

Server Platform, Blade Replacement

Operating Instructions

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1 Introduction

This document describes how to replace a blade in an Ericsson Centralized User Data Base (CUDB) node deployed on native BSP 8100.

1.1 Description

This Operating Instruction (OPI) describes how to replace a blade in a CUDB node. A blade replacement must be performed either because of blade fault, or due to a hardware upgrade.

1.2 Revision Information

Rev. A

This document is based on 4/1543-CSH 109 067/9 with the following changes:

- Removed obsolete information.
- Virtualization terminology updates throughout the document.
- [Preparing the Blade Replacement](#) on page 10: Updated commands. Added a note about alarms that might appear during blade replacement.
- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Updated "Do!" admonition, because BIOS upgrade instructions are added to Release Notes.
- [Parallel Blade Replacement Procedure](#) on page 34: Added a note about how to replace multiple blades in parallel. Updated [Step 6 in Section 3.9.1](#). Updated the note about replacement execution and the step list about the replacement of multiple blades in parallel.

Rev. B

Editorial changes only.

Rev. C

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Removed Step 5, because of obsolete BIOS upgrade instructions.

Rev. D

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:



- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Added a note regarding restoring stored procedures after blade replacement.

Rev. E

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [CUDB Node Configuration Changes](#) on page 12: Updated the order of subsections.
- [Editing the LDE installation.conf File in Case of GEP3 Hardware](#) on page 15: Updated the description.
- [Editing the LDE cluster.conf File](#) on page 17: Added [Step 6 in Section 3.4.4](#).
- [System Controller Replacement Steps](#) on page 19: Updated description about booting order. Added [Step 2 in Section 3.5](#) to the procedure on how to finalize the SC replacement.
- [Changing the Boot Device Order](#) on page 22: Updated the procedure.

Rev. F

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Updated list in Step 6.

Rev. G

Editorial changes only.

Rev. H

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Identifying the Faulty Blade](#) on page 6: Updated Attention.
- **Preparing Payload Blade (PLDB or DSG) Replacement:** Removed section.
- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Removed former **Step 7**.
- [Parallel Blade Replacement Procedure](#) on page 34: Removed note from [Step 4 in Section 3.9.1](#).

Rev. J

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Replacing a Blade](#) on page 6: Updated the scope of this section.



- [Identifying the Faulty Blade](#) on page 6: Updated by restructuring information into subsections [Identifying the Blade Name](#) on page 6 and [Identifying Blade Rack and Subrack Position](#) on page 8.
- [Preparing the Blade Replacement](#) on page 10: Updated by restructuring information by removing former subsections **Connecting to the CUDB Node** and **Finishing Blade Replacement Preparation** and rearranging their content.

Rev. K

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Updated note.

Rev. L

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Replacing a Blade](#) on page 6: Added Attention! admonition and note.
- [Identifying the Blade Name](#) on page 6: Updated Attention.
- [Preparing the Blade Replacement](#) on page 10: Updated the description in substep b. in [Step 4 in Section 3.2](#) and deleted Step 5.
- [Obtaining All MAC Addresses](#) on page 13: Updated description, added [Table 3](#).
- [Finalizing Replacement](#) on page 21: Removed `cudbPrepareStore --pl` from [Step 6 in Section 3.7](#).
- [Changing the Boot Device Order](#) on page 22: Removed description, added reference.

Rev. M

Other than editorial changes, this document has been revised as follows:

- [Prerequisites](#) on page 5: Updated section.
- [Replacing a Blade](#) on page 6: Updated note.
- [Identifying Blade Hardware Type and Board Revision](#) on page 9: Added section.
- [Preparing the Blade Replacement](#) on page 10: Added example to Step 3.
- [CUDB Node Configuration Changes](#) on page 12: Added note.
- [Editing the LDE installation.conf File](#) on page 15: Added section.



- [Editing the LDE installation.conf File in Case of GEP3 Hardware](#) on page 15: Updated section title.
- [Editing the LDE installation.conf File in Case of GEP7L Hardware](#) on page 16: Added section.
- [System Controller Replacement Steps](#) on page 19: Added notes. Updated description.

1.3 Typographic Conventions

Typographic Conventions can be found in the following document:

- [Typographic Conventions](#)



2 Prerequisites

- Before replacing any blades, make sure to check the hardware description of the node. Refer to [CUDB Node Hardware Description](#) for more information.
- It is recommended to perform a software backup before starting the blade replacement procedure. Refer to [CUDB System Administrator Guide](#) for more information on using `cudbSwBackup` command.
- Before starting this procedure, ensure that the following documents are available:
 - Personal Health and Safety Information
 - System Safety Information
 - *Manage Blade* in BSP 8100 CPI



3 Replacing a Blade

This section describes how to identify a faulty blade, how to perform a blade replacement in a CUDB node, and how to prepare the replacement blade for operation.

Also, further actions after physical board replacement are described.

Attention!

If a System Controller (SC) blade is replaced and, as a result of the replacement, the partition type is different in both SCs, a future upgrade may fail so blade replacement procedure must be performed in the other SC blade, as well, to change its partition type. This board does not have to be physically replaced, so MAC addresses are not modified. This situation could only occur in CUDB nodes that were installed with old releases using partition type msdos.

Note: In the case of GEP5 SC blade replacement with Generic Ericsson Processor version 7, Low Power (GEP7L) boards, both controllers must be GEP7L. Mixed GEP5/GEP7L scenarios are not allowed on SCs. In the case of replacing a single GEP7L blade with another GEP7L blade, it can be done individually on a single SC.

3.1 Identifying the Faulty Blade

3.1.1 Identifying the Blade Name

Perform the following steps to identify a faulty blade in a CUDB node:

Steps

1. Establish an Secure Shell (SSH) session towards the target CUDB node with the following command:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```

This session is established to the first or second (SC, that is either to SC_2_1 or SC_2_2).

Refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#) for more information on the default root password.



Attention!

If a Data Store Unit Group (DSG) master replica is degraded due to hardware or software failure, the system selects a new master for the DSG provided that at least one other slave replica of the DSG is available, not degraded and with a replication delay below than 3 seconds; otherwise smooth mastership change will not happen until the previous conditions are met. Therefore, if the master remains in the degraded replica, the blade replacement must be performed in low traffic periods. Note also that if Automatic Mastership Change (AMC) is disabled, mastership will not be returned to preferred location until AMC is enabled or mastership change is done manually.

2. Several methods are available to identify an SC, a DSG, or a PLDB in the `/cluster/etc/cluster.conf` file. An example is provided below.

For instance, below is a defined node containing 2 SCs, and 8 payload blades:

```
node 1 control SC_2_1
node 2 control SC_2_2
node 3 payload PL_2_3
node 4 payload PL_2_4
node 5 payload PL_2_5
node 6 payload PL_2_6
node 7 payload PL_2_7
node 8 payload PL_2_8
node 9 payload PL_2_9
node 10 payload PL_2_10
```

```
host all 10.22.0.1 OAM1
host all 10.22.0.2 OAM2
host all 10.22.0.3 PL0
host all 10.22.0.4 PL1
host all 10.22.0.5 DS1_0
host all 10.22.0.6 DS1_1
host all 10.22.0.7 DS2_0
host all 10.22.0.8 DS2_1
.....
```

The below list provides some example scenarios for various failing blades:

- In case the failing blade is Blade 7, with the IP of 10.22.0.7 (note the last octet), then pay attention to the following two lines of the `cluster.conf` file:

```
node 7 payload PL_2_7
host all 10.22.0.7 DS1_0
```

In the above lines, `PL_2_7` is the name of the payload blade, the blade number is "7", while the identification number of the associated DS is "1" (`DS1_0`).



- In case the failing blade is Blade 3 with the IP of 10.22.0.3 (note the last octet), then pay attention to the following two lines of the `cluster.conf` file:

```
node 3 payload PL_2_3
host all 10.22.0.3 PL0
```

In the above lines, `PL_2_3` is the name of the payload blade, "3" is the blade number, while the Processing Layer ID is `PL0`. In case the blade in the cluster needs reboot, the following command must be used:

```
cluster reboot --node 3
```

- In case the failing blade is Blade 1 with the IP of 10.22.0.1 (note the last octet), then pay attention to the following two lines of the `cluster.conf` file:

```
node 1 payload SC_2_1
host all 10.22.0.1 OAM1
```

In the above lines `SC_2_1` is the name of the blade, "1" is the blade number, while the SC ID is `OAM1`.

3.1.2 Identifying Blade Rack and Subrack Position

To identify the physical blade that has to be replaced, do the following:

Steps

1. Establish a BSP CLI session:

```
ssh advanced@<BSP-NBI-SCX> -p2024
```

2. Enter the following commands:

```
show-table
ManagedElement=1,DmxcFunction=1,Eqm=1,VirtualEquipment=cudb -m
Blade -p bladeId,userLabel
```

Results

The output must be similar to the following example:

```
=====
| bladeId | userLabel |
=====
| 0-1     | SC-1     |
| 0-11    | PL-6     |
| 0-13    | PL-7     |
| 0-15    | PL-8     |
| 0-17    | PL-9     |
| 0-19    | PL-10    |
| 0-21    | PL-11    |
| 0-23    | PL-12    |
| 0-3     | SC-2     |
| 0-5     | PL-3     |
=====
```



0-7	PL-4	
0-9	PL-5	
1-1	PL-13	
1-11	PL-18	
1-13	PL-19	
1-15	PL-20	
1-17	PL-21	
1-19	PL-22	
1-21	PL-23	
1-23	PL-24	
1-3	PL-14	
1-5	PL-15	
1-7	PL-16	
1-9	PL-17	
2-1	PL-25	
2-11	PL-30	
2-13	PL-31	
2-15	PL-32	
2-17	PL-33	
2-19	PL-34	
2-21	PL-35	
2-23	PL-36	
2-3	PL-26	
2-5	PL-27	
2-7	PL-28	
2-9	PL-29	
=====		

Note: LDE and BSP 8100 naming conventions are slightly different, so SC_2_1 on LDE level equals to SC-1 on BSP 8100 and so on.

The `bladeId` identifies the blade position in the rack, the first number meaning the subrack and the second meaning the slot within the subrack. For example, PL-14 is in the third slot of subrack 1.

3.1.3 Identifying Blade Hardware Type and Board Revision

To identify the blade hardware type and revision, do the following:

Steps

1. Establish a BSP CLI session:

```
ssh advanced@<BSP-NBI-SCX> -p2024
```

2. Enter the following commands:

```
show
ManagedElement=1, SystemFunctions=1, HwInventory=1, HwItem=blade:
<bladeId>, productIdentity
```

Note: `<bladeId>` is the physical position of the blade and can be obtained from the output of the command in [Identifying Blade Rack and Subrack Position](#) on page 8.

Results

The output must be similar to the following example:



GEP3

```
productIdentity="R0J 208 840/3"  
productDesignation="GEP3-HD300"  
productRevision="R4B"
```

GEP5

```
productIdentity="R0J 208 868/5"  
productDesignation="GEP5-64-400"  
productRevision="R2A"
```

GEP7

```
productIdentity="R0J208864/7"  
productDesignation="GEP7L-64-X16"  
productRevision="R1B"
```

3.2 Preparing the Blade Replacement

Perform the following steps to prepare the blade replacement:

Note: In the below commands, <name> and <blade> are used to identify blades, where:

- <blade> is a numeric identifier, for example in SC_2_1 <blade> is 1, in PL_2_3 <blade> is 3.
- <name> is the controller name (SC_2_<blade>) or the payload blade name (PL_2_<blade>).

Steps

1. Establish an SSH session towards the target CUDB node with the following command:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```

This session is established to the first or second SC, that is either to SC_2_1 or SC_2_2.

For more information on the default root password refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#).

2. Lock the blade at SAF level with the following command:

```
cmw-node-lock <name>
```



3. Check if the specific blade is locked at SAF level with the following command:

cmw-status -v node

The output must be similar to the following example (assuming PL-7 is locked):

```
PL.7 adminState should be LOCKED
safAmfNode=PL-10,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-11,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-12,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-3,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-4,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-5,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-6,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-7,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=LOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-8,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=PL-9,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=SC-1,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
safAmfNode=SC-2,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
OperState=ENABLED(1)
```

4. Make a backup of the rpm.conf file of the blade to be replaced as follows:



- a. Make a copy of the file, and rename it to `rpm.conf_FULL` with the following command:

```
cp /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf_FULL
```

The `rpm.conf_FULL` is now contains all entries of the original `rpm.conf` file.

- b. Overwrite the contents of the original `rpm.conf` file, so that it contains only the `ldews-control` or `ldews-payload` entries (depending on the type of blade to replace). Use the following command to do so:

```
grep -ia 'ldews\\|linux' /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf_FULL > /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf
```

5. Replace the blade as described in [Replacing GEP Boards](#) on page 12.

Note: When replacing SC, alarm SAF, LOTC Disk Replication Consistency Failed, might appear. If physical replacement is taking more than 20 minutes, alarm SAF, LOTC Disk Replication Communication Failed, might appear. These alarms are expected during blade replacement procedure on SC and must be automatically cleared when all replacement steps are executed. For more information, please follow the corresponding alarm OPI.

3.3 Replacing GEP Boards

Refer to the *Replace Device (GEP) Blade* section of the *Manage Blade* document in the BSP 8100 CPI for detailed information on the procedure required to physically replace a blade.

3.4 CUDB Node Configuration Changes

This section describes the configuration changes to perform in a CUDB node in case blade replacement is needed.

Note: It is recommended to make a backup of the file to be modified.

3.4.1 Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade

The MAC addresses are used as input to create the `cluster.conf` file, which is used by LDE. The MAC addresses are also required to configure the Jumpstart server before installing LDE on the SCs, as well for the blade replacement procedure.



The MAC addresses are fetched through the BSP CLI. This MAC is the MAC base, used to obtain the MAC addresses necessary to complete the `cluster.conf` file generation.

To obtain the MAC addresses, do the following:

Steps

1. Establish a BSP CLI session:

```
ssh advanced@<BSP-NBI-SCX> -p2024
```

2. Execute the following commands to show the MAC addresses:

```
show-table
ManagedElement=1,DmxcFunction=1,Eqm=1,VirtualEquipment=cudb -m
Blade -p bladeId,firstMacAddr
```

The output must be similar to the below example:

```
=====
| bladeId | firstMacAddr |
=====
| 0-1     | 90:55:AE:3A:CB:1D |
| 0-11    | 90:55:AE:3A:CA:5D |
| 0-13    | 90:55:AE:3A:C9:CD |
| 0-15    | 90:55:AE:3A:CA:75 |
| 0-17    | 90:55:AE:3A:C9:9D |
| 0-19    | 90:55:AE:3A:CA:ED |
| 0-21    | 90:55:AE:3A:CB:AD |
| 0-23    | 90:55:AE:3A:CD:5D |
| 0-3     | 90:55:AE:3A:C9:55 |
| 0-5     | 90:55:AE:3A:CA:15 |
| 0-7     | 90:55:AE:3A:C9:FD |
| 0-9     | 90:55:AE:3A:C9:25 |
| 1-1     | 90:55:AE:3A:B0:7D |
| 1-11    | 90:55:AE:3A:BF:C5 |
| 1-3     | 90:55:AE:3A:C1:45 |
| 1-5     | 90:55:AE:3A:BF:05 |
| 1-7     | 90:55:AE:3A:BF:1D |
| 1-9     | 90:55:AE:3A:BF:35 |
=====
```

3.4.1.1 Obtaining All MAC Addresses

The MAC shown for each shelf slot in [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade](#) on page 12 is the base MAC. All the MACs can be obtained by adding a number to the `<base mac>`, in accordance to the following tables. [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade](#) on page 12 applies to BSP 8100 (GEP3) boards, [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade](#) on page 12 applies to BSP 8100 (GEP5) boards and [Table 3](#) applies to BSP 8100 (GEP7L) boards.



Table 1 MAC Address Relation to GEP3 Boards

Address	Resulting MAC ⁽¹⁾	
<BASE MAC> + 1	eth3	Left SCX Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 2	eth4	Right SCX Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 3	eth2	ETH-Debug Front Port
<BASE MAC> + 5	eth0	ETH-0 Front Port
<BASE MAC> + 6	eth1	ETH-1 Front Port
<BASE MAC> + 8	eth5	Left SCX 10GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 9	eth6	Right SCX 10GbE Backplane Port

(1) The resulting MAC must be in hexadecimal format.

Table 2 MAC Address Relation to GEP5 Boards

Address	Resulting MAC ⁽¹⁾	
<BASE MAC> + 1	eth3	Left SCX 1GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 2	eth4	Right SCX 1GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 3	eth2	ETH-Debug Front Port
<BASE MAC> + 5	eth5	Left SCX 10GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 6	eth6	Right SCX 10GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 8	eth0	ETH-0 Front Port
<BASE MAC> + 9	eth1	ETH-1 Front Port

(1) The resulting MAC must be in hexadecimal format.

Table 3 MAC Address Relation to GEP7L Boards

Address	Resulting MAC ⁽¹⁾	
<BASE MAC> + 1	eth3	Left SCX Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 2	eth4	Right SCX Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 7	eth5	Left SCX 10GbE Backplane Port
<BASE MAC> + 8	eth6	Right SCX 10GbE Backplane Port

(1) The resulting MAC must be in hexadecimal format.



Note: Ports ETH-0 and ETH-1 are enabled only during the initial software installation phase from the Jumpstart server. After the LDE is installed on the blade, they remain disabled and cannot be used.

3.4.2 Obtaining Board Revision for the New Blade

In case of SC replacement in BSP 8100 systems with GEP3 hardware, perform the procedure below to check the product revision of the new blade:

Steps

1. Establish a BSP NBI CLI session:

```
ssh advanced@<BSP-NBI-SCX> -p2024 -t -s cli
```

2. Execute the following command to show the blade hardware revisions:

```
show
ManagedElement=1, SystemFunctions=1, HwInventory=1, HwItem=blade:
<bladeId>, productIdentity
```

The expected output must be similar to the below example:

```
productIdentity="R0J 208 840/3"
productDesignation="GEP3-HD300"
productRevision="R4B"
```

Note: <bladeId> is the physical position of the blade and can be obtained from the output of the command in [Identifying Blade Rack and Subrack Position](#) on page 8.

3.4.3 Editing the LDE installation.conf File

Edit the `installation.conf` file only in case blade is replaced with GEP3 or GEP7L hardware.

3.4.3.1 Editing the LDE installation.conf File in Case of GEP3 Hardware

In case of SC replacement in BSP 8100 systems with GEP3 hardware, perform the procedure below to edit the `installation.conf` file.

Steps

1. Establish an SSH session towards the target CUDB node with the following command:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```



This session is established to the first or second SC, either to SC_2_1 or SC_2_2.

Refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#) for more information on the default root password.

2. Locate the `installation.conf` file in the following directory:

```
/cluster/etc/installation.conf
```

3. Edit the file and set parameter value depending on the hardware revision of the new blade obtained in [Obtaining Board Revision for the New Blade](#) on page 15:

- If it is lower than R9A, use the following value:

```
disk_device_path=/dev/sdb
```

- If it is R9A or higher, use the following value:

```
disk_device_path=/dev/sda
```

3.4.3.2 Editing the LDE installation.conf File in Case of GEP7L Hardware

In case of SC replacement in BSP 8100 systems of GEP5 with GEP7L hardware, perform the procedure below to edit the `installation.conf` file.

This procedure is required only after the replacement of the first SC, regardless if it is SC_1 or SC_2. After that no additional changes are required.

Note: This procedure must be skipped for replacement of GEP7L blade with GEP7L blade.

Steps

1. Establish an SSH session towards the target CUDB node with the following command:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```

This session is established to the first or second SC, either to SC_2_1 or SC_2_2.

Refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#) for more information on the default root password.

2. Replace the `/cluster/etc/installation.conf` file content with the one suitable for GEP7L blades. Keep the `installation.conf` file name.

See the `installation.conf` for GEP7L blade:



```

root_password_hash=$2y$10$T/HbyWltNmKp2R1F.J0j5eQ5SSBrSEMGIIy.LI/T1wZm/PG/CKbXi

disk physical0
option physical0 path=/dev/disk/by-path/pci-0000:06:00.0-sas-phy0-0x4433221100000000-lun-0
partition lde-boot-part physical0
option lde-boot-part size=4G
option lde-boot-part boot
partition lde-log-part physical0
option lde-log-part size=40G
partition lde-drbd-data-part physical0
option lde-drbd-data-part size=700G
drbd lde-cluster-drbd lde-drbd-data-part
option lde-cluster-drbd config=/usr/lib/lde/config-management/drbd-resource-config
pv lde-cluster-pv lde-cluster-drbd
option lde-cluster-pv tag=shared
vg lde-cluster-vg lde-cluster-pv
option lde-cluster-vg tag=shared
lv lde-cluster-lv lde-cluster-vg
option lde-cluster-lv tag=shared
option lde-cluster-lv size=50%
filesystem lde-boot lde-boot-part
option lde-boot fs_type=ext3
filesystem lde-log lde-log-part
option lde-log fs_type=ext3
filesystem lde-cluster lde-cluster-lv
option lde-cluster fs_type=ext3
option lde-cluster tag=shared
map control lde-boot
map control lde-log
map control lde-cluster

disk physical1
option physical1 path=/dev/disk/by-path/pci-0000:06:00.0-sas-phy1-0x4433221101000000-lun-0
partition cudb-local-part physical1
option cudb-local-part size=100%
filesystem /local cudb-local-part
option /local fs_type=ext3
map control /local

```

3.4.4 Editing the LDE cluster.conf File

Perform the following steps to edit the `cluster.conf` file.

Steps

1. Establish an SSH session towards the target CUDB node with the following command:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```

This session is established to the first or second SC, that is either to SC_2_1 or SC_2_2.

Refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#) for more information on the default root password.

2. Locate the `cluster.conf` file in the following directory:

```
/cluster/etc/cluster.conf
```

3. Open the file, and replace the old MACs with the ones. Use [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade](#) on page 12 or [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the](#)



[New Blade](#) on page 12 in [Obtaining MAC Addresses for the New Blade](#) on page 12 as a means to calculate the actual MAC addresses.

An example of the LDE `cluster.conf` file is provided below. Interfaces 1 or 2 are related to blade number: for example, if payload blade PL_2_5 is replaced, then interface 5 needs MAC addresses adaptation.

Example

```
# # Example /cluster/etc/cluster.conf
#####
#
#   Interface definition
#

interface 1 eth3 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:b0:7e
interface 1 eth4 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:b0:7f
interface 1 eth5 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:b0:82
interface 1 eth6 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:b0:83

interface 2 eth3 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c1:46
interface 2 eth4 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c1:47
interface 2 eth5 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c1:4a
interface 2 eth6 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c1:4b

interface 3 eth3 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:bf:06
interface 3 eth4 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:bf:07
interface 3 eth5 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:bf:0a
interface 3 eth6 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:bf:0b

interface 4 eth3 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:fe
interface 4 eth4 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:ff
interface 4 eth5 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:ca:02
interface 4 eth6 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:ca:03

interface 5 eth3 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:26
interface 5 eth4 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:27
interface 5 eth5 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:2a
interface 5 eth6 ethernet 90:55:ae:3a:c9:2b
```

4. Verify the syntax of the `cluster.conf` file with the following command:

```
cluster config -v
```

In case of any error message, check the command output and correct syntax mistakes. Warning messages can be ignored.

5. Reload the configuration with the following command:

```
cluster config --reload --all
```



Note: The command fails for a currently replaced blade, this is the expected behavior. (Node X (<name>)not responding, skipped). Continue with next step.

6. The new blade(s) start(s) booting from network.

3.5 System Controller Replacement Steps

This section describes the procedure to finalize the SC blade replacement.

Do!

If GEP5 blades are replaced with GEP7L blades, replace `installation.conf` accordingly.

The new blade is by default set to boot from network, the following procedure describes how to set it to boot from hard disk.

During this procedure, the new SC also synchronizes its replicated storage disk partition with another SC. This process can take up to one hour, depending on storage disk partition size and available network bandwidth. Use the following command on another SC to check the synchronization status and `drbd Primary` with the following command (first listed in command output is `drbd` status of the current SC):

```
cat /proc/drbd
```

Do!

If GEP5 blades are replaced with GEP7L blades, to use the whole disk partition, execute the `pvresize /dev/drbd0` and the `lvresize -r -L 320G /dev/lde-cluster-vg/lde-cluster-lv` commands on SC with `drbd` process `Primary`.

Perform the following steps to finalize the SC replacement:

Steps

1. Restore the original `rpm.conf` file with the following command: `cp /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf_FULL /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf`

In the above command, `<blade>` must be replaced with the blade number. For example, in case of `SC_2_2`, the blade number is 2.



2. Set the new SC blade to boot from hard disk. See [Changing the Boot Device Order](#) on page 22 for details.
3. Reboot the new SC from console interface with the following command:
reboot

3.6 DSG and PLDB Replacement Steps

If the blade to replace is a DSG or PLDB, then perform the following steps:

Steps

1. Log in to one of the SCs, and execute the following commands:

```
ssh root@<CUDB_Node_OAM_VIP_Address>
```

Refer to [CUDB Users and Passwords](#) for more information on the default root password.

```
cd /opt/ericsson/cudb/OAM/support/bin/
```

```
./cudbPartTool rebuild -n <blade>
```

In the above command, <blade> must be replaced with the blade number. For example, in case of PL_2_5, <blade> is 5.

2. Check if the partition is created with the following command:

```
./cudbPartTool check -n <blade>
```

In the above command, <blade> must be replaced with the blade number. For example, in case of PL_2_5, <blade> is 5.

The output must be similar to the below example:

```
CUDB_2 SC_2_1# ./cudbPartTool check -n 5  
CUDB Partitioning Tool...
```

```
Node PL_2_5 report:
```

```
WARNING: "/local" partition is not mounted  
WARNING: "/local2" partition is not mounted  
OK
```

```
STATUS: OK  
Done.
```

3. Restore the original rpm.conf file with the following command:

```
cp /cluster/nodes/<blade>/etc/rpm.conf_FULL /cluster/nodes/  
<blade>/etc/rpm.conf
```



In the above command, `<blade>` must be replaced with the blade number. For example, in case of PL_2_5, `<blade>` is 5.

3.7 Finalizing Replacement

To finish blade replacement, perform the following steps which apply to replacing every blade type (SC, DSG, and PLDB).

Note: In case of SC replacement, crontab jobs and their definitions, or similar tasks, which are not deployed by default in CUDB, or scheduled with data or software backup scripts, will be lost. If necessary, redeploy them after the procedure is completed.

Steps

1. Unlock the blade at SAF level with the following command:

```
cmw-node-unlock <name>
```

`<name>` is the name of the replaced blade, for example PL_2_5.

2. Reboot the newly-installed blade with the following command:

```
cluster reboot -n <blade>
```

`<blade>` is the number of the replaced blade, for example 5 for PL_2_5.

3. Wait until the blade has rebooted and joined the cluster. Use the following command to list the joined blades, and to check the operational states of the SUs:

```
cmw-status -v node
```

The expected output must be similar to the below example:

```
safAmfNode=PL-7,safAmfCluster=myAmfCluster
```

```
AdminState=UNLOCKED(1)
```

```
OperState=ENABLED(1)
```

4. Wait until all the processes are started in the blade and check if the system has recovered without faults with the `cudbSystemStatus` command. In case of DS, errors related to the DS database can be ignored because of the data restore done later.

Note: If the status is not correct, stop the procedure, and contact the next level of maintenance support.

5. Exit the SSH session with the `exit` command.
6. Depending on the blade type, do the following:



- If the replaced blade is an SC, the procedure is finished.
- If the replaced blade is a DSG blade, to backup and restore a DSG replica, perform the steps described in the [CUDB Backup and Restore Procedures](#).
- If the replaced blade is any one in PLDB group, to backup and restore a PLDB replica, after the NDBs are started and the mysql server connections are OK, to recreate the stored procedures, execute the following command:

```
cudbManageStore -p -o restorestoredprocedures
```

After This Task

Attention!

Software backup created before blade replacement will not be valid after blade replacement since the backup contains an outdated `cluster.conf` file, therefore the new blade cannot be reached. For creating a new software backup, follow the steps described in the [CUDB Backup and Restore Procedures](#).

Refer to the [CUDB System Administrator Guide](#) for more information.

3.8 Changing the Boot Device Order

Follow the instructions depending on the hardware type:

- [Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP3 Boards](#) on page 22
- [Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP5 Boards](#) on page 25
- [Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP7L Boards](#) on page 30

3.8.1 Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP3 Boards

To change the boot device order on the GEP3 boards, connect to the SCXB RS232 connector and to the GEP3 console port at the same time. For these connections, two VT100 Terminals and two serial cables are required.

Note: To ensure correct blade operation, the configured boot device type must be `Hard disk` for SC boards, and `Backplane port` for payload blades.

Steps

1. Open a new connection to the BSP 8100 CLI.



2. Enter configuration mode:

configure

3. Turn on the power of the GEP3 board with the following commands:

Move to VirtualEquipment=cudb branch:

```
(config)>ManagedElement=1,DmxcFunction=1,Eqm=1,VirtualEquipment=cudb
```

List the available blades and identify the one that must be locked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>show-table -m Blade -p bladeId,userLabel
```

```
=====
| bladeId | userLabel |
=====
| 0-1     | SC-1     |
| 0-3     | SC-2     |
| 0-5     | PL-3     |
| 0-7     | PL-4     |
| 0-9     | PL-5     |
...
| =====
```

Set the administrative state of the blade 0-1 (SC-1) to unlocked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>Blade=0-1,administrativeState=UNLOCKED
```

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>commit
```

4. Open a serial connection to GEP3 board.
5. Enter PBIST mode by pressing F3 during boot up. The screen must be similar to [Figure 1](#).



Figure 1 GEP3 BIOS Pop-Up

6. Wait for the prompt to appear, then type **40** to invoke the **Unified Extensible Firmware Interface** (UEFI) prompt. A screen similar to the below example must appear.

See [Figure 2](#) and [Figure 3](#).

Note: After typing **40** above, press any key in 10 seconds. If no keys are pressed in 10 seconds, the GEP3 blade starts booting, and the procedure must be restarted from [Step 3](#).



```
Press F3 for GEP PopUp
Enter boot device in hex: █

Some Examples:
00 - Ethernet Backplane Left
01 - Ethernet Backplane Right
02 - Ethernet Front ETH-0
03 - Ethernet Front ETH-1
10 - Hard drive SAS port 0
20 - USB Internal Flash
32 - USB Other (e.g pen drive)
30 - CD/DVD SATA-0
31 - CD/DVD SATA-1
32 - CD/DVD USB
40 - UEFI Shell (PBIST)

Enter: Save and exit
ESC: Exit without save
```

Figure 2 PBIST Menu

```
Acpi(PNP0A03,0)/Pci(1D|7)/Usb(3, 0)

PBIST_RUN is not set - no factory test
EFI System Date: 2010-12-20
EFI System Time: 11:48:44

Product:      ROJ 208 840/3
Revision:     R2A
Manufactured: 2010-11-10
Serial number: A064260092

BIOS:         CXCI060259
Revision:     R1A02

IPMI Product: CXCI38912
IPMI Revision: R3A
UPG version:  3.2
FB version:   3.1
IPMI Running  UPG
FPGA:         3.1

Press ANY KEY to remain in Shell. Will quit in 9 seconds...
```

Figure 3 Press Key

7. Execute the `ipmi -o` display command to check the boot configuration. Then use the `ipmi -o pop` command to erase the boot devices for GEP3. Repeat this step until the list is empty.

See [Figure 4](#).



```
GEP3> ipmi -o display
Priority 1: Ethernet port 0
Priority 2: Ethernet port 1

GEP3> ipmi -o pop

Priority 1: Ethernet port 1

GEP3> ipmi -o pop

BootList is empty!

GEP3> ipmi -o display

BootList is empty!
```

Figure 4 Boot Devices

8. Execute the `ipmi -o display` command to check the boot device list. If the list is empty, execute the `ipmi -o push 10` command to add the hard disk to the list.

See [Figure 5](#).

```
GEP3> ipmi -o display

BootList is empty!

GEP3> ipmi -o push 10

Priority 1: Hard Disk port 0

GEP3> █
```

Figure 5 Hard Disk Device Input

9. Execute `pbist -r` command to reboot the blade.

See [Figure 6](#).

```
GEP3> pbist -r █
```

Figure 6 PBIST Reboot

3.8.2 Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP5 Boards

To change the boot device order on the GEP5 boards, connect to the SCXB RS232 connector and to the GEP5 console port at the same time. For these connections, two VT100 Terminals and two serial cables are required.



Note: To ensure correct blade operation, the configured boot device type must be for SC boards, and Ethernet Backplane port for payload blades. Hard drive

The instructions below apply to SC boards only. If a payload board is configured, the devices pushed to the IMPI boot table in [Step 9](#) must be numbered as 00 and 01.

Steps

1. Open a new connection to the BSP 8100 CLI.
2. Enter configuration mode:

```
configure
```

3. Turn on the power of the GEP5 board with the following commands:

Move to VirtualEquipment=cudb branch:

```
Hard(config)>ManagedElement=1,DmxcFunction=1,Eqm=1,VirtualEquipment=cudb
```

List the available blades and identify the one that must be locked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>show-table -m Blade -p bladeId,userLabel
```

```
=====
| bladeId | userLabel |
=====
| 0-1     | SC-1     |
| 0-3     | SC-2     |
| 0-5     | PL-3     |
| 0-7     | PL-4     |
| 0-9     | PL-5     |
...
| =====
```

Set the administrative state of the blade 0-1 (SC-1) to unlocked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>Blade=0-1,administrativeState=UNLOCKED
```

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>commit
```

4. Open a serial connection to GEP5 board.
5. Enter PBIST mode by pressing F3 during boot up. The screen must be similar to [Figure 7](#).



```
Press F3 for GEP PopUp
Enter boot device in hex:

Some Examples:
00 - Ethernet Backplane Left
01 - Ethernet Backplane Right
02 - Ethernet Front ETH-0
03 - Ethernet Front ETH-1
06 - Ethernet Front ETH-2 Debug
10 - Hard drive GMB SAS ID09
18 - Hard drive internal SSD
21 - (X80) USB mini A
22 - (X81) USB type A
23 - (X60) Densishield USB
32 - DVD connected to USB
40 - UEFI Shell (PBIST) 

Enter: Save and exit
ESC: Exit without save
```

Figure 7 GEP5 PBIST Menu

6. Wait for the prompt to appear, then type **40** to invoke the **UEFI** prompt. A screen similar to the below example in [Figure 8](#) must appear.

Note: After typing **40** above, press any key in 10 seconds. If no keys are pressed in 10 seconds, the GEP5 blade starts booting, and the procedure must be restarted from [Step 3](#).



```
Ericsson GEP5 EFI Shell

Device mapping table
blk0 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
PT,6c7f024a-4477-421f-877c-a8d71aeb7f6d,0x800,0x800000)
blk1 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
PT,3eeae595-0629-4bfd-af7b-a50f4b3df1a6,0x800800,0x2800000)
blk2 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
PT,ace35af6-d970-4550-a07e-015f3066b01e,0x3000800,0x19000000)
blk3 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
PT,2e78bc80-9e9e-4cef-9b7d-b819dc6298ab,0x1c000800,0x40000)
blk4 :HardDisk - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
PT,07a7605a-9999-4098-9db9-c03fa13c6c5e,0x1c040800,0x128f8800)
blk5 :BlockDevice - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
blk6 :BlockDevice - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
blk7 :BlockDevice - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenHw(cf31fac5-c24e-11d2-85f3-00a0c
blk8 :BlockDevice - Alias (null)
      PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1f,0x2)/Sata(0x4,0x0)

Press ANY key to remain in Shell. Will quit in 2 seconds...
```

Figure 8 Press Any Key in the UEFI Shell

7. Erase the boot configuration with the following steps:
 - a. Type the following command to check the boot configuration:
ipmi bo display
 - b. Erase the boot devices of the GEP5 board with the following command:
ipmi bo erase

If you want to delete only one boot device, use the following command:
ipmi bo pop
 - c. Use the **ipmi bo display** command again to check the boot configuration after the erase.

See [Figure 9](#) for an example of the above steps.



```
GEP5> ipmi bo display
Boot devices in boot order:
  1. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID0B GMB 1.8" SSD
  2. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID0A GMB 1.8" SSD
  3. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID09 GMB 1.8" SSD

GEP5> ipmi bo erase

GEP5> ipmi bo display
Boot devices in boot order:

GEP5> |
```

Figure 9 Erasing the List of Boot Devices

8. If the boot device list is empty, run the following commands to add all hard disks to the list:

```
ipmi bo push 10
```

```
ipmi bo push 11
```

```
ipmi bo push 12
```

See [Figure 10](#) for an example.

```
GEP5> ipmi bo push 10

GEP5> ipmi bo push 11

GEP5> ipmi bo push 12

GEP5> ipmi bo display
Boot devices in boot order:
  1. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID0B GMB 1.8" SSD
  2. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID0A GMB 1.8" SSD
  3. Hard Drive          SAS/SATA-ID09 GMB 1.8" SSD

GEP5>
```

Figure 10 Adding Hard Disks to the Boot Order

9. Reboot the blade with the following command:

```
pbist -r
```

An example output is shown in [Figure 11](#).



```
GEP5> pbist -r
```

```
-----Start-----  
  
GEP_DEBUG is OFF  
GEP_RC_DEBUG is OFF  
PEI Phase loaded!  
  
HistoryCheck running  
Checking MCA banks on running BSP  
Checking DCU RC:  
  : CATERR supervision is enabled in DCU  
Checking TCO WDT status  
Checking IIO global errors on CPU 0  
  - Found non-fatal event(s):  
    : DMI Error  
    : PCI port 3C Error  
    : PCI port 2A Error  
    : PCI port 1A Error  
HistoryCheck done  
Setting up GEP memory options
```

Figure 11 Rebooting the GEP5 Board

3.8.3 Changing the Boot Device Order on GEP7L Boards

To change boot device order on GEP7L boards, connect to the SCXB RS232 connector and to the GEP7L console port at the same time. For these connections, two VT100 terminals and two serial cables are required.



Do!

To ensure correct blade operation, the configured boot device type must be "Hard drive" for SC boards, and "Ethernet Backplane port" for payload blades.

Attention!

The instructions below apply to SC boards only. If a payload board is configured, the devices pushed to the IMPI boot table in [Step 9](#) must be numbered as 00 and 01.

Steps

1. Open a new connection to BSP 8100 CLI.
2. Enter configuration mode:

configure

3. Turn on the power of the GEP7 board with the following commands:

- a. Move to VirtualEquipment=cudb branch:

```
(config)>
```

```
ManagedElement=1,DmxcFunction=1,Eqm=1,VirtualEquipment=cudb
```

- b. List the available blades and identify the one that must be locked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)> show-table -m Blade -p bladeId,userLabel
```

Example

```
=====
| bladeId | userLabel |
=====
| 0-1     | SC-1      |
| 0-3     | SC-2      |
| 0-5     | PL-3      |
| 0-7     | PL-4      |
| 0-9     | PL-5      |
| ...     |           |
| =====
```

- c. Set the administrative state of the blade 0-1 (SC-1) to unlocked:

```
(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)>
```

```
Blade=0-1,administrativeState=UNLOCKED
```



(config-VirtualEquipment=cudb)> **commit**

4. Open a serial connection to GEP7L board.
5. Enter PBIST mode by pressing F3 during boot up. The screen must be similar to [Figure 12](#).

```

Press F3 for GEP PopUp
Enter boot device in hex: [ ]

Available Options:
00 - Ethernet Backplane A
01 - Ethernet Backplane B
06 - Front ETH-2 debug Port(X51)
10 - Hard drive GMB SAS ID00/Phy00
11 - SAS/SATA-ID0A/Phy01 GMB 1.8" SSD
18 - Hard drive Internal M.2 SSD
23 - Front (X50) Densishield USB
32 - DVD connected to USB
40 - UEFI Shell (PBIST)
52 - EFI Front(X50) Densishield USB
60 - EFI SAS/SATA-GMB 0to3 1.8" SSD
64 - EFI Internal M.2 SSD
72 - EFI Front ETH-2 debug Port(X51)
73 - EFI Ethernet Backplane A
74 - EFI Ethernet Backplane B

Enter: Save and exit
ESC: Exit without save

```

Figure 12 GEP7L PBIST Menu

6. Wait for the prompt to appear, then type **40** to invoke the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface prompt.

Note: After typing **40** above, press any key in 3 seconds to proceed to the Unified Extensible Firmware Interface shell. If no keys are pressed in 3 seconds, the GEP7L blade starts booting, and the procedure must be restarted from [Step 3](#).

See [Figure 13](#) as an example.

```

UEFI Interactive Shell v2.0
EDK II
UEFI v2.40 (INSYDE Corp., 0x42100023)
Mapping table
BLK0: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x1F,0x2)/Sata(0x4,0x0,0x0)
BLK1: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenMsg(D487DDB4-008B-11D9-AFDC-001083FFCA4D,00000000000000001122334400000000)
BLK2: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenMsg(D487DDB4-008B-11D9-AFDC-001083FFCA4D,00000000000000001122334400000000)
BLK3: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenMsg(D487DDB4-008B-11D9-AFDC-001083FFCA4D,00000000000000001122334400000000)
BLK4: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenMsg(D487DDB4-008B-11D9-AFDC-001083FFCA4D,00000000000000001122334400000000)
BLK5: Alias(s):
PciRoot(0x0)/Pci(0x3,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/VenMsg(D487DDB4-008B-11D9-AFDC-001083FFCA4D,00000000000000001122334400000000)
GEP7-Shell>

```

Figure 13 Unified Extensible Firmware Interface Shell



7. Erase the boot configuration with the following steps:

- a. Clear the present boot device order with command:

```
ipmi oem bo erase
```

- b. Check the result with command:

```
ipmi oem bo display
```

It must be empty.

See [Figure 14](#) as an example for the above steps.

```
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo erase
BCS:
  FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
  04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo display
No boot order configured
```

Figure 14 Erasing the List of Boot Devices

8. Execute the following commands to add two Internal SAS disks as first and second priority, and Ethernet Backplane Left as third priority to the list:

```
ipmi oem bo insert 1 10
```

```
ipmi oem bo insert 2 11
```

```
ipmi oem bo insert 3 00
```

See [Figure 15](#) as an example.

```
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo insert 1 10
BCS:
  10 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
  04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo insert 2 11
BCS:
  10 11 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
  04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo insert 3 00
BCS:
  10 11 00 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
  04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
GEP7-Shell> ipmi oem bo display
Boot devices in boot order:
  0.          Hard Drive | SAS/SATA-ID09/Phy00 GMB 1.8" SSD
  1.          Hard Drive | SAS/SATA-ID0A/Phy01 GMB 1.8" SSD
  2.          Ethernet   | Backplane A
GEP7-Shell>
```

Figure 15 Adding the List of Boot Devices



9. Reset the board using command:

reset

See [Figure 16](#) as an example.

```
GEP7-Shell> reset
-----Start-----
GEP_DEBUG is OFF
GEP_RC_DEBUG is OFF
Mem test is enabled in BCS
ADR disabled in BMC:
WatchdogPei: WTD IPMI is not enabled:
Enter MRC
Ericsson Fast boot enabled
Ericsson Mem test time - 0ms
Ericsson Mem test enabled
Ericsson Mem test time - 0ms
Exit MRC
```

Figure 16 Rebooting the GEP7L Board

3.9 Replacing Multiple Blades in Parallel

This section provides instructions required to replace multiple blades in parallel on CUDB nodes.

3.9.1 Parallel Blade Replacement Procedure

Only the same group of blades can be replaced in parallel at once. In the CUDB system, blades can be grouped into three distinct groups: SC blades, PLDB blades, and DSG blades. These groups can be further divided into groups of even-numbered and odd-numbered blades, resulting six distinct groups of blades in total:

1. SC_2_2
2. SC_2_1
3. Odd-numbered PLDB blades
4. Even-numbered PLDB blades
5. Odd-numbered DSG blades
6. Even-numbered DSG blades



Stop!

Do not replace blades in parallel if they belong to different blade groups. Replacing blades belonging to different groups in parallel at the same time can cause major node outage.

Perform the following steps to replace multiple blades in parallel:

Note: To ensure that there is enough traffic handling capacity during replacement execution, it is recommended that the maximum number of payload blades to be replaced in parallel must not be larger than the configured value of the `redundancyLevel` attribute of the `CudbLdapAccess` class.

If there are more blades to be replaced, it must be done iteratively, in a way that in each iteration, replacement is done for maximum of N blades from the same group in parallel, where N is the value of the `redundancyLevel` attribute. However, if replacement is done in low traffic period or in a maintenance window, when the degraded traffic handling capacity could still be sufficient, it can be decided to execute replacement for more than N blades in parallel.

Steps

1. Check the value of the `redundancyLevel` attribute of the `CudbLdapAccess` class and take special note of it. For more information, refer to the [CUDB Node Configuration Data Model Description](#).
2. Identify all faulty blades inside the node, as described in [Identifying the Faulty Blade](#) on page 6 to be able to group them.
3. Identify the position of all faulty blades, as described in [Identifying Blade Rack and Subrack Position](#) on page 8.
4. Prepare for the replacement of all faulty blades, as described in [Preparing the Blade Replacement](#) on page 10.
5. In case of replacing SC group(s) or PLDB group(s), force the external applications to move their primary connections to another CUDB node. This applies in case primary connections are established, or the SC or the PLDB blades are affected.
6. Execute the blade replacement exactly in the following order, skipping any group which has no faulty blades:
 - a. SC_2_2
 - b. SC_2_1
 - c. Odd-numbered PLDB blades



- d. Even-numbered PLDB blades
- e. Odd-numbered DSG blades
- f. Even-numbered DSG blades

Do!

Always follow the order of groups exactly.

7. If number of blades that have been replaced in parallel was greater than value of redundancy level parameter, please also execute `cudbLdapFeRestart` command. For more information, refer to the [CUDB Node Commands and Parameters](#).



Glossary

For the terms, definitions, acronyms and abbreviations used in this document, refer to CUDB Glossary of Terms and Acronyms



Reference List

CUDB Documents

1. CUDB Node Hardware Description
2. CUDB Node Commands and Parameters
3. CUDB Users and Passwords 3/00651-HDA 104 03/10
4. CUDB Node Configuration Data Model Description
5. CUDB System Administrator Guide
6. CUDB Backup and Restore Procedures
7. CUDB Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Other Ericsson Documents

1. Personal Health and Safety Information
2. System Safety Information
3. *Manage Blade* in BSP 8100 CPI