoMibHealthStatusArrayChangeTrap A server health status change occurred.	N/A
14004	13h	20h	cpqIdeAtaDiskStatusChange AMS detected an ATA disk drive status change.	Critical
14007	Ah	3150h	cpqIdeAtaSecureEraseFailed Secure erase of SATA drive failed.	Critical
16028	11h	Bh	cpqFca3HostCntlRStatusChange AMS detected a Fibre Channel host controller status change.	Critical
18011	11h	Ah	cpqNic3ConnectivityRestored Connectivity was restored to a logical network adapter.	OK
18012	11h	Ah	cpqNic3ConnectivityLost The status of a logical network adapter changed to Failed.	Warning
18013	11h	Ch	cpqNic3RedundancyIncreased AMS detected that a previously failed physical adapter in a connected logical adapter group returned to OK status.	OK
18014	11h	Ch	cpqNic3RedundancyReduced AMS detected that a physical adapter in a logical adapter group changed to Failed status, but at least one physical adapter remains in OK status.	Warning
18015	11h	Dh	cpqNicAllLinksDown All links are down on a network adapter.	Major
18016	Bh	Eh	cpqNicAllLinksDownRepaired One or more links on a network adapter were repaired.	OK
18017	32h	3023h	cpqNicFlexLomTrainingFailed	Critical

Trap ID	Event Class	Event Code	Trap name and Description	Trap Severity
			Flexlom slot failed to train.	
169001	12h	1h	cpqiScsiLinkUp The iSCSI link is up.	OK
169002	12h	2h	cpqiScsiLinkDown The iSCSI link is down.	Major

For more information about these SNMP traps, see the following MIB files in the Insight Management MIB update kit for HPE SIM:

cpqida.mib	Drive array
cpqhost.mib	Server host system details
cpqhlth.mib	Server health system
cpqsm2.mib	Remote Insight/Integrated Lights-Out
cpqide.mib	IDE subsystem
cpqscsi.mib	SCSI system
cpqiscsi.mib	iSCSI system
cpqnic.mib	System NIC
cpqstsys.mib	Storage systems
cpqstdeq.mib	Server standard equipment
cpqfca.mib	Fibre Channel array
cpqsinfo.mib	System Information
cpqstsys.mib	Smart Array storage

REST alerts

The following table lists the REST alerts supported by iLO 7 and supported HPE ProLiant Compute servers. To cross reference a REST alert with SNMP trap information, see [SNMP traps](#).

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
0	N/A	N/A
4	SNMPAuthenticationFailure	OK
1006	ProcessorStatusUnknown	Warning
	ProcessorStatusOK	OK
	ProcessorStatusDegraded	Warning
	ProcessorStatusDisabled	Warning
	ProcessorStatusFailed	Critical
1010	USBStorageDeviceReadError	OK
1011	USBStorageDeviceWriteError	OK
1012	USBStorageDeviceRedundancyLost	Warning
1013	USBStorageDeviceRedundancyRestored	OK
1014	USBStorageDeviceSyncFailed	Warning
1015	PCIEDiskTemperatureFailed	Critical
1016	PCIEDiskTemperatureOk	OK
1017	PCIEDriveConditionOk	OK
	PCIEDriveConditionDegraded	Warning
	PCIEDriveConditionFailed	Critical
1018	PCIEDriveWearStatusOk	OK
	PCIEDriveWearStatusFiftySixDayThreshold	Warning
	PCIEDriveWearStatusFivePercentThreshold	Warning
	PCIEDriveWearStatusTwoPercentThreshold	Warning
	PCIEDriveWearStatusWearOut	Critical
1019	PCIEDriveAddedOrPowerOn	OK

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
1020	PCIeDriveRemovedOrPowerOff	OK
1021	NVMeSecureEraseFailed	Critical
1022	N/A	N/A
1023	PciResetFail	Critical
1193	BIOSSafeModeEngaged	OK
1194	N/A	N/A
1197	IntelligentDiagnosticsEnabled	OK
1198	IntelligentDiagnosticsExit	OK
1328	BIOSSafeModeExit	OK
1329	N/A	N/A
2014	IntrusionHWInstalled	OK
2015	IntrusionHWRemoved	OK
2016	HoodReplaced	OK
2017	HoodRemovedOnPowerOff	Warning
2018	MetricValueExceededUpperThreshold	Warning
	MetricValueBelowLowerThreshold	Warning
3033	DrvArrControllerFailed	Critical
	DrvArrControllerOK	OK
3034	DrvArrLogDrvFailed	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvUnconfigured	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvRecovering	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvReadyRebuild	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvRebuilding	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvWrongDrive	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvBadConnect	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvOverheating	Warning
		Critical

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
	DrvArrLogDrvShutdown	OK
	DrvArrLogDrvExpanding	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvNotAvailable	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvQueuedForExpansion	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvMultiPathAccessDegraded	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvErasing	OK
	DrvArrLogDrvPredictiveSpareRebuildReady	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvRapidParityInitializationInProgress	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvRapidParityInitializationPending	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvNoAccessEncryptedMissingKey	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvUnencryptedToEncryptedTransformationInProgress	Warning
	DrvArrLogDrvRekeyInProgress	Critical
	DrvArrLogDrvNoAccessEncryptedWithControllerEncryptionNotEnabled	OK
	DrvArrLogDrvUnencryptedToEncryptedTransformationNotStarted	OK
	DrvArrLogDrvNewLogDrvKeyRekeyRequestReceived	
	DrvArrLogDrvOK	
3038	DrvArrayAccBoardInvalid	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardEnabled	OK
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_BadConfiguration	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_LowBatteryPower	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_DisableCommandIssued	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_NoResourcesAvailable	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_BoardNotConnected	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_BadMirrorData	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_ReadFailure	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_WriteFailure	OK
		OK

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_ConfigCommand	OK
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_ExpandInProgress	OK
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_SnapshotInProgress	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_RedundantLowBattery	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_RedundantSizeMismatch	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_RedundantCacheFailure	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_ExcessiveECCErrors	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_RAID_ADG_EnableModuleMissing	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_PostECCErrors	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_BackupPowerSourceHotRemoved	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_CapacitorChargeLow	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_NotEnoughBatteries	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_NotSupportedByFirmware	Critical
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_BatteryNotSupported	Warning
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_NoCapacitorAttached	
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_FlashBackedBackupFailed	
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_FlashBackedRestoreFailed	
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_FlashBackedHardwareFailure	
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_CapacitorFailedToCharge	
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_IncompatibleCacheModule	

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
	DrvArrayAccBoardPermDisabled_ChargerCircuitFailure	
	DrvArrayAccBoardTempDisabled_MegaCellNotCabled	
	DrvArrAcceleratorFlashMemoryNotAttached	
3039	DrvArrayAccBoardBadData	Critical
3040	DrvArrayAccBoardBatteryFailed	Critical
3046	DrvArrPhysDrvFailed	Critical
	DrvArrPhysDrvPredictiveFailure	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvWearOut	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvErasing	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvNotAuthenticated	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvEraseDone	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvEraseQueued	Warning
	DrvArrPhysDrvOK	OK
3047	DrvArrSpareDriveFailed	Critical
	DrvArrSpareDriveInactive	OK
	DrvArrSpareDriveBuilding	Critical
	DrvArrSpareDriveActive	OK
3049	DrvArrSolidStateDiskFiftySixDayThresholdPassed	Warning
	DrvArrSolidStateDiskFivePercentThresholdPassed	Warning
	DrvArrSolidStateDiskTwoPercentThresholdPassed	Critical
	DrvArrSolidStateDiskWearOut	OK
	DrvArrSolidStateDiskWearOK	
3903	SmartArraySecureEraseFailed	Critical
5022	N/A	N/A
5026	N/A	N/A

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
6026	ServerOperational	Warning
6027	POSTErrorsOccurred	Warning
6032	PowerRedundancyLost	Warning
6033	PowerSupplyInserted	OK
6034	PowerSupplyRemoved	Warning
6035	FanDegraded	Critical
6036	FanFailed	Critical
6037	FanRedundancyLost	Warning
6038	FanInserted	OK
6039	FanRemoved	Warning
6040	ThermalStatusFailure	Critical
6041	ThermalStatusDegradedSysShutdown	Critical
	ThermalStatusDegradedSysContinue	Critical
6042	ThermalStatusOK	OK
6048	PowerSupplyOK	OK
6049	PowerSupplyDegraded	Critical
6050	PowerSupplyFailed	Critical
6051	MirroredMemoryEngaged	Warning
6054	PowerRedundancyRestored	OK
6055	FanRedundancyRestored	OK
6061	N/A	N/A
6062	N/A	N/A
6064	CorrectableOrUncorrectableMemoryErrors	Warning
6069	PowerSupplyACPowerLoss	Critical

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
6070	SystemBatteryFailed	Warning
6071	SystemBatteryRemoved	Warning
6072	SystemPowerAllocationNotOptimized	Critical
6073	SystemPowerOnDenied	Critical
6074	PowerFailureErrorTempAboveCritical	Critical
	PowerFailureErrorInputPowerLoss	Critical
	PowerFailureErrorBadFuse	Critical
	PowerFailureStandby	Critical
	PowerFailureRuntime	Critical
	PowerFailurePowerOn	Critical
	PowerFailureUnknown	Critical
	PowerFailureCpuThermalTrip	Critical
6075	InterlockFailureErrorStandby	Critical
	InterlockFailureErrorRuntime	Critical
	InterlockFailureErrorPowerOn	Critical
	InterlockFailureErrorUnknown	Critical
6076	NvdimmbBackupError	Critical
6077	NvdimmbRestoreError	Critical
6078	NvdimmbUncorrectableMemoryError	Critical
6079	NvdimmbBackupPowerError	Critical
6080	NvdimmbControllerError	Critical
6081	NvdimmbEraseError	Critical
6082	NvdimmbArmingError	Critical
6083	HeNvdimmbSanitizationOk	Warning
6084	NvdimmbSanitizationError	Critical
6085	HeNvdimmbControllerFirmwareError	Critical

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
6086	NvdimmInterleaveOn	Critical
6087	NvdimmInterleaveOff	Critical
6088	NvdimmEventNotifyError	Critical
6089	NvdimmPersistencyLost	Critical
6090	NvdimmPersistencyRestored	OK
6091	HeNvdimmLifecycleWarning	Warning
6092	NvdimmLogicalNvdimmError	Warning
6093	NvdimmConfigurationError	Critical
6094	NvdimmBatteryNotChargedwithWait	Warning
6095	NvdimmBatteryNotChargedwithNoWait	Warning
6096	NvdimmMemoryMapChanged	Warning
6097	NvdimmPersistantMemoryAddressError	Critical
6098	NvdimmInitializationError	Warning
6099	PwrSupplyError	Warning
6100	PwrSupplyErrorRepaired	OK
6101	BatteryBackupUnitError	Critical
6102	BatteryBackupUnitErrorRepaired	OK
6103	NoPowerSupplyDetected	Critical
6104	PowerProtectionFault	Critical
6105	PowerDegradedEventDetected	Critical
6106	TPMSecureEraseFailed	Critical
6107	SPISecureEraseFailed	Critical
6108	AEPSecureEraseFailed	Critical
6109	EmbeddedMediaSecureEraseFailed	Critical

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
6110	SEDPassPhraseFailed	Critical
6111	SEDUnlockFailed	Warning
6118	InletAmbientPreCautionThresAlert	OK
6125	cpqHeUserTempThreshWarning	Warning
6126	cpqHeUserTempThreshCritical	Critical
8029	StorageSystemFanFailed	Critical
	StorageSystemNoFan	Warning
	StorageSystemFanDegraded	Critical
	StorageSystemFanOK	OK
8030	StorageSystemTemperatureFailed	Critical
	StorageSystemTemperatureDegraded	Critical
	StorageSystemNoTemperature	Warning
	StorageSystemTemperatureOK	OK
8031	StorageSystemPwrSupplyDegraded	Critical
	StorageSystemNoPwrSupply	Warning
	StorageSystemPwrSupplyOK	OK
8032	N/A	N/A
9001	ServerResetDetected	Warning
9003	UnauthorizedLoginAttempts	OK
9005	N/A	N/A
9012	SecurityOverrideEngaged	OK
9013	SecurityOverrideDisengaged	OK
9017	ServerPoweredOn	OK
9018	ServerPoweredOff	OK
9019	ServerPowerOnFailure	Critical

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
9020	ILOToInsightRemoteSupportCommunicationFailure	Warning
9021	FirmwareValidationScanFailed	Critical
9022	FirmwareValidationScanErrorRepaired	OK
9023	FirmwareValidationAutoRepairFailed	Warning
9024	AutoShutdownInitiated	Critical
9025	AutoShutdownCancelled	OK
9026	N/A	N/A
9027	N/A	N/A
9028	IPMIWatchdogTimerReset	Warning
9029	OverallSecStateAtRisk	Warning
9030	OverallSecStatusChange	Warning
11003	TestAlert	OK
11018	PowerThresholdBreach	Warning
11020	N/A	N/A
14004	N/A	N/A
14007	IdeAtaSecureEraseFailed	Critical
16028	N/A	N/A
18011	NicConnectivityRestored	OK
18012	NicConnectivityLost	Warning
18013	N/A	N/A
18014	N/A	N/A
18015	NicAllLinksDown	Critical
18016	NicAllLinksDownRepaired	OK

Trap ID	REST Alert ID	REST Severity
18017	N/A	N/A
169001	N/A	N/A
169002	N/A	N/A
999927	EnclosureManagerFirmwareMismatch	Critical
80321	StorageSystemNotConnected	Critical
80323	StorageSystemConnected	OK
80322	StorageSystemNotSupported	Warning
6120	LiquidCoolingModuleFailed	Critical
6119	LiquidCoolingModuleDegraded	Critical
6121	LiquidCoolingModuleRedundancyLost	Warning
6122	LiquidCoolingModuleRedundancyRestored	OK
6123	UnsupportedPowerSupplyUnitDetected	Critical
6124	UnsupportedPowerSupplyUnitRemoved	OK
140083	DriveSmartError	Critical
140084	DriveFailed	Critical
140085	DriveWearOut	Warning
140082	DriveOk	OK
140086	DriveRemoved	Warning
140087	DriveInserted	Warning
140096	SsdWearOut	Critical

IPMI alerts

#	Name	IPMI SEL Event (Y/N)	IPMI SEL Event Details	SNMP support? (Y/N)	OID
1	CPU failure	Y	IERR Asserted Uncorrectable Machine check exception Asserted Configuration Error Asserted	Y	cpqSeCpuUncorrectableError cpqSeCpuStatusChange
3	Memory ECC error	Y	Uncorrectable ECC Asserted	Y	cpqHe5CorrMemReplaceMemModule
4	Correctable memory error	Y	Correctable ECC Asserted	N	N/A
5	Memory failure	Y	Memory Device Disabled Asserted Configuration Error Asserted	Y	cpqHe5CorrMemReplaceMemModule
9	Power supply failure	Y	Failure detected Asserted Power Supply AC lost Asserted	Y	cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyFailed cpqHePwrSupplyError cpqHe4FltTolPowerSupplyACpowerloss cpqHeNoPowerSupplyDetected
10	Power supply removed	Y	Presence detected Deasserted	Y	cpqHe3FltTolPowerSupplyRemoved
14	Hard disk failure	Y	Drive Fault Asserted Predictive Failure Asserted In Failed Array Asserted	Y	cpqDa7PhyDrvStatusChange
16	Fan failure	Y	Transition to OK Asserted Transition to Non-Critical from OK Asserted Transition to Non-Recoverable from less severe Asserted Transition to Non-Critical from	Y	cpqHe3FltTolFanDegraded cpqHe3FltTolFanFailed cpqHe3FltTolFanRedundancyLost cpqHe3FltTolFanInserted

#	Name	IPMI SEL Event (Y/N)	IPMI SEL Event Data (Y/N)	SNMP support? (Y/N)	OID
om more severe As serted					
17	Fan removed	N	–	Y	cpqHe3FltTolFanRemoved

iLO Mail

iLO Mail enables you to configure iLO to send alert conditions detected independently of the host operating system to one or more email addresses, and to enable SMTP for Two Factor Authentication. iLO AlertMail messages include major host system events that appear in the IML. For example, if a fan failure occurs, an event is recorded in the IML and an email message with the details is sent to the configured email addresses.

Some email service providers establish filters and rules to block problem emails such as spam, commercial content, and unwanted volume. These tools might block the receipt of messages generated by iLO. To work around this issue, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends enabling a secure SMTP connection (TLS) and configuring a sender email address that is recognized by the configured SMTP server.

Subtopics

[Enabling AlertMail](#)

[Disabling AlertMail](#)

[Enabling SMTP for Two Factor Authentication](#)

[Disabling SMTP for Two Factor Authentication](#)

Enabling AlertMail

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: [**https://-WWWDOC-**](https://-WWWDOC-)
- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- For configurations with **Enable SMTP Authentication** enabled, you have the user name and password of an email account on the **SMTP Server**.
- For configurations with **Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)** enabled, TLS is enabled on the server.

- If you use a public or ISP SMTP server, make sure that the email addresses you will use for the recipient addresses are configured to allow less secure applications.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Mail Settings** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Mail Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable iLO AlertMail** option to enabled.
5. Enter the following information:

- **Recipient Email Address**
- **Sender Domain or Email Address**
- **SMTP Port**

If the **Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)** option will be used, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends setting this value to 587.

- **SMTP Server**

6. To send AlertMail messages over a secure connection, enable the **Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)** option.
7. To authenticate the SMTP connection with an email account user name and password, enable the **Enable SMTP Authentication** option.
8. If **Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)** and **Enable SMTP Authentication** are enabled:
 - a. Enter the user name for an email account on the configured SMTP server in the **SMTP Username** box.
 - b. Select the **Change SMTP Password** check box.
 - c. Enter the password for the email account user name in the **New SMTP Password** and **Confirm SMTP Password** boxes.
9. Click **Update** to save the changes.
10. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
11. Click  to close the window.
12. (Optional) To send a test alert mail to the configured email addresses, click **Send Test AlertMail**.

This button is available only when AlertMail is enabled.

The test AlertMail is initiated.

- .3. (Optional) If you sent a test message, check the iLO event log to confirm that it was sent successfully.

Subtopics

AlertMail options

AlertMail options

Recipient Email Address

One or more destination email addresses to receive iLO email alerts. You can enter multiple email addresses separated by a Comma or Semicolon. Enter the addresses in standard email address format. You can enter up to 260 characters in the **Recipient Email Address** box.

If you use a public or ISP SMTP server, make sure that the email addresses you enter are configured to allow less secure applications.

Sender Domain or Email Address

The sender (from) email address (up to 63 characters). This value can be formed by using the following methods:

- Enter a sender domain to be combined with the iLO Hostname. When you use this method, the sender email address is <iLO Hostname>@<Sender Domain>.
- Enter a custom email address that includes your internal network domain. For example, <name>@<internal domain>.com.
- Enter a custom email address that uses a public email server. For example, <name>@<email provider>.com.

This address must be a valid email address that is recognized by the configured SMTP server.

SMTP Port

The port the SMTP server will use for authenticated or unauthenticated SMTP connections. The default value is 25. For secure connections, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends port 587.

SMTP Server

The IP address or DNS name of the SMTP server or the mail submission agent. This server cooperates with the mail transfer agent to deliver the email. You can enter an IPv4 address, an IPv6 address, or an FQDN. This string can be up to 63 characters.

Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)

Enable this option to send AlertMail messages over a secure connection. When a message is sent, iLO and the configured **SMTP Server** negotiate to select a common TLS connection.

iLO supports only explicit/opportunistic TLS SMTP servers (STARTTLS SMTP servers).

This value is enabled by default.

Enable SMTP Authentication

Enable this option to authenticate against the configured **SMTP Server** after connecting through a secure connection. To use this option, **Enable SMTP Secure Connection (TLS)** must be enabled and you must provide the user name and password for an email account on the SMTP server.

SMTP Username

The username (up to 63 characters) for an account on the configured **SMTP Server**. This value is required if **Enable SMTP Authentication** is enabled.

To clear this value, disable the **Enable SMTP Authentication** option, delete the text in this box, and then click **Apply**.

Change SMTP Password

Click this check box to enter or update and confirm the password for the **SMTP Username** account. This value is required if **Enable SMTP Authentication** is enabled, and it can be up to 63 characters long.

The password value cannot be viewed or copied from the iLO web interface.

To clear the password, disable the **Enable SMTP Authentication** option, apply blank password and password confirmation values, and then click **Apply**.

Disabling AlertMail

Prerequisites

- A license that supports this feature is installed. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://-WWWDOC->
- Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Mail Settings** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Mail Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable iLO AlertMail** option to disabled.
5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

Enabling SMTP for Two Factor Authentication

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Configure SMTP server

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Mail Settings** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Mail Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable SMTP for Two Factor Authentication** option to enabled.
5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

Disabling SMTP for Two Factor Authentication

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Mail Settings** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Mail Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable SMTP for Two Factor Authentication** option to disabled.

Disabling SMTP for Two Factor Authentication will disable Two factor authentication for LDAP users.

5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click **X** to close the window.

Remote syslog

The remote syslog feature allows iLO to send event notification messages to syslog servers. The iLO firmware remote syslog includes the IML and iLO event log.

Remote syslog requires a license that supports the feature. For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo7>

On Linux systems, a tool called syslog logs system events. You can set a syslog server on a remote system that will act as a central logging system for iLO systems. If the iLO remote syslog feature is enabled, it can send its logs to the syslog server.

The remote syslog format adheres to RFC5424. The syslog must start with the iLO time stamp followed by the iLO Hostname, the subsystem name (that generated the log), and the log text. For example:

```
2020-08-26T15:26:43Z ILO7CE712P2K6 DriveArray Smart Array - Drive is
failed: Port Box 0 Bay 0 ACTION:1. Be sure all cables are connected
properly and securely. 2. Be sure all drives are fully seated. 3 Replace
the defective cables, drive, or both.
```

Subtopics

Enabling iLO remote syslog

Disabling iLO remote syslog

Remote Syslog alert levels (Linux)

Enabling iLO remote syslog

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The remote syslog server is configured to use UDP.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Remote Syslog** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Remote Syslog Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable iLO Remote Syslog** option to enabled.
5. Enter the following information:
 - **Remote Syslog Port**
 - **Remote Syslog Server**
6. Click **Update** to save the changes.
7. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
8. Click  to close the window.
9. (Optional) To send a test message to the configured syslog server, click **Send Test Syslog**.

This button is available only when iLO Remote Syslog is enabled.

Subtopics

Remote syslog options

Remote syslog options

- **Remote Syslog Port**—The port number through which the syslog server is listening. Only one port number can be entered in this box. When you enter multiple remote syslog servers, they must use the same port. The default value is 514.

- **Remote Syslog Server**—The IP address, FQDN, IPv6 name, or short name of the server running the syslog service. To enter multiple servers, separate the server IP address, FQDN, IPv6 name, or short name with a semicolon. You can enter up to 511 characters in the **Remote Syslog Server** box.

Disabling iLO remote syslog

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** in the left navigation pane and click the **Alert & Logging**.
2. The **Alert & Logging** page appears.
3. Click the ellipsis icon next to **Remote Syslog** and select **Edit Settings**.

The **Remote Syslog Settings** page appears.

4. Set the **Enable iLO Remote Syslog** option to disabled.
5. Click **Update** to save the changes.
6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the window.

Remote Syslog alert levels (Linux)

Some status values in iLO differ from the standard Linux syslog status values. The following table shows the equivalent values.

iLO status	Linux syslog status
Critical	Critical
Caution	Warning
Repaired	Notice

Viewing HPE Apps information

About this task

If the system is managed by HPE OneView, the HPE **Apps** menu is displayed on the left navigation pane in the iLO web interface. From the HPE **Apps** page links are provided to commonly used features, which help you to navigate to the related page.

Procedure

Click HPE **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The HPE **Apps** page appears and displays HPE **OneView** and Intelligent Provisioning sections based on your server configuration.

Subtopics

Viewing Intelligent Provisioning details from iLO

Viewing Intelligent Provisioning details from iLO

Prerequisites

- Remote Console privilege
- Host BIOS privilege
- Intelligent Provisioning is installed on the server.

Procedure

Click HPE **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The HPE **Apps** page appears and displays Intelligent Provisioning details. From the iLO web interface, you can only view Intelligent Provisioning.

For information about using Intelligent Provisioning, see the Intelligent Provisioning documentation at <https://hpe.com/support/intelligentprovisioning-quicklinks>.

HPE OneView remote support

HPE iLO 7 includes the HPE OneView Remote Support (OVRs), which allows you to register supported servers for HPE remote support.

You can also use iLO to monitor service events and remote support data collections.

Connecting a device to Hewlett Packard Enterprise allows it to be remotely supported and to send diagnostic, configuration, telemetry, and contact information to Hewlett Packard Enterprise. No other business information is collected, and the data is managed according to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise privacy statement. You can view the privacy statement at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/info/privacy>.



IMPORTANT

Use HPE OneView to register for remote support. You can only disable the remote support using the iLO web interface.

Subtopics

[Viewing HPE OneView remote support details](#)

[Disabling HPE OneView remote support](#)

[Setting maintenance mode](#)

[Remote Support data collection](#)

[Viewing Active Health System reporting status in iLO](#)

[Remote support service events](#)

Viewing HPE OneView remote support details

Procedure

1. Click HPE **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The HPE **Apps** page appears.

2. Click HPE OneView.

The HPE OneView page appears.

The **Overview** section displays the **OneView Remote Support** status.

3. (Optional) Click **Launch OneView UI** link to navigate to HPE OneView web interface.
4. (Optional) Click **Delete** to remove the HPE OneView session and navigate to the **Dashboard** page.

Disabling HPE OneView remote support

Procedure

1. Click HPE **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The HPE **Apps** page appears.

2. Click HPE OneView.

The HPE OneView page appears.

3. Click **Disable** on the **Overview** section.

A confirmation window appears.

4. Select **Yes, I understand** and click **Disable**.

5. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.

6. Click  to close the confirmation window.

Setting maintenance mode

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server is registered for remote support.

About this task

Use maintenance mode when you perform maintenance on a server. This feature helps Hewlett Packard Enterprise to determine whether to open a support case.

Procedure

1. Click Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** page appears.

2. Click  in the **Maintenance Mode** section.

The **System Maintenance Mode Settings** window appears.

3. Select the **Maintenance Mode** check box.
4. Select a time from the **Expires in** menu.
5. Click **Save**.

iLO notifies you that maintenance mode is set.

Maintenance mode ends automatically when the specified time period has passed. If needed, you can clear maintenance mode manually.

An event is recorded in the iLO event log when maintenance mode is set, expired, or cleared.

6. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
7. Click  to close the **The System Maintenance Mode Settings** window.

Subtopics

[Viewing system maintenance mode status](#)

[Editing the maintenance mode expiration time](#)

[Clearing maintenance mode](#)

Viewing system maintenance mode status

Prerequisites

The server is registered for remote support.

Procedure

Click Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** page appears. The **Maintenance Mode** section shows the current maintenance mode status.

If maintenance mode is enabled, the remaining time is displayed. The remaining time is updated when you refresh the browser window or send a test service event.

Editing the maintenance mode expiration time

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege

- The server is registered for remote support.
- Maintenance mode is enabled.

Procedure

1. Click Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** page appears.

2. Click  in the **Maintenance Mode** section.

The **System Maintenance Mode Settings** window appears.

3. Select a new value in the **Expires in** menu, and then click **Save**.

iLO notifies you that maintenance mode is set.

Maintenance mode ends automatically when the specified time period has passed. If needed, you can clear maintenance mode manually.

An event is recorded in the iLO event log when maintenance mode is set, expired, or cleared.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click  to close the The **System Maintenance Mode Settings** window.

Clearing maintenance mode

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server is registered for remote support.

Procedure

1. Click Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** page appears.

2. Click  in the **Maintenance Mode** section.

The **System Maintenance Mode Settings** window appears.

3. Clear the **Maintenance Mode** check box, and then click **Update**.

iLO notifies you that maintenance mode is cleared and an event is recorded in the iLO event log.

4. Click **Cancel** to cancel the operation.
5. Click **X** to close the **The System Maintenance Mode Settings** window.

Remote Support data collection

Use the **Data Collections** page to view information about the data that is sent to Hewlett Packard Enterprise when a server is registered for remote support. You can also use this page to send data collection information to Hewlett Packard Enterprise manually when a device configuration changes and you do not want to wait for the next scheduled data collection transmission.

Subtopics

[Sending data collection information](#)

[Viewing data collection status in iLO](#)

Sending data collection information

Prerequisites

Configure iLO Settings privilege

About this task

Use the following procedure to send data collection manually, if you do not want to wait for the next scheduled transmission.

Procedure

1. Click **HPE Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The **HPE Apps** page appears.
2. Click **HPE OneView**.

The **HPE OneView** page appears.
3. Click **Send Data Collection**.
4. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, send**.

When the transmission is completed, the **Last Data Collection Transmission** and **Last Data Collection Transmission Status** are updated. The date and time are based on the configured iLO time zone.

Viewing data collection status in iLO

Procedure

1. Click **HPE Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The **HPE Apps** page appears.

2. Click **HPE OneView**.

The **HPE OneView** page appears. The **Data Collection** section displays the data collection status.

Viewing Active Health System reporting status in iLO

Procedure

1. Click **HPE Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The **HPE Apps** page appears.

2. Click **HPE OneView**.

The **HPE OneView** page appears. The **Active Health System reporting** section displays the current status.

Remote support service events

When iLO detects a hardware failure—for example, a problem with a memory DIMM or fan—a service event is generated. When a server is registered for remote support, service event details are recorded in the service event log. When Hewlett Packard Enterprise receives a service event, a support case is opened (if warranted). Enabling the maintenance mode feature during planned maintenance prevents the opening of a support case during the planned maintenance period.

Subtopics

[**Viewing the service event log**](#)

[**Sending a test service event**](#)

[**Clearing the service event log**](#)

Viewing the service event log

Prerequisites

The server is registered for remote support.

Procedure

1. Click **HPE Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The **HPE Apps** page appears.

2. Click **HPE OneView**.

The **HPE OneView** page appears. The **Service Event Log** section displays the event log details.

Subtopics

[Service event log details](#)

[Supported service event types](#)

Service event log details

The **Service Event Log** displays the following information for each service event:

- **Identifier**—A unique string that identifies the service event.
- **Time Generated**—The time the service event was generated. This column shows the date and time based on the configured iLO time zone.
- **Event ID**—A unique number for the service event type.
- **Perceived Severity**—The severity of the event indication (for example, 5-Major, 7-Fatal).
- **Submit Status**—The status of the event submission. If the status is `No error`, the event was submitted successfully.
- **Event Category**—The category of the event that matches the Message ID description in the message registry.

Supported service event types

The HPE remote support solution supports the following service event types:

Event ID	Description
1	Generic Test Service Event
100	Fan Failed Service Event
101	System Battery Failed Service Event
200	Power Supply Failed Service Event
202	Power Fuse Failed Service Event
300	Physical Disk Drive Service Event
301	Smart Array Controller Accelerator Battery Failure Event
302	Smart Array Controller Accelerator Board Status Changed Event
303	Smart Array Controller Status Changed Event
304	SAS Physical Drive Status Changed Event
305	ATA Disk Drive Status Changed Event
306	Fibre Channel Host Controller Status Changed Event
307	NVMe Drive Status Change
308	NVMe Drive Wear Status Change
309	SSD Drive Wear Status Change
400	Memory Module Failed or Predicted to Fail Event
401	NVDIMM Failure
500	Storage System Fan Status Changed Event
501	Storage System Power Supply Status Changed Event
600	Uncorrectable Machine Check Exception Event
1000	Generic IML Service Event

Sending a test service event

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server is registered for remote support.

About this task

You can send a test event to verify that your remote support configuration is working correctly.

Procedure

1. Click Hewlett Packard Enterprise **Apps** in the left navigation pane.
2. Click **Send Test Event**.
3. When prompted to confirm the request, click **Yes, send**.

When the transmission is complete, the test event is listed in the service event log.

If the test is successful, the **Submit Status** in the service event log displays the text `No Error`.

The **Time Generated** column in the service event log shows the date and time based on the configured iLO time zone.

Clearing the service event log

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The server is registered for remote support.

Procedure

1. Click **HPE Apps** in the left navigation pane.

The **HPE Apps** page appears.

2. Click **HPE OneView**.

The **HPE OneView** page appears.

3. Click **Delete Event Log**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

4. Click **Yes, clear**.

iLO notifies you that the service event log has been cleared.

HPE Compute Ops Management

HPE Compute Ops Management enables iLO to connect to the cloud-based management services for Gen10 and later servers.

HPE Compute Ops Management is built on a unique cloud-native architecture that abstracts and orchestrates infrastructure and compute workflows, transforming complex compute operations into a simplified experience across edge-to-cloud to accelerate agility. You can manage servers with Compute Ops Management through GreenLake. For more details see, <https://hpe.com/solutions/compute-ops-management>.

Subtopics

[Connecting to HPE Compute Ops Management](#)

[Configuring connection type](#)

[Disconnecting from HPE Compute Ops Management](#)

[HPE Compute Ops Management connection states](#)

Connecting to HPE Compute Ops Management

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege.
- Configure DNS server.
- Configure Web proxy.
- Ensure that the server has Serial number, Universally Unique Identifier (UUID), and Product ID.
- Ensure that the Date and Time of iLO is set correctly.

Procedure

1. From the **Dashboard** page, click HPE Compute Ops Management.

HPE Compute Ops Management page appears.



NOTE

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends configuring Web proxy while connecting to HPE Compute Ops Management. You can configure or edit the Web proxy settings on the **Access** page or **Configure Connection** page. For more information, see [Access settings options](#).

2. Click **Enable** to initiate a connection to HPE Compute Ops Management.

HPE Compute Ops Management page appears and displays the following information:

- **Connection Status**—Indicates the connection status between HPE iLO and HPE Compute Ops Management. For more information, see [HPE Compute Ops Management connection states](#).
- **Connection Type**—Indicates the connection type if the **Connection Status** is **Connected**. The connection types are **Direct**, or **Secure Gateway**.

For more information, see [Configuring connection type](#).

- **Connection Prerequisites**—Indicates that the prerequisites required to connect HPE iLO and HPE Compute Ops Management:
 - **iLO network configuration**
 - **Web Connectivity**
 - **Compute Ops Management connectivity**

If the system is managed by HPE OneView, enabling HPE Compute Ops Management disconnects from HPE OneView.

After iLO is connected to **HPE Compute Ops Management**, irrespective of the connection status (**Success** or **Failure**), **HPE Compute Ops Management** will be set as **Enabled**.

During reset, iLO automatically triggers a connection to **HPE Compute Ops Management**. **HPE Compute Ops Management** will be set as **Disabled** only if the user manually disables **HPE Compute Ops Management**.

HPE iLO will automatically try to reconnect at the time mentioned on screen, you can also click **Connect Now** to retry the connection.

Configuring connection type

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege.

About this task

If you have errors with **Web Connectivity**, check if your network requires a proxy and configure the connection type.

Procedure

1. From the **Dashboard** page, click HPE Compute Ops Management.

HPE Compute Ops Management page appears.



NOTE

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends configuring Web proxy while connecting to HPE Compute Ops Management. You can configure or edit the Web proxy settings on the **Access** page or **Configure Connection** page. For more information, see [Access settings options](#).

2. Click **Configure Connection**.

Configure Connection page appears.

3. Select the connection type:

- **Direct Connect**—Select this option if your network requires a proxy for web connectivity.
- **Secure Gateway**—Select this option to connect to HPE Compute Ops Management using a secure gateway.



NOTE

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that secure gateway is used as the proxy server with a port address of 8080.

4. (Optional) If you have selected **Direct Connect**, enter the **Web Proxy Server name**, **Web Proxy Port number**, **Web Proxy User Name**, and **Web Proxy Password**. For more information, see [Access settings options](#).

Activation Key is optional. You can enter the key while configuring the connection.

5. (Optional) If you have selected **Secure Gateway**, enter the **Activation key**.

To get the **Activation key**, log in to **GreenLake** and launch the **Compute Ops Management** service. In the **Overview** page, in the **Add server** section, click **Get key** to generate a key.

The **Activation Key** is not mandatory to initiate connection to **HPE Compute Ops Management**. If **HPE Compute Ops Management** accepts the connection request without **Activation Key**, the connection status will be **Connected**. If **HPE Compute Ops Management** needs **Activation Key**, the connection status will be **ActivationKeyRequired**. On receiving this status, the user must retry with valid **Activation Key**. For more information, see [HPE Compute Ops Management connection states](#).

6. Click **Save** to initiate connection to HPE Compute Ops Management.

Disconnecting from HPE Compute Ops Management

Procedure

1. From the **Dashboard** page, click HPE Compute Ops Management.

HPE Compute Ops Management page appears.

2. Click **Disable** to disconnect from the HPE Compute Ops Management.

Disable Compute Ops Management page appears.

3. Select **I confirm to disable HPE Compute Ops Management**, and click **Disable**.

The following actions are initiated when **HPE Compute Ops Management** is disabled:

- iLO disconnects from **HPE Compute Ops Management**.
- All configuration settings are cleared, except web proxy settings.
- iLO Advanced license will be removed.

You must reconfigure the settings to connect to **HPE Compute Ops Management**.

HPE Compute Ops Management connection states

This following table shows the connection states and errors for HPE Compute Ops Management.

Table 1. HPE Compute Ops Management connection state and description

Connection State	Description
Not Enabled	HPE Compute Ops Management is not enabled.
Initializing	Connection to the HPE Compute Ops Management is initialized after iLO reset.
In Progress	Connection to the HPE Compute Ops Management is in progress.
Connected	iLO is connected to HPE Compute Ops Management successfully.
iLO IP Address Not Set	To connect iLO to the network, follow the onscreen recommendations. For more information, see General network settings .
DNS Resolution Error	To connect iLO to the network, follow the onscreen recommendations. For more information, see General network settings .
Proxy Settings Invalid	Could not connect using the provided web proxy. Ensure that the proxy details are correct. For more information, see Configuring connection type .
Proxy or Firewall Issue	Could not connect to HPE to get an identity for the server to connect to HPE Compute Ops Management. To connect HPE to the HPE Compute Ops Management, follow the onscreen recommendations. For more information, see Configuring connection type .
Incorrect iLO Time	Could not obtain an identity for the server to connect to HPE Compute Ops Management due to an incorrect HPE system time. To update NTP configurations or time on RBSU, follow the onscreen recommendations. For more information, see Configuring iLO SNTP settings .
Activation Key Required	Follow the onscreen recommendations and generate the Activation Key . In the Enter Activation Key screen, enter the Activation Key , and click Save . If the problem persists, contact HPE Support.
Invalid Activation Key	Follow the onscreen recommendations and generate a new Activation Key . In the Enter Activation Key screen, enter the Activation Key , and click Save . If the problem persists, contact HPE Support.
Expired Activation Key	Follow the onscreen recommendations and generate a new Activation Key . In the Enter Activation Key screen, enter the Activation Key , and click Save . If the problem persists, contact HPE Support.

Connection State	Description
Unsupported iLO Version	Upgrade to the latest iLO version to use HPE Compute Ops Management. For more information, see Updating iLO or server firmware .
Device Assignment Failed	In GreenLake , select Device , and ensure that the device is not already added to another Compute Ops Management instance. You can also click Edit Settings and update the Activation Key . For more information, see the following website: https://common.cloud.hpe.com/
Device Claim Unauthorized	Contact GreenLake administrator to verify that you have the right permissions to add a device to GreenLake device inventory. You can also click Edit Settings and update the Activation Key . For more information, see the following website: https://common.cloud.hpe.com/
Device Not Found	To resolve this issue, contact HPE Support. You can also click Edit Settings and update the Activation Key . For more information, see the following website: https://common.cloud.hpe.com/
Unknown Error	Reset iLO and retry connecting. Contact HPE support if the problem persists. For more information, see Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface .
External Error	Reset iLO and retry connecting. Contact HPE support if the problem persists. For more information, see Resetting the iLO processor with the web interface .
Disabled by Compute Ops Management	Check the Integrated Management Log and the Activity Dashboard in Compute Ops Management. Click Launch GreenLake to enable HPE Compute Ops Management. For more information, see the following website: https://common.cloud.hpe.com/ .



NOTE

- If iLO reset happens, the HPE Compute Ops Management status changes from **Connected** to **Not Enabled**. This is an expected behavior. It takes iLO around 120 seconds after the iLO reset to show the HPE Compute Ops Management status.
- Changing or disabling DNS configuration, Web proxy configuration values will impact the connectivity and HPE Compute Ops Management connection status.

Using the lifecycle management features

Subtopics

[One-button secure erase](#)
[iLO backup and restore](#)
[Restoring iLO configuration](#)

One-button secure erase

If you want to decommission a server or prepare it for a different use, you can use the One-button secure erase feature.

One-button secure erase follows the NIST Special Publication 800-88 Revision 1 in the Guidelines for Media Sanitization guide. The appendix recommends minimum sanitization levels for media. For more information about the specification, see Section 2.5 [Guidelines for Media Sanitization](#).

One-button secure erase implements the NIST SP 800-88 Revision 1 Sanitization Recommendations for **Purging** user data and returns the server and supported components to the default state. This feature automates many of the tasks that you follow in the Statement of Volatility document for a server.

Subtopics

[One-button secure erase access methods](#)
[Prerequisites for initiating the One-button secure erase process](#)
[Initiating the One-button secure erase process](#)
[Returning a system to operational state after One-button secure erase](#)
[Viewing the One-button secure erase report](#)
[Saving the One-button secure erase report to a CSV file](#)
[Deleting the One-button secure erase report](#)
[Impacts to the system after One-button secure erase completes](#)
[One-button secure erase FAQ](#)

One-button secure erase access methods

You can initiate the One-button secure erase process from the following products:

- iLO
- The iLO RESTful API and iLOREST

This topic describes the One-button secure erase access methods from iLO.

Prerequisites for initiating the One-button secure erase process

Prerequisites

- Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends disconnecting or detaching the removable drives, external storage, or shared storage that you do not want to erase.
- Verify that your iLO user account is assigned all the iLO user account privileges including recovery set.
- Install an iLO license that supports this feature.

For information about the available license types and the features they support, see the licensing documentation at the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo-docs>.

- If the following features are enabled, disable them:

- Server Configuration Lock

For instructions, see the UEFI System Utilities user guide and HPE Synergy.

For instructions, see the UEFI System Utilities User Guide.

- Smart Array Encryption

For instructions, see the "Clearing the encryption configuration" section in the HPE Smart Array SR Secure Encryption Installation and User Guide.

For instructions, see the instructions for clearing the encryption configuration in the Secure Encryption installation and user guide.

- Intel VROC Encryption

For instructions, see the Cleaning the security and encryption configurations section in the Intel Virtual RAID on CPU User Guide.

- On HPE Synergy systems, remove HPE OneView or Virtual Connect profiles assigned to the system.
- The storage drives that you want to erase support a native sanitize method.

Examples include the `SANITIZE` command for SATA and SAS drives and `FORMAT` for NVM Express drives. The NIST publication recommends these commands for purging data on these device types. Using these commands is more secure than using software to overwrite data on storage drives. For more information on how One-button secure erase affects supported drives, see [One-button secure erase FAQ](#).

If an attached storage device does not support native sanitize methods, it will not be erased during the One-button secure erase process. An Integrated Management Log (IML) entry will report an erase failure for the device.

- Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends configuring SNMP alerts, Mail Settings, or iLO RESTful API alerts before initiating the One-button secure erase process.

If errors occur when individual components are erased, an IML entry is logged for each error. You can review the IML log using SNMP alerts, Mail Settings, or iLO RESTful API alerts. The IML is erased later during the One-button secure erase process. After the IML is erased, high-level status information is provided in the secure erase report.

- If you use LDAP Directory Authentication with the HPE Extended Schema, you have another method for logging in to iLO to initiate the One-button secure erase process.

Supported methods include local accounts, Kerberos authentication, CAC Smartcard, and schema-free directory accounts.

The HPE Extended Schema does not support the user privileges required to initiate the One-button secure erase process.

- Disable Microsoft® Secured-core Support.

Initiating the One-button secure erase process

Prerequisites

Your environment meets the [Prerequisites for initiating the One-button secure erase process](#).



CAUTION

Use this feature only when you want to decommission a system or use it for a different purpose. This process resets the server and supported components to the factory state. All data on internal and externally connected storage devices that are visible to the system will be lost. Depending on the storage capacity, securely erasing the server and components might take up to a day or more to finish. Once you initiate this process, it cannot be undone. Until the process is complete, avoid interactions with iLO or the system that involve configuration changes and powering off the system.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** or click iLO **Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** link from **Quick Links**.

The **Secure Erase** page appears.

If the One-button secure erase process completed on the server, the **View Last Erase Report** button is available.

2. Click **Secure Erase**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

3. Select the **I have understood the implications of Secure Erase and ready to decommission this system** check box, and then click **Yes, permanently erase system**.

The server restarts and the One-button secure erase process begins. During the server reboot, the BIOS deletes the data that it controls. After the BIOS deletes the data, the server is powered off. iLO then deletes the remaining data.

The One-button secure erase progress is displayed in the banner area on all iLO web interface pages. The displayed information includes the percent complete and the estimated time left. Individual hardware or software component details are displayed in the **Secure Erase Status** table.

Do not make configuration changes during the One-button secure erase process. iLO prevents firmware updates and iLO resets during this process.

When the One-button secure erase is complete, iLO is reset, and it becomes unavailable on the network.

On HPE Synergy compute modules, the iLO network settings might be reassigned after the process is complete, and the system might power on.

4. (Optional) Return the system to an operational state.
5. (Optional) View, save, or delete the One-button secure erase report.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends completing this step.

6. (Optional) If a device failed the erase process, or the device does not support a native sanitize method, do one of the following:
 - Isolate these devices and use other methods to delete the data.
 - Securely dispose of the devices according to your organization security policies.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends completing this step.

Subtopics

One-button secure erase status values

One-button secure erase status values

When you initiate the One-button secure erase process, the overall progress is displayed in the iLO banner. The status of individual components is displayed in the **Secure Erase Status** table.

-  **Idle**—The process has not started.
-  **Initiated**—The process has started.
-  **In Progress**—Erasing is in progress.
-  **Success**—The process completed successfully.
-  **Error**—The process completed and errors occurred.
-  **Failed**—The process failed.



NOTE

In the **Secure Erase Status** table, **iLO Settings** includes the results for Embedded NAND Flash. An erase failure in one of these components results in an overall failure for **iLO Settings**.

In the **Secure Erase Status** table, **BIOS Settings** includes the results for the UEFI configuration store and RTC (system date and time). An erase failure in one of these components results in an overall failure for **BIOS Settings**.

Returning a system to operational state after One-button secure erase

About this task

After a system is erased with the One-button secure erase process, use the following procedure to return it to an operational state.

Procedure

1. Configure the iLO network settings.
2. Install Intelligent Provisioning using an Intelligent Provisioning recovery image.

For more information, see the Intelligent Provisioning user guide.

3. Install an OS.
4. Optional: Install an iLO license.
5. Configure the BIOS settings and the iLO settings that apply to your environment.
6. (Optional) Create a System Recovery Set.

Viewing the One-button secure erase report

Prerequisites

- The One-button secure erase process completed on the server.
- After the One-button secure erase process completed, iLO was configured with an IP address.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** or click iLO **Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** link from **Quick Links**.

The **Secure Erase** page appears.

If the One-button secure erase process completed on the server, the **View Last Erase Report** button is available.

2. Click **View Last Erase Report**.

The **Secure Erase Report** is displayed.

3. (Optional) To sort by a table column, click the column heading.

To change the sort order to ascending or descending, click the column heading again or click the arrow icon next to the column heading.

4. (Optional) Save the One-button secure erase report.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends saving a copy of the erase report for future reference.

5. (Optional) Delete the One-button secure erase report.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends deleting the erase report before decommissioning a server or using it for a different purpose.

Subtopics

One-button secure erase report details

One-button secure erase report details

- **Server Serial Number**—The server serial number.
- **Initiated By**—The user who initiated the One-button secure erase process.

The following information is listed for each device type:

- **Device Type**—The device type that was erased.

For information about the affected device types, see [Impacts to the system after One-button secure erase completes](#).

The Secure Erase Report includes only the **Embedded NAND Flash** status.

- **Location**—The location of the device in the server.
- **Serial Number**—The device serial number.
- **Status**—The One-button secure erase status for the device.
- **Erase Type**—The type of erase operation. For more information about the operations that were performed, see [One-button secure erase FAQ](#).
- **Start Time**—The One-button secure erase start time for the specific device.
- **End Time**—The One-button secure erase end time for the specific device.

Saving the One-button secure erase report to a CSV file

Prerequisites

- The One-button secure erase process completed on the server.
- After the One-button secure erase process completed, iLO was configured with an IP address.

About this task

When you use the One-button secure erase feature, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends saving a copy of the erase report for future reference.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** or click iLO **Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** link from **Quick Links**.

The **Secure Erase** page appears.

2. Click **Download**.

The **Secure Erase** report is downloaded.

Deleting the One-button secure erase report

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- The One-button secure erase process completed on the server.
- After the One-button secure erase process completed, iLO was configured with an IP address.
- If you want a copy of the One-button secure erase report for future reference, you can save the report.

About this task

When you decommission or repurpose a server, you might not want the One-button secure erase report to remain available in the iLO web interface.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends deleting the erase report before decommissioning a server or using it for a different purpose.

Procedure

1. Click **Security** in the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** or click iLO **Settings** on the left navigation pane and click **Secure Erase** link from **Quick Links**.

The **Secure Erase** page appears.

If the One-button secure erase process completed on the server, the **View Last Erase Report** button is available.

2. Click **View Last Erase Report**.

The **Secure Erase Report** is displayed.

3. Click .

iLO securely erases the report file, and then resets immediately.

The event log, IML, security log, and configuration settings made up to this point are reset to the factory default settings. iLO might attempt an auto-restore operation when it starts. For more information, see iLO backup and restore.

Impacts to the system after One-button secure erase completes

The One-button secure erase feature reverts the system and supported components to the factory state. To use the system, re-provision the server.

- All data on the impacted storage drives and Persistent Memory are erased and not recoverable. All RAID settings, disk partitions, and OS installations are removed.

The following BIOS and iLO 7 settings are erased or reset to the factory default settings.

- User-defined server identity (iLO LDevID) is erased.



NOTE

iLO IDevIDPCA, iLO IAK, System IDevID, System IAK certificate, and Platform Certificate is not erased in one-button secure erase. However, the System IDevID and System IAK keys are erased from TPM.

- Factory provisioned iLO HPE LDevID, iLO LAK, System LDevID, and System LAK are erased.
- All the enrolled certificates (other than factory pre-installed UEFI Secure boot certificates) are erased.
- Keys stored in the iLO secure enclave will be erased.
- iLO network and other settings are erased and must be reconfigured.
- Installed iLO licenses are removed and the license status reverts to iLO Standard.

If the iLO Advanced license is pre-installed at the factory with the #0D1 option, the license is reinstated when the One-button secure erase process is finished. For more information about this license option, see the HPE iLO 7 Licensing Guide.

- The System Recovery Set is removed and must be recreated.
- iLO user accounts are removed. After the process is complete, log in with the default factory Administrator account and password.
- The Active Health System, Integrated Management Log, Security Log, and iLO Event Log are cleared.
- BIOS and SmartStorage Redfish API data is removed and then recreated on the next boot.

- Secure Boot is disabled and enrolled certificates are removed (other than the factory-installed certificates).
- Boot options and BIOS user-defined defaults are removed.
- Passwords, pass-phrases, and encryption keys stored in the TPM or BIOS are removed.
- The date, time, DST, and time zone are reset.
- The system will boot with the most recent BIOS revision flashed.
- Intelligent Provisioning will not boot and must be reinstalled.

Subtopics

Hardware components that are not reverted to the factory state

Hardware components that are reverted to the factory state

Hardware components that are not reverted to the factory state

One-button secure erase process does not affect the following components:

- SD cards
- iLO virtual media
- Configuration on PCI controllers
- SAS HBAs and connected drives
- SATA, SAS, and NVMe Express drives that do not support native sanitize methods.
- FCoE, iSCSI storage
- GPGUs
- Other FPGAs, accelerators, offload engines that have keys or storage

Hardware components that are reverted to the factory state

The following components are reverted to the factory state during the One-button secure erase process.

- UEFI Configuration store

- RTC (System Date and Time)
- Trusted Platform Module
- BIOS Settings
- iLO configuration settings
- iLO Event Log
- Integrated Management Log
- Security Log
- HPE MR controllers, NS controllers, and connected storage drives.

For more information about controllers, see, Supported storage products section in the iLO User Guide.

- Intel VROC
- Drive data (for drives that support native sanitize methods).
 - SATA, SAS drives (SSD and HDD)
 - NVMe Express
- Embedded Flash
 - iLO RESTful API data
 - Active Health System
 - Firmware repository

One-button secure erase FAQ

Does One-button secure erase purge USB devices and internal SD cards?

No. One-button secure erase does not erase USB devices and internal SD cards.

If an HDD does not support the Purge function, does One-button secure erase attempt to purge it?

No. One-button secure erase skips a drive that does not support the purge function.

Does One-button secure erase support Smart Array controllers?

HPE MR controllers and NS controllers are supported for One-button secure erase.

Does One-button secure erase erase drives that do not support Purge?

RAID controllers can wipe drives (overwrite with a pattern) that do not support the purge operation. One-button secure erase does not request the controller to perform this nonsecure wipe. To wipe data on such drives, use the Intelligent Provisioning “System Erase and Reset” feature.

Does One-button secure erase battery backed cache?

See the table following for more information.

How does One-button secure erase process the erase commands?

See the following table for information on how One-button secure erase purges or overwrites data.

What privileges do users need to launch One-button secure erase?

Users need all iLO privileges to launch One-button secure erase.

Does One-button secure erase remove the serial number and product ID?

No, these items are not erased by One-button secure erase.

How long does the process take?

The duration depends on the hardware. Sanitization of HDDs takes longer than SSDs.

How One-button secure erase affects supported drives

Device	Operation requested	Result
Embedded Flash (NAND)	eMMC 5.1 (JEDEC 84-B51) Secure Erase command with SECURE_REMOVAL_TYPE in Extended CSD register set to physical memory erase, if supported by the device.	Data in physical memory is erased.
Intel Optane DC PMM	Secure Erase + Overwrite DIMM	Cryptographic keys are removed and data in all physical memory blocks (both user accessible and in spare blocks) is overwritten with zeros. PCD regions containing all configuration and metadata is also overwritten.
UEFI configuration store	3-pass: Chip erase (0xff), 0x00, Chip erase (0xff)	All physical sectors are overwritten.
RTC	Reset time to 01-01-2001 00:00:00	Date, Time, Time zone, and DST are reset to defaults.
TPM	TPM Clear + Clear NV indices + Delete Platform Symmetric key	All data in TPM is cleared including any nonvolatile information.

Device	Operation requested	Result
HPE Smart Array MR controllers	Delete Logical drives + Clear Configuration Metadata + Factory Reset + Physical drive sanitize	- All array configurations, logical drives, and metadata are deleted. All controller settings are reset to their factory defaults. Encryption keys are cleared. - Flash backup is cleared and data in the DRAM write back cache is lost when the power is removed. All attached drives are requested to be sanitized. See below for operations requested on the drives.
HPE NS Boot Controller	Delete Logical drives + Clear Configuration Metadata + Factory Reset + Physical drive sanitize	All array configurations, logical drives, and metadata are deleted. All controller settings are reset to their factory defaults. All attached drives are requested to be sanitized. See below for operations requested on the drives.
SATA HDD <u>1</u>	ATA SANITIZE with CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT if supported.	The CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command changes the internal encryption keys that are used for user data, so the user data is irretrievable.
	A single pass of ATA SANITIZE with OVERWRITE EXT option	All physical sectors are overwritten with zeros, including physical sectors that are not user accessible. Any previous data in caches are also made inaccessible.
SATA SSD <u>1</u>	ATA SANITIZE with CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT if supported.	The CRYPTO SCRAMBLE EXT command changes the internal encryption keys that are used for user data, so the user data is irretrievable.
	A single pass of ATA SANITIZE with BLOCK ERASE option	Previous data in all physical memory blocks, including physical memory blocks that are not user accessible, becomes irretrievable. Any p

Device	Operation requested	Result
		previous data in caches are also made inaccessible.
SAS HDD	A single pass of SCSI SANITIZE with OVERWRITE EXT option	All physical sectors are overwritten, including physical sectors that are not user accessible. Any data in caches are also sanitized.
SAS SSD	A single pass of SCSI SANITIZE with BLOCK ERASE option	All physical memory blocks, including physical memory blocks that are not user accessible, are set to a vendor-specific value. Any data in caches are also sanitized.
NVM Express	NVM Express FORMAT with Secure Erase Setting (SES) = 2, if supported.	This is a cryptographic erase accomplished by deleting the encryption key.
	NVM Express SANITIZE if supported (for drives supporting NVM Express version 1.3 or later)	All data and metadata associated with all namespaces is destroyed. All user content present in the NVM subsystem is erased.
	A single pass of NVM Express FORMAT with SES = 1. This option is used if the drive does not support the SANITIZE.	

¹ These drives might be connected to HPE MR controllers or the Chipset SATA controller.

Supported devices that fail the erase process and unsupported devices are not erased securely. These devices might contain sensitive data. Isolate devices that are not erased and use other methods to delete the data, or securely dispose of the devices according to your organization security policies.

iLO backup and restore

Automatic backup and restore

When iLO goes through the initialization process, it backs up the configuration information. If this configuration information is corrupt, iLO attempts to restore it from the backup file. Automatic restore operation is recorded in the IML

The backup file created by the automatic backup and restore process is not user-accessible. It cannot be used to perform a manual restore operation.



NOTE

Backup and **Restore** functionality will not be available through iLO RESTful API, while host OS is booting up. The functionality will be available through iLO web interface irrespective of the boot state of the host.

Manual backup and restore

iLO supports manually restoring the configuration information.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise does not expect that you will have a reason to perform a restore operation. However, there are cases in which having a backup of the configuration expedites the return to a normal operating environment.

As with any computer system, backing up your data is a recommended practice to minimize the impact from failures. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends performing a backup each time that you update the iLO firmware.

iLO firmware requirements for backup and restore

- iLO firmware supports backup and restore operations in which the backup and restore tasks are performed on systems with the same or different iLO firmware versions.

Subtopics

Information that is restored during a backup and restore operation

Information that is not restored during a backup and restore operation

Reasons to manually restore the iLO configuration

Backing up the iLO configuration

Information that is restored during a backup and restore operation

The iLO configuration includes many categories such as power, network, security, license keys, and the user database. Most configuration information is stored in the battery-powered SRAM memory device, and it can be backed up and restored.



NOTE

When environment variables are restored, a server reset is required for the restored settings to take effect.

For example, the **Performance** settings are restored, but they do not take effect until a server reset is complete.

Information that is not restored during a backup and restore operation

Some information is not suitable to be restored during backup and restore operations. The information that cannot be restored is not part of the iLO configuration, but instead is related to the iLO or server system state.

The following information is not backed up or restored:

Security state

Allowing a restore operation to change the iLO security state would defeat the principles of security and enforcement of security.

Integrated Management Log

To preserve information about events that occurred between the backup and the event that required the restore, this information is not restored.

iLO Event Log

To preserve information about events that occurred between the backup and the event that required the restore, this information is not restored.

Security Log

To preserve information about security events that occurred between the backup and the event that required the restore, this information is not restored.

Active Health System data

To preserve the information recorded during the backup and restore process, this information is not restored.

Server state information

- Server power state (ON/OFF)
- Server UID LED states
- iLO and server clock settings

Reasons to manually restore the iLO configuration

You might want to restore the iLO configuration in the following situations:

Reset to factory defaults

In some cases, you might need to reset iLO to the factory default settings to erase settings external to iLO. Resetting iLO to the factory default settings erases the iLO configuration. To recover the iLO configuration quickly, restore the configuration from a backup file after the factory default reset is complete.

Accidental or incorrect configuration change

In some cases, the iLO configuration might be changed incorrectly, causing important settings to be lost. This situation might occur if iLO is reset to the factory default settings or user accounts are deleted. To recover the original configuration, restore the configuration from a backup file.

System board replacement

If a system board replacement is required to address a hardware issue, you can use this feature to transfer the iLO configuration from the original system board to the new system board.

Lost license key

If a license key is accidentally replaced, or you reset iLO to the factory default settings, and you are not sure which key to install, you can restore the license key and other configuration settings from a backup file.

Backing up the iLO configuration

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- iLO is configured to use the Secured Standard security state. Backing up and restoring the configuration when iLO is configured to use a higher security state is not supported.

Procedure

1. Click **Backup iLO Configuration** on the **Quick Actions** menu.

The **Backup Configuration Settings** window appears.

2. (Optional) To password protect the backup file, enter a password in the **Backup file password** box.

The password can be up to 32 characters long.

3. Click **Download**.

The file is downloaded and this activity is recorded in the event log.

The file name uses the following format: `<server serial number>_<YYYYMMDD>_<HHMM>.bak`.

Restoring iLO configuration

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Administer User Accounts privilege
- A backup file exists.
- The default iLO account credentials are available if you previously reset iLO to the factory default settings.
- The iLO security state you want to use is configured.

When you configure a higher security state than Secure Standard, iLO is reset to the factory default settings. If you do not configure these security states before performing a restore, the restored information is deleted when you update the security state.

Procedure

1. Click iLO **Settings** in the left navigation pane.

iLO page appears.

2. Click **Restore iLO Configuration** on the **Quick Actions** menu.

The **Restore iLO Configuration** window appears.

3. If the backup file is password protected, enter the password in the **Backup file password** box.

4. Drag the backup file to the **Backup file** box or click **Browse** and navigate to the backup file.

5. Click **Confirm Restore**.

6. Click **Upload and Restore**.

iLO prompts you to confirm the request.

7. Click **Restore**.

iLO reboots and closes your browser connection. It might take several minutes before you can re-establish a connection.

Subtopics

Restoring the iLO configuration after system board replacement

Restoring the iLO configuration after system board replacement

Prerequisites

- Configure iLO Settings privilege
- Administer User Accounts privilege
- A backup file exists.
- The default iLO account credentials are available if you previously reset iLO to the factory default settings.
- The iLO security state you want to use is configured.

When you configure a higher security state than Secure Standard, iLO is reset to the factory default settings. If you do not configure these security states before performing a restore, the restored information is deleted when you update the security state.

About this task

When you replace a system board, you can restore the configuration from the replaced system board.

Procedure

1. Replace the system board and transfer the hardware components from the old system board to the new system board.
2. Power on the system and ensure that all components are working correctly.
3. Log in to iLO with the default user credentials for the new system board.
4. Restore the configuration from the backup file.

Using iLO with other software products and tools

Subtopics

[iLO and remote management tools](#)

[Starting a remote management tool from iLO](#)

[Deleting a remote manager configuration](#)

[Using iLO with HPE OneView](#)

[IPMI server management](#)

iLO and remote management tools

iLO 7 supports remote management through supported tools such as HPE OneView.

iLO 7 supports remote management through supported tools.

The association between iLO and a remote management tool is configured by using the remote management tool. For instructions, see your remote management tool documentation.

When iLO is under the control of a remote management tool, the iLO web interface includes the following enhancements:

- A message similar to the following is displayed on the iLO login page:

```
This system is being managed by <remote management tool name>. Changes  
made  
locally in iLO will be out of sync with the centralized settings.
```

- A page called **<Remote Management Tool Name>** is added to the iLO navigation tree.

Starting a remote management tool from iLO

About this task

When iLO is under the control of a remote management tool, use the following procedure to start the remote manager user interface from iLO.

Procedure

1. Click **<Remote Management Tool Name>** in the navigation tree.
2. Click **Launch**.

The remote management tool starts in a separate browser window.

Deleting a remote manager configuration

About this task

If you discontinue the use of a remote management tool in your network, you can remove the association between the tool and iLO.

This feature is not supported on Synergy compute modules.



IMPORTANT

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you remove the server from the remote management tool before you delete the remote manager configuration in iLO. Refresh the iLO web interface window after removing the server from HPE OneView.

Do not delete the remote manager configuration for a tool that is in use on the network and is managing the server that contains the current iLO system.

Procedure

1. Click the **Delete** button in the **Delete this remote manager configuration from this iLO** section.

iLO warns you to proceed only if the managed server is no longer managed by the remote management tool.

2. Click **OK**.

The **<Remote Management Tool Name>** page is removed from the iLO navigation tree.

Using iLO with HPE OneView

HPE OneView interacts with the iLO management processor to configure, monitor, and manage supported servers. It configures seamless access to the iLO remote console, enabling you to launch the iLO remote console from the HPE OneView user interface in a single click. The role assigned to your appliance account determines your iLO privileges.

HPE OneView manages the following iLO settings:

- The remote management tool
- SNMP v1 trap destination
- SNMP v1 read community
- SSO certificate—A trusted certificate is added to the **HPE SSO** page.
- NTP (time server) configuration
- User Account—An administrative user account is added to iLO.
- Firmware version—If a supported version of the iLO firmware is not already installed when you add a server to HPE OneView, the iLO firmware is updated automatically. For more information, see the HPE OneView support matrix.

- The appliance is added as a destination for iLO RESTful API events.
- Remote Support registration



IMPORTANT

For best performance when using HPE OneView with iLO 7, Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends that you do not delete or change these settings by using the iLO web interface. Changing the device configuration from the firmware could cause it to become out of synchronization with HPE OneView.

Subtopics

Server signatures (Synergy compute modules only)

Adding hotfixes to create an HPE OneView custom firmware bundle

Server signatures (Synergy compute modules only)

When HPE OneView manages a Synergy compute module, iLO generates a server signature that allows HPE OneView to manage unique network settings, virtual identifiers, and adapter settings.

The server signature is refreshed and verified for compliance each time iLO starts. It includes information such as the frame bay and UUID, the HPE OneView domain IP address, and the server device signatures.

If the server is moved to a different frame or bay, or its hardware configuration changes upon insertion into a bay, the server signature changes. When this change occurs, the settings configured by HPE OneView are cleared, an event is logged in the iLO event log, and an iLO RESTful API event is generated. This process prevents duplicate addresses and helps HPE OneView ensure that the server has a unique profile.

In most cases, HPE OneView automatically rediscovers and configures the server. If this discovery and configuration does not occur, use the HPE OneView software to refresh the frame that contains the server.

The server signature data cannot be viewed or edited in the iLO web interface, but it can be read with a REST client. For more information, see <https://www.hpe.com/support/restfulinterface/docs>.

Adding hotfixes to create an HPE OneView custom firmware bundle

About this task

To add hotfixes to create an HPE OneView custom firmware bundle for using as a baseline (and optionally for SUT installation), follow the procedure:

Procedure

1. Download all the required update packages to your local system.
2. From the HPE OneView main menu, select **Appliance** and then select **Firmware Bundles**.

The **ServicePack** baseline packages are listed.



NOTE

There must be at least one **ServicePack** baseline loaded. If not, download a compatible Service Pack for ProLiant, HPE Synergy Custom SPP, or HPE Synergy Service Pack and load it into HPE OneView before proceeding.

3. Click **Add Firmware Bundle**. The Add Firmware Bundle dialog box appears.
4. On the **Add Firmware Bundle** dialog, click **Browse** and then select one of the update packages downloaded in step 1.

You can select only one file at a time. The file type must be scexe, exe, rpm, zip, or fwpkg



NOTE

HPE Smart Update Manager (SUM) version 8.7.0 or later supports the fwpkg file type. If you have baseline Service Pack that was released prior to October 2020, select a supported file type other than fwpkg.

5. Click **OK** to upload the file.
6. After the file is uploaded, HPE OneView may display an error indicating a missing signature file. This is an expected behavior for Gen10 update packages.

To upload a missing signature file:

- a. Expand the error message and click **Upload signature** file link. Alternatively, from the menu, select **Actions** and then select **Upload signature file**. The Upload signature file dialog box appears.
- b. Click **Browse** and select the signature file that was included with the package. The signature file will have a .compsig extension.

Some update packages require multiple signature files. You must upload each signature file individually.

- c. Click **OK** to upload the signature file.

Wait for HPE OneView to process and associate the signature file. When the process is complete, HPE OneView validates the update files and the **Hotfix** will show a healthy status.

7. From the **Firmware Bundles Actions** menu, choose **Create custom firmware bundle**. The **Create Custom Firmware Bundle** dialog box appears.
8. Select a name for the custom firmware bundle, noting that a custom firmware bundle may contain one or more hotfix packages.
9. Select the base firmware bundle to which one or more hotfix packages will be added to create the custom firmware bundle.
10. Click **Add Hotfix**. The **Add Hotfix** dialog box appears.
11. Select all hotfix packages required by this custom firmware bundle. You can select multiple hotfix packages.
12. When all the required hotfix packages are selected, click **Add**.

The selected hotfix packages are displayed on the **Create Custom Firmware Bundle** dialog box.

13. Click **OK**. The **Create Custom Firmware Bundle** dialog is dismissed and HPE OneView creates a firmware bundle. The new firmware bundle will include the base firmware bundle and the hotfix packages previously added.

After the custom firmware bundle is created, you can select it as a new logical enclosure firmware baseline. It can also be used as a firmware baseline for server profiles and server profile templates.

14. To install the updates online using HPE **Smart Update Tools**:
 - Set the **Firmware baseline** option in the server profile to the custom baseline and then select the **Firmware and OS Drivers using Smart Update Tools** installation method.

This will make the driver packages available for installation on the Operating System using the HPE **Smart Update Tools**.

For more information on using HPE **Smart Update Tools**, see HPE OneView online help and SUT documentation at <http://www.hpe.com/support/hpeproductdocs-quicklinks>.

IPMI server management

Server management through IPMI is a standard method for controlling and monitoring the server. The iLO firmware provides server management based on the IPMI version 2.0 specification, which defines the following:

- Monitoring of system information such as fans, temperatures, and power supplies
- Recovery capabilities such as system resets and power on or off operations

- Logging capabilities for abnormal events such as over-temperature readings or fan failures
- Inventory capabilities such as identification of failed hardware components



NOTE

On HPE ARM-based Gen11 servers like HPE ProLiant RL3xx Gen 11, the server `AssetTag` configured through RBSU does not impact the iLO interfaces using Redfish or IPMI, for example, **postman** and **ipmitool**. Similarly, an `AssetTag` configured through iLO interfaces using Redfish or IPMI does not impact the `AssetTag` settings in the BIOS.

IPMI communications depend on the BMC and the SMS. The BMC manages the interface between the SMS and the platform management hardware. The iLO firmware emulates the BMC functionality, and various industry-standard tools can provide the SMS functionality. For more information, see the IPMI specification on the Intel website at <https://www.intel.com>.

The iLO firmware provides the KCS interface, or open interface, for SMS communications. The KCS interface provides a set of I/O mapped communications registers. The default system base address for the I/O-mapped SMS interface is `0xCA2`, and it is byte aligned at this system address.

The KCS interface is accessible to the SMS software running on the local system. Examples of compatible SMS software applications follow:

- **IPMI version 2.0 Command Test Tool**—A low-level MS-DOS command-line tool that enables hex-formatted IPMI commands to be sent to an IPMI BMC that implements the KCS interface. You can download this tool from the Intel website at <https://www.intel.com>.
- **IPMITool**—A utility for managing and configuring devices that support the IPMI version 1.5 and version 2.0 specifications. IPMITool can be used in a Linux environment. You can download this tool from the IPMITool website at <https://ipmitool.sourceforge.net/index.html>.
- **FreeIPMI**—A utility for managing and configuring devices that support the IPMI version 1.5 and version 2.0 specifications. You can download FreeIPMI from the following website: <https://www.gnu.org/software/freeipmi/>.
- **IPMIUTIL**—A utility for managing and configuring devices that support the IPMI version 1.0, 1.5, and version 2.0 specifications. You can download IPMIUTIL from the following website: <https://ipmiutil.sourceforge.net/>

When emulating a BMC for the IPMI interface, iLO supports all mandatory commands listed in the IPMI version 2.0 specification. The SMS must use the methods described in the specification for determining which IPMI features are enabled or disabled in the BMC (for example, using the `Get Device ID` command).

If the server OS is running, and the iLO driver is enabled, any IPMI traffic through the KCS interface can affect iLO performance and system health. Do not issue any IPMI commands through the KCS interface that might have a negative effect on IPMI services. This restriction includes any command that sets or changes IPMI parameters, such as `Set Watchdog Timer` and `Set BMC Global Enabled`. Any IPMI

command that simply returns data is safe to use, such as `Get Device ID` and `Get Sensor Reading`.

Subtopics

Advanced IPMI tool usage on Linux

Advanced IPMI tool usage on Linux

The Linux IPMI tool can communicate securely with the iLO firmware by using the IPMI 2.0 RMCP+ protocol. This feature is the `ipmitool lanplus` protocol feature.

For example: To retrieve the iLO Event Log, enter:

```
ipmitool -I lanplus -H <iLO ip address> -U <username> -P <password> sel list
```

Output example:

```
1 | 03/18/2000 | 00:25:37 | Power Supply #0x03 | Presence detected |  
Deasserted  
2 | 03/18/2000 | 02:58:55 | Power Supply #0x03 | Presence detected |  
Deasserted  
3 | 03/18/2000 | 03:03:37 | Power Supply #0x04 | Failure detected |  
Asserted  
4 | 03/18/2000 | 03:07:35 | Power Supply #0x04 | Failure detected |  
Asserted
```

Setting up Kerberos authentication and directory services

Subtopics

Kerberos authentication with iLO

Configuring the iLO hostname and domain name for Kerberos authentication

Preparing the domain controller for Kerberos support

Generating a keytab file for iLO in a Windows environment

Verifying that your environment meets the Kerberos authentication time requirement

Configuring supported browsers for single sign-on

Directory integration benefits

Choosing a directory configuration to use with iLO

Schema-free directory authentication

HPE Extended Schema directory authentication

User login using directory services

Kerberos authentication with iLO

Kerberos support enables a user to log in to iLO by clicking the **Zero Sign In** button on the login page instead of entering a user name and password. To log in successfully, the client workstation must be logged in to the domain, and the user must be a member of a directory group for which iLO is configured. If the workstation is not logged in to the domain, the user can log in to iLO by using the Kerberos UPN and domain password.

Because a system administrator establishes a trust relationship between iLO and the domain before user sign-on, any form of authentication (including two-factor authentication) is supported. For information about configuring a user account to support two-factor authentication, see the server OS documentation.

Subtopics

Configuring Kerberos authentication

Configuring Kerberos authentication

Procedure

1. [Configure the iLO host name and domain name.](#)
2. [Install an iLO license to enable Kerberos Authentication.](#)
3. [Prepare the domain controller for Kerberos support.](#)
4. [Generate a Kerberos keytab file.](#)
5. [Verify that your environment meets the Kerberos authentication time requirement.](#)
6. [Configure the Kerberos parameters in iLO.](#)
7. [Configure iLO directory groups.](#)
8. [Configure supported browsers for single-sign-on.](#)

Configuring the iLO hostname and domain name for Kerberos authentication

About this task

Use the following procedure if a DHCP server does not provide the domain name or DNS servers you want to use.

Procedure

1. Click **iLO Settings** **iLO Network Port** **iLO Dedicated Network Port**.

The **iLO Dedicated Network Port** page appears.

2. Click the **IPv4** section.
3. Clear the following check boxes, and then click **Update**.

- **Use DHCPv4 Domain Name**
- **Use DHCPv4 DNS Server**

4. Click the **IPv6** tab.
5. Clear the following check boxes, and then click **Update**.

- **Use DHCPv6 Supplied Domain Name**
- **Use DHCPv6 Supplied DNS Servers**

6. Click the **General** section.
7. (Optional) Update the **iLO Subsystem Name (Hostname)**.
8. Update the **Domain Name**.
9. Click **Update**.
10. To restart iLO, click **Reset**.

Subtopics

iLO hostname and domain name requirements for Kerberos authentication

iLO hostname and domain name requirements for Kerberos authentication

- **Domain Name**—The iLO domain name value must match the Kerberos realm name, which is typically the domain name converted to uppercase letters. For example, if the parent domain name is `somedomain.net`, the Kerberos realm name is `SOMEDOMAIN.NET`.
- **iLO Subsystem Name (Hostname)**—The configured iLO hostname must be identical to the iLO hostname that you use when you generate the keytab file. The iLO hostname is case-sensitive.

Preparing the domain controller for Kerberos support

About this task

In a Windows Server environment, Kerberos support is part of the domain controller, and the Kerberos realm name is usually the domain name converted to uppercase letters.

Procedure

1. Create and enable computer accounts in the domain directory for each iLO system.
2. Create the user account in the **Active Directory Users and Computers** snap-in. For example:
 - iLO hostname: `myilo`
 - Parent domain name: `somedomain.net`
 - iLO domain name (fully qualified): `myilo.somedomain.net`
3. Ensure that a user account exists in the domain directory for each user who is allowed to log in to iLO.
4. Create universal and global user groups in the domain directory.

To set permissions in iLO, you must create a security group in the domain directory. Users who log in to iLO are granted the sum of the permissions for all groups of which they are a member. Only universal and global user groups can be used to set permissions. Domain local groups are not supported.

Generating a keytab file for iLO in a Windows environment

Procedure

1. Use the `Ktpass.exe` tool to generate a keytab file and set the shared secret.
2. (Optional) Use the `Setspn` command to assign the Kerberos SPN to the iLO system.
3. (Optional) Use the `Setspn -L <iLO name>` command to view the SPN for the iLO system.

Verify that the `HTTP/myilo.somedomain.net` service is displayed.

Subtopics

Ktpass

Setspn

Ktpass

Syntax

```
Ktpass [options]
```

Description

`Ktpass` generates a binary file called the `keytab` file, which contains pairs of service principal names and encrypted passwords for Kerberos authentication.

Parameters

+rndPass

Specifies a random password.

-ptype KRB5_NT_SRV_HST

The principal type. Use the host service instance (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST) type.

-princ <principal name>

Specifies the case-sensitive principal name. For example, `HTTP/myilo.somedomain.net@SOMEDOMAIN.net`.

- The service type must use uppercase letters (`HTTP`).
- The iLO hostname must use lowercase letters (`myilo.somedomain.net`).
- The REALM name must use uppercase letters (`@SOMEDOMAIN.NET`).

-mapuser <user account>

Maps the principal name to the iLO system domain account.

-out <file name>

Specifies the file name for the `.keytab` file.

-crypto <encryption>

Specifies the encryption of the keys generated in the `.keytab` file.



NOTE

iLO uses only the AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 key from the `keytab` file for authentication. You can generate the `keytab` using `-crypto AES256-SHA1` or `-crypto ALL`. However, when `-crypto ALL` is used, iLO selects only the AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 key.

kvno

Override key version number.



IMPORTANT

Do not use this parameter. This option causes the `kvno` in the `keytab` file to be out of sync with the `kvno` in Active Directory.

Example command

Example using AES256-SHA1:

```
Ktpass +rndPass -ptype KRB5_NT_SRV_HST -princ HTTP/
myilo.somedomain.net@SOMEDOMAIN.NET -mapuser myilo$@somedomain.net -out
myilo.keytab -crypto AES256-SHA1
```

Example using ALL:

```
Ktpass +rndPass -ptype KRB5_NT_SRV_HST -princ HTTP/
myilo.somedomain.net@SOMEDOMAIN.NET -mapuser myilo$@somedomain.net -out
myilo.keytab -crypto ALL
```

Example output

Example for AES256-SHA1:

```
Targeting domain controller: domaincontroller.example.net
Using legacy password setting method
Successfully mapped HTTP/iloname.example.net to iloname.
WARNING: pType and account type do not match. This might cause problems.
Key created.
Output keytab to myilo.keytab:
```

```
Keytab version: 0x502
keysize 77 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x12 (AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96) keylength 32
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6a7b8c9d0e1f2)
```

Example for ALL:

```
Targeting domain controller: domaincontroller.example.net
Using legacy password setting method
Successfully mapped HTTP/iloname.example.net to iloname.
WARNING: pType and account type do not match. This might cause problems.
Key created.
Key created.
Key created.
Key created.
Key created.
Output keytab to myilo.keytab:
Keytab version: 0x502
keysize 53 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x1 (DES-CBC-CRC) keylength 8
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8)
keysize 53 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x3 (DES-CBC-MD5) keylength 8
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8)
keysize 61 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x17 (RC4-HMAC) keylength 16
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6)
keysize 77 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x12 (AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96) keylength 32
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6a7b8c9d0e1f2)
keysize 61 HTTP/iloname.example.net@EXAMPLE.NET ptype 3 (KRB5_NT_SRV_HST)
vno 3 etype 0x11 (AES128-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96) keylength 16
(0xa1b2c3d4e5f6a7b8c9d0e1f2a3b4c5d6)
```

The `Ktpass` command might display a message about not being able to set the UPN. This result is acceptable because `iLO` is a service, not a user. You might be prompted to confirm the password change on the computer object. To close the window and continue creating the keytab file, click **OK**.

Setspn

Syntax

```
Setspn [options]
```

Description

The `Setspn` command displays, modifies, and deletes SPNs.

Parameters

-A <SPN>

Specifies an SPN to add.

-L

Lists the current SPN for a system.

Example command

```
SetSPN -A HTTP/myilo.somedomain.net myilo
```

The SPN components are case-sensitive. The primary (service type) must be in uppercase letters, for example, `HTTP`. The instance (iLO hostname) must be in lowercase letters, for example, `myilo.somedomain.net`.

The `SetSPN` command might display a message about not being able to set the UPN. This result is acceptable because iLO is a service, not a user. You might be prompted to confirm the password change on the computer object. Click **OK** to close the window and continue creating the keytab file.

Verifying that your environment meets the Kerberos authentication time requirement

About this task

For Kerberos authentication to function properly, the date and time must be synchronized between the iLO processor, the KDC, and the client workstation. Set the date and time in iLO with the server, or obtain the date and time from the network by enabling the SNTP feature in iLO.

Procedure

Verify that the date and time of the following are set to within 5 minutes of one another:

- The iLO date and time setting
- The client running the web browser
- The servers performing the authentication

Configuring supported browsers for single sign-on

The procedures in this section configure the client browser to support SPNEGO negotiation, which is required for Kerberos Zero Sign-In. Users who are allowed to log in to iLO using Zero Sign-In must be members of the directory groups for which permissions are assigned in iLO.

For Windows clients, locking and unlocking the workstation refreshes the credentials that are used for Zero Sign-In. Home versions of the Windows OS do not support Kerberos login.

Subtopics

[Enabling single sign-on in Mozilla Firefox](#)

[Single-sign on with Google Chrome](#)

[Enabling single sign-on in Microsoft Edge](#)

[Verifying the single sign-on \(Zero Sign In\) configuration](#)

[Verifying that login by name works](#)

Enabling single sign-on in Mozilla Firefox

Procedure

1. Enter `about:config` in the browser location bar to open the browser configuration page.

Firefox displays the following message:

This might void your warranty!

2. Click the **I accept the risk!** button.
3. Enter `network.negotiate` in the **Search** box.
4. Double-click `network.negotiate-auth.trusted-uris`.
5. Enter the iLO DNS domain name (for example, `example.net`), and then click **OK**.
6. [Verify the single sign-on configuration.](#)

Single-sign on with Google Chrome

Configuration is not required for Google Chrome.

Enabling single sign-on in Microsoft Edge

About this task

Configuration is not required for Microsoft Edge.

Verifying the single sign-on (Zero Sign In) configuration

Procedure

1. Navigate to the iLO login page (for example, `http://iloname.example.net`).
2. Click the **Zero Sign In** button.

Verifying that login by name works

Procedure

1. Navigate to the iLO login page.
2. Enter the user name in the Kerberos UPN format (for example, `user@EXAMPLE.NET`).
3. Enter the associated domain password.
4. Click **Log In**.

Directory integration benefits

- **Scalability**—The directory can be leveraged to support thousands of users on thousands of iLO processors.
- **Security**—Robust user-password policies are inherited from the directory. User-password complexity, rotation frequency, and expiration are policy examples.
- **User accountability**—In some environments, users share iLO accounts, which makes it difficult to determine who performed an operation.

- **Role-based administration** (HPE Extended Schema)—You can create roles (for example, clerical, remote control of the host, complete control) and associate them with users or user groups. A change to a single role applies to all users and iLO devices associated with that role.
- **Single point of administration** (HPE Extended Schema)—You can use native administration tools like MMC to administer iLO users.
- **Immediacy**—A single change in the directory rolls out immediately to associated iLO processors. This feature eliminates the need to script this process.
- **Simpler credentials**—You can use existing user accounts and passwords in the directory without having to remember a new set of credentials for iLO.
- **Flexibility** (HPE Extended Schema)—You can create a single role for a single user on a single iLO processor, a single role for multiple users on multiple iLO processors, or a combination of roles suited to your enterprise. With the HPE Extended Schema configuration, access can be limited to a time of day or a range of IP addresses.
- **Compatibility**—iLO directory integration supports Active Directory and OpenLDAP.
- **Standards**—iLO directory support is based on the LDAP 2.0 standard for secure directory access. iLO Kerberos support is based on LDAP v3.

Choosing a directory configuration to use with iLO

Before you configure iLO for directories, choose between the schema-free and HPE Extended Schema configuration options.

Consider the following questions:

1. Can you apply schema extensions to your directory?

- **Yes**—Continue to question 2.
- **No**—You are using Active Directory, and your company policy prohibits applying extensions.

No—You are using OpenLDAP. The HPE Extended Schema is not currently supported with OpenLDAP.

No—Directory integration with the HPE Extended Schema does not fit your environment.

Use group-based schema-free directory integration. Consider deploying an evaluation server to assess the benefits of directory integration with the HPE Extended Schema configuration.

2. Is your configuration scalable?

The following questions can help you determine whether your configuration is scalable:

- Are you likely to change the rights or privileges for a group of directory users?
- Will you regularly script iLO changes?
- Do you use more than five groups to control iLO privileges?

Depending on your answers to these questions, choose from the following options:

- **No**—Deploy an instance of the schema-free directory integration to evaluate whether this method meets your policy and procedural requirements. If necessary, you can deploy an HPE Extended Schema configuration later.
- **Yes**—Use the HPE Extended Schema configuration.

Schema-free directory authentication

When you use schema-free directory authentication, users and groups reside in the directory, and group privileges reside in the iLO settings. iLO uses the directory login credentials to read the user object in the directory and retrieve the user group memberships, which are compared to the group configuration in iLO. If the directory user account is verified as a member of a configured iLO directory group, iLO login is successful.

Advantages of schema-free directory integration

- Extending the directory schema is not required.
- Minimal setup is required for users in the directory. If no setup exists, the directory uses existing users and group memberships to access iLO. For example, if you have a domain administrator named User1, you can copy the DN of the domain administrator security group to iLO, and give it full privileges. User1 would then have access to iLO.

Disadvantage of schema-free directory integration

Group privileges are administered on each iLO system. This disadvantage has minimal impact because group privileges rarely change, and the task of changing group membership is administered in the directory and not on each iLO system. Hewlett Packard Enterprise provides tools that enable you to configure multiple iLO systems at the same time.

Configuration options

The schema-free setup options are the same, regardless of the method you use to configure the directory. You can configure the directory settings for minimum login flexibility, better login flexibility, or maximum login flexibility.

- **Minimum login flexibility**—With this configuration, you can log in to iLO by entering your full DN and password. You must be a member of a group that iLO recognizes.

To use this configuration, enter the following settings:

- The directory server DNS name or IP address and LDAP port. Typically, the LDAP port for an TLS connection is 636.
- The DN for at least one group. This group can be a security group (for example, `CN=Administrators,CN=Builtin,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM` for Active Directory, or `UID=username,ou=People,dc=example,dc=com` for OpenLDAP) or any other group, as long as the intended iLO users are group members.

- **Better login flexibility**—With this configuration, you can log in to iLO by entering your login name and password. You must be a member of a group that iLO recognizes. At login time, the login name and user context are combined to make the user DN.

To use this configuration, enter the minimum login flexibility settings and at least one directory user context.

For example, if a user logs in as `JOHN.SMITH`, and the user context `CN=USERS,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM`, is configured, iLO uses the following DN: `CN=JOHN.SMITH,CN=USERS,DC=EXAMPLE,DC=COM`.

- **Maximum login flexibility**—With this configuration, you can log in to iLO by using your full DN and password, your name as it appears in the directory, the NetBIOS format (domain\login_name), or the email format (login_name@domain).

To use this configuration, configure the directory server address in iLO by entering the directory DNS name instead of the IP address. The DNS name must be resolvable to an IP address from both iLO and the client system.

Subtopics

Configuring directory integration (schema free configuration)

Prerequisites for using schema-free directory integration

Configuring directory integration (schema free configuration)

Procedure

1. Verify that your environment meets the prerequisites for using schema-free directory integration.
2. Configure the iLO schema-free directory parameters.

3. [Configure directory groups.](#)

Prerequisites for using schema-free directory integration

Procedure

1. Install Active Directory and DNS.
2. Install the root CA to enable TLS.

iLO communicates with the directory only over a secure TLS connection.

For information about using Certificate Services with Active Directory, see the Microsoft documentation.

3. Ensure that the directory DN of at least one user and the DN of a security group that contains that user are available. This information is used for validating the directory setup.
4. [Install an iLO license that enables Directory Service Authentication.](#)
5. [Verify that the correct DNS server is specified on the iLO network settings IPv4 or IPv6 page.](#)

HPE Extended Schema directory authentication

Using the HPE Extended Schema directory authentication option enables you to do the following:

- Authenticate users from a shared, consolidated, scalable user database.
- Control user privileges (authorization) by using the directory service.
- Use roles in the directory service for group-level administration of iLO management processors and iLO users.

Advantages of HPE Extended Schema directory integration

- Groups are maintained in the directory, not on each iLO.
- Flexible access control—Access can be limited to a time of day or a certain range of IP addresses.

Subtopics

[**Directory services support**](#)

[**Configuring directory integration \(HPE Extended Schema configuration\)**](#)

Prerequisites for configuring Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema configuration

Installing the iLO directory support software

Running the Schema Extender

Directory services objects

Management options added by the HPE Active Directory snap-ins

Directory-enabled remote management (HPE Extended Schema configuration)

Configuring Active Directory and HPE Extended Schema (Example configuration)

Directory services support

iLO software is designed to run with the Microsoft Active Directory Users and Computers snap-in, enabling you to manage user accounts through the directory.

iLO supports Microsoft Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema configuration.

Configuring directory integration (HPE Extended Schema configuration)

Procedure

Plan

1. Review the following:
 - [Directory-enabled remote management \(HPE Extended Schema configuration\)](#)
 - [Directory services schema](#)

Install

2. Complete the following steps:
 - a. [Verify that your environment meets the prerequisites for configuring Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema.](#)
 - b. [Install an iLO license to enable directory service authentication.](#)
 - c. Install the required software:
 - [Install HPE Management Devices Schema Extender \(Schema Extender\)](#)
 - [Install HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins \(x86 and x64\)](#)

Update

3. [Set directory server settings and the DN of the management processor objects in the iLO web interface.](#)

Manage roles and objects

4. Use the HPE Active Directory snap-ins to configure device and role objects:
 - a. Create a management device object and a role object.
 - b. Assign rights to the role object, as necessary, and associate the role with the management device object.
 - c. Add users to the role object.

Handle exceptions

5. For complex role associations, consider using a directory scripting utility.

The iLO utilities are easier to use with a single role. If you plan to create multiple roles in the directory, you might want to use directory scripting utilities, like `LDIFDE` or VBScript utilities. These utilities create complex role associations.

Prerequisites for configuring Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema configuration

Procedure

1. Install Active Directory and DNS.
2. Install the root CA to enable TLS.

iLO communicates with the directory only over a secure TLS connection.

For information about using Certificate Services with Active Directory, see the Microsoft documentation.

iLO requires a secure connection to communicate with the directory service. This connection requires the installation of the Microsoft CA. For more information, see the Microsoft Knowledge Base Article 321051: How to Enable LDAP over SSL with a Third-Party Certification Authority.

3. Verify that version 3.5 or later of the .NET Framework is installed.

The iLO LDAP component requires this software.

The LDAP component does not work with a Windows Server Core installation.

4. Read the following Microsoft Knowledge Base article: 299687 MS01-036: Function Exposed By Using LDAP over SSL Could Enable Passwords to Be Changed.

Installing the iLO directory support software

About this task

You can download the directory support software from HPE Support Center:

- [HPE Management Devices Schema Extender \(Schema Extender\)](#)
- [Installing HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins](#)

Subtopics

[Installing HPE Management Devices Schema Extender](#)

[Installing HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins](#)

[Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors install options](#)

Installing HPE Management Devices Schema Extender

About this task

Procedure

1. Download HPE Management Devices Schema Extender (Schema Extender) from [HPE Management Devices Schema Extender](#).
2. In the **Welcome** window, click **Next**.
3. In the **License Agreement** window, select **I Agree**, and then click **Next**.
4. In the **Select Installation Folder** window, select the installation directory and user preference, and then click **Next**.
5. When prompted to confirm the installation request, click **Next**.

The Click **Close. Installation Complete** window opens.

6. Click **Close**.

Installing HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins

About this task

Procedure

1. Download the required software from HPE Support Center:
 - a. **HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins 32-bit(Snap-in x86)**
 - b. **HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins 64-bit (Snap-in x64)**
2. In the **Welcome** window, click **Next**.
3. In the **License Agreement** window, select **I Agree**, and then click **Next**.
4. Read the details in the **Information** window, and then click **Next**.
5. When prompted to confirm the installation request, click **Next**.

The Click **Close. Installation Complete** window opens.

6. Click **Close**.

After the snap-ins are installed, you can create iLO objects and iLO roles in the directory. Install HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins on each computer that will be used to manage directory objects. For more information, see [Directory services objects](#).

Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors install options

- **HPE Management Devices Schema Extender** —The `.xml` files bundled with the HPE Management Devices Schema Extender contain the schemas that are added to the directory. Typically, one of these files contains a core schema that is common to all the supported directory services. The other files contain product-specific schemas. The schema installer requires the .NET Framework.
You cannot run the schema installer on a domain controller that hosts Windows Server Core. For security and performance reasons, Windows Server Core does not use a GUI. To use the schema installer, you must install a GUI on the domain controller or use a domain controller that hosts an earlier version of Windows.
- **HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins 64-bit** or **HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins 32-bit**—HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins installer installs the snap-ins required to manage

iLO objects in a Microsoft Active Directory Users and Computers directory or Novell ConsoleOne directory.

iLO snap-ins are used to perform the following tasks in creating an iLO directory:

- Creating and managing the iLO objects and role objects
- Making the associations between the iLO objects and the role objects
- **Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors**—This utility allows you to configure Kerberos authentication and Directory services with iLO.

The `HPLOMIG.exe` file, the required DLLs, the license agreement, and other files are installed in the directory `C:\Program Files (x86)\Hewlett Packard Enterprise\Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors`. You can select a different directory. The installer creates a shortcut to Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors on the **Start** menu.

If the installation utility detects that the .NET Framework is not installed, it displays an error message and exits.

Running the Schema Extender

Procedure

1. Start the Management Devices Schema Extender from the Windows **Start** menu.
2. Verify that **Lights Out Management** is selected, and then click **Next**.
3. Read the information in the **Preparation** window, and then click **Next**.
4. In the **Schema Preview** window, click **Next**.
5. In the **Setup** window, enter the following details:
 - Directory server type, name, and port.
 - Directory login information and TLS preference

The **Results** window displays the results of the installation, including whether the schema was extended and the changed attributes.

Subtopics

Schema Extender required information

Schema Extender required information

Directory Server

- **Type**—The directory server type.
- **Name**—The directory server name.
- **Port**—The port to use for LDAP communications.

Directory Login

- **Login Name**—A user name to log in to the directory.

A directory user name and password might be required to complete the schema extension.

When you enter credentials, use the `Administrator` login along with the domain name, for example, `Administrator@domain.com` or `domain\Administrator`.

Extending the schema for Active Directory requires a user who is an authenticated schema administrator, that the schema is not write protected, and that the directory is the FSMO role owner in the tree. The installer attempts to make the target directory server the FSMO schema master of the forest.

- **Password**—A password to log in to the directory.
- **Use TLS for this Session**—Sets the form of secure authentication to be used. If this option is selected, directory authentication through TLS is used. If this option is not selected and Active Directory is selected, Windows authentication is used.

Directory services objects

One of the keys to directory-based management is proper virtualization of the managed devices in the directory service. This virtualization allows the administrator to build relationships between the managed device and users or groups within the directory service. User management of iLO requires the following basic objects in the directory service:

- Lights-Out Management object
- Role object
- User objects

Each object represents a device, user, or relationship that is required for directory-based management.

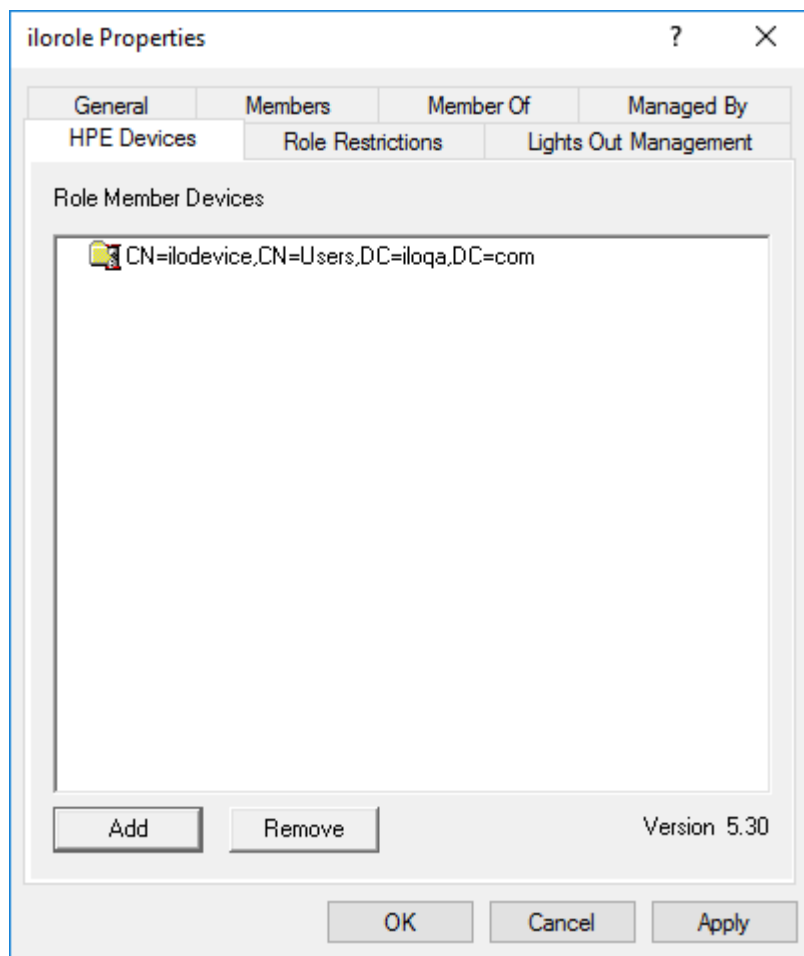
After the HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins are installed, iLO objects and iLO roles can be created in the directory. The following tasks are completed by using the Active Directory Users and Computers tool:

- Create iLO and role objects.
- Add users to the role objects.
- Set the rights and restrictions of the role objects.

Management options added by the HPE Active Directory snap-ins

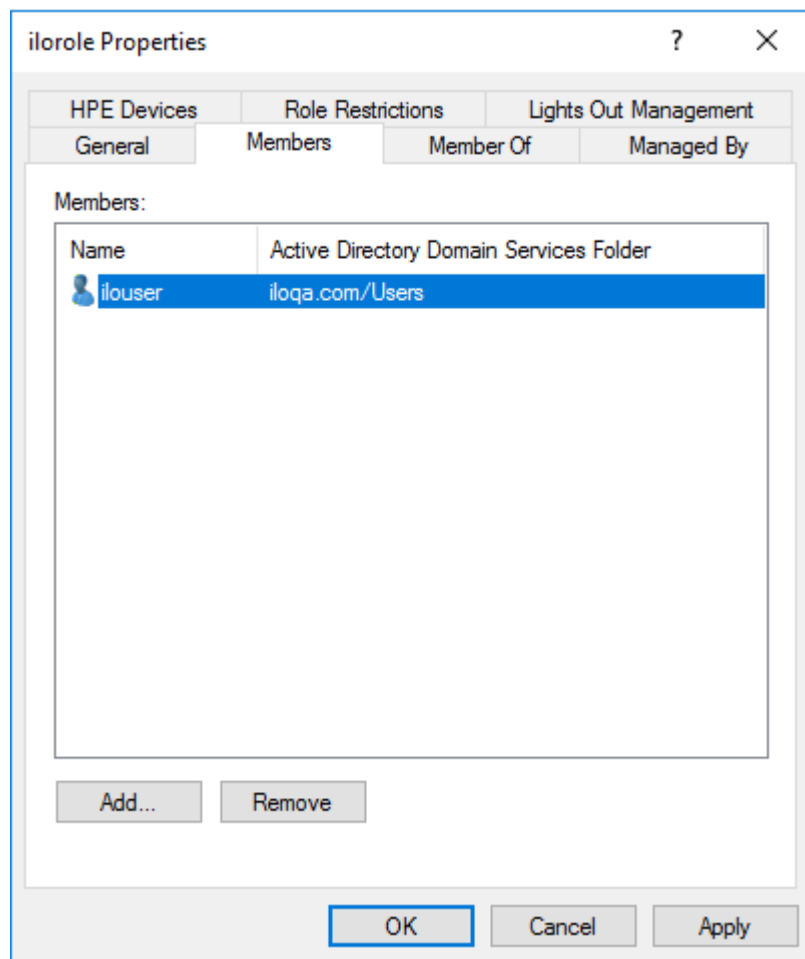
The following management options are available in Active Directory Users and Computers after you install the Hewlett Packard Enterprise snap-ins.

Devices tab



This tab enables you to add the Hewlett Packard Enterprise devices to be managed within a role. Clicking **Add** enables you to navigate to a device and add it to the list of member devices. Selecting an existing device and clicking **Remove** removes the device from the list of valid member devices.

Members tab



After user objects are created, this tab enables you to manage the users within the role. Clicking **Add** enables you to navigate to the user you want to add. Highlighting an existing user and clicking **Remove** removes the user from the list of valid members.

Role Restrictions tab

The screenshot shows the 'ilorole Properties' dialog box with the 'Role Restrictions' tab selected. The dialog has a title bar with a question mark and a close button. Below the title bar are four tabs: 'General', 'Members', 'Member Of', and 'Managed By'. The 'Role Restrictions' tab is active, showing a sub-tabbed interface with 'HPE Devices', 'Role Restrictions', and 'Lights Out Management'. The 'Role Restrictions' sub-tab is selected, displaying the following options:

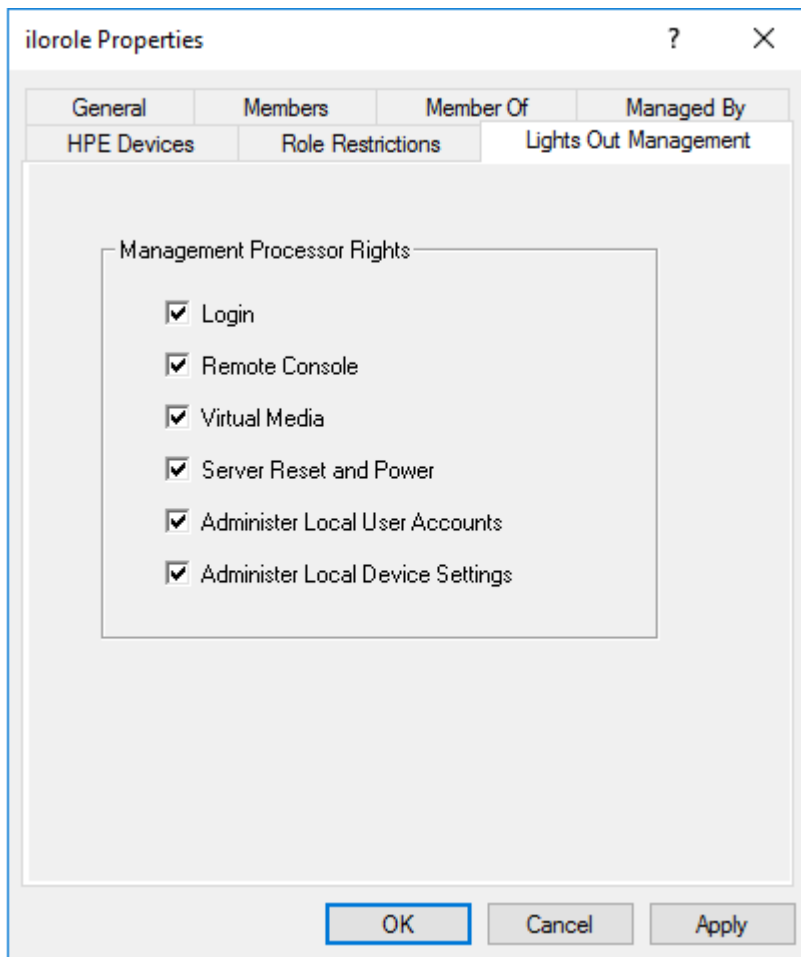
- Time Restrictions:** A button labeled 'Effective Hours'.
- IP Network Address Restrictions:** A section with a 'By Default,' label, a 'Grant' dropdown menu, and the text 'access from all clients, EXCEPT those listed below.' Below this is a large empty rectangular box for listing restrictions.
- Restriction Types:** Three radio buttons: 'IP/MASK' (selected), 'IP Range', and 'DNS Name'.
- Buttons:** 'Add' and 'Remove' buttons are located to the right of the restriction type radio buttons.

At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply' buttons.

This tab enables you to set the following types of role restrictions:

- Time restrictions—Click **Effective Hours** to select the times available for logon for each day of the week, in half-hour increments. You can change a single square by clicking it. To change multiple squares, click and hold the mouse button, drag the cursor across the squares, and then release the mouse button. The default setting is to allow access at all times.
- IP network address restrictions, including IP/mask, IP range, and DNS name.

Lights Out Management tab



After you create a role, use this tab to select rights for the role. You can make users and group objects members of the role, giving the users or group of users the rights granted by the role.

User rights to any iLO system are calculated as the sum of all rights assigned by all roles in which the user is a member, and in which the iLO is a managed device. Using the example in [Creating and configuring directory objects for use with iLO in Active Directory](#), if a user is in both the `remoteAdmins` and `remoteMonitors` roles, they have all available rights, because `remoteAdmins` has all rights.

The available rights follow:

- **Login**—Controls whether users can log in to the associated devices.
- **Remote Console**—Enables users to access the iLO Remote Console.
- **Virtual Media**—Enables users to access the iLO Virtual Media feature.
- **Server Reset and Power**—Enables users to use the iLO Virtual Power button.
- **Administer Local User Accounts**—Enables users to administer user accounts. Users can modify their account settings, modify other user account settings, add users, and delete users.

- **Administer Local Device Settings**—Enables the user to configure the iLO management processor settings.

Subtopics

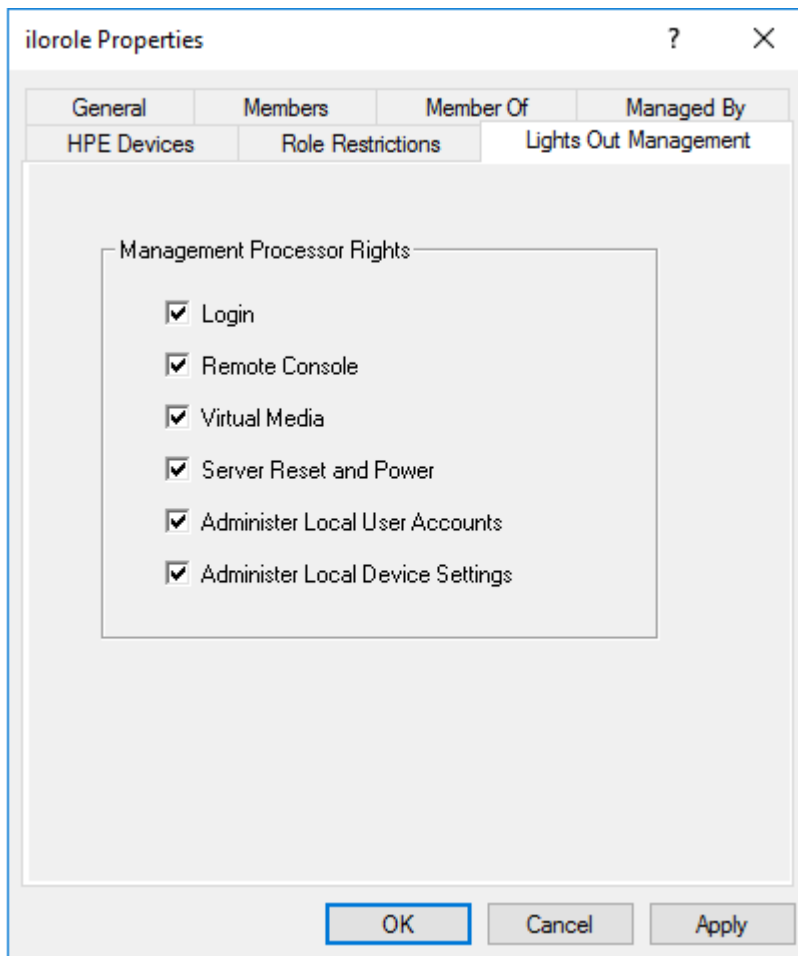
Setting a client IP address or DNS name restriction

Setting a client IP address or DNS name restriction

Procedure

1. From the **By Default** list on the **Role Restrictions** tab, select whether to **Grant** or **Deny** access from all addresses except the specified IP addresses, IP address ranges, and DNS names.
2. Select one of the following restriction types, and then click **Add**.
 - **DNS Name**—Allows you to restrict access based on a single DNS name or a subdomain, entered in the form of `host.company.com` or `*.domain.company.com`.
 - **IP/MASK**—Allows you to enter an IP address or network mask.
 - **IP Range**—Allows you to enter an IP address range.
3. Enter the required information in the restriction settings window, and then click **OK**.

The following example shows the **New IP/Mask Restriction** window.



4. Click **OK**.

The changes are saved, and the **iLORole Properties** dialog box closes.

Directory-enabled remote management (HPE Extended Schema configuration)

Directory-enabled remote management enables you to do the following:

Create Lights-Out Management objects

You must create one LOM device object to represent each device that will use the directory service to authenticate and authorize users. You can use the HPE Management Devices Directory Snap-ins to create LOM objects.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using meaningful names for LOM device objects. For example, you could use the device network address, DNS name, host server name, or serial number.

Configure Lights-Out management devices

Every LOM device that uses the directory service to authenticate and authorize users must be configured with the appropriate directory settings. In general, you can configure each device with the appropriate directory server address, LOM object DN, and user contexts. The server address is the IP address or DNS name of a local directory server. To provide more redundancy, you can use a multihost DNS name.

Subtopics

Roles based on organizational structure

How role access restrictions are enforced

User access restrictions

Role access restrictions

Roles based on organizational structure

Often, administrators in an organization are placed in a hierarchy in which subordinate administrators must assign rights independently of ranking administrators. In this case, it is useful to have one role that represents the rights assigned by higher-level administrators, and to allow subordinate administrators to create and manage their own roles.

Using existing groups

Many organizations have users and administrators arranged in groups. In many cases, it is convenient to use the existing groups and associate them with one or more LOM role objects. When the devices are associated with the role objects, the administrator controls access to the Lights-Out devices associated with the role by adding or deleting members from the groups.

When you use Microsoft Active Directory, you can place one group within another (that is, use nested groups). Role objects are considered groups and can include other groups directly. Add the existing nested group directly to the role, and assign the appropriate rights and restrictions. You can add new users to either the existing group or the role.

When you use trustee or directory rights assignments to extend role membership, users must be able to read the LOM object that represents the LOM device. Some environments require that the trustees of a role also be read trustees of the object to authenticate users successfully.

Using multiple roles

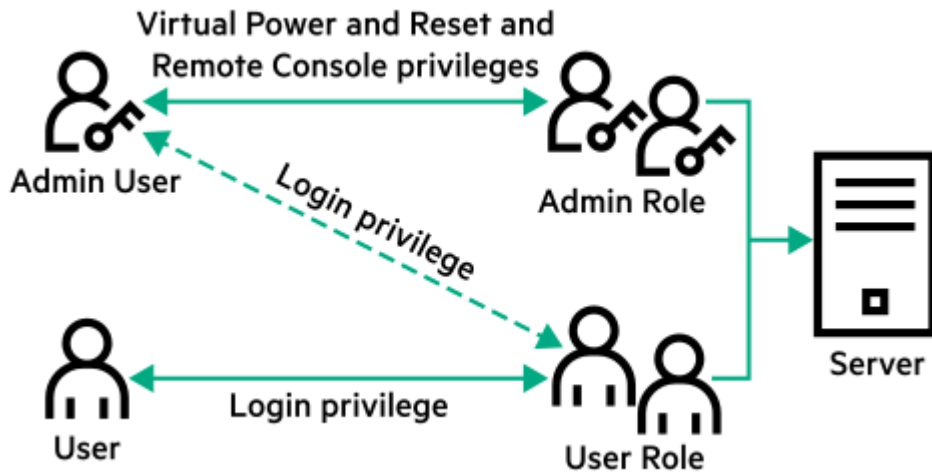
Most deployments do not require that the same user must be in multiple roles managing the same device. However, these configurations are useful for building complex rights relationships. When users build multiple-role relationships, they receive all rights assigned by every applicable role. Roles can only grant rights, never revoke them. If one role grants a user a right, then the user has the right, even if the user is in another role that does not grant that right.

Typically, a directory administrator creates a base role with the minimum number of rights assigned, and then creates additional roles to add rights. These additional rights are added under specific circumstances or to a specific subset of the base role users.

For example, an organization might have two types of users: Administrators of the LOM device or host server, and users of the LOM device. In this situation, it makes sense to create two roles, one for the administrators and one for the users. Both roles include some of the same devices but grant different rights. Sometimes it is useful to assign generic rights to the lesser role and include the LOM administrators in that role, as well as the administrative role.

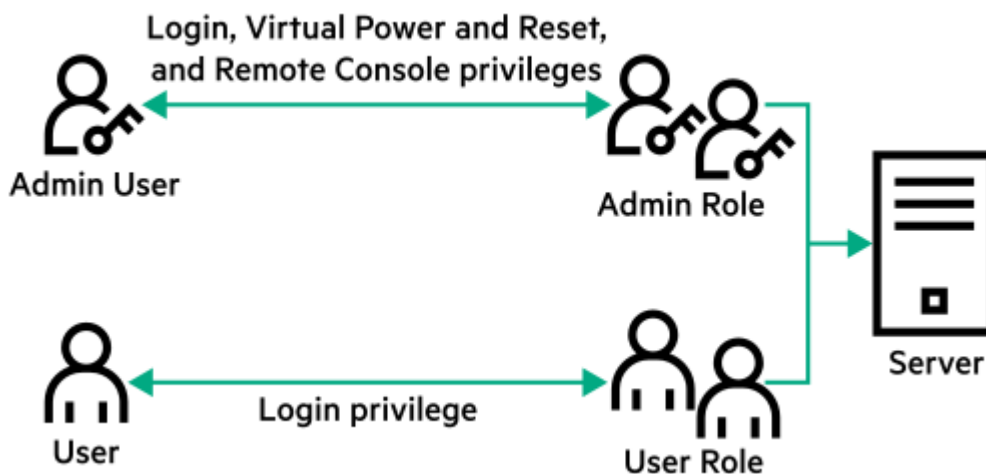
Multiple roles (overlapping) shows an example in which the Admin user gains the Login privilege from the User role, and advanced privileges are assigned through the Admin role.

Figure 1. Multiple roles (overlapping)



If you do not want to use overlapping roles, you could assign the Login, Virtual Power and Reset, and Remote Console privileges to the Admin role, and assign the Login privilege to the User role, as shown in Multiple roles (separate).

Figure 2. Multiple roles (separate)

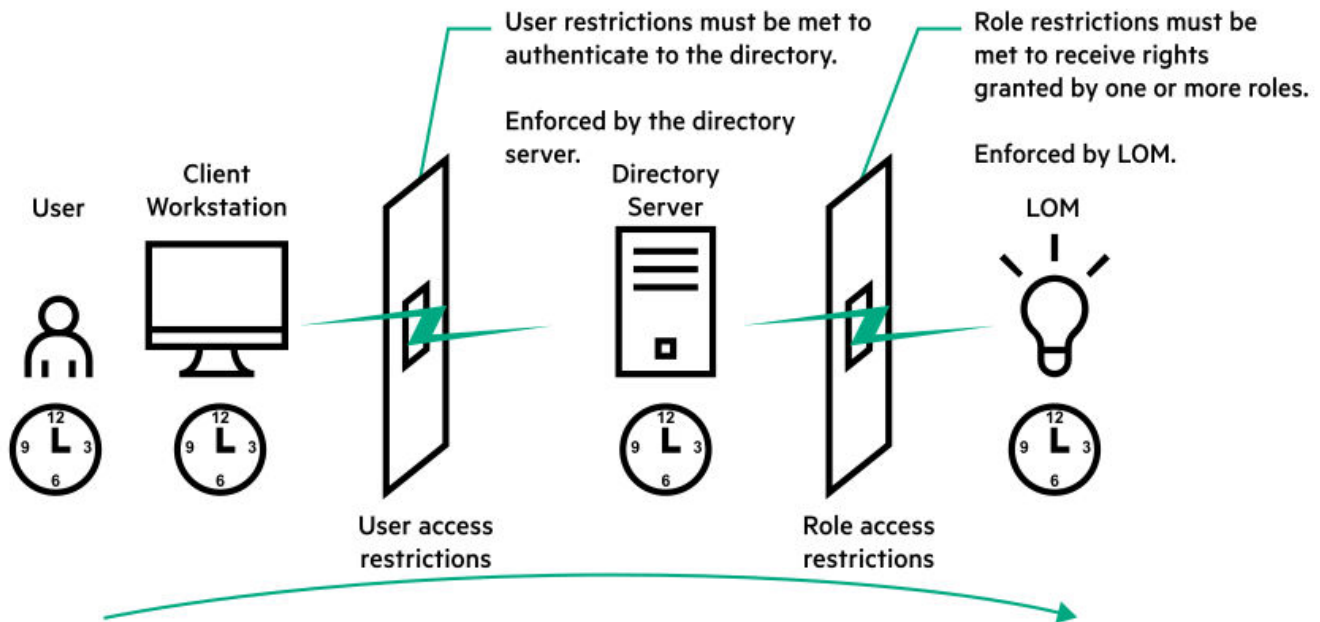


How role access restrictions are enforced

Two sets of restrictions can limit directory user access to LOM devices.

- User access restrictions limit user access to authenticate to the directory.
- Role access restrictions limit the ability of an authenticated user to receive LOM privileges based on rights specified in one or more roles.

Figure 1. Directory login restrictions



User access restrictions

Address restrictions

Administrators can place network address restrictions on a directory user account. The directory server enforces these restrictions.

For information about the enforcement of address restrictions on LDAP clients, such as a user logging in to a LOM device, see the directory service documentation.

Network address restrictions placed on a user in a directory might not be enforced as expected when a directory user logs in through a proxy server. When a user logs in to a LOM device as a directory user, the LOM device attempts authentication to the directory as that user, which means that address restrictions placed on the user account apply when the user accesses the LOM device. When a proxy server is used, the network address of the authentication attempt is that of the LOM device, not that of the client workstation.

IPv4 address range restrictions

IP address range restrictions enable the administrator to specify network addresses that are granted or denied access.

The address range is typically specified in a low-to-high range format. An address range can be specified to grant or deny access to a single address. Addresses that fall within the low-to-high IP address range meet the IP address restriction.

IPv4 address and subnet mask restrictions

IP address and subnet mask restrictions enable the administrator to specify a range of addresses that are granted or denied access.

This format is similar to an IP address range restriction, but it might be more native to your networking environment. An IP address and subnet mask range is typically specified through a subnet address and address bit mask that identifies addresses on the same logical network.

In binary math, if the bits of a client machine address, combined with the bits of the subnet mask, match the subnet address in the restriction, the client meets the restriction.

DNS-based restrictions

DNS-based restrictions use the network name service to examine the logical name of the client machine by looking up machine names assigned to the client IP addresses. DNS restrictions require a functional name server. If the name service goes down or cannot be reached, DNS restrictions cannot be matched and the client machine fails to meet the restriction.

DNS-based restrictions can limit access to a specific machine name or to machines that share a common domain suffix. For example, the DNS restriction **www.example.com** matches hosts that are assigned the domain name **www.example.com**. However, the DNS restriction ***.example.com** matches any machine that originates from the **example** company.

DNS restrictions might cause ambiguity because a host can be multihomed. DNS restrictions do not necessarily match one to one with a single system.

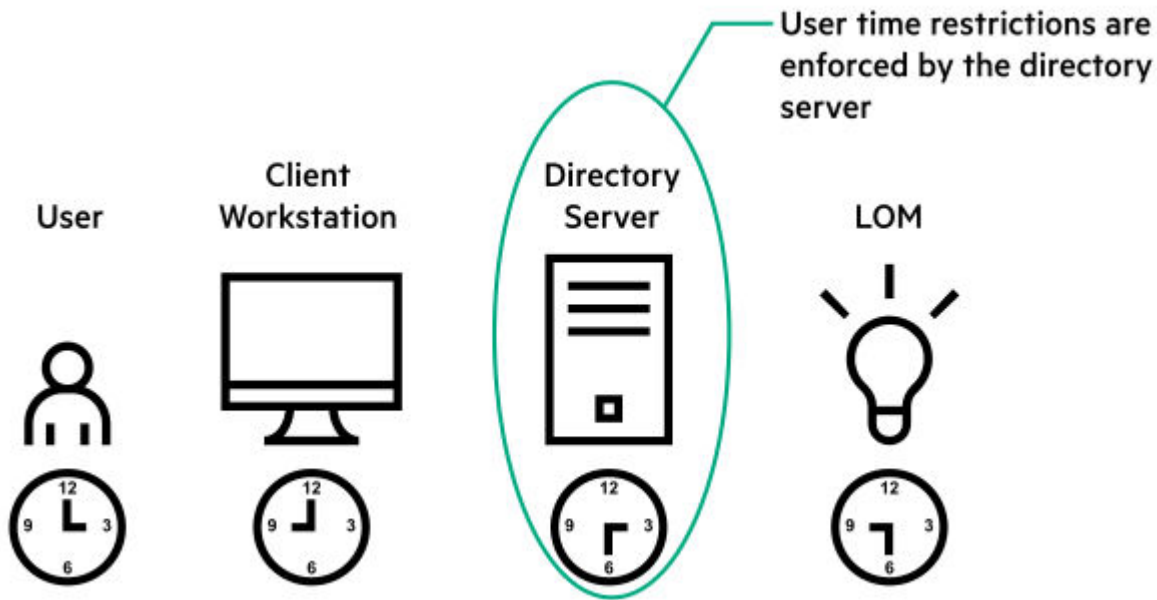
Using DNS-based restrictions might create security complications. Name service protocols are not secure. Any individual who has malicious intent and access to the network can place a rogue DNS service on the network and create a fake address restriction criterion. When implementing DNS-based address restrictions, consider your organizational security policies.

User time restrictions

Time restrictions limit the ability of a user to log in (authenticate) to the directory. Typically, time restrictions are enforced using the time at the directory server. If the directory server is located in a different time zone, or if a replica in a different time zone is accessed, time-zone information from the managed object can be used to adjust for relative time.

The directory server evaluates user time restrictions, but the determination might be complicated by time-zone changes or the authentication mechanism.

Figure 1. User time restrictions



Role access restrictions

Restrictions allow administrators to limit the scope of a role. A role grants rights only to users who satisfy the role restrictions. Using restricted roles results in users with dynamic rights that can change based on the time of day or network address of the client.

When directories are enabled, access to an iLO system is based on whether the user has read access to a role object that contains the corresponding iLO object. This includes, but is not limited to, the members listed in the role object. If the role is configured to allow inheritable permissions to propagate from a parent, members of the parent that have read access privileges will also have access to iLO.

To view the access control list, navigate to **Active Directory Users and Computers**, open the **Properties** page for the role object, and then click the **Security** tab. The Advanced View must be enabled in MMC to view the **Security** tab.

Role-based time restrictions

Administrators can place time restrictions on LOM roles. Users are granted the rights specified for the LOM devices listed in the role only if they are members of the role and meet the time restrictions for the role.

Role-based time restrictions can be met only if the time is set on the LOM device. LOM devices use local host time to enforce time restrictions. If the LOM device clock is not set, the role-based time restriction fails unless no time restrictions are specified for the role. The time is normally set when the host is booted.

The time setting can be maintained by configuring SNTP. SNTP allows the LOM device to compensate for leap years and minimizes clock drift with respect to the host. Events, such as unexpected power loss or flashing LOM firmware, can cause the LOM device clock not to be set. The host time must be correct for the LOM device to preserve the time setting across firmware flashes.

Role-based address restrictions

The LOM firmware enforces role-based address restrictions based on the client IP network address. When the address restrictions are met for a role, the rights granted by the role apply.

Address restrictions can be difficult to manage when access is attempted across firewalls or through network proxies. Either of these mechanisms can change the apparent network address of the client, causing the address restrictions to be enforced in an unexpected manner.

Multiple restrictions and roles

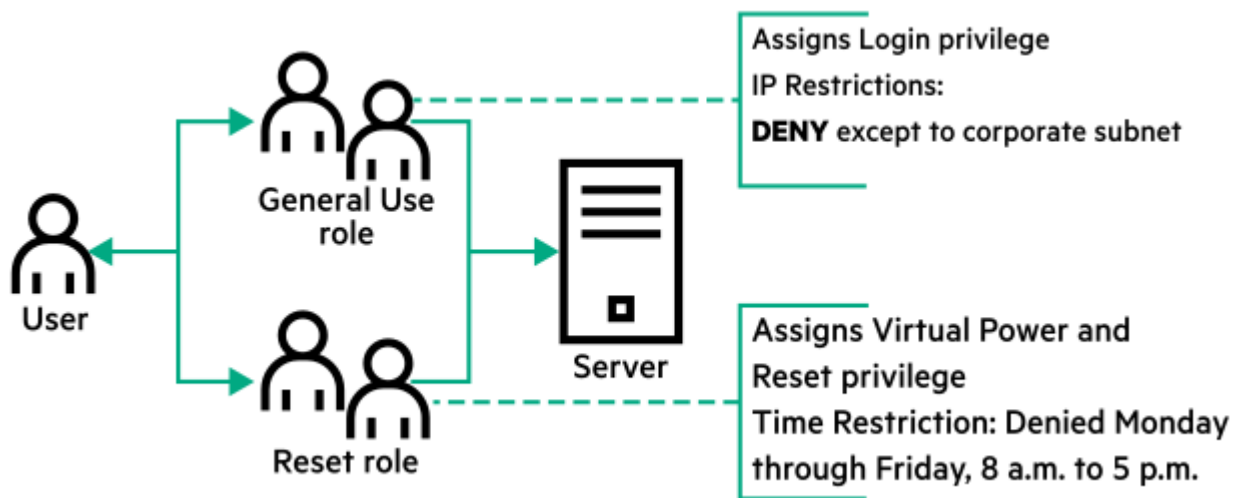
The most useful application of multiple roles is restricting one or more roles so that rights do not apply in all situations. Other roles provide different rights under different constraints. Using multiple restrictions and roles enables the administrator to create arbitrary, complex rights relationships with a minimum number of roles.

For example, an organization might have a security policy in which LOM administrators are allowed to use the LOM device from within the corporate network, but can reset the server only after regular business hours.

Directory administrators might be tempted to create two roles to address this situation, but extra caution is required. Creating a role that provides the required server reset rights and restricting it to after hours might allow administrators outside the corporate network to reset the server, which is contrary to most security policies.

[Creating restrictions and roles](#) shows a security policy that dictates that general use is restricted to clients in the corporate subnet, and server reset capability is restricted to after hours.

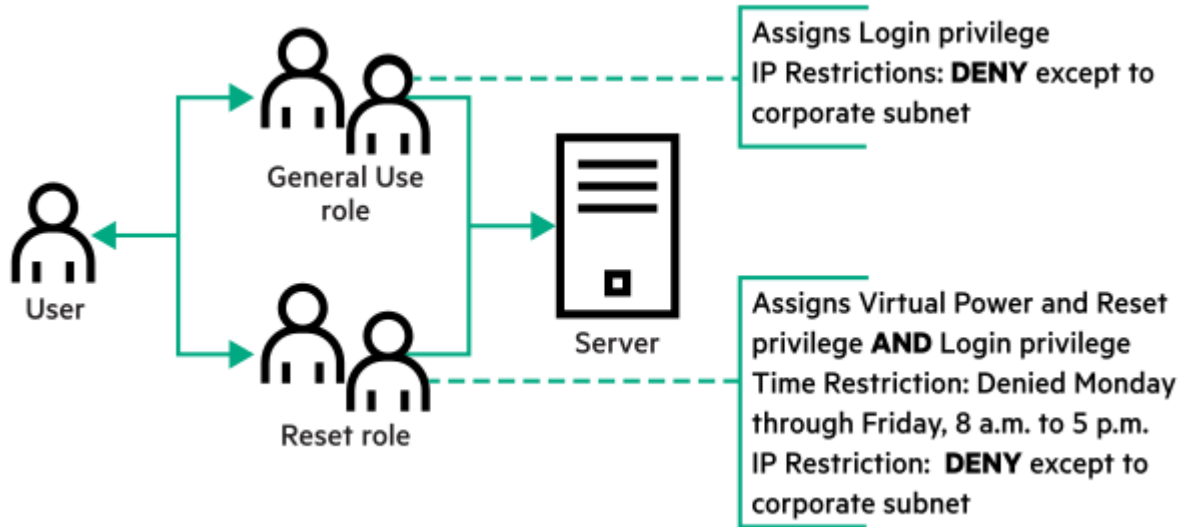
Figure 1. Creating restrictions and roles



Alternatively, the directory administrator might create a role that grants the login right and restrict it to the corporate network, and then create another role that grants only the server reset right and restrict it to after-hours operation. This configuration is easier to manage but more dangerous because ongoing administration might create another role that grants the login right to users from addresses outside the corporate network. This role might unintentionally grant the LOM administrators in the server reset role the ability to reset the server from anywhere, if they satisfy the role time constraints.

The configuration shown in [Creating restrictions and roles](#) meets corporate security requirements. However, adding another role that grants the login right can inadvertently grant server reset privileges from outside the corporate subnet after hours. A more manageable solution is to restrict the Reset role and the General Use role, as shown in [Restricting the Reset and General Use roles](#).

Figure 2. Restricting the Reset and General Use roles



Configuring Active Directory and HPE Extended Schema (Example configuration)

About this task

This procedure provides an example of how to configure Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema.

Procedure

1. [Verify that your environment meets the prerequisites for configuring Active Directory with the HPE Extended Schema.](#)
2. [Install an iLO license to enable directory service authentication.](#)
3. [Install the iLO directory support software.](#)
4. [Running the Schema Extender](#)
5. [Configure device and role objects.](#)
6. [Log in to iLO and enter the directory settings on the **Directory** page.](#)
7. [Verify that the correct DNS server is specified on the iLO network settings IPv4 or IPv6 page.](#)

Subtopics

Creating and configuring directory objects for use with iLO in Active Directory
Configuring iLO and associating it with a Lights-Out Management object

Creating and configuring directory objects for use with iLO in Active Directory

About this task

The following example procedures describe how to set up roles and Hewlett Packard Enterprise devices in an enterprise directory with the domain **testdomain.local**. This domain consists of two organizational units, **Roles** and **iLOs**. The steps in this section are completed by using the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Active Directory Users and Computers snap-ins.

Procedure

1. Create the iLOs organizational unit and add LOM objects.
2. Create the Roles organizational unit and add role objects.
3. Assign rights to the roles and associate the roles with users and devices.

Subtopics

Creating the iLOs organizational unit and adding LOM objects
Creating the Roles organizational unit and adding role objects
Assigning rights to the roles and associating the roles with users and devices

Creating the iLOs organizational unit and adding LOM objects

Procedure

1. Create an organizational unit called **iLOs** that contains the iLO devices managed by the domain.
2. Right-click the **iLOs** organizational unit in the **testdomain.local** domain, and then select **New HPE Object**.
3. Select **Device** in the **Create New Object** dialog box.
4. Enter an appropriate name in the **Name** box.

In this example, the DNS hostname of the iLO device, **rib-email-server**, is used as the name of the Lights-Out Management object.

5. Click **OK**.

Creating the Roles organizational unit and adding role objects

Procedure

1. Create an organizational unit called **Roles**.
2. Right-click the **Roles** organizational unit, and then select **New HPE Object**.
3. Select **Role** in the **Create New Management Object** dialog box.
4. Enter an appropriate name in the **Name** box.

In this example, the role contains users trusted for remote server administration and is called **remoteAdmins**.

5. Click **OK**.
6. Repeat the process, creating a role for remote server monitors called **remoteMonitors**.

Assigning rights to the roles and associating the roles with users and devices

Procedure

1. Right-click the **remoteAdmins** role in the **Roles** organizational unit in the **testdomain.local** domain, and then select **Properties**.
2. In the **remoteAdmins Properties** dialog box, click the **HPE Devices** tab, and then click **Add**.
3. In the **Select Users** dialog box, enter the Lights-Out Management object (**rib-email-server** in folder **testdomain.local/iLOs**).
4. Click **OK**, and then click **Apply**.
5. Click the **Members** tab, and add users by using the **Add** button.
6. Click **OK**, and then click **Apply**.

The devices and users are now associated.

7. Click the **Lights Out Management** tab.

All users and groups within a role will have the rights assigned to the role on all the iLO devices that the role manages.

8. Select the check box next to each right, and then click **Apply**.

In this example, the users in the **remoteAdmins** role will have full access to iLO functionality.

9. Click **OK**.

10. To edit the **remoteMonitors** role, repeat the process:

- a. Add the **rib-email-server** device to the list on the **HPE Devices** tab.
- b. Add users to the **remoteMonitors** role on the **Members** tab.
- c. Select the **Login** right on the **Lights Out Management** tab.

With this right, members of the **remoteMonitors** role will be able to authenticate and view the server status.

Configuring iLO and associating it with a Lights-Out Management object

Procedure

Enter settings similar to the following on the **Directory** page:

```
LOM Object Distinguished Name = cn=rib-email-server,ou=ILOs,dc=testdomain,dc=local Directory User Context 1 = cn=Users,dc=testdomain,dc=local
```

User login using directory services

The **Login Name** box on the iLO login page accepts directory users and local users.

The maximum length of the login name is 39 characters for local users and 127 characters for directory users.

The maximum password length for LDAP user login is 63.

When you connect through the diagnostics port (on a blade server), Zero Sign In and directory user login are not supported and you must use a local account.

Directory users

The following formats are supported:

- LDAP fully distinguished names (Active Directory and OpenLDAP)

Example: `CN=John Smith,CN=Users,DC=HPE,DC=COM`, or `@HPE.com`

The short form of the login name does not notify the directory which domain you are trying to access. Provide the domain name or use the LDAP DN of your account.

- `DOMAIN\user name` format (Active Directory)

Example: `HPE\jsmith`

- `username@domain` format (Active Directory)

Example: `jsmith@hpe.com`

Directory users specified using the @ searchable form might be located in one of three searchable contexts, which are configured on the **Directory** page.

- Username format (Active Directory)

Example: John Smith

Directory users specified using the username format might be located in one of three searchable contexts, which are configured on the **Directory** page.

Local users

Enter the Login Name of your iLO local user account.

Tools for configuring multiple iLO systems at a time

Configuring large numbers of LOM objects for Kerberos authentication and directory services is time consuming. You can use the following utilities to configure several LOM objects at a time.

Directories Support for ProLiant Management Processors

This software includes a GUI that provides a step-by-step approach to configuring Kerberos authentication and directory services with large numbers of management processors. Hewlett Packard Enterprise recommends using this tool when you want to configure several management processors.

Traditional import utilities

Administrators familiar with tools such as LDIFDE or the NDS Import/Export Wizard can use these utilities to import or create LOM device directory objects. Administrators must still configure the

devices manually, but can do so at any time. Programmatic or scripting interfaces can be used to create LOM device objects in the same way as users or other objects. For information about attributes and attribute data formats when you are creating LOM objects, see the Directory services schema.

Directory services schema

The Directory services schema describes the classes and attributes that are used to store Hewlett Packard Enterprise Lights-Out management authorization data in the directory service.

Subtopics

HPE Management Core LDAP OID classes and attributes

Core class definitions

Core attribute definitions

Lights-Out Management specific LDAP OID classes and attributes

Lights-Out Management attributes

Lights-Out Management class definitions

Lights-Out Management attribute definitions

HPE Management Core LDAP OID classes and attributes

Changes made to the schema during the schema setup process include changes to the following:

- Core classes
- Core attributes

Core classes

Class name	Assigned OID
hpqTarget	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.1
hpqRole	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.2
hpqPolicy	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.3

Core attributes

Attribute name	Assigned OID
hpqPolicyDN	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.1
hpqRoleMembership	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.2
hpqTargetMembership	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.3
hpqRoleIPRestrictionDefault	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.4
hpqRoleIPRestrictions	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.5
hpqRoleTimeRestriction	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.6

Core class definitions

The following tables define the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Management core classes.

hpqTarget

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.1
Description	This class defines target objects, providing the basis for Hewlett Packard Enterprise products that use directory-enabled management.
Class type	Structural
SuperClasses	user
Attributes	hpqPolicyDN - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.1 hpqRoleMembership - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.2
Remarks	None

hpqRole

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.2
Description	This class defines role objects, providing the basis for Hewlett Packard Enterprise products that use directory-enabled management.
Class type	Structural
SuperClasses	group
Attributes	hpqRoleIPRestrictions - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.5 hpqRoleIPRestrictionDefault - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.4 hpqRoleTimeRestriction - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.6 hpqTargetMembership - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.3
Remarks	None

hpqPolicy

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.1.3
Description	This class defines policy objects, providing the basis for Hewlett Packard Enterprise products that use directory-enabled management.
Class Type	Structural
SuperClasses	top
Attributes	hpqPolicyDN - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.1
Remarks	None

Core attribute definitions

The following tables define the HPE Management core class attributes.

hpqPolicyDN

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.1
Description	Distinguished name of the policy that controls the general configuration of this target.
Syntax	Distinguished Name - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12
Options	Single valued
Remarks	None

hpqRoleMembership

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.2
Description	Provides a list of hpqRole objects that belong to this object.
Syntax	Distinguished Name - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12
Options	Multivalued
Remarks	None

hpqTargetMembership

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.3
Description	Provides a list of hpqTarget objects that belong to this object.
Syntax	Distinguished Name - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.12
Options	Multivalued
Remarks	None

hpqRoleIPRestrictionDefault

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.4

Description	A Boolean that represents access by unspecified clients and that partially specifies rights restrictions under an IP network address constraint.
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7
Options	Single valued
Remarks	If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , IP restrictions will be satisfied for unexceptional network clients. If this attribute is <code>FALSE</code> , IP restrictions will be unsatisfied for unexceptional network clients.

hpqRoleIPRestrictions

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.5
Description	Provides a list of IP addresses, DNS names, domains, address ranges, and subnets that partially specify right restrictions under an IP network address constraint.
Syntax	Octet String - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.40
Options	Multivalued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. IP restrictions are satisfied when the address matches and general access is denied. They are unsatisfied when the address matches and general access is allowed. Values are an identifier byte followed by a type-specific number of bytes that specify a network address. - For IP subnets, the identifier is <code><0x01></code>, followed by the IP network address in network order, followed by the IP network subnet mask in network order. For example, the IP subnet 127.0.0.1/255.0.0.0 would be represented as <code><0x01 0x7F 0x00 0x00 0x01 0xFF 0x00 0x00 0x00></code>. For IP ranges, the identifier is <code><0x02></code>, followed by the lower bound IP address, followed by the upper bound IP address. Both are inclusive and in network order. For example, the IP range 10.0.0.1 to 10.0.10.255 would be represented as <code><0x02 0x0A 0x00 0x00 0x01 0x0A 0x00 0x0A 0xFF></code>. - For DNS names or domains, the identifier is <code><0x03></code>, followed by the ASCII encoded DNS name. DNS names can be prefixed with a <code>n *</code> (ASCII 0x2A), to indicate they must match all names that end

with the specified string. For example, the DNS domain *.acme.com is represented as <0x03 0x2A 0x2E 0x61 0x63 0x6D 0x65 0x2E 0x63 0x6F 0x6D>. General access is allowed.

hpqRoleTimeRestriction

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.1.2.6
Description	A 7-day time grid, with 30-minute resolution, which specifies rights restrictions under a time constraint.
Syntax	Octet String {42} - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.40
Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. Time restrictions are satisfied when the bit that corresponds to the current local time of the device is 1 and unsatisfied when the bit is 0. • The least significant bit of the first byte corresponds to Sunday, from midnight to 12:30 a.m. • Each more significant bit and sequential byte corresponds to the next consecutive half-hour blocks within the week. • The most significant (eighth) bit of the 42nd byte corresponds to Saturday at 11:30 p.m. to Sunday at midnight.

Lights-Out Management specific LDAP OID classes and attributes

The following schema attributes and classes might depend on attributes or classes defined in the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Management core classes and attributes.

Table 1. Lights-Out Management classes

Class name	Assigned OID
hpqLOMv100	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.1.1

Lights-Out Management attributes

Class name	Assigned OID
hpqLOMRightLogin	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.3
hpqLOMRightRemoteConsole	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.4
hpqLOMRightVirtualMedia	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.6
hpqLOMRightServerReset	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.5
hpqLOMRightLocalUserAdmin	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.2
hpqLOMRightConfigureSettings	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.1

Lights-Out Management class definitions

The following table defines the Lights-Out Management core class.

Table 1. hpqLOMv100

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.1.1
Description	This class defines the rights and settings used with HPE Lights-Out Management products.
Class Type	Auxiliary
SuperClasses	None
Attributes	hpqLOMRightConfigureSettings - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.1 hpqLOMRightLocalUserAdmin - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.2 hpqLOMRightLogin - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.3 hpqLOMRightRemoteConsole - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.4 hpqLOMRightServerReset - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.5 hpqLOMRightVirtualMedia - 1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.6
Remarks	None

Lights-Out Management attribute definitions

The following tables define the Lights-Out Management core class attributes.

hpqLOMRightLogin

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.3
Description	Login right for Lights-Out Management products
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7
Options	Single valued
Remarks	Meaningful only on role objects. If <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

hpqLOMRightRemoteConsole

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.4
Description	Remote Console right for Lights-Out Management products. Meaningful only on role objects.
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7
Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

hpqLOMRightVirtualMedia

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.6
Description	Virtual Media right for Lights-Out Management products
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7

Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is only used on role objects. If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

hpqLOMRightServerReset

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.5
Description	Remote Server Reset and Power Button right for Lights-Out Management products
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7
Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

hpqLOMRightLocalUserAdmin

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.2
Description	Local User Database Administration right for Lights-Out Management products.
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7
Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

hpqLOMRightConfigureSettings

OID	1.3.6.1.4.1.232.1001.1.8.2.1
Description	Configure Devices Settings right for Lights-Out Management products.
Syntax	Boolean - 1.3.6.1.4.1.1466.115.121.1.7

Options	Single valued
Remarks	This attribute is used only on role objects. If this attribute is <code>TRUE</code> , members of the role are granted the right.

iLO factory default reset

In some cases, you might need to reset iLO to the factory default settings. For example, you must reset iLO to the factory default settings when you disable the FIPS security state.

Factory default reset methods

- iLO 7 Configuration Utility—Access this feature through the UEFI System Utilities.
- iLO RESTful API—For more information, see the following website: <https://www.hpe.com/support/restfulinterface/docs>.
- Command line and scripting tools—For instructions, see the HPE iLO 7 Scripting and Command Line Guide.

Subtopics

Resetting iLO to the factory default settings (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

Resetting iLO to the factory default settings (iLO 7 Configuration Utility)

About this task



CAUTION

When you reset iLO to the factory default settings, all iLO settings are erased, including user and license data, configuration settings, and logs. If the server has a factory installed license key, the license key is retained.

Events related to the reset are not logged to the iLO Event Log and Integrated Management Log because this step clears all the data in the logs.

Procedure

1. (Optional) If you access the server remotely, start an iLO remote console session.
2. Restart or power on the server.
3. Press **F9** in the server POST screen.

The UEFI System Utilities start.

4. From the **System Utilities** screen, click **System Configuration**, and then click **iLO 7 Configuration Utility**.
5. Select **Yes** in the **Set to factory defaults** menu.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility prompts you to confirm the request.

6. Click **OK**.
7. iLO resets to the factory default settings. If you are managing iLO remotely, the Remote Console session is automatically ended. You cannot access the iLO 7 Configuration Utility again until after the next system reboot.
8. Resume the boot process:
 - a. (Optional) If you are managing iLO remotely, wait for the iLO reset to finish, and then start the iLO remote console.

The iLO 7 Configuration Utility screen is still open from the previous session.

- b. Press **Esc** until the main menu is displayed.
 - c. Click **Exit and resume system boot**.
 - d. When prompted to confirm the request, click **OK** to exit the screen and resume the boot process.
9. (Optional) Use the default iLO account information to log in to iLO after the reset.
 10. Reboot the server operating system.

During the reset to the factory default settings, SMBIOS records are cleared. Memory and network information will not be displayed in the iLO web interface until the server OS reboot is complete.

The performance management **Processor Jitter Control Optimization** feature is unavailable until the server OS reboot is complete.

HPE Compute Software and Firmware Product Documentation Quick Links

This infographic provides quick links for documentation for the listed HPE products. It offers easy access to documentation that helps you to understand, implement, and troubleshoot your products.

Each product-specific section lists the current version, the earlier two major versions, and their revisions.

 Click each product label to access its documentation

Software & aaS Management platform	Firmware/ System Software	
HPE Compute Ops Management	HPE OneView Plug-ins	HPE iLO
HPE Compute Ops Management Plug-in for VMware vCenter	HPE Serviceguard	Intelligent Provisioning
Integrated Smart Update Tools	Smart Update Manager	Service Pack for HPE ProLiant
HPE OneView	HPE VMware ESXi Server	UEFI System Utilities
	Agentless Management Service	

Navigating the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center

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Navigation and workspace

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Search and product knowledge

Subtopics

HPE iLO Documentation Quick Links

HPE iLO Documentation Quick Links

For a comprehensive list of all the documents for HPE iLO, see <https://www.hpe.com/support/hpeilodocs-quicklinks>.

Websites

HPE iLO

<https://www.hpe.com/info/ilo>

HPE iLO 7 documentation

<https://www.hpe.com/support/ilo7>

HPE iLO documentation quick links

<https://www.hpe.com/support/hpeilodocs-quicklinks>

UEFI System Utilities

<https://www.hpe.com/info/ProLiantUEFI/docs>

HPE OneView

<https://www.hpe.com/info/oneview/docs>

HPE iLOrest

<https://servermanagementportal.ext.hpe.com/docs/redfishclients/ilorest-userguide/>

Support and other resources

Subtopics

Accessing Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support

HPE product registration

Accessing updates

Remote support

Warranty information

Regulatory information

Documentation feedback

Accessing Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support

- For live assistance, go to the Contact Hewlett Packard Enterprise Worldwide website:

<https://www.hpe.com/info/assistance>

- To access documentation and support services, go to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center website:

<https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>

Information to collect

- Technical support registration number (if applicable)
- Product name, model or version, and serial number
- Operating system name and version
- Firmware version
- Error messages
- Product-specific reports and logs
- Add-on products or components
- Third-party products or components

HPE product registration

To gain the full benefits of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center and your purchased support services, add your contracts and products to your account on the HPESC.

- When you add your contracts and products, you receive enhanced personalization, workspace alerts, insights through the dashboards, and easier management of your environment.
- You will also receive recommendations and tailored product knowledge to self-solve any issues, as well as streamlined case creation for faster time to resolution when you must create a case.

To learn how to add your contracts and products, see <https://www.hpe.com/info/add-products-contracts>.

Accessing updates

- Some software products provide a mechanism for accessing software updates through the product interface. Review your product documentation to identify the recommended software update method.
- To download product updates:

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center

<https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>

My HPE Software Center

<https://www.hpe.com/software/hpesoftwarecenter>

- To subscribe to eNewsletters and alerts:

<https://www.hpe.com/support/e-updates>

- To view and update your entitlements, and to link your contracts and warranties with your profile, go to the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center **More Information on Access to Support Materials** page:

<https://www.hpe.com/support/AccessToSupportMaterials>



IMPORTANT

Access to some updates might require product entitlement when accessed through the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center. You must have an HPE Account set up with relevant entitlements.

Remote support

Remote support is available with supported devices as part of your warranty or contractual support agreement. It provides intelligent event diagnosis, and automatic, secure submission of hardware event notifications to Hewlett Packard Enterprise, which initiates a fast and accurate resolution based on the service level of your product. Hewlett Packard Enterprise strongly recommends that you register your device for remote support.

If your product includes additional remote support details, use search to locate that information.

HPE Get Connected

<https://www.hpe.com/services/getconnected>

HPE Tech Care Service

<https://www.hpe.com/services/techcare>

HPE Complete Care Service

<https://www.hpe.com/services/completecure>

Warranty information

To view the warranty information for your product, see the **[warranty check tool](#)**.

Regulatory information

To view the regulatory information for your product, view the Safety and Compliance Information for Server, Storage, Power, Networking, and Rack Products, available at the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center:

<https://www.hpe.com/support/Safety-Compliance-EnterpriseProducts>

Additional regulatory information

Hewlett Packard Enterprise is committed to providing our customers with information about the chemical substances in our products as needed to comply with legal requirements such as REACH (Regulation EC No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council). A chemical information report for this product can be found at:

<https://www.hpe.com/info/reach>

For Hewlett Packard Enterprise product environmental and safety information and compliance data, including RoHS and REACH, see:

<https://www.hpe.com/info/ecodata>

For Hewlett Packard Enterprise environmental information, including company programs, product recycling, and energy efficiency, see:

<https://www.hpe.com/info/environment>

Documentation feedback

Hewlett Packard Enterprise is committed to providing documentation that meets your needs. To help us improve the documentation, click the **Feedback** button on the page of an opened document on the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Support Center portal (**<https://www.hpe.com/support/hpesc>**). Use this feature to send any errors, suggestions, or comments. This process captures all document information.