

xFusion iBMC Ansible Module V2.0.12

用户指南

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前言

概述

本文档详细的描述了如何安装和卸载Ansible插件、以及如何使用插件实现查看服务器的信息和健康状态查询、配置、部署、固件升级等功能。





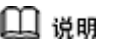
读者对象

本指南主要适用于以下工程师：

- 技术支持工程师
- 系统维护工程师

符号约定

在本文中可能出现下列标志，它们所代表的含义如下。

符号	说明
 危险	用于警示紧急的危险情形，若不可避免，将会导致人员死亡或严重的人身伤害。
 警告	用于警示潜在的危险情形，若不可避免，可能会导致人员死亡或严重的人身伤害。
 注意	用于警示潜在的危险情形，若不可避免，可能会导致中度或轻微的人身伤害。
 须知	用于传递设备或环境安全警示信息，若不可避免，可能会导致设备损坏、数据丢失、设备性能降低或其它不可预知的结果。 “注意”不涉及人身伤害。
 说明	用于突出重要/关键信息、最佳实践和小窍门等。 “说明”不是安全警示信息，不涉及人身、设备及环境伤害。

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1 简介

功能介绍

Ansible插件是一个集成在Ansible软件中的管理服务器的插件，通过Redfish接口对接iBMC，该插件可以实现对服务器查询、配置、部署、升级等功能。

具体主要支持以下功能：

- 查询服务器基本信息及健康状态
- 配置服务器的启动设备
- 管理服务器的电源
- 管理iBMC用户
- 查询和配置iBMC网络信息
- 查询和配置NTP服务
- 查询和配置SNMP服务
- 导入或导出服务器的Profile文件
- 升级服务器带外和带内固件
- 查询和配置RAID
- 部署服务器的OS（支持ServiceCD2.0和Smart Provisioning方式）
- 管理BIOS（包括查询和设置BIOS信息、恢复BIOS默认配置）
- 管理日志（包括一键收集iBMC日志、收集SEL日志、清空SEL日志）
- 提供通用公共接口
- 上传本地文件
- 下载文件至本地
- 管理HTTPS服务器根证书
- 查询安全服务信息
- 打开或关闭HTTPS文件服务器证书校验

须知

Ansible插件不涉及用户个人数据的采集和处理。

Ansible 插件支持的服务器

架构	类型	型号
x86	机架服务器	RH2288H V3
		2488 V5
		2288H V5
		1288H V6
		2288H V6
		5288 V6
		1288H V7
		2288H V7
x86	刀片服务器	CH121 V3
		CH242 V3 DDR4
		CH121 V5
		CH242 V5
		CH121L V5
		MM921
		CX621
		CX320
x86	高密服务器	XH622 V3
		XH321 V5
x86	异构服务器	G560 V5

版本配套关系

版本名称	配套版本
iBMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• V6服务器：V3.01.12.23及以上版本• V5服务器：V325及以上版本• V3服务器：V323及以上版本
BIOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• V6服务器：V66及以上版本• V5服务器：V119及以上版本• V3服务器：V513及以上版本
Smart Provisioning	V118及以上版本，可访问 Smart Provisioning 下载

2 安装和卸载 Ansible 插件

软件要求

- Ansible : 2.5.0及以上 (推荐使用2.10以上版本)
- Python : 2.7及以上、3.7及以上

说明

需要在Python环境上安装requests-toolbelt依赖包 (0.9.1及以上版本) , 以支撑部分功能的使用。

[2.1 安装Ansible插件](#)

[2.2 卸载Ansible插件](#)

2.1 安装 Ansible 插件

步骤1 下载软件包并检验软件包的完整性。

1. 从[GitHub](#)网站获取Ansible插件的安装包 (如 “xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module_v2.0.11.zip”) 和其对应的sha256校验文件 (如 “xFusion_Ansible.sha256.sum”) 。
2. 检验Ansible插件软件包的完整性 (Linux操作系统下) 。
 - a. 进入插件安装包和sha256校验文件的存放目录。
 - b. 执行**sha256sum -c <(grep 软件包名称 sha256校验文件名称)**命令进行校验。
如 : **sha256sum -c <(grep xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module_v2.0.11.zip xFusion_Ansible.sha256.sum)**
 - c. 查看校验结果是否为 “OK” 。
 - 是 : 软件包未被篡改, 可使用。
 - 否 : 软件包已被篡改, 请勿使用, 请获取新软件包。

步骤2 以root用户登录Ansible服务器。

步骤3 将安装包上传到Ansible服务器的root用户目录。

步骤4 进入Ansible插件安装包的所在目录。

步骤5 执行以下命令，解压Ansible插件的软件包。

```
unzip xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module_x.x.zip
```

步骤6 执行以下命令，进入解压后的“xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module”目录。

```
cd xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module
```

步骤7 执行以下命令，安装Ansible插件。

```
python install.py
```

说明

安装成功后，在/home目录下会增加一个ibmc_ansible的文件夹，该文件夹下保存了Ansible插件的SSL配置文件，以及在/home/ibmc_ansible/examples文件夹下保存了执行Ansible插件时需要配置的yaml样例文件。

----结束

2.2 卸载 Ansible 插件

步骤1 以root用户登录Ansible服务器。

步骤2 进入Ansible插件安装包的所在目录。

```
cd xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module/
```

步骤3 执行卸载命令。

```
python uninstall.py
```

步骤4 在提示是否保存yaml文件时，根据实际需要输入“n”（不保存）或者“y”（保存），此处以不保存为例。

```
[root@localhost xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module]# python uninstall.py
start uninstalling xFusion_ibmc_ansible module
do you want to keep the yaml files?(y/n)
n
```

步骤5 在提示是否保存日志文件和插件生成的文件时，根据实际需要输入“n”（不保存）或者“y”（保存），此处以不保存为例。

```
[root@localhost xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module]# python uninstall.py
start uninstalling xFusion_ibmc_ansible module
do you want to keep the yaml files?(y/n)
n
do you want to keep the log files and plug-in generation file?(y/n)
n
rm ibmc_ansible log successfully!
```

插件卸载成功后会提示卸载成功。

```
[root@localhost xFusion_iBMC_Ansible_Module]# python uninstall.py
start uninstalling xFusion_ibmc_ansible module
do you want to keep the yaml files?(y/n)
n
do you want to keep the log files and plug-in generation file?(y/n)
n
rm ibmc_ansible log successfully!
uninstalling xFusion_ibmc_ansible successfully!
```

----结束

3 配置 Ansible 插件

须知

本章节中的文件使用加密方式创建。加密文件、查看或设置已加密文件、以及文件加密后，如何执行配置命令的具体步骤可参见[A.1 如何加密文件以及如何查看、编辑和执行已加密的文件](#)。

[3.1 配置/etc/ansible/hosts文件](#)

[3.2 配置/group_vars/myhosts文件](#)

[3.3 配置SSL证书认证和TLS 1.2通讯方式](#)

3.1 配置/etc/ansible/hosts 文件

步骤1 执行以下命令，创建/etc/ansible。

```
mkdir /etc/ansible
```

步骤2 执行以下命令，进入/etc/ansible目录。

```
cd /etc/ansible
```

步骤3 使用以下命令创建 “hosts” 文件。

```
vi hosts
```

步骤4 将myhost信息写入 “hosts” 文件。

```
[myhosts]
host0 ibmc_ip=192.168.2.20 host=xfusionserver0
host1 ibmc_ip=192.168.2.21 host=xfusionserver1
```

----结束

须知

第一列的名称（如 “host0”、“host1”）不能设置为相同的，否则执行命令时只会针对最后一台服务器执行操作。

3.2 配置/group_vars/myhosts 文件

须知

可使用root用户或者非root用户进行配置，因涉及到密码等敏感数据，推荐使用非root用户进行配置。

设置“/home/用户/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars”（非root用户）或者“/home/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars”（root用户）目录下的“myhosts”文件中的相关参数，如iBMC用户名密码、SFTP/CIFS/SCP服务用户名密码、SNMP团体名、OS部署时管理员用户密码等。

说明

“/home/用户/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars”：“用户”为实际的非root用户名称，本文档以用户“plugin”为例。

操作步骤（非 root 用户）

步骤1 执行以下命令切换用户权限。

```
su plugin
```

步骤2 执行以下命令，拷贝/home目录下的ibmc_ansible文件夹至/home/plugin目录下。

```
cp -r /home/ibmc_ansible/ /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/
```

步骤3 执行以下命令，创建/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars目录。

```
mkdir /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars
```

步骤4 执行以下命令，进入/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars
```

步骤5 使用加密命令创建“myhosts”文件。

```
ansible-vault create myhosts
```

须知

- 因涉及到密码等敏感数据，推荐对“myhosts”文件进行加密创建。加密创建后，执行命令时需要使用--ask-vault-pass进行解密，具体请参见[A.1 如何加密文件以及如何查看、编辑和执行已加密的文件](#)。
- 非加密方式创建命令为create myhosts，该方式可能会导致密码等敏感数据的泄露，请谨慎使用。

步骤6 在“myhosts”文件中写入以下内容。

```
# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host
```

```
#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pswd"

# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

----结束

操作步骤（root 用户）

步骤1 执行以下命令，创建/home/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars目录。

```
mkdir /home/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars
```

步骤2 执行以下命令，进入/home/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars目录。

```
cd /home/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars
```

步骤3 使用加密命令创建“myhosts”文件。

```
ansible-vault create myhosts
```

须知

- 因涉及到密码等敏感数据，推荐对“myhosts”文件进行加密创建。加密创建后，执行命令时需要使用--ask-vault-pass进行解密，具体请参见[A.1 如何加密文件以及如何查看、编辑和执行已加密的文件](#)。
- 非加密方式创建命令为create myhosts，该方式可能会导致密码等敏感数据的泄露，请谨慎使用。

步骤4 在“myhosts”文件中写入以下内容。

```
# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host

#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pwd"
```

```
# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

----结束

3.3 配置 SSL 证书认证和 TLS 1.2 通讯方式

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_request_cfg.yml” 文件。

- TLS 1.2通讯方式通过 “force_tls1_2” 参数进行配置，其为强制使用，即 “force_tls1_2” 参数默认值为 “True”。当启用状态下执行命令后出现 “import ssl.PROTOCOL_TLSv1_2 exception” 告警时，需将 “force_tls1_2” 参数设置为 “False”。

须知

关闭force_tls1_2（设置为 “False”）会存在安全风险，请谨慎操作。

- SSL证书认证功能通过 “verify” 和 “certify” 参数进行配置。若不设置 “certify” 参数，会使用以下默认的证书库，需先将CA证书导入至对应证书库下。
 - 未安装certifi证书库时，默认使用系统的证书库，如：
/etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
 - 使用Python安装certifi证书库时，默认使用此证书库，如：
Python2环境下：/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages/certifi-2019.11.28-py2.7.egg/certifi/cacert.pem
Python3环境下：/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/certifi-2020.6.20-py3.7.egg/certifi/cacert.pem

须知

关闭SSL证书认证（“verify” 设置为 “False”）会存在安全风险，请谨慎操作。

- ciphers：Ansible插件作为客户端与服务器建立会话时使用的加密套件。

须知

建议使用安全的加密套件，使用不安全的加密套件存在安全风险，请谨慎使用。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_request_cfg.yml

---
- hosts: 127.0.0.1
  connection: local
  name: set request config
  gather_facts: False
  # verify: the requests module verify server certify or not; Available values: True, False;
  # certify: the certify use to verify the server, if this params do not set , requests module will used the certificate
  # which is in the certifi module or the system default certificate. Format: /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
  # force_tls1_2: force to use tls1.2 , the default value is true.
  tasks:
    - name: set request config
      ibmc_set_redfish_request_cfg:
        force_tls1_2: False
        verify: False
        certify:
          ciphers: "ECDHE-ECDSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:ECDHE-ECDSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-
AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384:DHE-RSA-
AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES128-GCM-SHA256:DHE-DSS-AES256-GCM-SHA384:ECDHE-RSA-
CHACHA20-POLY1305"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行配置命令。
ansible-playbook set_request_cfg.yml

说明

该命令只能使用root用户执行，使用非root用户时无权限执行。

如下返回信息表示执行成功。

```
[root@localhost examples]# ansible-playbook set_request_cfg.yml

PLAY [set request config]
*****
*****

TASK [set request config]
*****
*****

ok: [127.0.0.1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
**
127.0.0.1      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```


4 使用 Ansible 插件

不同Ansible版本执行结果显示有差异，本章节命令的回显信息仅供参考，具体以实际为准。

须知

- 本章中的文件均以未加密文件为例，建议为涉及密码等敏感数据的文件进行加密。加密文件、查看或设置已加密文件、以及文件加密后，如何执行配置命令的具体步骤请参见[A.1 如何加密文件以及如何查看、编辑和执行已加密的文件](#)。
- 本文档使用非root用户“plugin”为例进行执行操作说明，“/home/plugin/**”中的“plugin”请替换为实际登录用户。
- 当Ansible插件配套的iBMC版本为做了HTTPS证书校验的iBMC版本时，Ansible插件无法使用HTTPS方式的远程传输方式，建议使用其他协议。

查看帮助信息

1. 执行以下命令查看Ansible插件的所有命令模块名，此处以Python3环境为例。

ansible-doc -l |grep ibmc

```
[plugin@localhost ~]$ ansible-doc -l |grep ibmc
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
ibmc_ensure_show_version          Show xFusion iBMC ansible modules ver...
ibmc_clear_sel_logs              Clear SEL ...
ibmc_collect_logs                Collect iBMC ...
ibmc_collect_sel_logs            Collect iBMC SEL ...
ibmc_common_api                  Common...
ibmc_create_account              Create an ibmc ...
ibmc_create_raid                 Create vo...
ibmc_delete_account              Delete an ibmc ...
ibmc_delete_https_ca             delete http...
ibmc_delete_raid                 Delete vo...
ibmc_deploy_os_by_service_cd      deploy os by servic...
ibmc_deploy_os_by_sp             deploy os b...
ibmc_download_file               Download f...
ibmc_get_account                 Get ibmc user ...
ibmc_get_basic_info              Get server informa...
ibmc_get_bios                    Get bios ...
ibmc_get_boot_device             get boot de...
ibmc_get_firmware_info_by_sp     get firmware ...
```

ibmc_get_ip	Get ibmc ip ...
ibmc_get_ntp	Get ntp ...
ibmc_get_power_status	get ibmc power ...
ibmc_get_raid	Get raid ...
ibmc_get_security_service_information	get security service informa...
ibmc_get_snmp_trap	Get snmp trap resource ...
ibmc_https_ca_import	import http...
ibmc_https_crl_import	import https...
ibmc_inband_fw_update	update inband firm...
ibmc_modify_account	modify an ibmc ...
ibmc_modify_raid	Modify vo...
ibmc_outband_fw_update	update outband firm...
ibmc_profile_export	export the server pro...
ibmc_profile_import	import the server pro...
ibmc_reset_bios	Reset BIOS resource attrib...
ibmc_set_bios	Set bios ...
ibmc_set_boot_device	Set boot de...
ibmc_set_https_cert_verification	set https cert verifica...
ibmc_set_ip	Set ibmc ip ...
ibmc_set_ntp	Set ntp ...
ibmc_set_power	manager server p...
ibmc_set_redfish_request_cfg	set request co...
ibmc_set_snmp_trap	Set snmp trap ...
ibmc_upload_file	upload ...

2. 执行以下命令查看各个命令模块的帮助信息。

ansible-doc 命令模块名

如ansible-doc ibmc_get_account

```
[plugin@localhost ~]$ ansible-doc ibmc_get_account
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
> IBMC_GET_ACCOUNT (/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ansible-2.9.9-py3.7.egg/ansible/
modules/i

    Get ibmc user info

    * This module is maintained by The Ansible Community
    OPTIONS (= is mandatory):

    = ibmc_ip
      iBMC IP address
      [Default: None]

    = ibmc_pswd
      iBMC user password used for authentication
      [Default: None]

    = ibmc_user
      iBMC user name used for authentication
      [Default: None]

    METADATA:
      status:
      - preview
      supported_by: community

    EXAMPLES:

    ...skipping...
    > IBMC_GET_ACCOUNT (/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ansible-2.9.9-py3.7.egg/ansible/
modules/i

    Get ibmc user info
```

```
* This module is maintained by The Ansible Community
OPTIONS (= is mandatory):

= ibmc_ip
    iBMC IP address
    [Default: None]

= ibmc_pswd
    iBMC user password used for authentication
    [Default: None]

= ibmc_user
    iBMC user name used for authentication
    [Default: None]

METADATA:
    status:
    - preview
    supported_by: community

EXAMPLES:

- name: get ibmc account
  ibmc_get_account:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
```

查看插件版本信息

1. 进入 `/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples` 文件目录。

`cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples`

2. 执行以下命令查看版本信息。

`ansible-playbook -v show_ibmc_ansible_version.yml`

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook -v show_ibmc_ansible_version.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
No config file found; using defaults

PLAY [show xFusion iBMC ansible modules version]
*****

TASK [show xFusion iBMC ansible modules version]
*****
ok: [127.0.0.1] => {"changed": false, "msg": "xFusion iBMC ansible modules version is 2.0.11"}

PLAY RECAP
*****
127.0.0.1 : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

4.1 查询服务器基本信息

4.2 管理设备启动项

4.3 管理电源

4.4 管理iBMC用户

4.5 iBMC网络配置

4.6 管理NTP服务

- 4.7 管理SNMP Trap服务
- 4.8 导入导出Profile文件
- 4.9 固件升级
- 4.10 RAID配置
- 4.11 OS部署
- 4.12 BIOS管理
- 4.13 日志管理
- 4.14 通用接口
- 4.15 文件本地传输
- 4.16 管理HTTPS服务器根证书
- 4.17 查询安全服务信息（生成json文件）
- 4.18 打开或关闭HTTPS文件服务器证书校验

4.1 查询服务器基本信息

功能介绍

- 支持查询服务器BMC版本、BIOS版本、CPLD版本、Smart Provisioning版本、序列号、资产标签、服务器型号、服务器健康状态、内存信息和健康状态、CPU信息和健康状态、硬盘信息、健康状态信息。
- 默认生成json文件，若需生成CSV文件，在执行查询命令之前，需先配置get_basic_info.yml文件中的“csv_format”为“True”。

操作步骤

1. 进入“/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples”文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行查询服务器基本信息命令。

ansible-playbook get_basic_info.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_basic_info.yml
```

```
PLAY [get bmc basic info] *****
```

```
TASK [get bmc basic info] *****
```

```
ok: [host0.domain.com]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
```

```
host0.domain.com : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

查询信息后生成的文件（如“172.26.100.9_BasicInfo.json”）默认保存在“/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/basic_info”目录中，建议导出文件后再查看。

4.2 管理设备启动项

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持查询和设置启动设备、启动参数的使能状态、启动模式。

4.2.1 查询启动项配置信息

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询启动项配置信息命令。

```
ansible-playbook get_boot_device.yml
```

说明

若需直接在返回信息中查看查询结果，可执行**ansible-playbook -vv get_boot_device.yml**命令进行查询。

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_boot_device.yml
```

```
PLAY [get boot device] *****
```

```
TASK [get boot device] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

查询结果可在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report” 目录下的
“ansibleibmc.report” 文件中进行查看，如3所示。

3. 执行以下命令查看查询结果。

```
cd /home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report
```

```
cat ansibleibmc.report
```

```
[2019-12-02 06:41:10 INFO ] - 172.26.100.10 -- Get boot device info successful! The boot device info is: {'Boot':
{'u'BootSourceOverrideTarget': 'u'Hdd', 'u'BootSourceOverrideMode': 'u'UEFI', 'u'BootSourceOverrideEnabled':
'u'Continuous', 'u'BootSourceOverrideTarget@Redfish.AllowableValues': ['u'None', 'u'Pxe', 'u'Floppy', 'u'Cd', 'u'Hdd',
'u'BiosSetup']}}}
```

4.2.2 配置启动设备

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_boot_device.yml” 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_boot_device.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
```

```
name: set boot device
gather_facts: False

# boot_target: Current boot device, Available values: Cd, None, Pxe, Floppy, Hdd, BiosSetup.
# boot_enabled: Whether the boot settings are effective, Available values: Disabled, Once, Continuous.
# boot_mode: Boot mode, Available values: UEFI, Legacy.

tasks:
- name: set boot device
  ibmc_set_boot_device:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    boot_target: "Cd"
    boot_enabled: "Once"
    boot_mode: "Legacy"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行配置启动设备命令。

```
ansible-playbook set_boot_device.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_boot_device.yml
```

```
PLAY [set boot device]
*****
*****

TASK [set boot device]
*****
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.3 管理电源

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持查询和设置电源状态。

4.3.1 查询电源状态（生成 json 文件）

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询电源状态命令。

ansible-playbook get_power_status.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_power_status.yml

PLAY [get ibmc os power status] *****

TASK [get ibmc os power status] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]

PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

查询结果可以从 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/ansibleibmc.report” 目录下的 “ansibleibmc.report” 文件中查看。

也可以从查询信息后生成的json文件（如 “172.26.100.9_power_status.json” ，默认保存在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/power_status/” 目录中）查看。

3. 执行以下命令查看查询结果。

```
cd /home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report
```

```
cat ansibleibmc.report
```

```
[2019-12-02 06:38:32 INFO ] - 172.26.100.10 -- get system power state successful! power status is :Off
```

4.3.2 配置电源状态

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_power.yml” 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_power.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: power manager
  gather_facts: False
  #power_cmd: Available values:"poweron" "poweroff" "forcerestart" "gracefulshutdown" "forcepowercycle" "nmi"
  tasks:
  - name: power manager
    ibmc_set_power:
      ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
      ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
      ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
      power_cmd: "poweron"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行配置电源状态命令。

```
ansible-playbook set_power.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_power.yml

PLAY [power manager]
*****

TASK [power manager]
*****
```

```
ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.4 管理 iBMC 用户

功能介绍

支持查询、创建、修改和删除iBMC用户。

4.4.1 查询 iBMC 用户（生成 json 文件）

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行查询iBMC用户命令。

ansible-playbook get_account.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_account.yml

PLAY [get ibmc Account] *****

TASK [get ibmc Account] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]

PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

查询信息后生成的json文件（如 “172.26.100.9_Accountinfo.json”）默认保存在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/account_info” 目录中，建议导出json文件后再查看。

4.4.2 创建 iBMC 用户

参数配置

- 修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts” 文件中的 “account_user”（新建用户名）和 “account_pswd”（新建用户的密码）参数。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts
---

# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host

#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pwd"
```



```
# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

- 修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/create_account.yml” 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi create_account.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: create ibmc Account
  gather_facts: False
#roleid: role id; Available values: Administrator, Operator, Commonuser, Noaccess, CustomRole1, CustomRole2,
CustomRole3, CustomRole4
  tasks:
  - name: create ibmc Account
    ibmc_create_account :
      ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
      ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
      ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
      new_account_user: "{{ account_user }}"
      new_account_pswd: "{{ account_pswd }}"
      roleid: "Administrator"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行创建iBMC用户命令。

```
ansible-playbook create_account.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook create_account.yml

PLAY [create ibmc Account]
*****
*****

TASK [create ibmc Account]
*****
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.4.3 修改 iBMC 用户

参数配置

- 修改 `/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts` 文件中的 `"account_user"`（修改后的用户名）和 `"account_pswd"`（修改后的用户密码）参数。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts
---
```

```
# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host

#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pwd"

# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

- 修改 `/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/modify_account.yml` 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi modify_account.yml
```

```
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: modify ibmc Account
  gather_facts: False
  #roleid: role id; Available values: Administrator, Operator, Commonuser, Noaccess, CustomRole1, CustomRole2,
  CustomRole3, CustomRole4
  #locked: it must be False
  #enable: Whether the user is enabled; Available values: True, False
  #login_interface: list of service the account can access, can be set to empty list []; Available values in list: Web,
  SNMP, IPMI, SSH, SFTP, Local, Redfish
  #login_rule: list of login rules, can be set to empty list []; Available values in list: Rule1, Rule2, Rule3
  #account_insecure_prompt_enabled: enable or disable account insecure prompt; Available values: True, False
  tasks:
    - name: modify ibmc Account
      ibmc_modify_account:
        ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
        ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
        ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
        old_account_user: "test"
        new_account_user: "{{ account_user }}"
        new_account_pswd: "{{ account_pswd }}"
        roleid: "Administrator"
        locked: False
        enable: True
        login_interface:
```

```
- Web
login_rule:
- Rule1
account_insecure_prompt_enabled: True
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行修改iBMC用户命令。

ansible-playbook modify_account.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook modify_account.yml
```

```
PLAY [modify ibmc Account]
*****

TASK [modify ibmc Account]
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.4.4 删除 iBMC 用户

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/delete_account.yml” 文件中的
“delete_account” （需删除的用户名）参数。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi delete_account.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: delete ibmc Account
  gather_facts: False

  tasks:
  - name: delete ibmc Account
    ibmc_delete_account:
      ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
      ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
      ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
      delete_account: "test"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行删除iBMC用户命令。

ansible-playbook delete_account.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook delete_account.yml

PLAY [delete ibmc Account]
*****

TASK [delete ibmc Account]
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host9      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.5 iBMC 网络配置

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

- 支持查询iBMC网络信息。
- 支持单独修改IP使能模式或IP地址信息。

须知

- 不能同时修改IP使能模式和IP地址信息，否则会出现修改不成功的现象。
- IPv4使能模式和IPv6使能模式之间不能相互跳转，否则会造成服务器无法连接的问题。

4.5.1 查询 iBMC 网络信息（生成 json 文件）

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询iBMC网络信息命令。

```
ansible-playbook get_ibmc_ip.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_ibmc_ip.yml

PLAY [get ibmc ip] *****

TASK [get ibmc ip] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]

PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0

查询信息后生成的json文件（如 “172.26.100.9_iBMCIPInfo.json” ）默认保存在
“/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/ibmc_ip” 目录中，建议导出json文件后再查看。
```

4.5.2 配置 iBMC IP 信息

参数配置

修改 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_ibmc_ip.yml"` 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_ibmc_ip.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set ibmc ip
  gather_facts: False

# target_bmc_ip: ibmc_ip that you specify to set network information, and you can only choose from the group of hosts.
# ip_version: Whether IPv4/IPv6 is enabled, Available values: IPv4, IPv6, IPv4AndIPv6.
# ipv4_addr: IPv4 address info.
#   # address: IPv4 address.
#   # subnet_mask: Subnet mask of the IPv4 address.
#   # gateway: Gateway of the IPv4 address.
#   # address_origin: How the IPv4 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCP.
# ipv6_addr: IPv6 address info.
#   # address: IPv6 address.
#   # prefix_length: Prefix length of the IPv6 address, must be an integer, value range: 0 to 128.
#   # address_origin: How the IPv6 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCPv6.
# ipv6_gateway: IPv6 gateway address of the iBMC network port.
# hostname: iBMC HostName. Contains a maximum of 64 characters, including only letters, digits, and hyphens(-).
# Cannot start or end with a hyphen.
# domain_name: Domain name. Contains a maximum of 67 characters. The format of FQDN is hostname.domain_name.
# For example, if hostname is "testhostname" and domain_name is "ibmc.com", then FQDN is "testhostname.ibmc.com".

tasks:
- name: set ibmc ip
  ibmc_set_ip:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    target_bmc_ip: "192.168.3.11"
    ip_version: "IPv4AndIPv6"
    ipv4_addr:
      - address: "192.168.2.10"
        subnet_mask: "255.255.0.0"
        gateway: "192.168.0.1"
        address_origin: "Static"
    ipv6_addr:
      - address: "fc00:192::10"
        prefix_length: 7
        address_origin: "Static"
    ipv6_gateway: "fc00:192::1"
    hostname: "testhostname"
    domain_name: "ibmc.com"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples"` 文件目录。

`cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples`

2. 执行配置iBMC网络信息命令。

`ansible-playbook set_ibmc_ip.yml`

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_ibmc_ip.yml
```

```
PLAY [set ibmc ip]
```

```
*****
*****
```

```
**

TASK [set ibmc ip]
*****
*****
**
ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1   changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0   skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

4.5.3 配置 iBMC 网络信息

参数配置

说明

“target_bmc_ip” 参数为必填项。

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_ibmc_network.yml” 文件。

[plugin@localhost examples] \$ vi set_ibmc_network.yml

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set ibmc network
  gather_facts: False

# Public parameters:
# ip_version: Whether IPv4/IPv6 is enabled, Available values: IPv4, IPv6, IPv4AndIPv6.
# ipv4_subnet_mask: Subnet mask of the IPv4 address.
# ipv4_gateway: Gateway of the IPv4 address.
# ipv4_address_origin: How the IPv4 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCP.
# ipv6_prefix_length: Prefix length of the IPv6 address, must be an integer, value range: 0 to 128.
# ipv6_gateway: IPv6 gateway address of the iBMC network port.
# ipv6_address_origin: How the IPv6 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCPv6.
# vlan: iBMC network port VLAN information.
#   # vlan_enable: Specifies whether VLAN is enabled, must be a valid boolean.
#   # vlan_id: Ranges from 1 to 4094.
# dns_address_origin: How DNS IP addresses are allocated. Available values: IPv4, Static, IPv6.
# domain_name: Domain name. Contains a maximum of 67 characters. The format of FQDN is "hostname.domain_name".
#   #   For example, if hostname is "hostname0" and domain_name is "ibmc.com", then FQDN is
#   "hostname0.ibmc.com".
#   NOTE: To view specific domain name format restrictions, please refer to iBMC's documentation
#   or iBMC's redfish interface documentation.
# name_servers: Addresses of the preferred and alternate DNS servers if iBMC network port addresses are
#   dynamically allocated. The server IP address can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address.
#   # Format:
#   # IP address of the preferred DNS server.
#   # IP address of alternate DNS server 1.
#   # IP address of alternate DNS server 2.
# network_port_mode: Network port mode. Available values: Fixed or Automatic.
# management_network_port: Set the management network port.
#   # type: Network port type. Available values: Dedicated, Aggregation, LOM, ExternalPCIe, LOM2 or OCP.
#   # port_number: Silkscreen. NOTE: For a dedicated network port, this parameter indicates the serial number
#   #   of the port, not the silkscreen.
# auto_mode_extend: Auto Mode Extensions. NOTE: The iBMC version must be iBMC V639 or later, and iBMC
# 3.03.07.17 or later.
#   # high_priority_mode: Enabling status of High Priority Port, must be a valid boolean.
#   # high_priority_port: High Priority Port.
#   # type: Port type. Available values: Dedicated, Aggregation, LOM, ExternalPCIe, LOM2 or OCP.
#   # port_number: Silkscreen.
# adaptive_port: Autonegotiation of each network port.
#   # type: Network port type. Available values: Dedicated, Aggregation, LOM, ExternalPCIe, LOM2 or OCP.
#   # port_number: Silkscreen. NOTE: For a dedicated network port, this parameter indicates the serial number
```

```
#         of the port, not the silkscreen.
# adaptive_flag: Autonegotiation flag, must be a valid boolean.

# Private parameters:
# private_info_list: Private network information list.
# target_bmc_ip: ibmc_ip that you specify to set network information, and you can only choose from the group of hosts.
# hostname: iBMC HostName. Contains a maximum of 64 characters, including only letters, digits, and hyphens(-).
#         Cannot start or end with a hyphen.
# ip_version: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# ipv4_addr: IPv4 address information.
# address: IPv4 address.
# subnet_mask: Subnet mask of the IPv4 address.
# gateway: Gateway of the IPv4 address.
# address_origin: How the IPv4 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCP.
# ipv6_addr: IPv6 address information.
# address: IPv6 address.
# prefix_length: Prefix length of the IPv6 address, must be an integer, value range: 0 to 128.
# address_origin: How the IPv6 address is allocated. Available values: Static, DHCPv6.
# ipv6_gateway: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# vlan: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# dns_address_origin: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# domain_name: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# name_servers: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# network_port_mode: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# management_network_port: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# auto_mode_extend: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.
# adaptive_port: The meaning and format is the same as the public parameter.

# NOTE: 1. When you set the public parameter and the private parameter,
#         the private parameter overrides the public parameter,
#         but if you don't set the private parameter, the public parameter is used.
#        2. To view specific parameter description information, please refer to
#         iBMC's documentation or iBMC's redfish interface documentation.

tasks:
- name: set ibmc network
  ibmc_set_network:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    # Public parameters
    ip_version: "IPv4AndIPv6"
    ipv4_subnet_mask: "255.255.0.0"
    ipv4_gateway: "192.168.0.1"
    ipv4_address_origin: "Static"
    ipv6_prefix_length: 7
    ipv6_gateway: "fc00:192::1"
    ipv6_address_origin: "Static"
    vlan:
      vlan_enable: true
      vlan_id: 1
    dns_address_origin: "Static"
    domain_name: "ibmc.com"
    name_servers:
      - "192.168.10.254"
      - "192.168.10.253"
      - "192.168.10.252"
    network_port_mode: "Fixed"
    management_network_port:
      type: "Dedicated"
      port_number: 1
    auto_mode_extend:
      high_priority_mode: true
      high_priority_port:
        - type: "Dedicated"
          port_number: 1
    adaptive_port:
      - type: "Dedicated"
        port_number: 1
```

```
    adaptive_flag: false
private_info_list:
  # Private parameters
  # The first ip address to be configured
  - target_bmc_ip: "192.168.20.20"
    hostname: "hostname1"
    ipv4_addr:
      - address: "192.168.30.30"
        subnet_mask: "255.255.255.0"
        gateway: "192.168.30.1"
        address_origin: "Static"
    ipv6_addr:
      - address_origin: "DHCPv6"
    vlan:
      vlan_enable: false
    dns_address_origin: "IPv6"
    network_port_mode: "Automatic"
    management_network_port:
      type: "LOM"
      port_number: 1
    adaptive_port:
      - type: "LOM2"
        port_number: 1
        adaptive_flag: true
  # The second ip address to be configured
  - target_bmc_ip: "192.168.40.40"
    hostname: "hostname2"
    ipv4_addr:
      - address: "192.168.50.50"
    ipv6_addr:
      - address: "fc00:192::50"
```

说明

同时设置共用参数和个性参数时，个性参数会覆盖共用参数；没有设置个性参数时，会使用共用参数进行配置。

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行配置iBMC网络信息命令。

ansible-playbook set_ibmc_network.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_ibmc_network.yml
```

```
PLAY [set ibmc network]
```

```
*****
*****
*****
```

```
TASK [set ibmc network]
```

```
*****
*****
*****
```

```
ok: [host0]
```

```
ok: [host1]
```

```
PLAY RECAP
```

```
*****
*****
*****
```

```
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
host1      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```


4.6 管理 NTP 服务

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

- 支持查询NTP服务信息。
- 支持配置NTP服务使能、首选/备选NTP服务器地址、服务器身份认证使能、NTP地址模式（IPv4/IPv6/Static）和最小/最大轮询间隔值。

4.6.1 查询 NTP 服务信息

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询NTP服务信息命令。

```
ansible-playbook get_ntp.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_ntp.yml
```

```
PLAY [get ntp] *****
```

```
TASK [get ntp] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

查询结果保存在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report” 目录下的
“ansibleibmc.report” 文件中。

3. 执行以下命令查看查询结果。

```
cd /home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report
```

```
cat ansibleibmc.report
```

```
[2019-12-02 06:42:10 INFO ] - 172.26.100.10 -- Get NTP configuration resource info successful! The NTP
configuration resource info is: {'NtpAddressOrigin': u'Static', 'ServiceEnabled': True,
'ServerAuthenticationEnabled': True, 'MinPollingInterval': 3, 'NTPKeyStatus': u'Uploaded', 'AlternateNtpServer': u'',
'PreferredNtpServer': u'172.26.207.1', 'MaxPollingInterval': 17}
```

4.6.2 配置 NTP

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_ntp.yml” 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_ntp.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set ntp
  gather_facts: False
```

```
# service_enabled: Enable or disable bmc ntp service, Available values: True, False.
```

```
# pre_ntp_server: Config preferred NtpServer, you can enter ipv4 ipv6 or domain name, NTP Server will be blanked when
set to an empty string.
# alt_ntp_server: Config alternate NtpServer, you can enter ipv4 ipv6 or domain name, NTP Server will be blanked when
set to an empty string.
# server_auth_enabled: Enable or disable Server Authentication service, Available values: True, False.
# ntp_address_origin: Config Ntp Address Origin, Available values: IPv4, IPv6, Static.
# min_polling_interval: Config Min Polling Interval time, must be an integer, in 3~17 and <= max_polling_interval.
# max_polling_interval: Config Max Polling Interval time, must be an integer, in 3~17 and >= min_polling_interval.

tasks:
- name: set ntp
  ibmc_set_ntp:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    service_enabled: True
    pre_ntp_server: "192.168.2.10"
    alt_ntp_server: "192.168.2.20"
    server_auth_enabled: False
    ntp_address_origin: "Static"
    min_polling_interval: 3
    max_polling_interval: 17
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行配置NTP命令。

ansible-playbook set_ntp.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_ntp.yml
```

```
PLAY [set ntp]
*****
*****
*****

TASK [set ntp]
*****
*****
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****

host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.7 管理 SNMP Trap 服务

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

- 支持查询SNMP的Trap服务。
- 支持配置Trap功能的使能状态、TrapV3用户名、上报模式、主机标识、团体名、告警发送级别和Trap服务器。

4.7.1 查询 SNMP 服务信息（生成 json 文件）

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询SNMP服务信息命令。

```
ansible-playbook get_snmp_trap.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_snmp_trap.yml
```

```
PLAY [get snmp trap] *****
```

```
TASK [get snmp trap] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

查询信息后生成的json文件（如 “172.26.100.9_SNMPTrapInfo.json”）默认保存在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/snmp_trap” 目录中，建议导出json文件后再查看。

4.7.2 配置 SNMP Trap

参数配置

- 修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_snmp_trap.yml” 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_snmp_trap.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set snmp trap
  gather_facts: False

# service_enabled: Whether trap is enabled, Available values: True, False.
# trap_version: Trap version, Available values: V1, V2C, V3.
# trap_v3_user: SNMPv3 user name, valid only for trap version is V3.
# trap_mode: Trap mode, Available values: OID, EventCode, PreciseAlarm.
# trap_server_identity: Host identifier, Available values: BoardSN, ProductAssetTag, HostName.
# alarm_severity: Severity levels of the alarm to be sent, Available values: Critical, Major, Minor, Normal.
# trap_servers: Can set one or more trap server, When all parameters of the trap server are empty, it indicates that
the trap server is not configured.
# trap_server_enabled: Whether the trap server is enabled, Available values: True, False.
# trap_server_address: Server address, you can enter ipv4 ipv6 or domain name.
# trap_server_port: Server port number, must be an integer, Available value range: 1 to 65535.

tasks:
- name: set snmp trap
  ibmc_set_snmp_trap:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    community: "{{ community }}"
    service_enabled: True
    trap_version: "V3"
    trap_v3_user: "root"
    trap_mode: "OID"
    trap_server_identity: "HostName"
    alarm_severity: "Normal"
    trap_servers:
      - trap_server_enabled: True
```

```
trap_server_address: "192.168.2.10"
trap_server_port: 160
- trap_server_enabled: True
  trap_server_address: "192.168.2.11"
  trap_server_port: 161
- trap_server_enabled: False
  trap_server_address: "192.168.2.12"
  trap_server_port: 162
- trap_server_enabled: False
  trap_server_address: "192.168.2.13"
  trap_server_port: 163
```

- 修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts” 文件中的 “community” （团体名称）参数。

📖 说明

当 “trap_version” 配置为 “V1” 或者 “V2C” 时，可在 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts” 文件中配置 “community” 参数。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts
```

```
---
```

```
# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host

#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pwd"

# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行配置SNMP Trap命令。

```
ansible-playbook set_snmp_trap.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_snmp_trap.yml
```

```
PLAY [set snmp trap]
```

```
*****
*****
```

```
TASK [set snmp trap]
*****
ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.8 导入导出 Profile 文件

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持BIOS和iBMC的Profile配置文件的导入和导出。

- 支持使用本地或远程的方式将Profile文件导入到服务器。
- 支持将服务器的Profile文件导出到本地环境或者远程路径上。

4.8.1 导入 Profile 文件

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/profile_import.yml” 文件。

本地导入文件时，配置的参数如下：

- file_name：需导入文件名称。
- local_import：需导入的Ansible环境下的本地文件路径。

远程导入文件时，配置的参数如下：

- file_name：需导入文件名称。
 - remote_file：需导入的远程目录下的文件路径。
 - iBMC临时 “/tmp” 目录。
 - 远程文件服务器目录下的文件夹，文件路径输入形式为 “文件传输协议://远程文件服务器IP地址/文件夹”。
- 支持的文件传输协议包括sftp、https、nfs、cifs、scp。
- file_server_user：远程文件服务器用户名。
 - file_server_passwd：远程文件服务器密码。

本地导入时，配置的参数如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi profile_import.yml

- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import profile
  gather_facts: False
```

```
# file_name: the file name you want to import
# local_import: local file path of the Ansible environment to be imported.
# remote_import: remote path for saving imported files. The file path can be /tmp on the BMC; or a folder on a remote file
# server, the format is protocol://ip/folder
# protocols: Available values: sftp,https,nfs,cifs,scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_pswd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import profile
  ibmc_profile_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    file_name: "192.168.1.1_20210318045050_profile.xml"
    local_import: "/home"
```

远程导入时，配置的参数如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi profile_import.yml

- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import profile
  gather_facts: False

# file_name: the file name you want to import
# local_import: local file path of the Ansible environment to be imported.
# remote_import: remote path for saving imported files. The file path can be /tmp on the BMC; or a folder on a remote file
# server, the format is protocol://ip/folder
# protocols: Available values: sftp,https,nfs,cifs,scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_pswd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import profile
  ibmc_profile_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    file_name: "192.168.1.1_20210318045050_profile.xml"
    remote_import: "sftp://192.168.1.1/data/"
    file_server_user: "{{sftp_user}}"
    file_server_pswd: "{{sftp_pswd}}"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行导入Profile文件命令。

ansible-playbook profile_import.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook profile_import.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [import profile]
*****
*****

TASK [import profile]
*****
*****
```

```
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.8.2 导出 Profile 文件

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/profile_export.yml” 文件。

导出文件至Ansible环境上时，配置的参数如下：

- `file_name`：文件导出后的名称，可选参数。如不配置该参数，默认导出后文件名称为 “IP地址_profile.xml”。
- `local_export`：用于保存导出文件的Ansible环境下的本地路径。

导出文件至远程路径时，配置的参数如下：

- `file_name`：文件导出后的名称，可选参数。如不配置该参数，默认导出后文件名称为 “IP地址_profile.xml”。
- `remote_export`：用于保存导出文件的远程路径。
 - iBMC临时 “/tmp” 目录。
 - 远程文件服务器目录下的文件夹，文件路径输入形式为 “文件传输协议://远程文件服务器IP地址/文件夹”。

支持的文件传输协议包括sftp、https、nfs、cifs、scp。

- `file_server_user`：远程文件服务器用户名。
- `file_server_pswd`：远程文件服务器密码。

导出文件至Ansible环境上时，配置的参数如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi profile_export.yml

- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import profile
  gather_facts: False

# file_name: the file name you want to import
# local_import: local file path of the Ansible environment to be imported.
# remote_import: remote path for saving imported files. The file path can be /tmp on the BMC; or a folder on a remote file
server, the format is protocol://ip/folder
# protocols: Available values: sftp,https,nfs,cifs,scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_pswd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import profile
  ibmc_profile_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    file_name: "192.168.1.1_20210318045050_profile.xml"
    local_export: "/home"
```

导出文件至远程路径时，配置的参数如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi profile_export.yml
```

```
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import profile
  gather_facts: False

# file_name: the file name you want to import
# local_import: local file path of the Ansible environment to be imported.
# remote_import: remote path for saving imported files. The file path can be /tmp on the BMC; or a folder on a remote file
# server, the format is protocol://ip/folder
# protocols: Available values: sftp,https,nfs,cifs,scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_passwd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import profile
  ibmc_profile_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_passwd: "{{ ibmc_passwd }}"
    file_name: "192.168.1.1_20210318045050_profile.xml"
    remote_export: "sftp://192.168.1.1/data/"
    file_server_user: "{{ sftp_user }}"
    file_server_passwd: "{{ sftp_passwd }}"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行导出Profile文件命令。

ansible-playbook profile_import.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook profile_export.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [export profile]
*****
*****

TASK [export profile]
*****
*****

ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host0          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.9 固件升级

功能介绍

- 支持查询固件版本信息。
- 支持升级带外固件，包括BMC、BIOS、CPLD。
- 支持Smart Provisioning方式的带内固件升级。

4.9.1 查询固件版本信息（生成 json 文件）

说明

- 在使用其他工具升级带内固件后，需要重新启动 Smart Provisioning，才能获取最新的固件版本信息。
- 管理模块 MM921、交换模块 CX320/CX621 不支持此功能。

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行查询固件版本信息命令。

ansible-playbook get_firmware_info_by_sp.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_firmware_info_by_sp.yml
```

```
PLAY [get firmware info by sp]
```

```
*****
```

```
TASK [get firmware info by sp]
```

```
*****
```

```
ok: [host9]
```

```
PLAY RECAP
```

```
*****
```

```
host9 : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

查询信息后生成的 json 文件（如 “172.26.100.9_fwInfo.json”）默认保存在 “/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/inband_fw_info” 目录中，建议导出 json 文件后再查看。

4.9.2 升级固件

4.9.2.1 带外固件升级

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/update_outband_fw.yml” 文件。

使用本地的升级文件时，配置的参数如下：

local_file：本地升级文件的路径，输入形式为 “目录/文件名”，如/home/cpldimage.hpm。

使用远程目录的升级文件时，配置的参数如下：

- remote_file：远程目录升级文件的路径。
 - 使用 iBMC 临时目录时，必须为 “/tmp” 目录，而且要指定一个文件名，如/tmp/cpldimage.hpm。
 - 使用远程文件服务器目录时，文件路径输入形式为 “文件传输协议://远程文件服务器IP地址/目录/文件名”，如sftp://192.168.1.1/data/cpldimage.hpm。

支持的文件传输协议包括sftp、https、nfs、cifs、scp。

- file_server_user：远程文件服务器用户名。
- file_server_pswd：远程文件服务器密码。

说明

- 交换模块CX320和CX621仅支持SFTP协议，管理模块MM921仅支持SFTP和NFS协议。
- 升级前请确认固件包中的hpm文件已上传至文件服务器相应路径下。固件包的获取方法如下：
 1. 登录[技术支持](#)。
 2. 选择对应的服务器型号进入目录。
 3. 选择“软件”页签。
 4. 选择补丁版本路径。
 5. 下载所需的固件包。

使用本地的升级文件时，配置如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi update_outband_fw.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: update outband fw
  gather_facts: False

  tasks:
  - name: update outband fw
    ibmc_outband_fw_update:
      ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
      ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
      ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
      local_file: "/home/cpldimage.hpm"
```

使用远程目录的升级文件时，配置如下：

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi update_outband_fw.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: update outband fw
  gather_facts: False

# local_file: the local firmware file needs to be upgraded, the format is directory/filename, for example: /home/
# cpldimage.hpm.
# remote_file: remote firmware file. The firmware file can be /tmp on the BMC, the format is directory/filename, for
# example: /tmp/cpldimage.hpm;
# or a firmware file on a remote file server, the format is protocol://ip/folder/filename, for example: sftp://
# 172.26.200.11/data/cpldimage.hpm.
# protocols: Available values: sftp,https,nfs,cifs,scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_pswd: remote file server password

  tasks:
  - name: update outband fw
    ibmc_outband_fw_update:
      ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
      ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
      ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
      remote_file: "sftp://192.168.1.1/data/cpldimage.hpm"
      file_server_user: "{{sftp_user}}"
      file_server_pswd: "{{sftp_pswd}}"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行升级命令。

ansible-playbook update_outband_fw.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook update_outband_fw.yml

PLAY [update outband fw]
*****
*****

TASK [update outband fw]
*****
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host9                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.9.2.2 带内固件升级

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持Smart Provisioning方式的带内固件升级。具体支持的服务器以及具体支持的固件升级信息请参见《[Smart Provisioning 用户指南](#)》。

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/update_inband_fw.yml” 文件中的 “image_url” 参数。

image_url：升级文件的路径，输入形式为 “文件传输协议://用户名:密码@服务器IP地址/目录/文件名”。文件传输协议包括SFTP、HTTPS、NFS、CIFS、SCP。

说明

升级前请确认固件升级包和数字签名文件已上传至文件服务器相应路径下。固件升级包和数字签名文件请访问[FusionServer iDriver](#)获取。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi update_inband_fw.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: update inband fw
  gather_facts: False

  tasks:
    - name: update inband fw
      ibmc_inband_fw_update:
        ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
        ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
        ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
        image_url:
```

```
- "sftp://172.26.200.11/data/NIC-LOM-X722-10GE_SFP-GE_Electrical-FW-3.33_0x80000f09.zip"
file_server_user: "{{sftp_user}}"
file_server_pswd: "{{sftp_pswd}}"
```

文件服务器的用户名和密码需在 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars” 目录下的 “myhosts” 文件中修改。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/group_vars/myhosts
---

# Here we define global variables for our server group, but if some servers
# require custom values place these variables in /etc/ansible/hosts to override
# for each individual host

#for create or modify ibmc account
account_user: "account_user"
account_pswd: "account_pswd"

# input the xfusion ibmc user and password
ibmc_user: "ibmc_user"
ibmc_pswd: "ibmc_pwd"

# input the sftp user and password when we need to use the sftp service
sftp_user: "sftp_user"
sftp_pswd: "sftp_pwd"

# input the cifs user and password when we need to use the cifs service
cifs_user: "cifs_user"
cifs_pswd: "cifs_pwd"

# input the scp user and password when we need to use the scp service
scp_user: "scp_user"
scp_pswd: "scp_pwd"

# if you select SNMP Trap mode as V1 or V2C, you can set the community name
community: "community_name"

# input the os password when you deploy the server os by sp
os_pswd: "os_pswd"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行升级命令。
ansible-playbook update_inband_fw.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook update_inband_fw.yml

PLAY [update inband fw] *****

TASK [update inband fw] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0.domain.com      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.10 RAID 配置

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

- 仅支持配置带外管理的RAID卡。
- 支持多RAID卡的场景。
- 支持RAID卡 (LSI SAS3108、Avago SAS3408iMR、Avago SAS3004iMR、Avago SAS3508、BROADCOM SAS3908) 的查询、配置、修改和删除。

4.10.1 查询 RAID 配置 (生成 json 文件)

操作步骤

1. 进入 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples"` 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行查询RAID配置命令。

```
ansible-playbook get_raid.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_raid.yml
```

```
PLAY [get raid] *****
```

```
TASK [get raid] *****
ok: [host0.domain.com]
```

```
PLAY RECAP *****
host0.domain.com      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

查询信息后生成的json文件 (如 `"172.26.100.9_RAIDInfo.json"`) 默认保存在 `"/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/raid"` 目录中, 建议导出json文件后再查看。

4.10.2 删除 RAID 组

参数配置

修改 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/delete_raid.yml"` 文件。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi delete_raid.yml
```

```
---
```

```
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: delete raid
  gather_facts: False
```

```
# storage_id: ID of the storage resource
```

```
# 1.Delete one RAID storage, Format: RAIDStorage+Controller_ID
```

```
# 2.Delete multiple RAID storage, Separated by commas, Format: RAIDStorage+Controller_ID1,RAIDStorage+Controller_ID2,...
```

```
# 3.Delete all RAID storage, Format: all
```

```
# volume_id: Volume resource ID
```

```
# 1.Delete one volume, Format: LogicalDrive+Volume_ID
```

```
# 2.Delete multiple volume, Separated by commas, Format: LogicalDrive+Volume_ID1,LogicalDrive+Volume_ID2,...
```

```
# 3.Delete all volume, Format: all
```

```
tasks:
```

```
- name: delete raid
```

```
  ibmc_delete_raid:
```

```
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
```

```
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
```

```
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
```

```
    storage_id: "RAIDStorage0,RAIDStorage1"
```

```
    volume_id: "LogicalDrive0,LogicalDrive1"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行删除RAID组命令。

ansible-playbook delete RAID.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook delete RAID.yml

PLAY [delete RAID]
*****
*****

TASK [delete RAID]
*****
*****

ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host9                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.10.3 创建 RAID 组

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/create RAID.yml” 文件。

须知

不同的RAID卡支持可配置参数不同，具体请参考《V2&V3服务器 RAID 控制卡 用户指南》、《V5服务器 RAID控制卡 用户指南》。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi create RAID.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: create RAID
  gather_facts: False

# storage_id: ID of the storage resource. Format: RAIDStorage+Controller_ID
# capacity_mbyte: Volume capacity, must be an integer, the size unit is MB. It is an optional parameter
# stripe_size: Stripe size of a volume, must be an integer. It is an optional parameter. Available values: 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576
# cachecade_flag: Whether it is a CacheCade volume. It is an optional parameter, Available values: True, False
# drives: Member disk list number. It is a mandatory parameter. Format: "1,2,..N"
# volume_RAID_level: RAID level of the volume. It is a mandatory parameter. Available values: RAID0, RAID1, RAID5, RAID6, RAID10, RAID50, RAID60
# volume_name: Volume name. It is an optional parameter. A string of up to 15 bytes. Value range: ASCII code corresponding to 0x20 to 0x7E
# df_read_policy: Default read policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: NoReadAhead, ReadAhead
# df_write_policy: Default write policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: WriteThrough, WriteBackWithBBU, WriteBack
# df_cache_policy: Default cache policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: CachedIO, DirectIO
# span_num: Number of spans of the volume, must be an integer. It is an optional parameter
# 1.Set this parameter to 1 when creating a RAID0, RAID1, RAID5, or RAID6 array.
# 2.Set this parameter to a value from 2 to 8 when creating a RAID10, RAID50, or RAID60 array.
# access_policy: Volume access policy. It is an optional parameter. Available values: ReadWrite, ReadOnly, Blocked
```

```
# disk_cache_policy: Cache policy for member disks. It is an optional parameter. Available values: Unchanged, Enabled, Disabled
# init_mode: Volume initialization mode. It is an optional parameter. Available values: UnInit, QuickInit, FullInit

tasks:
- name: create raid
  ibmc_create_raid:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
  volumes:
  - storage_id: "RAIDStorage0"
    capacity_mbyte: 1000
    stripe_size: 65536
    cachecade_flag: False
    drives: "0,1"
    volume_raid_level: "RAID0"
    volume_name: "volume_name"
    df_read_policy: "NoReadAhead"
    df_write_policy: "WriteThrough"
    df_cache_policy: "CachedIO"
    span_num: 1
    access_policy: "ReadWrite"
    disk_cache_policy: "Unchanged"
    init_mode: "UnInit"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行创建RAID组命令。

```
ansible-playbook create_raid.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook create_raid.yml
```

```
PLAY [create raid]
*****
*****
**

TASK [create raid]
*****
*****
**
ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.10.4 修改 RAID 配置

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/modify_raid.yml” 文件。

须知

不同的RAID卡支持可修改的参数不同，具体请参考《[V2&V3服务器 RAID 控制卡 用户指南](#)》或《[V5服务器 RAID控制卡 用户指南](#)》。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi modify_raid.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: modify raid
  gather_facts: False

# storage_id: ID of the storage resource. Format: RAIDStorage+Controller_ID
# volume_id: Volume resource ID. Format: LogicalDrive+Volume_ID
# volume_name: Volume name. It is an optional parameter. A string of up to 15 bytes. Value range: ASCII code
corresponding to 0x20 to 0x7E
# df_read_policy: Default read policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: NoReadAhead,
ReadAhead
# df_write_policy: Default write policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: WriteThrough,
WriteBackWithBBU, WriteBack
# df_cache_policy: Default cache policy of the volume. It is an optional parameter. Available values: CachedIO, DirectIO
# boot_enable: Whether it is the boot device. Available values: True.
# bgi_enable: Whether background initialization is enabled. Available values: True, False.
# access_policy: Volume access policy. It is an optional parameter. Available values: ReadWrite, ReadOnly, Blocked
# ssd_cache_enable: Whether the CacheCade volume is used as the cache. Available values: True, False.
# disk_cache_policy: Cache policy for member disks. It is an optional parameter. Available values: Unchanged, Enabled,
Disabled

tasks:
- name: modify raid
  ibmc_modify_raid:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
  volumes:
    - storage_id: "RAIDStorage0"
      volume_id: "LogicalDrive0"
      volume_name: "volume_name"
      df_read_policy: "NoReadAhead"
      df_write_policy: "WriteThrough"
      df_cache_policy: "CachedIO"
      boot_enable: True
      bgi_enable: False
      access_policy: "ReadWrite"
      ssd_cache_enable: False
      disk_cache_policy: "Unchanged"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 `/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples` 文件目录。

`cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples`

2. 执行修改RAID配置命令。

`ansible-playbook modify_raid.yml`

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook modify_raid.yml

PLAY [modify raid]
*****
*****
**

TASK [modify raid]
```



```
*****
*****
**
ok: [host9]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host9          : ok=1   changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

4.11 OS 部署

📖 说明

- 管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持OS部署功能。
- 待部署OS的服务器需提前完成RAID配置。

4.11.1 Smart Provisioning 方式

Smart Provisioning方式具体支持的服务器请参见《[Smart Provisioning 用户指南](#)》。

📖 说明

此方式包括 “deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml” 、 “deploy_esxi65_by_sp.yml” 和 “deploy_win2012r2_by_sp.yml” 命令，以下以 “deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml” 为例进行说明。

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml” 文件。

关于各参数的具体信息请参见[表4-1](#)。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml

---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: ibmc deploy centos7u3 by sp
  gather_facts: False
#os_img: The os image path ; Format: protocol://Username:Password@IPaddress/Folder/image_file; Available protocol:
nfs,cifs,https
#OSType:Os type; Available values:RHEL6U9, RHEL6U10, RHEL7U3 ,RHEL7U4, RHEL7U5, RHEL7U6, CentOS6U9,
CentOS6U10, CentOS7U3, CentOS7U4, CentOS7U5, CentOS7U6, ESXi6.0, ESXi6.5, ESXi6.7
# SLES11SP4, SLES12SP2, SLES12SP3, Ubuntu16.04, Ubuntu16.04.1, Ubuntu16.04.2, Win2016, Win2016 Standard
Desktop, Win2016 Standard Core, Win2016 Datacenter Desktop
# Win2016 Datacenter Core, Win2012_R2, Win2012_R2 Standard Desktop, Win2012_R2 Standard Core, Win2012_R2
Datacenter Desktop, Win2012_R2 Datacenter Core
# EulerOSV2SP3
#InstallMode: OS Installation mode; Available values:Recommended, Customized
#Language: Available values: Please refer to the installation guide of the OS.
#TimeZone: Available values: Please refer to the installation guide of the OS.
#Keyboard: Available values: Please refer to the installation guide of the OS.
#BootType: Bios boot mode,This parameter is optional; Available values: UEFIBoot, LegacyBoot, SecureBoot
#CDKey: key of the OS Installation, This parameter is optional
#RootPwd: Root user password, this parameter is mandatory;
# Windows: a sting of at least 6 characters.SUSE: a sting of at least 6 characters.
# Centos/Redhat/ EulerOS: a sting of at least 6 characters excluding #,$, and space.
# Ubuntu: a sting of at least 8 characters excluding #,$, and space.
# Vmware: a string of 7 to 40 characters. For the ESXi 6.7, the password must consist of letters, digits, and special
characters.
```

```
# (NOTE: Smart Provisioning supports special characters #, $ and spaces from V119.)
#HostName: Host Name, This parameter is optional Installation
#CheckFirmware: Whether to verify firmware. This parameter is optional; Available values: True, False
#Partition: Partition information. This parameter is optional. Please refer to the installation guide of the OS
#Software: Software list. This parameter is mandatory. Format: { "FileName": "iBMA" }
#Autopart: Whether auto-partitioning is supported. Linux/VMware: true Window: false
#MediaType: Type of the media where the OS can be deployed. This parameter is optional; Available values: SANBoot,
Disk, USB
#AutoPosition: Whether the installation drive is automatically selected ; Available values: True
#NetCfg: Network config
tasks:
- name: ibmc deploy centos7u3 by sp
  ibmc_deploy_os_by_sp:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    os_img: "nfs://172.26.200.11/data/centos7u3.iso"
    os_config:
      InstallMode: "Recommended"
      OSType: "CentOS7U3"
      BootType: "UEFIBoot"
      CDKey: ""
      RootPwd: "{{ os_pswd }}"
      HostName: "test"
      Language: "en_US.UTF-8"
      TimeZone: "America/New_York"
      Keyboard: "us"
      CheckFirmware: False
      Partition: []
      Autopart: True
      AutoPosition: True
      Software: []
      NetCfg:
        - Device:
            Name: "eth10086"
            MAC: "***.*.*.*.*.*"
            IPv4Addresses:
              - Address: "192.168.2.44"
                SubnetMask: "255.255.0.0"
                Gateway: "192.168.2.1"
                AddressOrigin: "Static"
            IPv6Addresses:
              - Address: ""
                PrefixLength: ""
                Gateway: ""
                AddressOrigin: "Static"
            NameServers:
              - DNS: "192.168.2.1"
              - DNS: "192.168.2.2"
```

表 4-1 参数说明

参数名称	参数说明	取值
os_img	OS镜像路径（必填）	输入形式：文件传输协议://用户名:密码@服务器IP地址/目录/文件名 文件传输协议包括NFS、CIFS、HTTPS
InstallMode	安装模式（必填）	<ul style="list-style-type: none">RecommendedCustomized

参数名称	参数说明	取值
OSType	安装OS类型（必填）	<p>可取值包括：</p> <p>RHEL6U9、RHEL6U10、RHEL7U3、RHEL7U4、RHEL7U5、RHEL7U6、CentOS6U9、CentOS6U10、CentOS7U3、CentOS7U4、CentOS7U5、CentOS7U6、ESXi6.0、ESXi6.5、ESXi6.7、SLES11SP4、SLES12SP2、SLES12SP3、Ubuntu16.04、Ubuntu16.04.1、Ubuntu16.04.2、Win2016、Win2016 Standard Desktop、Win2016 Standard Core、Win2016 Datacenter Desktop、Win2016 Datacenter Core、Win2012_R2、Win2012_R2 Standard Desktop、Win2012_R2 Standard Core、Win2012_R2 Datacenter Desktop、Win2012_R2 Datacenter Core、EulerOSV2SP3</p>
BootType	BIOS启动模式（选填）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UEFIBoot • LegacyBoot • SecureBoot
CDKey	OS系统的安装密钥（选填）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windows/Vmware：选填，取值为25位安装密钥，每5位之间用 '-' 连接，选值为[a-zA-Z0-9] • Linux：为空
RootPwd	管理员初始密码（必填）	<p>在myhosts文件中设置该参数，设置规则如下：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windows：最少6位 • SUSE：最少6位 • CentOS/Red Hat/EulerOS：最少6位，不含#\$空格 • Ubuntu：最少8位，不含#\$空格 • Vmware：最少7位，ESXi6.7版本至少需要字母、数字和特殊字符等三种不同类型字符，最多40位 <p>说明 V119及以上版本的Smart Provisioning支持输入#\$空格特殊字符。</p>

参数名称	参数说明	取值
HostName	主机名称（选填）	取值规则：取值为[a-z,A-Z0-9-]，总长度不超过15个字符 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux：非必填，必须配置网络才可生效 Windows：非必填 Vmware：非必填，必须配置网络才可生效
Language	系统语言（必填）	取值规则：字符串，请参考各个操作系统的安装指南 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux：必填 Windows：必填 Vmware：为空
TimeZone	系统时区（必填）	取值规则：字符串，请参考各个操作系统的安装指南 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux：必填 Windows：必填 Vmware：保持为空
Keyboard	系统键盘类型（必填）	取值规则：字符串，请参考各个操作系统的安装指南 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux：必填 Windows：必填 Vmware：为空
CheckFirmware	是否校验固件（必填）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> true false
Partition	分区信息（选填） 格式为： Partition: - Size: "64" FileSystem: "NTFS" Name: "C"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windows：Name的取值为C-Z的字符；FileSystem的取值为NTFS；Size的取值大于32，如果填max，则将整盘作为数据盘 Linux：Name的取值不包含<> :~和空格，如/、/home、swap等；FileSystem的取值为ext4、ext3、ext2和xfs；Size的取值大于0，其中根分区需要大于10，swap分区需要大于1，如果填max，则分配剩余的空间 Vmware：不支持
Autopart	是否支持自动分区（必填）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linux/Vmware：选值为true Window：选值为false，不支持自动分区

参数名称	参数说明	取值
Media Type	支持系统部署的介质类型 (不选该字段表示部署在本地硬盘上) (选填)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SANBoot : 选择在SANBoot盘部署操作系统 (仅支持VMware 6.5.1和VMware 6.7)• Disk : 选择在Disk设备上部署操作系统• USB : 选择在USB设备上部署操作系统 (仅支持VMware 6.5)
AutoPosition	是否支持自动选择安装盘 (必填)	true (当前仅支持自动选择安装盘)
Software	需要安装的软件列表 (必填) 格式为 : Software: - FileName: "iBMA"	iBMA

参数名称	参数说明	取值
NetCfg	网络配置（选填）	<p>[]或配置以下参数：</p> <p>说明</p> <p>[]表示不指定设备，可批量部署。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Device：设备网络信息<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Name：被部署服务器网卡网口名称– MAC：设备MAC地址● IPv4Addresses：网口的IPv4地址信息<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Address：IPv4地址– SubnetMash：子网掩码– AddressOrigin：IPv4地址获取模式，可设置为“Static”或“DHCP”– Gateway：IPv4网关地址● IPv6Addresses：网口的IPv6地址信息<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Address：IPv6地址– PrefixLength：IPv6地址的前缀长度– AddressOrigin：IPv6地址获取模式，可设置为“Static”或“DHCP”– Gateway：IPv6网关地址 <p>说明</p> <p>Ubuntu和VMware系统不支持配置该选项。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● NameServers：DNS服务器的IP地址，取值可以为IPv4或IPv6的网络地址

OSType、Language、TimeZone和Keyboard的取值示例如下：

OSType	Language	TimeZone	Keyboard
RHEL/CentOS/EulerOS/Ubuntu	en_US.UTF-8	America/New_York	us
SLES	en_US	America/New_York	english-us
Windows	en-US	Eastern Standard Time	0x00000409

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行部署命令。

```
ansible-playbook deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook deploy_centos7u3_by_sp.yml

PLAY [ibmc deploy centos7u3 by sp]
*****
*****

TASK [ibmc deploy centos7u3 by sp]
*****
*****

ok: [host1.domain.com]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
*****
host1.domain.com      : ok=1   changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

4.12 BIOS 管理

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持查询和设置BIOS信息，以及恢复BIOS默认配置。

4.12.1 查询 BIOS 信息（生成 json 文件）

参数配置（可选）

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/get_bios.yml” 文件的 “bios_attribute” 参数。

bios_attribute：查询指定的BIOS参数项信息，可选参数。若不配置该参数，则查询所有BIOS参数项信息。

查询后生成 “IP地址_BIOSInfo.json” 文件，保存在/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/bios/文件夹中。

说明

- IP地址_BIOSInfo.json：“IP地址” 为配置的服务器IP地址。
- /home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/bios/：“plugin” 为实际使用的用户名。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi get_bios.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
```

```
name: get bios
gather_facts: False

# bios_attribute: User-specified BIOS attributes to be queried

tasks:
- name: get bios
  ibmc_get_bios:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
  bios_attribute:
    - QuickBoot
    - QuietBoot
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行查询BIOS信息命令。

ansible-playbook get_bios.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_bios.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [get bios]
*****
***

TASK [get bios]
*****
***
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host0 : ok=1 changed=0 unreachable=0 failed=0 skipped=0 rescued=0 ignored=0
```

4.12.2 设置 BIOS 信息

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_bios.yml” 文件中的 “Immediately” 和 “bios_attribute” 参数。

- Immediately：设置生效时间，取值为 “True” 和 “False”，默认为 “False”。“True” 表示立即重启使设置生效，服务器会自动重启；“False” 表示不会立即重启服务器，需要用户自行重启使设置生效。

须知

服务器自动重启会影响业务，请谨慎操作。

- bios_attribute：需要设置的BIOS参数项，必选项。

说明

下面以设置 “QuickBoot” 和 “QuietBoot” 为例。关于可设置的BIOS参数项可参考《[服务器 Purley平台 BIOS 参数参考](#)》。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_bios.yml

---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set ibmc bios
  gather_facts: False

# Immediately: Whether to restart the system immediately for the configuration to take effect: True, False
# bios_attribute: BIOS attributes set by the user

tasks:
- name: set ibmc bios
  ibmc_set_bios:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    Immediately: False
    bios_attribute:
      QuickBoot: Disabled
      QuietBoot: Enabled
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行设置BIOS信息命令。

```
ansible-playbook set_bios.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_bios.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [set ibmc bios]
*****

TASK [set ibmc bios]
*****
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.12.3 恢复 BIOS 默认配置

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/reset_bios.yml” 文件的 “Immediately” 参数。

Immediately：设置生效时间，取值为 “True” 和 “False”，默认为 “False”。

- True：表示立即重启生效，服务器会自动重启。
- False：表示不会立即重启服务器，需要用户自行重启使设置生效。

须知

服务器自动重启会影响业务，请谨慎操作。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi reset_bios.yml

---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: reset ibmc bios
  gather_facts: False

# Immediately: Whether to restart the system immediately for the configuration to take effect: True, False

tasks:
- name: reset ibmc bios
  ibmc_reset_bios :
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    Immediately: False
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行重置BIOS信息命令。

ansible-playbook reset_bios.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook reset_bios.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [reset ibmc bios]
*****

TASK [reset ibmc bios]
*****
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.13 日志管理

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持一键收集iBMC日志、收集SEL日志、清空SEL日志。

4.13.1 一键收集 iBMC 日志

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/collect_ibmc_logs.yml” 文件。

- **save_mode**：表示在远程文件服务器存储或者本地存储。远程文件服务器存储取值为 “sftp” 、 “https” 、 “nfs” 、 “cifs” 或 “scp” ；本地存储取值为 “local” 。
- **file_server_ip**：远程文件服务器IP地址，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp” 、 “https” 、 “nfs” 、 “cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_server_user**：远程文件服务器用户名，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp” 、 “https” 、 “cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_server_pswd**：远程文件服务器密码，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp” 、 “https” 、 “cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_name**：日志文件保存的路径与文件名。只设置文件名时，日志文件默认保存在/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/collect_IBMC_log/路径下（ “plugin” 为实际使用的用户名 ）。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi collect_ibmc_logs.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: collect logs
  gather_facts: False

# save_mode: place to save logs: local, sftp, https, nfs, cifs, scp
# file_server_ip: ip address of file server, if save_mode is local, this parameter can be left blank.
# file_server_user: the user of file server
# file_server_pswd: the password of file server
# file_name: Log file storage path and file name

tasks:
- name: collect logs
  ibmc_collect_logs :
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    save_mode: "sftp"
    file_server_ip: "sftp_server_ip"
    file_server_user: "{{ sftp_user }}"
    file_server_pswd: "{{ sftp_pswd }}"
    file_name: "/usr/dump.tar.gz"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行一键收集iBMC日志命令。
ansible-playbook collect_ibmc_logs.yml
如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook collect_ibmc_logs.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
```

```
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [collect logs]
*****

TASK [collect logs]
*****

ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.13.2 收集 SEL 日志

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/collect_sel_logs.yml” 文件。

- **save_mode**：表示在远程文件服务器存储或者本地存储。远程文件服务器存储取值为 “sftp”、“https”、“nfs”、“cifs” 或 “scp”；本地存储取值为 “local”。
- **file_server_ip**：远程文件服务器IP地址，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp”、“https”、“nfs”、“cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_server_user**：远程文件服务器用户名，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp”、“https”、“cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_server_pswd**：远程文件服务器密码，当 “save_mode” 设置为 “sftp”、“https”、“cifs” 或 “scp” 时，需要设置。
- **file_name**：日志文件保存的路径与文件名。只设置文件名时，日志文件默认保存在/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/collect_SEL_log/路径下（“plugin” 为实际使用的用户名）。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi collect_sel_logs.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: collect sel logs
  gather_facts: False

# save_mode: place to save logs: local, sftp, https, nfs, cifs, scp
# file_server_ip: ip address of file server, if save_mode is local, this parameter can be left blank.
# file_server_user: the user of file server
# file_server_pswd: the password of file server
# file_name: Log file storage path and file name

tasks:
- name: collect sel logs
  ibmc_collect_sel_logs :
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    save_mode: "local"
    file_server_ip: "sftp_server_ip"
    file_server_user: "{{ sftp_user }}"
    file_server_pswd: "{{ sftp_pswd }}"
    file_name: "/home/plugin/SEL_log.tar.gz"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行收集SEL日志命令。

ansible-playbook collect_sel_logs.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook collect_sel_logs.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [collect sel logs]
*****

TASK [collect sel logs]
*****
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=1   changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

4.13.3 清空 SEL 日志

操作步骤

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行清空SEL日志命令。

ansible-playbook clear_sel_logs.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook clear_sel_logs.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [clear sel logs]
*****

TASK [clear sel logs]
*****
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=1   changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    skipped=0    rescued=0    ignored=0
```

4.14 通用接口

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

提供一个通用公共接口，通过配置它的URL地址和请求体，可实现Redfish的全部功能。

关于Redfish的更多内容请参见《[服务器 iBMC Redfish 接口说明](#)》。

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/common_api.yml” 文件。

- url：请求URL地址。路径需要以/redfish开头，如/redfish/v1/EventService。
- request_method：请求方式。可取值为 “patch”、“post”、“get” 或 “delete”。
- request_body：请求消息体，请求体内容为json格式。当请求方式设置为 “get” 或 “delete” 时，不可配置该参数。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi common_api.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: common api
  gather_facts: False

# url: request resource
# request_method: request method: GET, POST, PATCH, DELETE
# request_body: request body content

tasks:
- name: common api
  ibmc_common_api:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    url: "/redfish/v1/EventService"
    request_method: "GET"
    request_body: '{}'
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行配置命令。

ansible-playbook common_api.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook common_api.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
```

```
utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [common api]
*****
*

TASK [common api]
*****
*
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.15 文件本地传输

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持上传本地文件、下载文件至本地。

4.15.1 上传本地文件

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/upload_file.yml” 文件的 “imgfile” 参数。

imgfile：待上传本地文件的所在路径以及文件名，输入形式为“文件路径/文件名”，如/home/plugin/SOO.keytab。上传成功后的文件保存在iBMC的/tmp/web目录下。

📖 说明

服务器支持的文件类型请参见《[服务器 iBMC Redfish 接口说明](#)》中的“接口介绍 > UpdateService资源的操作 > 文件上传”章节。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi upload_file.yml
```

```
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: file upload
  gather_facts: False

# imgfile: User-specified file to be uploaded, The format is file_path/file_name. After the upload is successful, the file is
placed in the /tmp/web on iBMC.
# The file types allowed by the V3 board are as follows:
{"hpm","cer","pem","cert","crt","pfx","p12","xml","keys","pub"}
# The file types allowed by the V5 board are as follows:
{"hpm","zip","asc","cer","pem","cert","crt","pfx","p12","xml","keys","pub","keytab"}
# The maximum allowable hpm file of V3 single-board is 46M; the maximum allowable hpm, zip, asc file of v5
single-board is 90M.
# The maximum allowable size of cer, pem, cert, crt, xml, p12, and keytab files is 1M.
# The maximum allowable size of pfx and keys files is 2M, and the maximum allowable size of pub files is 2KB.

tasks:
- name: file upload
```

```
ibmc_upload_file :
  ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
  ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
  ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
  imgfile: "/home/plugin/SOO.keytab"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行上传本地文件命令。

```
ansible-playbook upload_file.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook upload_file.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [file upload]
*****

TASK [file upload]
*****
ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host0                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.15.2 下载文件至本地

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/download_file.yml” 文件中的
“file_name” 和 “local_path” 参数。

- file_name：需要下载的iBMC上的文件，只能是/tmp/web目录或者/tmp/web子目录下的文件。
例如：如果文件路径为/tmp/web/111.txt，此处的配置应为**111.txt**；如果文件路径为/tmp/web/**/111.txt，此处的配置应为**/**/111.txt**。
- local_path：文件的本地保存路径，如果不配置，默认下载到/home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/download/目录下。

说明

- plugin：表示实际使用的用户名。
- 下载后文件的名称会自动修改，会在原来的名称前面加上IP和时间。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi download_file.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: file download
  gather_facts: False

# file_name: the name of the file to be downloaded, from /tmp/web of iBMC
# local_path: local path for storing files, The default file save path is /home/plugin/ansible_ibmc/report/download/
```



```
tasks:
- name: file download
  ibmc_download_file :
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    file_name: "SOO.keytab"
    local_path: "/home/plugin/"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples"` 文件目录。

`cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples`

2. 执行下载文件命令。

`ansible-playbook download_file.yml`

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook download_file.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [file download]
*****

TASK [file download]
*****

ok: [host0]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host0                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.16 管理 HTTPS 服务器根证书

说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

支持导入或删除远程HTTPS服务器根证书、导入远程HTTPS服务器根证书的吊销列表。

说明

仅iBMC 3.01.12.20及以后版本支持该功能。

4.16.1 导入远程 HTTPS 服务器根证书

参数配置

修改 `"/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/https_ca_import.yml"` 文件。

- `certpath` : 远程HTTPS服务器根证书的路径。支持执行机本地路径、iBMC的tmp目录、远程文件服务器路径（例如sftp://user:password@ip/path；目前支持的传

输协议包括https、scp、sftp、cifs、nfs)；文件的扩展名支持“.crt”、“.cer”、“.pem”。

- certID：远程HTTPS传输服务器认证的根证书ID。整型类型值，取值范围为5~8（5~8对应的证书用于HTTPS协议的远程文件传输）。

须知

指定证书ID导入时，如果此ID之前已导入一个证书，则会用新证书覆盖旧证书，为避免冲突覆盖，设置certID前，请先参考[4.17 查询安全服务信息（生成json文件）](#)查询已指定的ID。

- usage：证书用途，取值为“FileTransfer”。
- import_location：需要导入的证书所在位置。取值范围包括：tmp（指iBMC的/tmp目录）、local（指本地执行机）、sftp/https/nfs/cifs/scp（指远程文件服务器）

须知

“CertID”和“usage”参数需至少设置其中一个。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi https_ca_import.yml

---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import https ca
  gather_facts: False

# certpath: certificate to be imported (including the path and file name).
# When the certificate is imported from a remote file server, the format is protocol://file_server_ip/folder/file_name
# The file name extension must be in (".crt", ".cer", ".pem").
# certID: ID of the root certificate used to authenticate the remote HTTPS server.
# - Available values: [5, 6, 7, 8].
# usage: certificate usage
# - Available values: "FileTransfer".
# import_location: location of the certificate.
# If the certificate is stored in the tmp directory of the BMC, the value is tmp.
# If the certificate is stored in a local directory, the value is local.
# If the certificate is stored on a remote file server, the value is the file server protocol.
# - Available values: tmp, local, sftp, https, nfs, cifs, scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_pswd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import https ca
  ibmc_https_ca_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    certpath: "/tmp/TestCA.crt"
    certID: 5
    # usage: "FileTransfer"
    import_location: "tmp"
    # file_server_user: "{{ sftp_user }}"
    # file_server_pswd: "{{ sftp_pswd }}"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行导入远程HTTPS服务器根证书命令。

```
ansible-playbook https_ca_import.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook https_ca_import.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [import https ca]
*****

TASK [import https ca]
*****
ok: [host1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host1                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.16.2 删除远程 HTTPS 服务器根证书

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/delete_https_ca.yml” 文件。

certID：远程HTTPS传输服务器认证的根证书ID。整型类型值，取值范围为5~8（5~8对应的证书用于HTTPS协议的远程文件传输）。

说明

设置certID前，可先参考[4.17 查询安全服务信息（生成json文件）](#)查询已导入的远程HTTPS服务器根证书ID。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi delete_https_ca.yml

---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: delete https ca
  gather_facts: False

# certID: ID of the root certificate used to authenticate the remote HTTPS server.
# - Available values: [5, 6, 7, 8].

tasks:
- name: delete https ca
  ibmc_delete_https_ca:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    certID: 6
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

2. 执行删除远程HTTPS服务器根证书命令。

```
ansible-playbook delete_https_ca.yml
```

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook delete_https_ca.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [delete https ca]
*****

TASK [delete https ca]
*****
ok: [host1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host1 : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.16.3 导入远程 HTTPS 服务器根证书的吊销列表

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/https_crl_import.yml” 文件。

- certpath：远程HTTPS服务器根证书的吊销列表所在路径。支持执行机本地路径、iBMC的tmp目录、远程文件服务器路径（例如sftp://user:password@ip/path；目前支持的传输协议包括https、scp、sftp、cifs、nfs）；文件的扩展名必须是 “.crl”。
- certID：签发吊销列表的根证书对象ID。取值必须为查询安全服务信息时，返回的RootCertificate对象中某个数组成员的certID。查询安全服务信息的操作请参考[4.17 查询安全服务信息（生成json文件）](#)。
- usage：证书用途，取值为 “FileTransfer”。
- import_location：需要被导入的远程HTTPS服务器根证书的吊销列表所在位置。取值范围包括：tmp（指iBMC的/tmp目录）、local（指本地执行机）、sftp/https/nfs/cifs/scp（指远程文件服务器）

须知

“CertID” 和 “usage” 参数需至少设置其中一个。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi https_crl_import.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: import https crl
  gather_facts: False

# certpath: the crl file to be imported (including the path and file name).
# When the certificate is imported from a remote file server, the format is protocol://file_server_ip/folder/file_name
# The file name extension must be .crl.
# certID: ID of the root certificate used to authenticate the remote HTTPS server.
```

```
# - Available values: [5, 6, 7, 8].
# usage: certificate usage
# - Available values: "FileTransfer".
# import_location: location of the crt.
# If the crt file is stored in the tmp directory of the BMC, the value is tmp.
# If the crt file is stored in a local directory, the value is local.
# If the crt file is stored on a remote file server, the value is the file server protocol.
# - Available values: tmp, sftp, https, nfs, cifs, scp
# file_server_user: remote file server user name
# file_server_passwd: remote file server password

tasks:
- name: import https crt
  ibmc_https_crt_import:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_passwd: "{{ ibmc_passwd }}"
    certpath: "/tmp/TestCA.crt"
    certID: 5
    # usage: "FileTransfer"
    import_location: "tmp"
    # file_server_user: "{{ sftp_user }}"
    # file_server_passwd: "{{ sftp_passwd }}"
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。

cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行导入远程HTTPS服务器根证书的吊销列表命令。

ansible-playbook https_crt_import.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook https_crt_import.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [import https crt]
*****

TASK [import https crt]
*****
ok: [host1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host1                : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

4.17 查询安全服务信息（生成 json 文件）

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

查询服务器当前支持的安全服务信息。

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
2. 执行查询安全服务信息命令。
ansible-playbook get_security_service_information.yml
如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook get_security_service_information.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [get security service information]
*****

TASK [get security service information]
*****
ok: [host1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
*****
host1      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
查询后生成 “IP地址_SecurityServiceInfo.json” 文件，保存在/home/plugin/
ansible_ibmc/report/security_service/目录下，可导出进行查看。
```

4.18 打开或关闭 HTTPS 文件服务器证书校验

📖 说明

管理模块MM921、交换模块CX320/CX621不支持此功能。

功能介绍

打开或关闭HTTPS文件服务器证书校验功能。

📖 说明

仅iBMC 3.01.12.20及以后版本支持该功能。

参数配置

修改 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples/set_https_cert_verification.yml” 文件。

verify_cmd：远程HTTPS文件服务器证书校验开关。取值范围：True（打开HTTPS文件服务器证书校验）、False（关闭HTTPS文件服务器证书校验）。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ vi set_https_cert_verification.yml
---
- hosts: myhosts
  connection: local
  name: set https cert verification
  gather_facts: False

# verify_cmd: Configure the switch for enabling or disabling certificate verification for the HTTPS remote file server.
# Available values: True/False/off/on/yes/no/1/0
```

```
tasks:
- name: set https cert verification
  ibmc_set_https_cert_verification:
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"
    verify_cmd: True
```

执行命令

1. 进入 “/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples” 文件目录。
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples

2. 执行打开或关闭HTTPS文件服务器证书校验命令。
ansible-playbook set_https_cert_verification.yml

如下返回信息表示命令执行成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook set_https_cert_verification.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/
bindings/openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported
by the OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,

PLAY [set https cert verification]
*****

TASK [set https cert verification]
*****
ok: [host1]

PLAY RECAP
*****
host1          : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

A FAQ

A.1 如何加密文件以及如何查看、编辑和执行已加密的文件

在使用加密命令（**ansible-vault**）之前，可通过执行**ansible-vault -h**查看该命令的相关帮助信息。

```
[root@localhost ~]# ansible-vault -h
Usage: ansible-vault [create|decrypt|edit|encrypt|encrypt_string|rekey|view] [options] [vaultfile.yml]

encryption/decryption utility for Ansible data files

Options:
  --ask-vault-pass      ask for vault password
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  --new-vault-id=NEW_VAULT_ID
                        the new vault identity to use for rekey
  --new-vault-password-file=NEW_VAULT_PASSWORD_FILE
                        new vault password file for rekey
  --vault-id=VAULT_IDS the vault identity to use
  --vault-password-file=VAULT_PASSWORD_FILES
                        vault password file
  -v, --verbose         verbose mode (-vvv for more, -vvvv to enable
                        connection debugging)
  --version             show program's version number, config file location,
                        configured module search path, module location,
                        executable location and exit

See 'ansible-vault <command> --help' for more information on a specific
command.
```

A.1.1 如何加密文件

步骤1 进入“/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples”文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

步骤2 执行以下命令加密文件。

```
ansible-vault encrypt 文件名称
```

如加密get_basic_info.yml文件：

执行**ansible-vault encrypt get_basic_info.yml**命令，提示输入密码。


```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault encrypt get_basic_info.yml  
New Vault password:
```

步骤3 输入需设置的密码，按“Enter”，提示再次输入密码。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault encrypt get_basic_info.yml  
New Vault password:  
Confirm New Vault password:
```

步骤4 再次输入设置的密码，按“Enter”，显示文件加密成功。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault encrypt get_basic_info.yml  
New Vault password:  
Confirm New Vault password:  
Encryption successful
```

----结束

A.1.2 如何查看已加密文件

步骤1 进入“/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples”文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

步骤2 执行以下命令查看加密文件。

ansible-vault view 文件名称

如查看已加密的get_basic_info.yml文件：

执行**ansible-vault view get_basic_info.yml**命令，提示输入文件的密码。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault view get_basic_info.yml  
Vault password:
```

步骤3 输入文件的密码，查看文件内容。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault view get_basic_info.yml  
Vault password:  
---  
- hosts: myhosts  
  connection: local  
  name: get bmc basic info  
  gather_facts: False  
  
# cvs_format: Whether to write the result to a CSV file. It is a mandatory parameter. Available values: True, False  
  
tasks:  
- name: get bmc basic info  
  ibmc_get_basic_info:  
    ibmc_ip: "{{ ibmc_ip }}"  
    ibmc_user: "{{ ibmc_user }}"  
    ibmc_pswd: "{{ ibmc_pswd }}"  
    cvs_format: True
```

----结束

A.1.3 如何编辑已加密文件

步骤1 进入“/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples”文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

步骤2 执行以下命令编辑加密文件。

ansible-vault edit 文件名称

如编辑已加密的get_basic_info.yml文件：

执行**ansible-vault edit get_basic_info.yml**命令，提示输入文件的密码。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-vault edit get_basic_info.yml
Vault password:
```

步骤3 输入文件的密码，编辑文件内容。

----结束

A.1.4 文件加密后，如何执行配置命令

步骤1 进入“/home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples”文件目录。

```
cd /home/plugin/ibmc_ansible/examples
```

步骤2 执行配置命令。

ansible-playbook -vv 文件名称 --ask-vault-pass

如查询服务器基本信息：

执行**ansible-playbook -vv get_basic_info.yml --ask-vault-pass**命令，提示输入文件的密码，此处以Python3环境为例。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook -vv get_basic_info.yml --ask-vault-pass
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/bindings/
openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported by the
OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
ansible-playbook 2.9.9
config file = None
configured module search path = ['/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible python module location = /usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ansible-2.9.9-py3.7.egg/ansible
executable location = /usr/local/python3/bin/ansible-playbook
python version = 3.7.5 (default, Nov 16 2020, 23:36:26) [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-44)]
No config file found; using defaults
Vault password:
```

步骤3 输入文件的密码，查询服务器基本信息。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook -vv get_basic_info.yml --ask-vault-pass
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/bindings/
openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported by the
OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
ansible-playbook 2.9.9
config file = None
configured module search path = ['/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
ansible python module location = /usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ansible-2.9.9-py3.7.egg/ansible
executable location = /usr/local/python3/bin/ansible-playbook
python version = 3.7.5 (default, Nov 16 2020, 23:36:26) [GCC 4.8.5 20150623 (Red Hat 4.8.5-44)]
No config file found; using defaults
Vault password:

PLAYBOOK: get_basic_info.yml
*****
1 plays in get_basic_info.yml

PLAY [get bmc basic info]
*****
META: ran handlers

TASK [get bmc basic info]
*****
task path: /home/ibmc_ansible/examples/get_basic_info.yml:10
ok: [host0] => {"ansible_facts": {"discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"}, "changed": false, "msg": "Get basic
info successful! For more detail information, please refer the report log: /home/root/ansible_ibmc/report/basic_info/
192.168.2.10_BasicInfo.json"}
```

```
META: ran handlers
META: ran handlers

PLAY RECAP
*****
*
host0      : ok=1  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0

----结束
```

A.2 导入本地 HTTPS 服务器根证书/吊销列表提示 invalid upload file

问题现象

导入本地HTTPS服务器根证书或吊销列表失败，并提示“invalid upload file”，如下所示。

```
[plugin@localhost examples]$ ansible-playbook -v https_ca_import.yml
/usr/local/python3/lib/python3.7/site-packages/cryptography-3.1.1-py3.7-linux-x86_64.egg/cryptography/hazmat/bindings/
openssl/binding.py:177: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: OpenSSL version 1.0.2 is no longer supported by the
OpenSSL project, please upgrade. The next version of cryptography will drop support for it.
  utils.CryptographyDeprecationWarning,
No config file found; using defaults

PLAY [import https ca]
*****

TASK [import https ca]
*****
fatal: [host0]: FAILED! => {"ansible_facts": {"discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python"}, "changed": false,
"msg": "Import remote https server root ca failed! The detailed information is as follows: Send request to upload the file
failed! The error code is: 400, The error info is: {'error': {'code': 'Base.1.0.GeneralError', 'Message': 'A general error has
occurred. See ExtendedInfo for more information.', '@Message.ExtendedInfo': [{'@odata.type': '#MessageRegistry.
1.0.0.MessageRegistry', 'MessageId': 'iBMC.0.1.0.FirmwareUploadError', 'RelatedProperties': [], 'Message': 'An error
occurred during the firmware upload process. Details: invalid upload file.', 'MessageArgs': [], 'Severity': 'Warning',
'Resolution': 'Locate the cause based on error information, rectify the fault, and submit the request again.'}]}}"}

PLAY RECAP
*****
host0      : ok=0  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=1  skipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
```

解决方法

步骤1 确认证书/吊销列表文件是否正确。

- 是：执行**步骤2**。
- 否：使用正确的证书/吊销列表文件，再次执行导入命令。

步骤2 将服务器的iBMC升级至最新版本，再次执行导入命令。

----结束

说明

若问题未能解决，请联系技术支持。

B 获取技术支持

如果在设备维护或故障处理过程中，遇到难以确定或难以解决的问题，通过文档的指导仍然不能解决，请通过如下方式获取技术支持：

- 联系客户服务中心。
 - 客户服务电话：400-009-8999
 - 客户服务邮箱：support@xfusion.com
- 联系技术支持人员。

C 通讯矩阵

源设备	源IP	源端口	目的设备	目的IP	目的端口（侦听）	协议	端口说明	侦听端口是否更改	认证方式	加密方式
Ansible所属设备	Ansible虚拟网口的IP	随机端口	iBMC所属设备	iBMC虚拟网口veth的IP	22	SSH	SSH标准协议端口，有文件传输服务的时候开启。Ansible作为客户端访问iBMC设备。	不涉及	用户名/密码	SSH