# Qumulo-Certified Hardware Guide

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# Getting Started

## Identifying NICs and Choosing Transceivers and Cables for Your Qumulo Node

This section explains how to identify the NICs in your nodes and choose the correct transceivers and cables.

### Step 1: Identify the NICs in Your Nodes

Most Qumulo-certified nodes are compatible with multiple NIC models. The NIC model determines transceiver compatibility.

1. Use SSH to connect to your node.
2. Run the `lspci | grep "Ethernet controller"` command.

   > **Note**
   > This command might return information about unused NICs that have interfaces with speeds of 10 Gbps (or slower).

   A list of NICs appears. In the following example, we ran the command on a Supermicro 1114S node, which has two ConnectX-6 NICs.

   ```
   45:00.0 Ethernet controller: Broadcom Inc. and subsidiaries BCM57416 NetXtrem
   e-E Dual-Media 10G RDMA Ethernet Controller (rev 01)
   45:00.1 Ethernet controller: Broadcom Inc. and subsidiaries BCM57416 NetXtrem
   e-E Dual-Media 10G RDMA Ethernet Controller (rev 01)
   81:00.0 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28908 Family [ConnectX-6]
   81:00.1 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28908 Family [ConnectX-6]
   c5:00.0 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28908 Family [ConnectX-6]
   c5:00.1 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28908 Family [ConnectX-6]
   ```

3. To determine the speed and firmware compatibility information for the NICs in your node, refer to the following table.

| NIC Model | Speed | Firmware Compatibility Information |
|---|---|---|
| 82599ES | 10 Gbps | Intel 82599ES 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller |

| NIC Model | Speed | Firmware Compatibility Information |
|---|---|---|
| AOC-S100G-b2C | 100 Gbps | • Supermicro Networking Cables and Transceivers Compatibility Matrix<br>• Broadcom Optical Transceivers<br>• Supported Cables for Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapters in the Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapter User Guide |
| AOC-S25G-b2S | 25 Gbps | |
| ConnectX-3 | 10 Gbps | Supported Cables and Modules in the Mellanox ConnectX-3 Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-3 Pro | 40 Gbps | Supported Cables and Modules in the Mellanox ConnectX-3 Pro Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-4 | 40 Gbps | Firmware Compatible Products in the NVIDIA Mellanox ConnectX-4 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-4 Lx | 25 Gbps | Firmware Compatible Products in the NVIDIA ConnectX-4 Lx Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-5 | 100 Gbps | Firmware Compatible Products in the NVIDIA ConnectX-5 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-6 | 100 Gbps | Firmware Compatible Products in the NVIDIA ConnectX-6 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes |
| ConnectX-6 Dx | 100 Gbps | Firmware Compatible Products in the NVIDIA ConnectX-6 Dx Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes |
| E810-CQDA2 | 100 Gbps | Intel Ethernet Network Adapter E810-2CQDA2<br>**Note**<br>Intel might support, but doesn't verify, third-party transceiver compatibility. |

| NIC Model | Speed | Firmware Compatibility Information |
|---|---|---|
| E810-XXVDA2 | 25 Gbps | Intel Ethernet Network Adapter E810-XXVDA2<br>**Note**<br>Intel might support, but doesn't verify, third-party transceiver compatibility. |
| P2100G | 100 Gbps | • Broadcom Optical Transceivers<br>• Supported Cables for Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapters in the Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapter User Guide |
| P225P | 25 Gbps | |

## Step 2: Choose Transceivers for Your Nodes

This section lists and explains the differences between the types of transceivers available for your nodes.

- **Lucent Connector (LC):** The LC with two fibers is very common for 10 Gbps and 25 Gbps connections.

  **Note**
  Although there are transceivers that can use LC fiber optic cables for 40 Gbps and 100 Gbps connections, these transceivers are generally more expensive, consume more power, and are mainly intended for reusing LC cabling, or for long-distance applications.

- **Lucent Connector Duplex (LC Duplex):** The LC duplex with two fibers is the most common standard for 25 Gbps connections. The maximum short-range connection is 100 m and long-range connection is 10 km. There is also an extended-range standard with a maximum of 40 km.
- **Multi-Fiber Push On (MPO):** The MPO connector with eight fibers is a common connector for 40 Gbps connections.
- **PAM4:** Some newer switches can establish 100 Gbps connections by using double 50 Gbps PAM4 connections instead of the more common four 25 Gbps connections. For information about configuring Pulse Amplitude Modulation 4-level (PAM4), see Auto-Negotiation on Ethernet NIC Controllers in the Broadcom documentation.

- **SR4:** The SR4, with four QSFP28 connections over an eight-fiber cable, is the most common and cost-efficient standard for 100 Gbps connections. The maximum range for SR4 is 100 m.

## Step 3: Choose Cables for Your Transceivers

This section lists and explains the differences between the types of cables available for your transceivers.

> **Note**
> If you use DAC or AOC cables, ensure that the manufacturers of your NIC and network switch both support your cables.

- **Optical Cables:** We recommend using optical cables and optical transceivers that both the NIC and the switch support.
- **Direct Attach Cables (DACs):** Although these cables are significantly cheaper than optical cables and are less prone to compatibility and thermal issues, they are limited in length (2-3 m, up to 5 m maximum).
- **Active Optical Cables (AOCs):** Although these cables are cheaper than dedicated transceivers and fiber optic cables, they might cause compatibility issues, or your NIC or switch might not support them.

# Creating a Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

This section explains how to create a Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer on macOS or Windows.

## Prerequisites

- USB 3.0 (or higher) drive (4 GB minimum)
- Qumulo Core USB installer image (to get the image, contact the Qumulo Care team)

## To Create a USB Drive Installer on macOS

1. Open Terminal and log in as `root` by using the `sudo -s` command.
2. Insert your USB drive and then find its disk label by using the `diskutil list` command.

   In the following example, the USB drive's device label is `disk2`.

   ```
   /dev/disk2 (external, physical):
      #:                       TYPE NAME                    SIZE       IDENTIFIER
      0:             Windows_FAT_32 MY_USB_DRIVE             *32.0 GB    disk2
   ```

3. To unmount the USB drive, use your USB drive's device label. For example:

   ```
   diskutil unmountDisk /dev/disk2
   ```

4. To write the Qumulo Core USB installer image to your USB drive, specify the path to your image file and the USB drive's device label. For example:

   ```
   dd if=/path-to-image-file/ of=/dev/rdisk2 bs=2m
   ```

   **Note**
   If you encounter an **Operation not permitted** error in macOS, do the following.

   a. Navigate to **System Preferences** > **Security & Privacy**.

   b. On the **Privacy** tab, grant **Full Disk Access** to Terminal.

   c. Restart Terminal and try the command again.

   d. When finished, remove **Full Disk Access** from Terminal.

5. Eject your Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer. For example:

```
diskutil eject disk2
```

## To Create a USB Drive Installer on Windows

To create a USB Drive Installer on Windows, you must use a third-party application such as Rufus. We recommend Rufus because it can detect many USB storage devices (rather than only Windows-compatible ones).

> ⚠ Important
>
> - We don't recommend using other tools (such as Win32 Disk Imager) because they might encounter errors when unable to recognize the USB drive after writing data to it.
> - When the operation concludes, you might not be able to view the contents of the USB drive on Windows because the drive will be formatted by using a different file system.

1. Insert your USB drive and run Rufus.
2. Under **Drive Properties**, select a device and the path to the Qumulo Core USB installer image.
3. For **Partition scheme**, select **MBR** and for **Target System**, select **BIOS or UEFI**.
4. Under **Format Options**, ensure that the **File system** is set to **FAT32 (Default)**.
5. Click **Start**.
6. If prompted to download a new version of `GRUB` or `vesamenu.c32`, click **No**.
7. When the **ISOHybrid image detected** dialog box appears, click **Write in DD Image mode** and then click **OK**.
8. To confirm the operation, destroy all data on the USB drive, and image the drive click **OK**.

# C-192T, C-432T, and K-432T

## Replacing the Chassis in Your C-192T, C-432T, and K-432T Nodes

This section explains how to replace the chassis in C-192T, C-432T, and K-432T nodes.

### Step 1: Prepare for Chassis Replacement

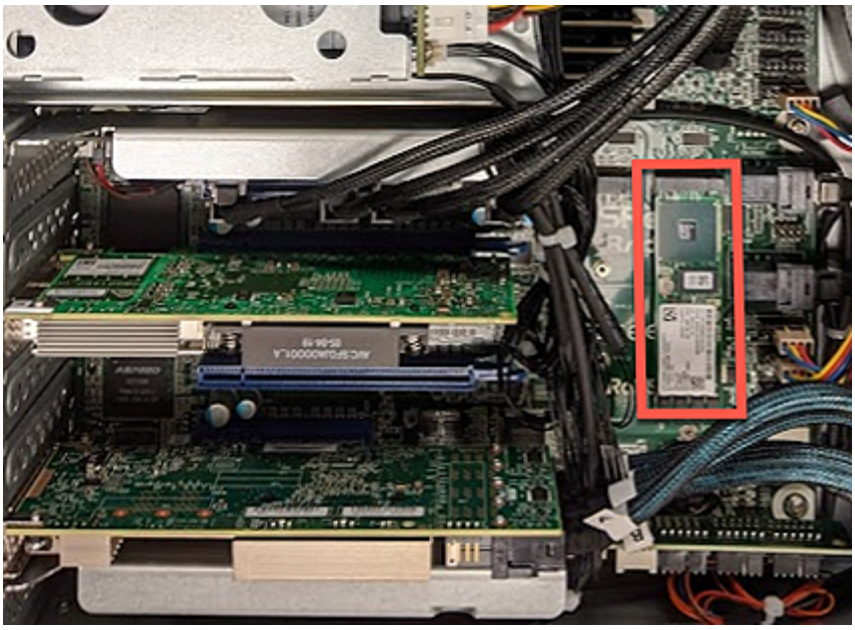
> **Note**
> We strongly suggest having another person help you with this process.

1. To shut down the node, use the power button at the front or connect by using SSH and run the `sudo shutdown -h now` command.
2. Disconnect all cables from the back of the node.
3. To pull the node out from the rack, release the small, white tabs on the rails that hold the chassis in place.
4. Place the node on a flat surface.
5. To release the lid, remove the small screw on the upper-right side of the node (viewed from the rear).
6. Press the large **PUSH** button on each side of the chassis frame.


The inner components of the node are exposed.

### Step 2: Replace the M.2 Boot Drive, NVMe SSDs, and HDDs

1. Remove the internal M.2 boot drive and then transfer it into the replacement chassis Qumulo provided to you.



2. Remove the rear NVMe SSDs and then transfer them into the replacement chassis. The following is the mapping for the drives.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 3 | 1 |

3. To allow the HDD trays to slide open, ensure that any shipping screws are removed from the replacement chassis.

4. Install the replacement chassis in an appropriate location in your server rack.

5. Starting with the top drawer, transfer the HDDs from each tray in the original chassis into a corresponding bay in the replacement chassis. For more information about drive bays, see C-Series Drive Diagrams on Qumulo Care.

   > ⚠ Important
   > Work on one drawer at a time. If you apply 2 kg (or more) of downward force to a drawer, it might deform while opened.

   a. To open the HDD drawer, use the blue lever at the front of the node.

   b. To remove an HDD from the original chassis, gently lift up the drive tray knob. This lets the drive move forward and unlatch.

   c. To insert an HDD into the replacement chassis, gently slide the drive tray knob backwards. This latches the drive and knob in place.

6. Reconnect the power and networking cables to the node.

7. Power on the node.

## Step 3: (Optional) Reconfiguring the Out-of-Band Management (IPMI) Settings

If the current IPMI settings for your node are configured statically (rather than by using DHCP), you must reapply the static IPMI settings to the replacement node. For more information, see IPMI Quick Reference Guide for Qumulo C-Series on Qumulo Care.

# HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9

## Getting Started with Qumulo on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9

This section explains how to prepare HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster. This guide is for system administrators, professional service providers, and colleagues in your organization who are responsible for installing and configuring server hardware.

> ⚠ Important
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

### Prerequisites

### Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.

3. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, do one of the following:
   - If the **Boot Mode: Legacy BIOS** message appears, skip the rest of this section and continue to boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 14).
   - If the **Boot Mode: Legacy BIOS** message doesn't appear, press **F9**.
4. On the **System Utilities** page, click **System Configuration** > **BIOS/Platform Configuration (RBSU)** > **Boot Options**.
5. On the **Boot Options** page, set **Boot Mode** to **Legacy BIOS Mode** and then press **F10**.
6. Press **Esc** until you return to the main page.
7. Click **Reboot the System**.

## Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

> **Caution**
> If your node contains any live data, *don't* run the FVT.

1. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The **Boot Menu** page might take a few minutes to appear.

2. On the **Boot Menu** page, to boot into the **Legacy BIOS One-Time Boot Menu**, press **Enter**.
3. In the **Select ENTER to enter the Legacy BIOS One-Time Boot Menu or Esc to cancel.** dialog box, press **Enter**.
4. From the **Default Boot Override Options** menu, select **2) One Time Boot to USB DriveKey**.

   Wait for Qumulo Installer to load.

5. Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and when prompted type `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

   The platform name and SmartArray mode appear.

6. Configure the encryption on your node.

   - If the SmartArray mode is **Secure**, **RAID**, or **Encrypted**, select **2) no, continue install in Non-Secure mode**.
   - If the SmartArray mode is **Not Secure**, **HBA**, or **Unencrypted**, do the following:

     1. Select **1) SET ENCRYPTION, set SmartArrays in RAID mode, destroy all data, reboot node**.
     2. After the node reboots, select **1) CONFIGURE ENCRYPTION, Set up encryption, input new keys**.

        The rules for the cryptographic login password and master key appear.

     > **Caution**
     > To avoid data loss, save your credentials.

## Step 3: Run the Field Verification Tool (FVT)

1. Select **1) FVT, Enter FVT sub menu**.
2. To update the node components to required versions, choose **1) FLASH, Flash components to required versions**.

3. Do one of the following:
    - If the FVT verification passes, select **2) no, return to menu, run FVT to continue install**.
    - If the FVT flashes firmware, select **1) REBOOT, reboot node in 5 seconds** and the continue from step 2.

## Step 4: Install Qumulo Core by Using the USB Drive Installer

Perform the following steps on every node in your cluster.

1. In the FVT, select **2) no, continue install**.

   When the installation is complete, the node shuts down automatically.
2. Remove the USB drive and power on the node.

## Step 5: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.
4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

> ⚠ Important
>
> - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
>
>   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
> - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
> - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

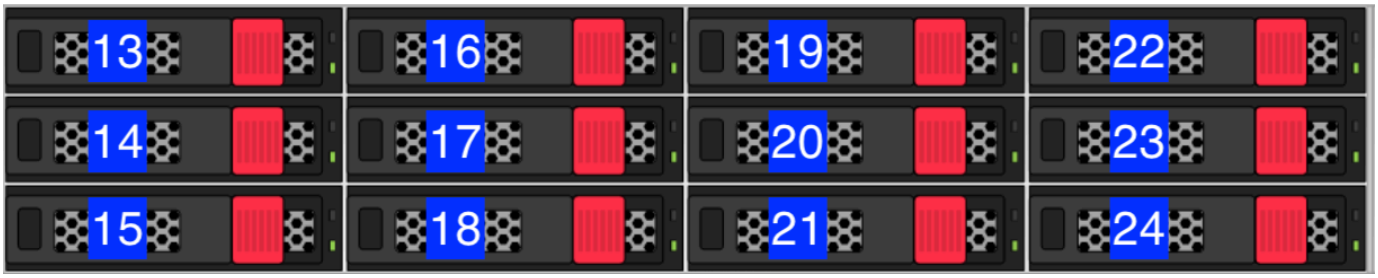
# Front and Rear Drive Bays on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

This section shows the front large form factor (LFF) and rear small form factor (SFF) drive bays in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes.

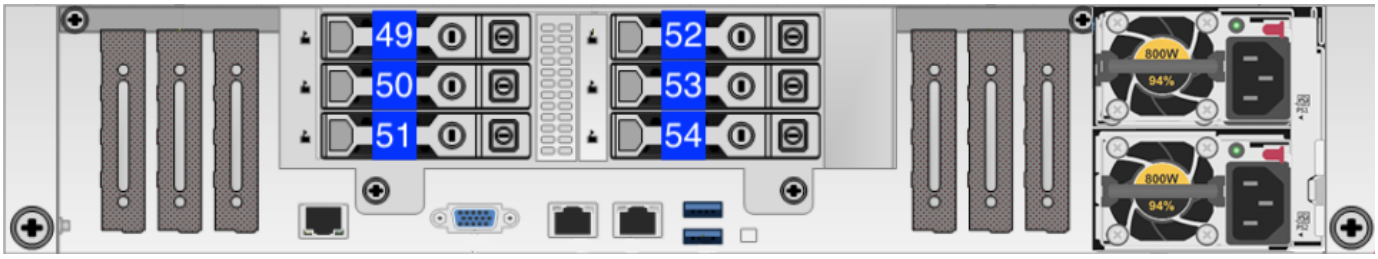
> ⚠ Important
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

## Front LFF Drive Row


## Second LFF Drive Row



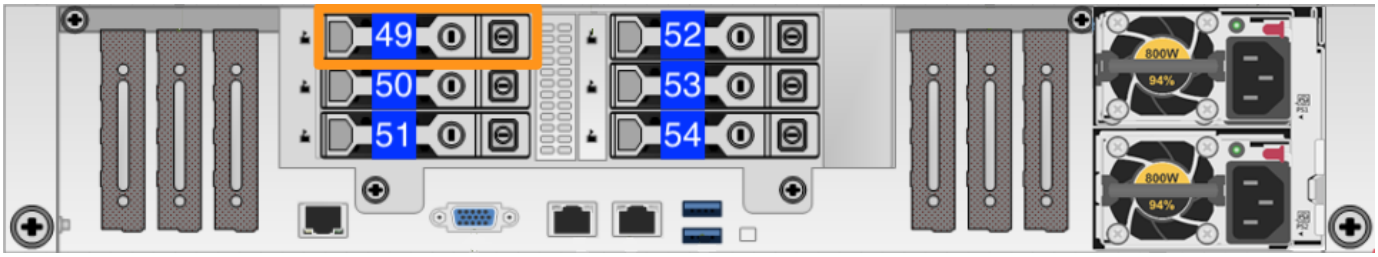

## Rear SFF Hot-Plug Drives



## Boot Drive

> **Important**
> Before you remove the boot drive contact the Qumulo Care team for additional instructions.

The following diagram shows the boot drive in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T nodes.



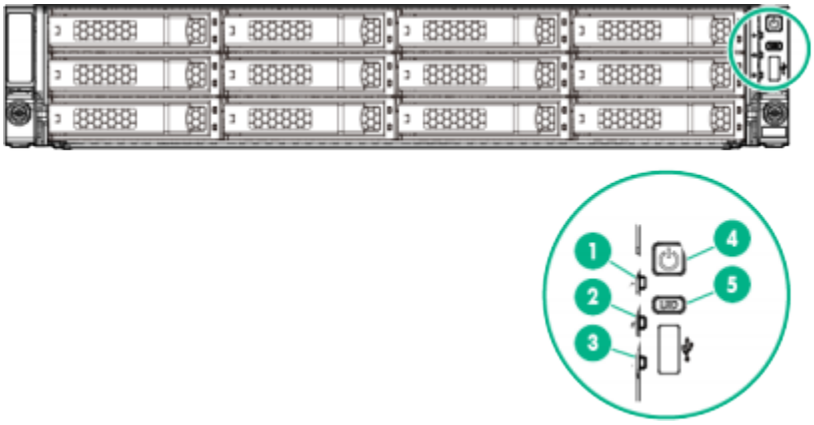
# Panel LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes, including front panel LEDs and buttons, power fault LEDs, and rear panel LEDs. You can use these LEDs to diagnose hardware health issues.

> ⚠ Important
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

To locate the front panel LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Health LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Normal
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) iLO is rebooting
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** System degraded
    - 🔴 **Flashing Red:** (1 flash each second) System critical

    > ℹ Note
    > If the Health LED indicates a degraded or critical state, review the system integrated management log (IML) or use iLO to review the system health status.

2. NIC Status LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) Network active

- **Off:** No network activity

3. Front Drive Health or Thermal LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Drives which the SAS expander supports are functional. This applies to all front drives and the rear drives connected to the front drive cage 2 backplane.
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** Failure or predictive failure of one or more drives that the SAS expander supports. This applies to all front drives and to the rear drives connected to the front drive cage 2 backplane.
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** (1 flash each second) The temperature sensor in one or more front drives is about to reach the thermal threshold. You must immediately slide the front drive cages back into the chassis and keep them there until the LED turns green.

      > ℹ️ Note
      > This LED behavior depends on the iLO 08-HD Max sensor reading.

    - **Off:** No power present
4. Power On or Standby Button and System Power LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** System on
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) Performing power-on sequence
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** System in standby mode
    - **Off:** No power present
5. UID Button and LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** Activated
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:**
        - 1 flash each second: Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress
        - 4 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence initiated
        - 8 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence in progress
    - **Off:** Deactivated

**Note**

If the (3) Front Drive Health or Thermal LED, or the (4) Power On or Standby Button and System Power LED is off, one of the following conditions is possible:

- Facility power not present
- Power cord detached
- No power supplies installed
- Power supply failure
- Front I/O cable disconnected

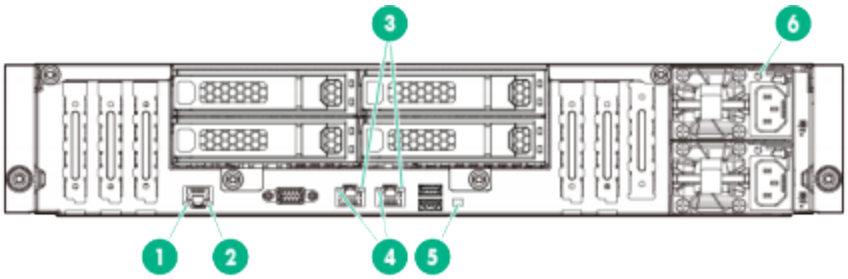
## Power Fault LEDs

If the (1) Health LED, (2) NIC status LED, (4) Power On and Standby button, and (4) System Power LED, and the (5) UID Button and LED (5) flash simultaneously, a power fault has occurred. The following table lists the LED behavior corresponding to affected subsystems.

| Number of LED Flashes | Affected Subsystem |
|---|---|
| 1 | System board |
| 2 | Processor |
| 3 | Memory |
| 4 | Riser board PCIe slots |
| 5 | FlexibleLOM |
| 6 | Removable HPE Flexible Smart Array controller or Smart SAS HBA controller |
| 7 | System board PCIe slots |
| 8 | Power backplane or storage backplane |
| 9 | Power supply |

## Rear Panel LEDs

To locate the rear panel LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Dedicated iLO Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
2. Dedicated iLO Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link
    - **Off:** No network link
3. NIC Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
4. NIC Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link
    - **Off:** No network link
5. UID LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** Activated
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:**
        - 1 flash each second: Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress
        - 4 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence initiated
        - 8 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence in progress
    - **Off:** Deactivated
6. Power Supply LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Normal

- **Off:** One or more of the following conditions exist:
    - Power unavailable
    - Power supply failed
    - Power supply in standby mode
    - Power supply error

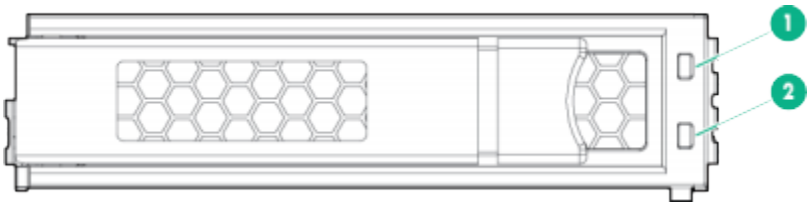
# Drive LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs of large form factor (LFF) and small form factor (SFF) drives in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes.

> ⚠ Important
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

## Large Form Factor (LFF) Drive LEDs

To locate the LFF drive LEDs, use the following diagram.




You can determine the current state of an LFF drive by reviewing the status of the following LEDs:

1. Fault or UID LED
   - 🟠 Amber
   - 🔵 Blue
2. Online or Activity LED
   - 🟢 Green

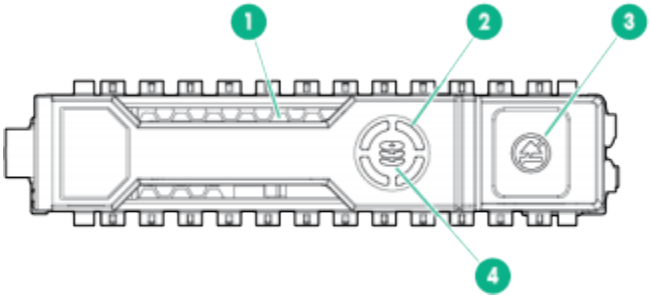
The following table explains the various combinations of the two LFF LEDs.

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED | Description |
|---|---|---|
| On, off, or flashing | Alternating amber and blue | One or more of the following conditions exist:<br>• The drive has failed.<br>• This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive.<br>• A management application has selected the drive. |

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED | Description |
|---|---|---|
| On, off, or flashing | Solid blue | One or more of the following conditions exist:<br>• The drive is operating normally.<br>• A management application has selected the drive. |
| On | Flashing amber | This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| On | Off | The drive is online but isn't active currently. |
| 1 flash each second | Flashing amber | Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive might terminate the current operation and cause data loss. The drive is part of an array that is undergoing capacity expansion or stripe migration. However, the system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. To minimize the risk of data loss, don't remove the drive until the expansion or migration is complete. |
| 1 flash each second | Off | Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive might terminate the current operation and cause data loss. The drive is rebuilding, erasing, or is part of an array that is undergoing capacity expansion or stripe migration. |
| 4 flashes each second | Flashing amber | The drive is active but it received a predictive failure alert. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| 4 flashes each second | Off | The drive is active and is operating normally. |
| Off | Solid amber | The drive has a critical fault condition and the controller has placed it offline. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| Off | Flashing amber | This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| Off | Off | The drive is offline, a spare, or isn't configured as part of an array. |

## Small Form Factor (SFF) Drive LEDs

To locate the SFF drive LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Locate LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** A host application is identifying the drive.
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:** The drive carrier firmware is updating or requires an update.

    > **Note**
    > The Locate LED is behind the release lever. When it is illuminated, it is visible.

2. Activity Ring LED
    - 🟢 **Rotating Green:** Drive activity
    - **Off:** No drive activity
3. Don't Remove LED
    - ⚬ **Solid White:** Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive causes one or more of the logical drives to fail.
    - **Off:** Removing the drive doesn't cause a logical drive to fail.
4. Drive Status LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** The drive is a member of one or more logical drives
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** The drive is rebuilding or performing a RAID migration, strip-size migration, capacity expansion, or logical drive extension or is erasing.
    - 🟠🟢 **Flashing Amber and Green:** The drive is a member of one or more logical drives and predicts drive failure.
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** The drive isn't configured and predicts drive failure.
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** The drive has failed.
    - **Off:** A RAID controller hasn't configured the drive.

# Configuring and Using Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

This section explains how to configure and use Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes.

> ⚠ Important
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

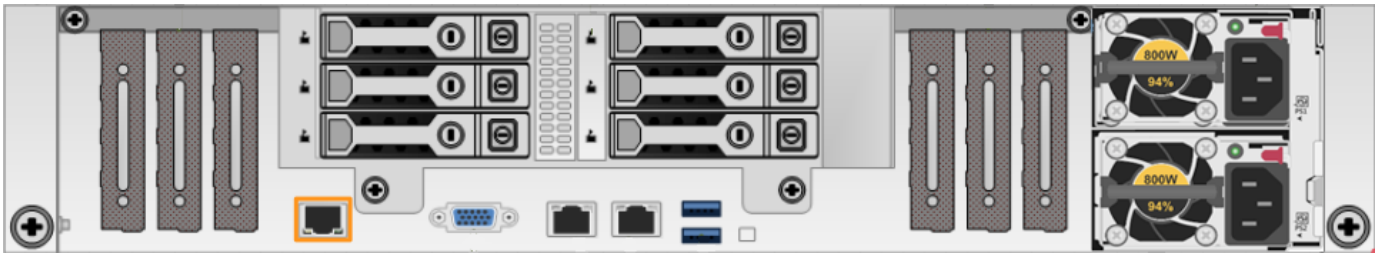
> ⚠ Important
> Access to the iLO port on a public LAN can have serious security implications because it can grant anyone with credentials direct access to your server's hardware and console. Follow security best practices when implementing iLO access.

## Prerequisites

To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can use the `sudo -s` command.

## How the iLO Port Works

Your node provides iLO support for out-of-band maintenance access even when the node is plugged in but powered off. The following diagram shows the location of the iLO port.




Your nodes receive DHCP address assignments by default. When you configure a node's iLO port, you can access the node by using the IP address (that the DHCP server assigns to the node) and a browser that supports HTML5, Java, or .NET.

> ⚠ Important
> We strongly recommend separating your iLO access network from your client-facing network.

To access iLO configuration from the BIOS System Utilities menu, press **F9**.

The default username, password, and DNS name are printed on a serial label pull tab attached on the node. For more information, see HPE Integrated Lights-Out 5 (iLO5) - Default Username and Password in the HPE documentation.

> **Note**
> The IMPI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

## iLO Configuration

To configure the iLO port, you must use `ipmitool`. For more information, see the following HPE resources:

- HPE iLO 4 2.82 User Guide
- HPE iLO IPMI User Guide

# Wiring Nodes and Networking Your HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Cluster

This section explains how to wire NIC ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes and how to network a cluster.

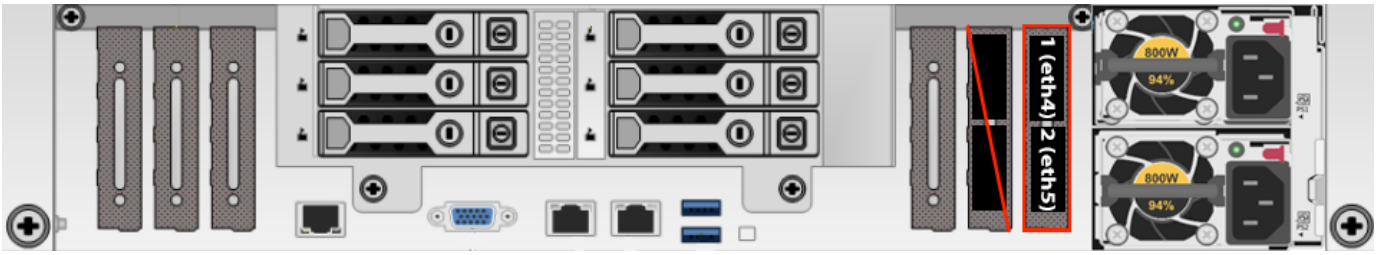
> **Important**
> The HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 90T, 180T, and 288T platforms will reach their End of Platform Support (EoPS) on April 20, 2025.

## Node NICs and Ports

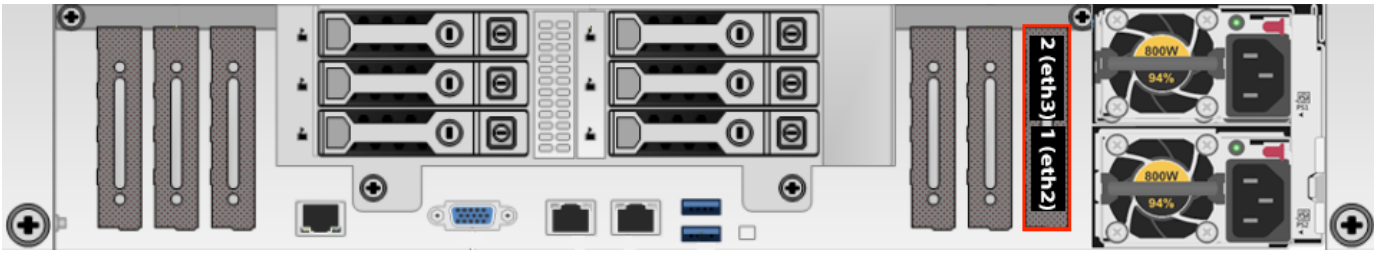
The following diagrams show the NICs and ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 node types.

### 288T (Dual NICs)

> **Note**
> Currently, NIC2 on this model is unused.

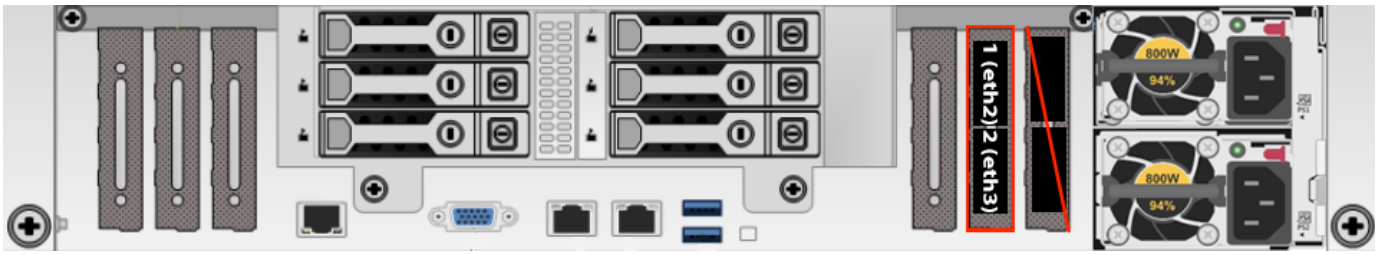



### 288T (Single NIC)

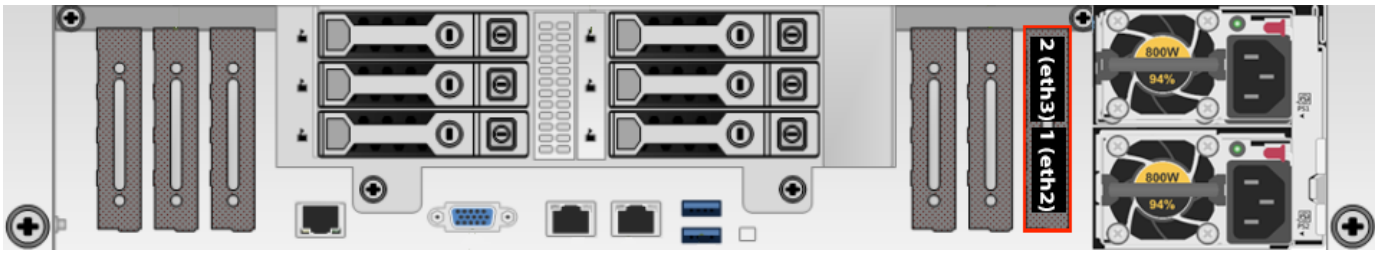



### 180T

> **Note**
> Currently, NIC2 on this model is unused.




90T




## Prerequisites

- A network switch with the following criteria:
    - 40 Gbps Ethernet connection
    - Fully non-blocking architecture
    - IPv6 compatibility
- Compatible network cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

> ⚠ Important
> Before you connect any Qumulo-supported equipment to your network, we strongly recommend consulting with your network engineering team.

## Recommended Configuration

- Two redundant switches
- One physical connection to each redundant switch, for each node
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each node with the following configuration:
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rate

    - Trunk port with a native VLAN
    - Enabled IEEE 802.3x flow control (full-duplex mode)
- DNS servers
- Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocol or ports configured for Qumulo Care Proactive Monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, up to 10 `N-1` floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

  > **Note**
  > The number of floating IP addresses depends on your workflow and on the clients that connect to the cluster, with a minimum of two floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN, but with no more than ten floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN.

- Nodes connected at their maximum Ethernet speed (this ensures advertised performance). To avoid network bottlenecks, Qumulo validates system performance with this configuration by using clients connected at the same link speed and to the same switch as the nodes.

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to dual switches for redundancy. We recommend this configuration for HPE hardware. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster remains accessible through the remaining switch.

- Connect the two 40 Gbps ports on the nodes to separate switches.
- Use at least one port on both switches as an uplink to the client network. To ensure an acceptable level of physical network redundancy and to meet the necessary client access throughput rates, use an appropriate combination of 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps network uplinks.
- Use at least one peer link between the switches.

## Connecting to a Single Switch

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to a single switch.

> **Note**
> If the switch becomes inoperative, the cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Connect two 40 Gbps ports to the switch.

- Connect any uplink ports to the client network.

# HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10

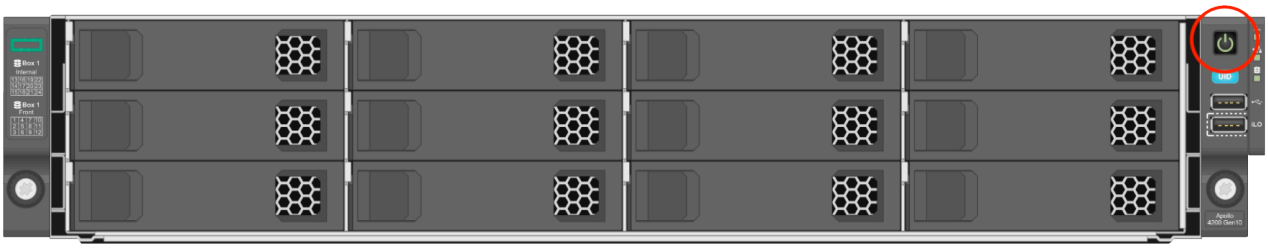
## Getting Started with Qumulo on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10

This section explains how to prepare HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster. This guide is for system administrators, professional service providers, and colleagues in your organization who are responsible for installing and configuring server hardware.

### Prerequisites

### Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.



3. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, do one of the following:
   - If the **Boot Mode: Legacy BIOS** message appears, skip the rest of this section and continue to boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 33).
   - If the **Boot Mode: Legacy BIOS** message doesn't appear, press **F9**.
4. On the **System Utilities** page, click **System Configuration** > **BIOS/Platform Configuration (RBSU)** > **Boot Options**.
5. On the **Boot Options** page, set **Boot Mode** to **Legacy BIOS Mode** and then press **F10**.
6. Press **Esc** until you return to the main page.
7. Click **Reboot the System**.

### Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, press **F11**.

> **Note**
> The **Boot Menu** page might take a few minutes to appear.

2. On the **Boot Menu** page, to boot into the **Legacy BIOS One-Time Boot Menu**, press **Enter**.
3. In the **Question** dialog box, click **OK**.
4. From the **Default Boot Override Options** menu, select **2) One Time Boot to USB DriveKey**.

## Step 3: Run the Field Verification Tool (FVT)

After the node reboots, the Field Verification Tool runs automatically.

Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and then enter `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration
- Drive firmware
- Drive controller firmware
- NIC mode for CX5
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

   If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.
2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 33) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Install Qumulo Core by Using the USB Drive Installer

> **Caution**
> Store your master key in a secure location. If you lose your master key, you might not be able to recover your data from certain hardware failures.

Perform the following steps on every node in your cluster.

1. Do one of the following:
   - Choose **[1] Install Qumulo Core without HPE Hardware encryption**

- Choose **[2] Install Qumulo Core with HPE Hardware encryption**.

2. If you install Qumulo Core with encryption, enter your cryptographic login password and master encryption key.

> **Note**
>
> - Your login password must be 8-16 characters long and must contain at least:
>   - One uppercase character
>   - One lowercase character
>   - One numeric character
>   - One symbol (such as # or $)
> - Your encryption master key must be 10-32 characters long.
> - Both your login password and encryption master key:
>   - Can use uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols
>   - Must use only ASCII characters
>   - Must not use spaces, semicolons (;), or quotation marks (")
> - Store your master key in a secure location for the lifetime of the cluster.

## Step 5: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

> **Note**
> If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.

6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

   > ⚠ Important
   >
   > - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
   >
   >   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
   > - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
   > - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

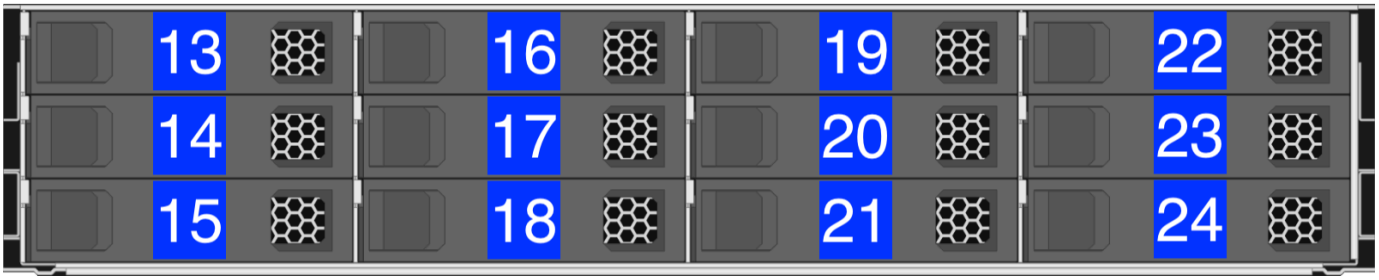
For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

# Front and Rear Drive Bays on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

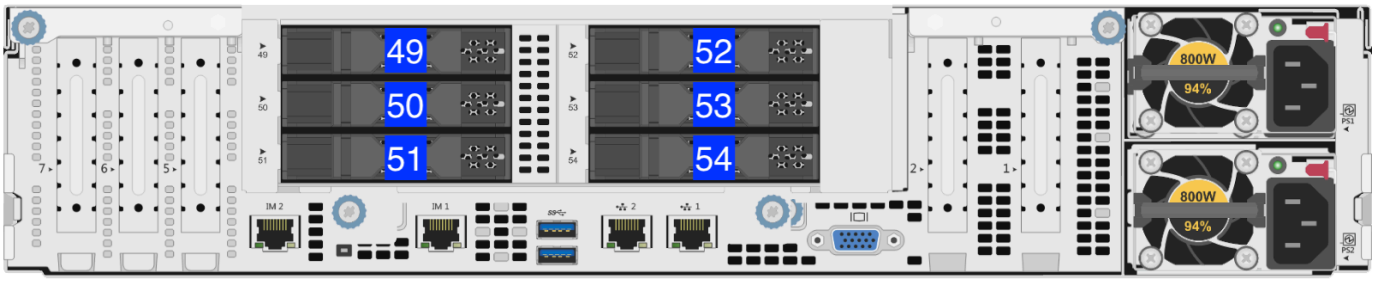
This section shows the front large form factor (LFF) and rear small form factor (SFF) drive bays in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes.

## Front LFF Drive Row


## Second LFF Drive Row




## Rear SFF Hot-Plug Drives

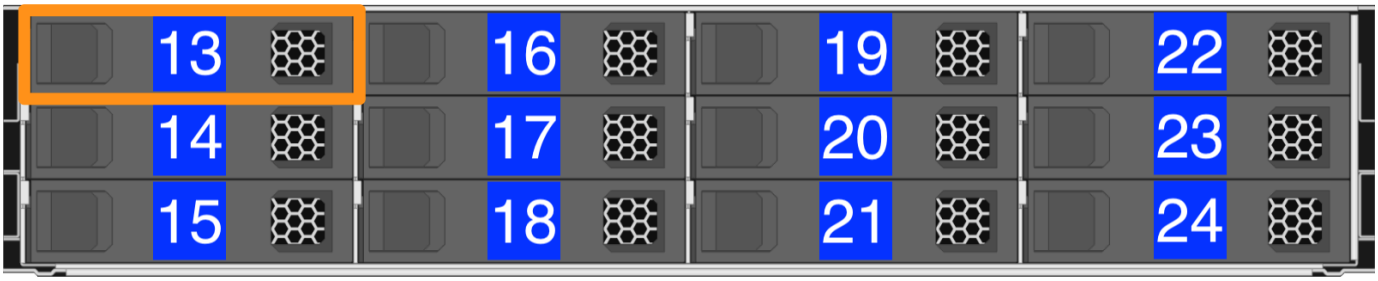



## Boot Drive

> **Important**
> Before you remove the boot drive contact the Qumulo Care team for additional instructions.

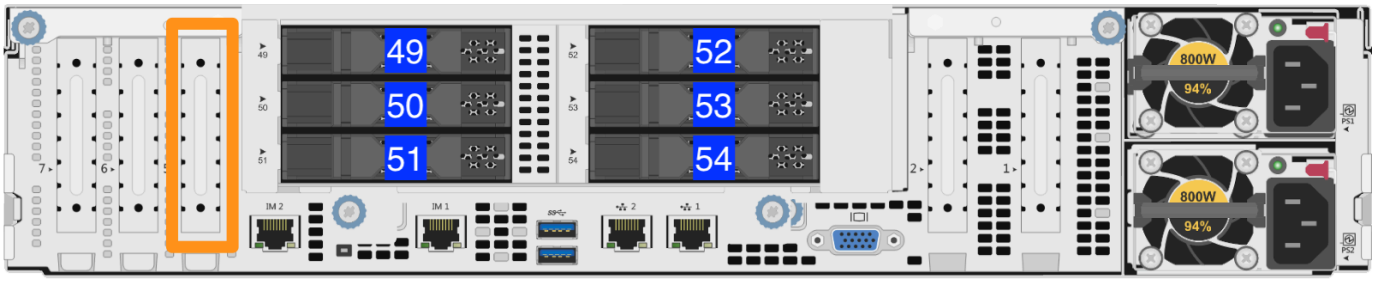
### 36T and 90T Nodes

In 36T and 90T nodes, the boot drive is located in the second LFF drive row.



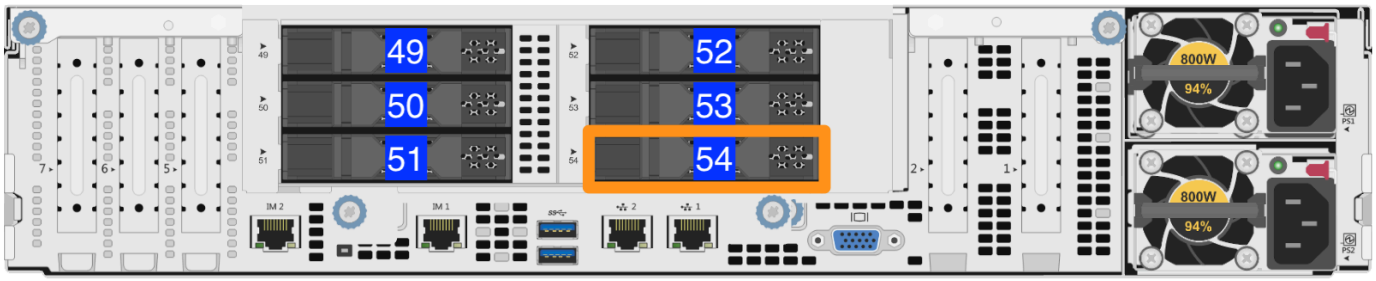

### 192T Nodes

In 192T nodes, the boot drive is a BOSS PCIe riser card.




### 336T Nodes

In 336T nodes, the boot drive is located with the rear SFF hot-plug drives.

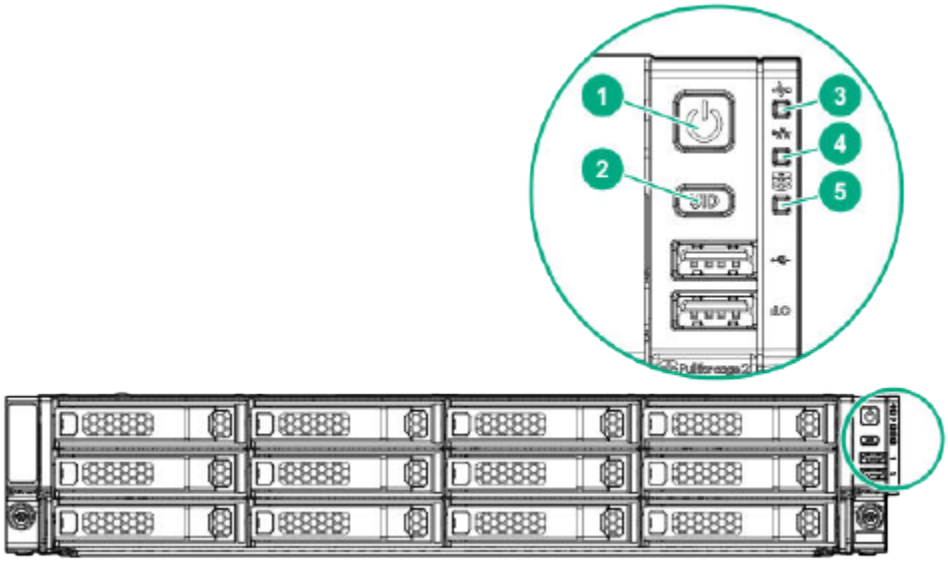


# Panel LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes, including front panel LEDs and buttons, power fault LEDs, and rear panel LEDs. You can use these LEDs to diagnose hardware health issues.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

To locate the front panel LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Power On or Standby Button and System Power LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** System on
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) Performing power-on sequence
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** System in standby
    - **Off:** No power present
2. UID Button and LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** Activated
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:**
        - 1 flash each second: Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress
        - 4 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence initiated
        - 8 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence in progress
    - **Off:** Deactivated

3. Health LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Normal
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) iLO is rebooting
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** System degraded
    - 🔴 **Flashing Red:** (1 flash each second) System critical

    > **Note**
    > If the Health LED indicates a degraded or critical state, review the system integrated management log (IML) or use iLO to review the system health status.

4. NIC Status LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** (1 flash each second) Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
5. Front Drive Health or Thermal LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Drives which the SAS expander supports are functional. This applies to all front drives and the rear drives connected to the front drive cage 2 backplane.
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** Failure or predictive failure of one or more drives that the SAS expander supports. This applies to all front drives and to the rear drives connected to the front drive cage 2 backplane.
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** (1 flash each second) The temperature sensor in one or more front drives is about to reach the thermal threshold. You must immediately slide the front drive cages back into the chassis and keep them there until the LED turns green.

        > **Note**
        > This LED behavior depends on the iLO 08-HD Max sensor reading.

    - **Off:** No power present

**Note**

If the (5) Front Drive Health or Thermal LED, or the (1) Power On or Standby Button and System Power LED are off, one of the following conditions is possible:

- Facility power not present
- Power cord detached
- No power supplies installed
- Power supply failure
- Front I/O cable disconnected

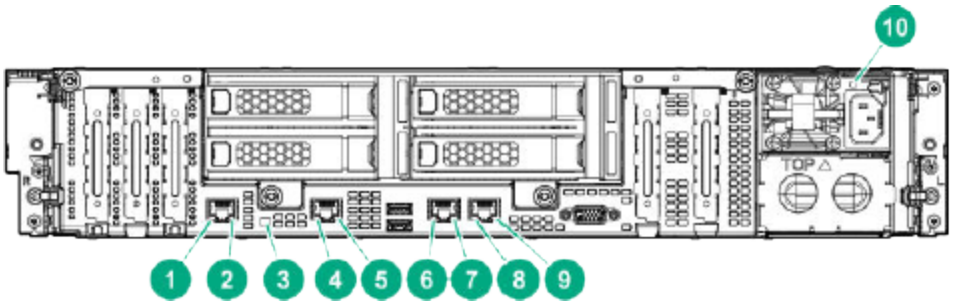
### Power Fault LEDs

If the (1) Power On or Standby Button and System Power LED, (2) UID Button and LED, (3) Health LED, and (4) NIC Status LED flash simultaneously, a power fault has occurred. The following table lists the LED behavior corresponding to affected subsystems.

| Number of LED Flashes | Affected Subsystem |
|---|---|
| 1 | System board |
| 2 | Processor |
| 3 | Memory |
| 4 | Riser board PCIe slots |
| 5 | FlexibleLOM |
| 6 | Removable HPE Flexible Smart Array controller or Smart SAS HBA controller |
| 7 | System board PCIe slots |
| 8 | Power backplane or storage backplane |
| 9 | Power supply |

## Rear Panel LEDs

To locate the rear panel LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Dedicated iLO Port 1 Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link
    - **Off:** No network link
2. Dedicated iLO Port 1 Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
3. UID LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** Activated
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:**
        - 1 flash each second: Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress
        - 4 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence initiated
        - 8 flashes each second: iLO manual reboot sequence in progress
    - **Off:** Deactivated
4. Dedicated iLO Port 2 Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link
    - **Off:** No network link
5. Dedicated iLO Port 2 Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
6. NIC Port 1 Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link

- **Off:** No network link

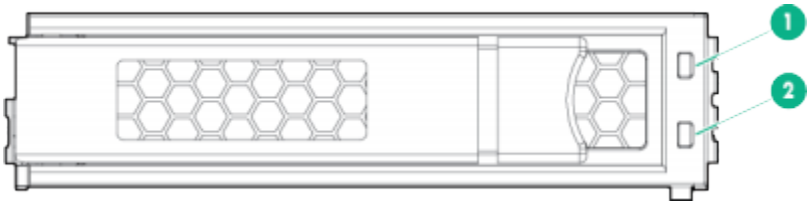
7. NIC Port 1 Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
8. NIC Port 2 Link LED
    - 🟢 **Green:** Network link
    - **Off:** No network link
9. NIC Port 2 Activity LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Link to network
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** Network active
    - **Off:** No network activity
10. Power Supply LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** Normal
    - **Off:** One or more of the following conditions exist:
        - Power unavailable
        - Power supply failed
        - Power supply in standby mode
        - Power supply error

# Drive LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on large form factor (LFF) and small form factor (SFF) drives in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes.

## Large Form Factor (LFF) Drive LEDs

To locate the LFF drive LEDs, use the following diagram.




You can determine the current state of an LFF drive by reviewing the status of the following LEDs:

1. Fault or UID LED
    - 🟠 Amber
    - 🔵 Blue
2. Online or Activity LED
    - 🟢 Green

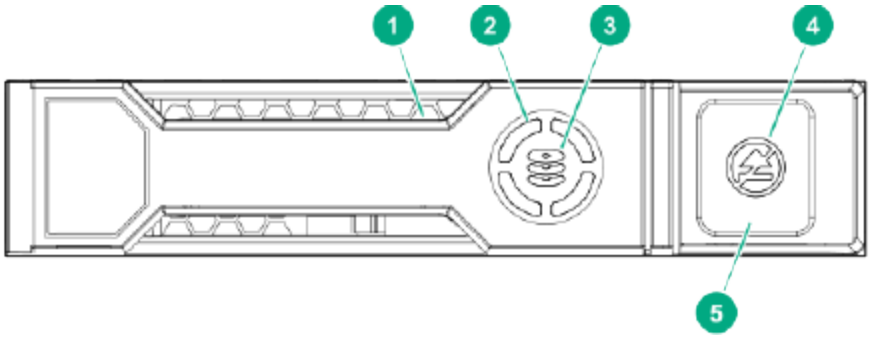
The following table explains the various combinations of the two LFF LEDs.

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED | Description |
|---|---|---|
| On, off, or flashing | Alternating amber and blue | One or more of the following conditions exist:<br>• The drive has failed.<br>• This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive.<br>• A management application has selected the drive. |
| On, off, or flashing | Solid blue | One or more of the following conditions exist:<br>• The drive is operating normally.<br>• A management application has selected the drive. |

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED | Description |
|---|---|---|
| On | Flashing amber | This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| On | Off | The drive is online but isn't active currently. |
| 1 flash each second | Flashing amber | Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive might terminate the current operation and cause data loss. The drive is part of an array that is undergoing capacity expansion or stripe migration. However, the system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. To minimize the risk of data loss, don't remove the drive until the expansion or migration is complete. |
| 1 flash each second | Off | Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive might terminate the current operation and cause data loss. The drive is rebuilding, erasing, or is part of an array that is undergoing capacity expansion or stripe migration. |
| 4 flashes each second | Flashing amber | The drive is active but it received a predictive failure alert. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| 4 flashes each second | Off | The drive is active and is operating normally. |
| Off | Solid amber | The drive has a critical fault condition and the controller has placed it offline. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| Off | Flashing amber | This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive. Replace the drive as soon as possible. |
| Off | Off | The drive is offline, a spare, or isn't configured as part of an array. |

## Small Form Factor (SFF) Drive LEDs

To locate the SFF drive LEDs, use the following diagram.




1. Locate LED
    - 🔵 **Solid Blue:** A host application is identifying the drive.
    - 🔵 **Flashing Blue:** The drive carrier firmware is updating or requires an update.

    > **Note**
    > The Locate LED is behind the release lever. When it is illuminated, it is visible.

2. Activity Ring LED
    - 🟢 **Rotating Green:** Drive activity
    - **Off:** No drive activity
3. Drive Status LED
    - 🟢 **Solid Green:** The drive is a member of one or more logical drives
    - 🟢 **Flashing Green:** The drive is rebuilding or performing a RAID migration, strip-size migration, capacity expansion, or logical drive extension or is erasing.
    - 🟠🟢 **Flashing Amber and Green:** The drive is a member of one or more logical drives and predicts drive failure.
    - 🟠 **Flashing Amber:** The drive isn't configured and predicts drive failure.
    - 🟠 **Solid Amber:** The drive has failed.
    - **Off:** A RAID controller hasn't configured the drive.
4. Don't Remove LED
    - ⚪ **Solid White:** Don't remove the drive. Removing the drive causes one or more of the logical drives to fail.
    - **Off:** Removing the drive doesn't cause a logical drive to fail.
5. Don't Remove Button

    To open the carrier, press the release lever.

# Configuring and Using Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

This section explains how to configure and use Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes.

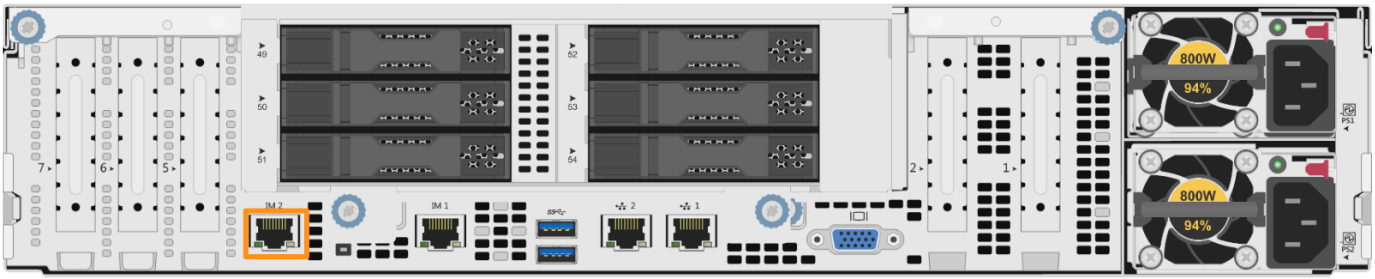
> ⚠ Important
> Access to the iLO port on a public LAN can have serious security implications because it can grant anyone with credentials direct access to your server's hardware and console. Follow security best practices when implementing iLO access.

## Prerequisites

To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can use the `sudo -s` command.

## How the iLO Port Works

Your node provides iLO support for out-of-band maintenance access even when the node is plugged in but powered off. The following diagram shows the location of the iLO port.




Your nodes receive DHCP address assignments by default. When you configure a node's iLO port, you can access the node by using the IP address (that the DHCP server assigns to the node) and a browser that supports HTML5, Java, or .NET.

> ⚠ Important
> We strongly recommend separating your iLO access network from your client-facing network.

To access iLO configuration from the BIOS System Utilities menu, press **F9**.

The default username, password, and DNS name are printed on a serial label pull tab attached on the node. For more information, see HPE Integrated Lights-Out 5 (iLO5) - Default Username and Password in the HPE documentation.

> **Note**
> The IMPI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

## iLO Configuration

To configure the iLO port, you must use `ipmitool`. For more information, see the following HPE resources:

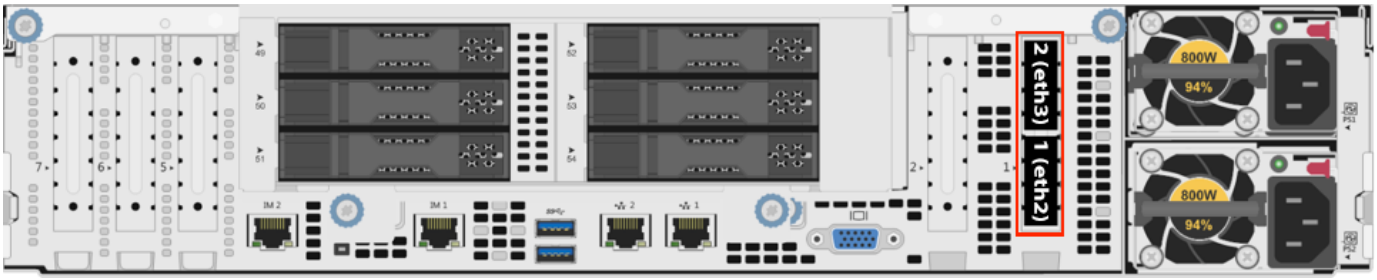
- HPE iLO 5 2.72 User Guide
- HPE iLO IPMI User Guide

# Wiring Nodes and Networking Your HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Cluster

This section explains how to wire NIC ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes and how to network a cluster.

## Node NIC and Ports

The following diagrams show the NIC and ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 nodes.




> **Note**
> On 192T nodes, port 2 is `eth3` and port 1 is `eth2`.

## Prerequisites

- A network switch with the following criteria:
  - Ethernet connection
    - 36T and 90T: 25, 40, or 100 Gbps
    - 192T: 100 Gbps
    - 336T: 25 Gbps or 40 Gbps
  - Fully non-blocking architecture
  - IPv6 compatibility
- Compatible network cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

> **Important**
> Before you connect any Qumulo-supported equipment to your network, we strongly recommend consulting with your network engineering team.

## Recommended Configuration

- Two redundant switches
- One physical connection to each redundant switch, for each node
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each node with the following configuration:
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rate
    - Trunk port with a native VLAN
    - Enabled IEEE 802.3x flow control (full-duplex mode)
- DNS servers
- Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocol or ports configured for Qumulo Care Proactive Monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, up to 10 `N-1` floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

    > **Note**
    > The number of floating IP addresses depends on your workflow and on the clients that connect to the cluster, with a minimum of two floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN, but with no more than ten floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN.

- Nodes connected at their maximum Ethernet speed (this ensures advertised performance). To avoid network bottlenecks, Qumulo validates system performance with this configuration by using clients connected at the same link speed and to the same switch as the nodes.

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to dual switches for redundancy. We recommend this configuration for HPE hardware. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster remains accessible through the remaining switch.

- Connect the two 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps ports on the nodes to separate switches.

- Use at least one port on both switches as an uplink to the client network. To ensure an acceptable level of physical network redundancy and to meet the necessary client access throughput rates, use an appropriate combination of 10 Gbps, 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps network uplinks.
- Use at least one peer link between the switches.

## Connecting to a Single Switch

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to a single switch.

> **Note**
> If the switch becomes inoperative, the cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Connect two 25 Gbps, 40 Gbps, or 100 Gbps ports to the switch.
- Connect any uplink ports to the client network.

# HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 node types.

| | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 336 TB Active Archive | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 192 TB Hybrid SSD and Disk | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 90 TB Hybrid SSD and Disk | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 36 TB Hybrid SSD and Disk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Capacity | 336 TB | 192 TB | 90 TB | 36 TB |
| HDDs | 24 × 14 TB | 24 × 8 TB | 9 × 10 TB | 9 × 4 TB |
| Logical Flash Cache Capacity | 7.68 TB | 5.76 TB | 2.88 TB | 1.44 TB |
| Connectivity Ports | 2 × 25 GbE | 2 × 100 GbE (25 GbE minimum link speed) | 2 × 25 GbE or 2 × 100 GbE | |
| Management Ports | 1 × iLO 1 GbE | | | |
| CPU | 1 × Intel Xeon Silver 4210 2.2 GHz, 10 Cores | 2 × Intel Xeon Silver 4210 2.2 GHz, 10 Cores | 1 × Intel Xeon Silver 4210 2.2 GHz, 10 Cores | |
| Physical Dimensions | 3.44" (8.75 cm) × 17.63" (44.8 cm) × 32" (81.28 cm) | | | |

# HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus

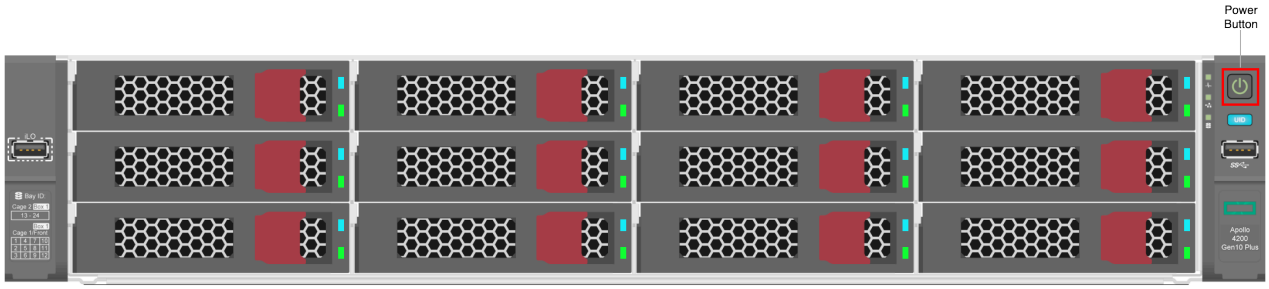
## Getting Started with Qumulo on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus

This section explains how to prepare HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster. This guide is for system administrators, professional service providers, and colleagues in your organization who are responsible for installing and configuring server hardware.

### Prerequisites

### Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.




### Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The **Boot Menu** page might take a few minutes to appear.

2. On the **One-Time Boot Menu** page, click **Generic USB Boot** and continue to run the Field Verification Tool (FVT).

### Step 3: Run the Field Verification Tool (FVT)

After the node reboots, the Field Verification Tool runs automatically.

Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and then enter `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration
- Drive firmware
- Drive controller firmware
- NIC mode for CX5
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

   If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.

2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 53) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

> ⚠ Important
>
> - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
>
>  Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
> - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
> - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

# Front and Internal Drive Bays on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Nodes

This section shows the front large form factor (LFF), internal LFF, and internal small form factor (SFF) drive bays in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes.

## 480TB and 240TB Nodes

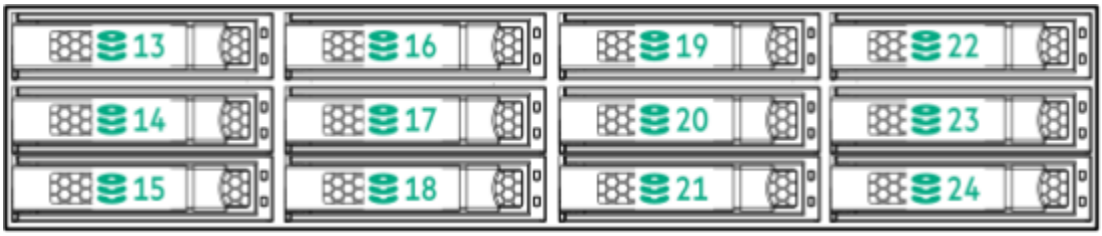
In 480TB and 240TB nodes (page 66), all drive bays are populated.

### Front LFF Drive Row

The following diagram shows the front LFF drive row, or cage 1. Cage 1 holds the first half of the drives in box 1, bays 1-12.

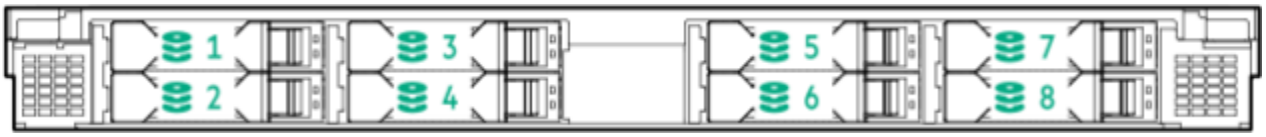

### Internal LFF Drive Row

The internal LFF drive row, or cage 2, flips up behind the front drive row in the node. Cage 2 holds the second half of the drives in box 1, bays 13-24.




### Internal SFF Drive Row

The internal SFF drive row flips up behind the internal LFF drive row. This row holds box 3, bays 1-8.




## 90TB and 36TB Nodes

In 90TB and 36TB Nodes (page 66), some drive bays are empty.

> **Note**
> In the following diagrams, empty drive bays appear in gray.

### Front LFF Drive Row

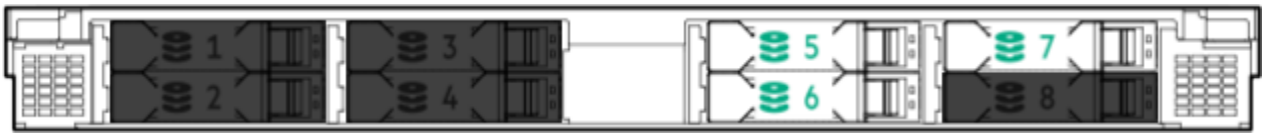
The following diagram shows the front LFF drive row, or cage 1. Cage 1 holds the drives in box 1, bays 1-9. Bays 10-12 are empty.


### Internal LFF Drive Row

The internal LFF drive row, or cage 2, flips up behind the front drive row in the node. Bays 13-24 in cage 2, box 1 are empty.


### Internal SFF Drive Row

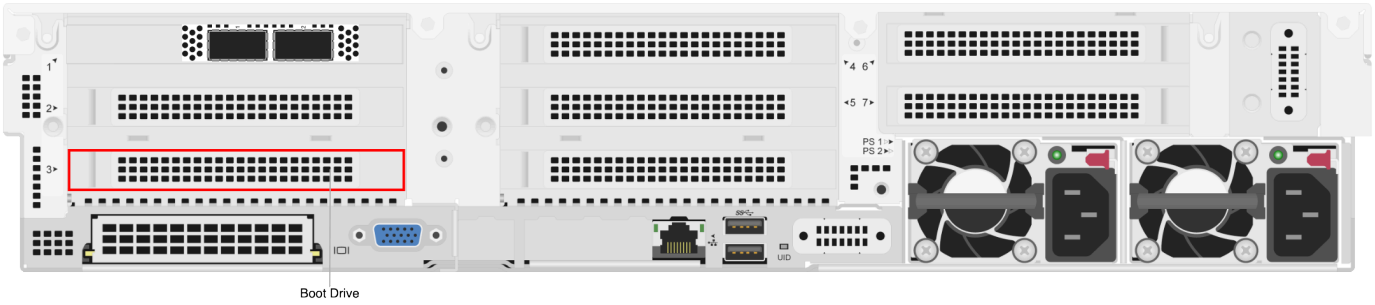
The internal SFF drive row flips up behind the internal LFF drive row. Bays 1-4 and 8 in box 3 are empty.




## Boot Drive

> **Important**
> Before you remove the boot drive contact the Qumulo Care team for additional instructions.

The boot drive is located inside the node at the indicated location. The drive is mounted onto a PCI Express slot and connected to the motherboard with a SATA cable.

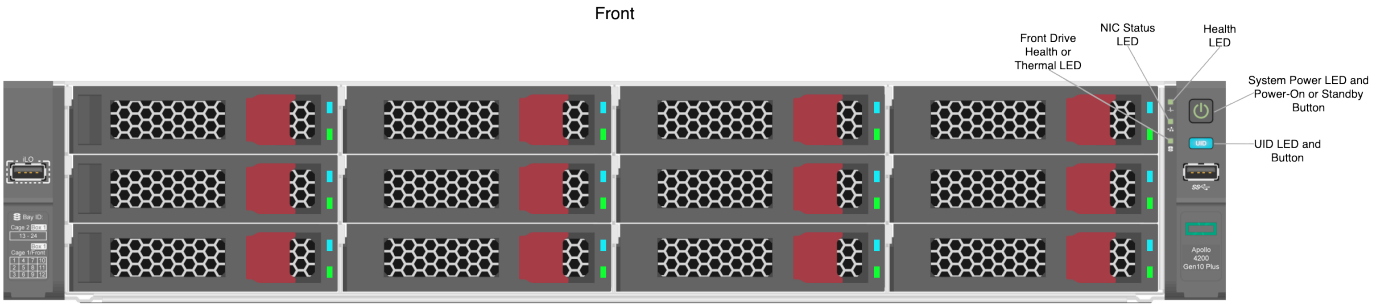

1
2
3
4 6
5 7
PS 1
PS 2
UID
Boot Drive

# Panel LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes, including front panel LEDs and buttons, power fault LEDs, and rear panel LEDs. You can use these LEDs to diagnose hardware health issues.

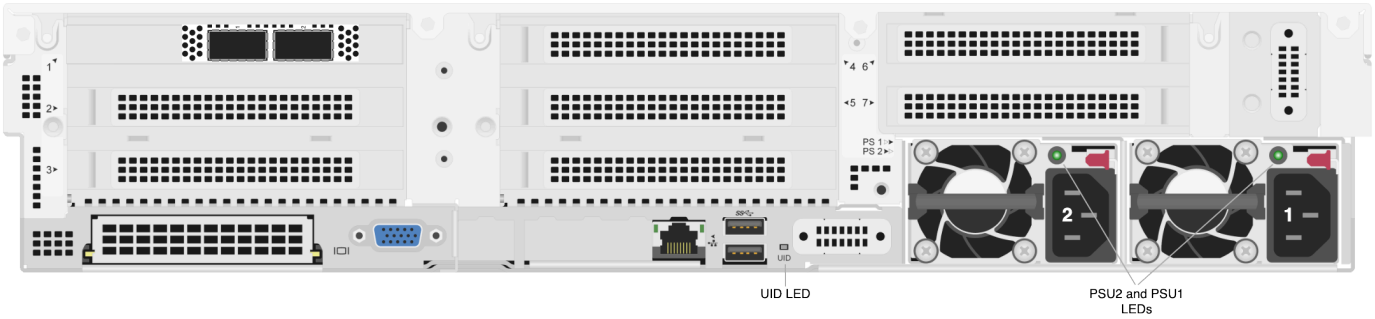
## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

The following diagram shows the LEDs and buttons on the front panel.




## Rear Panel LEDs

The following diagram shows the LEDs on the rear panel.



# Configuring and Using Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Nodes

This section explains how to configure and use Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes.

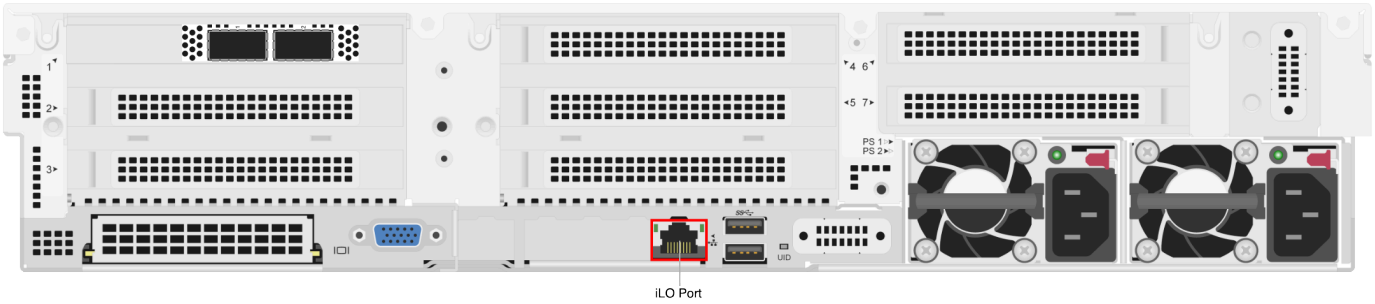
> ⚠ Important
> Access to the iLO port on a public LAN can have serious security implications because it can grant anyone with credentials direct access to your server's hardware and console. Follow security best practices when implementing iLO access.

## Prerequisites

To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can use the `sudo -s` command.

## How the iLO Port Works

Your node provides iLO support for out-of-band maintenance access even when the node is plugged in but powered off. The following diagram shows the location of the iLO port.




Your nodes receive DHCP address assignments by default. When you configure a node's iLO port, you can access the node by using the IP address (that the DHCP server assigns to the node) and a browser that supports HTML5, Java, or .NET.

> ⚠ Important
> We strongly recommend separating your iLO access network from your client-facing network.

To access iLO configuration from the BIOS System Utilities menu, press **F9**.

The default username, password, and DNS name are printed on a serial label pull tab attached on the node. For more information, see HPE Integrated Lights-Out 5 (iLO5) - Default Username and Password in the HPE documentation.

> **Note**
> The IMPI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

## iLO Configuration

To configure the iLO port, you must use `ipmitool`. For more information, see the following HPE resources:

- HPE iLO 5 2.72 User Guide
- HPE iLO IPMI User Guide

# Wiring Nodes and Networking Your HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Cluster

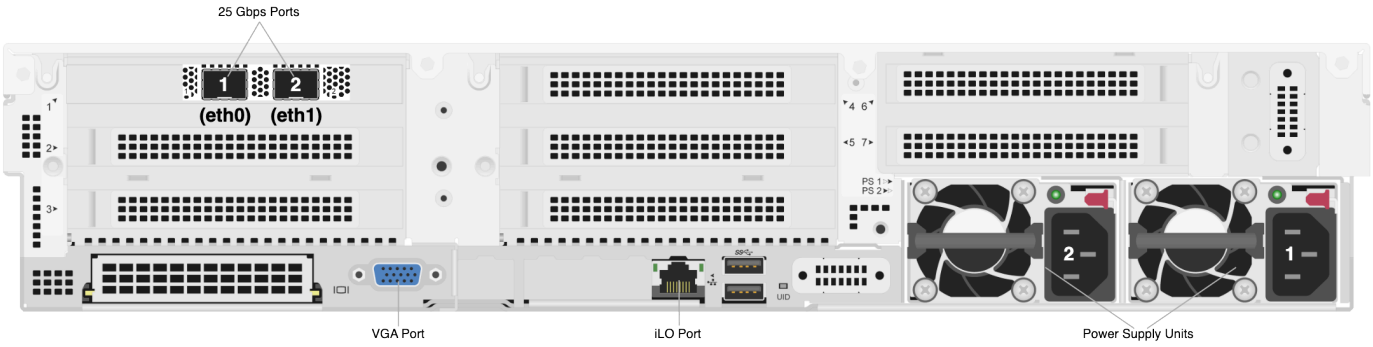
This section explains how to wire NIC ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes and how to network a cluster.

## Node NIC and Ports

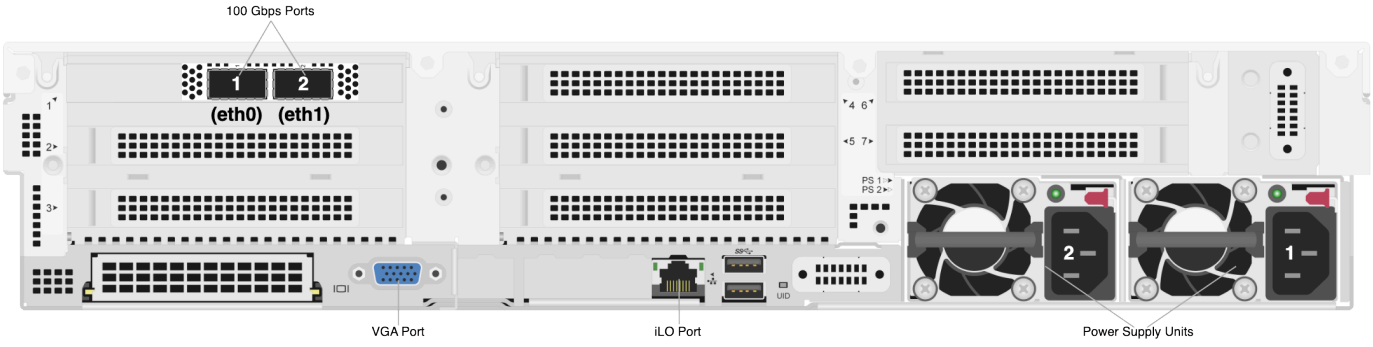
The following diagrams show the NIC and ports on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus node types.

> **Important**
> For your node to work correctly, you must connect at least one port in the NIC.

Back
480 TB and 240 TB (General Purpose)
90TB and 36TB (Active)




Back
480 TB and 240 TB (Active)




> **Note**
> Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 66).

## Prerequisites

> **Note**
> Before you create your Qumulo cluster, if your client environment requires Jumbo Frames (9,000 MTU), configure your switch to support a higher MTU.

Your node requires the following resources.

- A network switch with the following specifications:
    - 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ethernet
    - Fully non-blocking architecture
    - IPv6 capability
- Compatible networking cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

## Recommended Configuration

This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting both 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports on every node to each switch.

We recommend the following configuration for your node.

- Your Qumulo MTU configured to match your client environment
- Two physical connections for each node, one connection for each redundant switch
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network on each node, with the following configuration
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rather
    - Access port or trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocols or ports allowed for proactive monitoring

- Where `N` is the number of nodes, `N-1` floating IPs for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

For redundancy, we recommend connecting your cluster to dual switches. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster is still be accessible from the remaining switch.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.

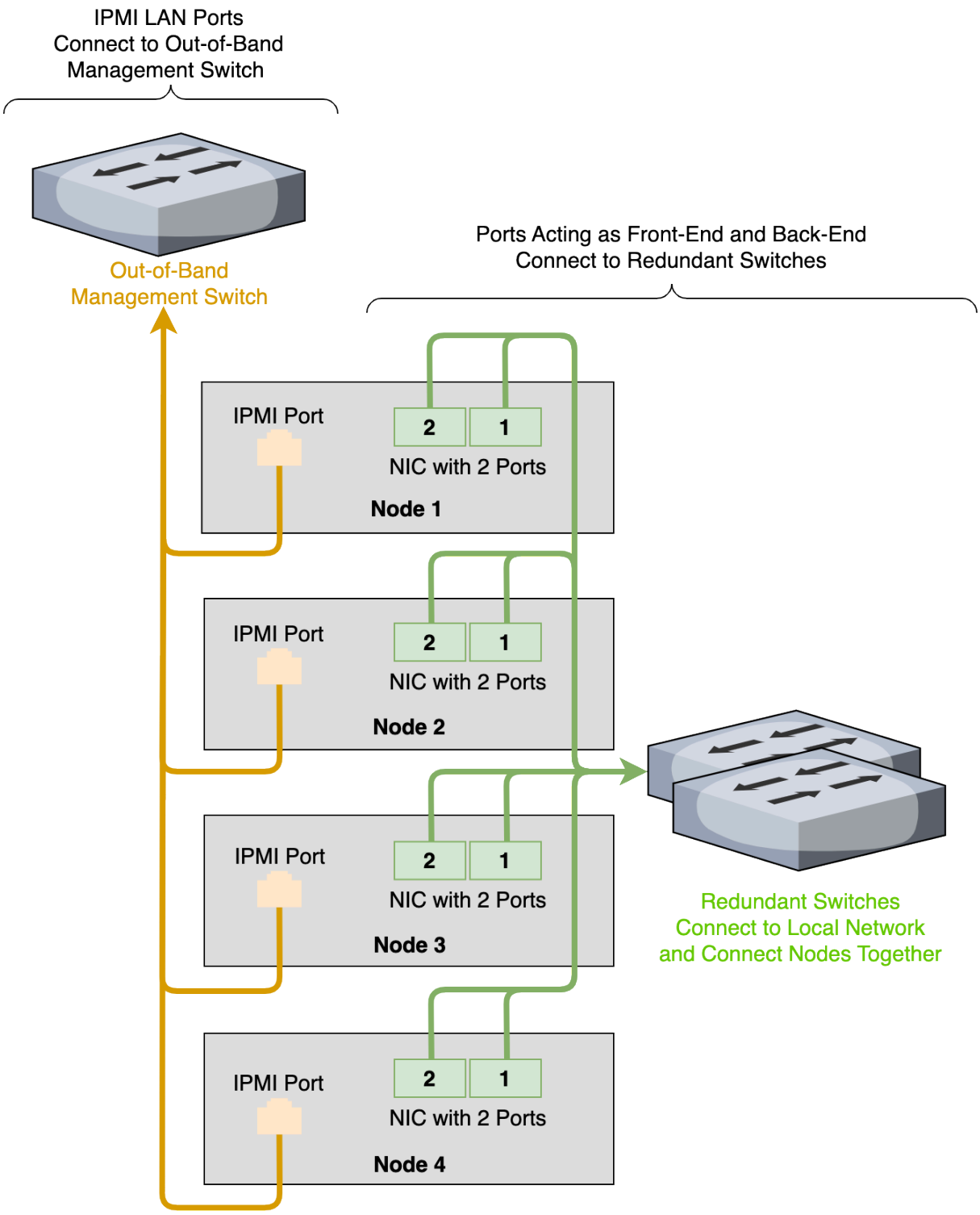
## Connecting to a Single Switch

You can connect a your cluster to a single switch. If this switch becomes inoperative, the entire cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to a single switch.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagram

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch and redundant switches.


IPMI LAN Ports
Connect to Out-of-Band
Management Switch
Out-of-Band
Management Switch
Ports Acting as Front-End and Back-End
Connect to Redundant Switches
IPMI Port
2
1
NIC with 2 Ports
Node 1
IPMI Port
2
1
NIC with 2 Ports
Node 2
IPMI Port
2
1
NIC with 2 Ports
Node 3
IPMI Port
2
1
NIC with 2 Ports
Node 4
Redundant Switches
Connect to Local Network
and Connect Nodes Together

# HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus node types.

| | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 480TB General Purpose | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 480TB Active | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 240TB General Purpose | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 240TB Active | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 90TB Active | HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus 36TB Active |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Raw Capacity | 480 TB | | 240 TB | | 90 TB | 36 TB |
| HDDs | 24 × 20 TB | | 24 × 10 TB | | 9 × 10 TB | 9 × 4 TB |
| Logical Flash Cache Capacity | 8 × 1.6 TB | | 8 × 0.8 TB | | 3 × 0.8 TB | |
| CPU | 2 × Intel Xeon Silver 4310 2.10 GHz 12 cores | | | | 1 × Intel Xeon Silver 4310 2.10 GHz 12 cores | |
| Memory | 128 GB | | | | 64 GB | |
| Connectivity Ports | 2 × 25 GbE | 2 × 100 GbE | 2 × 25 GbE | 2 × 100 GbE | 2 × 25 GbE or 2 × 100 GbE | |
| Management Ports | 1 × iLO 1 GbE | | | | | |
| Physical Dimensions | 3.44" (8.75 cm) × 17.63" (44.8 cm) × 33" (83.79 cm) | | | | | |

# HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus

## Getting Started with Qumulo on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus

This section explains how to prepare HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster. This guide is for system administrators, professional service providers, and colleagues in your organization who are responsible for installing and configuring server hardware.

### Prerequisites

### Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.

### Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. On the **HPE ProLiant** boot screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The **Boot Menu** page might take a few minutes to appear.

2. On the **Boot Menu** page, to perform a one-time boot, do one of the following:
   - If the **Legacy BIOS One-Time Boot Menu** option is available, click it.
   - If the **Legacy BIOS One-Time Boot Menu** option is unavailable, click **Generic USB Boot** and continue to run the Field Verification Tool (FVT).
3. In the **Question** dialog box, click **OK**.

   > **Note**
   > The **Default Boot Override Options** page might take a few minutes to appear.

4. In the **Default Boot Override Options** menu, select **2) One Time Boot to USB DriveKey**.

## Step 3: Run the Field Verification Tool (FVT)

After the node reboots, the Qumulo Installer runs automatically.

1. Choose **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)**.
2. To perform a clean installation of Qumulo Core on your node, type `DESTROY ALL DATA` (case-sensitive).
3. Review the verification results and consider the following before proceeding with the installation.
    - If the **FVT Passed!** message appears, select **[1] Install Qumulo Core**.
    - If **FAIL** messages appear, use one of the following resolutions.
4. When the FVT passes all checks, select **[1] Install Qumulo Core**.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration
- Drive firmware
- NVMe sector size
- NIC mode
- NIC firmware
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

    If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.
2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 67) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.

3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

   > **Important**
   >
   > - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
   >
   >   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
   > - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
   > - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

# Front and Rear Drive Bays on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus Nodes

This section explains the front and rear drive bays in HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus nodes. On this platform, the drives in a node are arranged into *rows* and groups called *boxes*.

## Front Drive Row

The following diagram shows the front drive row. In the diagram, box 1 holds bays 1-8 (indicated in green) and box 2 holds bays 1-2 (indicated in orange).


## Second Drive Row

The second drive row flips up behind the front drive row in the node.

For the second row, box 3 holds bays 1-8 and box 4 holds bays 1-2.


## Boot Drive

The boot drive is in box 1, bay 1.

⚠ Important

Before you remove the boot drive contact the Qumulo Care team for additional instructions.

# Configuring and Using Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus Nodes

This section explains how to configure and use Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus nodes.

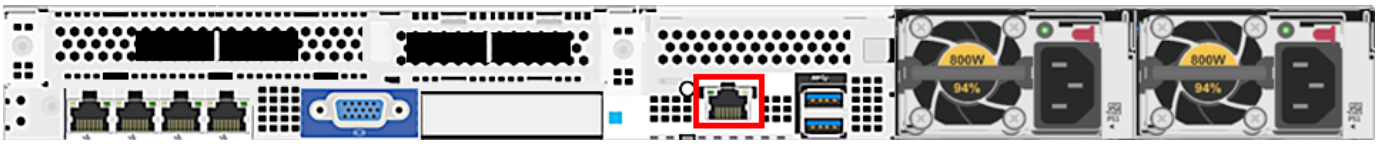
> **Important**
> Access to the iLO port on a public LAN can have serious security implications because it can grant anyone with credentials direct access to your server's hardware and console. Follow security best practices when implementing iLO access.

## Prerequisites

To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can use the `sudo -s` command.

## How the iLO Port Works

Your node provides iLO support for out-of-band maintenance access even when the node is plugged in but powered off. The following diagram shows the location of the iLO port.




Your nodes receive DHCP address assignments by default. When you configure a node's iLO port, you can access the node by using the IP address (that the DHCP server assigns to the node) and a browser that supports HTML5, Java, or .NET.

> **Important**
> We strongly recommend separating your iLO access network from your client-facing network.

To access iLO configuration from the BIOS System Utilities menu, press **F9**.

The default username, password, and DNS name are printed on a serial label pull tab attached on the node. For more information, see HPE Integrated Lights-Out 5 (iLO5) - Default Username and Password in the HPE documentation.

> **Note**
> The IMPI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

## iLO Configuration

To configure the iLO port, you must use `ipmitool`. For more information, see the following HPE resources:

- HPE iLO 5 2.72 User Guide
- HPE iLO IPMI User Guide

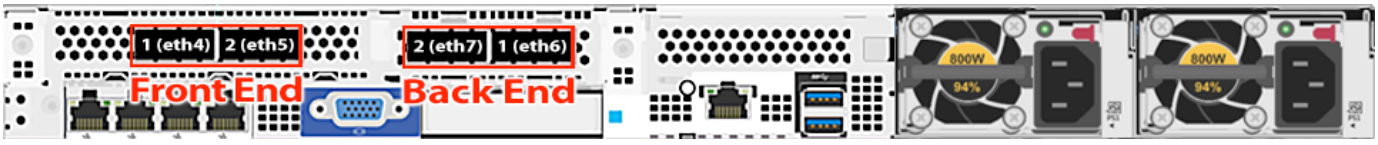
# Wiring Nodes and Networking Your HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus Cluster

This section explains how to wire NIC ports on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus nodes and how to network a cluster.

## Node NICs and Ports

The following diagram shows the NICs and ports on HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus nodes. On this platform, there are two sets of NICs, one for the front end and one for the back end.

> ⚠ Important
> For your node to work correctly, you must connect at least one port in each NIC.




## Prerequisites

- A network switch with the following criteria:
  - 100 Gbps Ethernet connection
  - Fully non-blocking architecture
  - IPv6 compatibility
- Compatible network cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

> ⚠ Important
> Before you connect any Qumulo-supported equipment to your network, we strongly recommend consulting with your network engineering team.

## Recommended Configuration

- One set of redundant switches for the front-end network, with an MTU that matches that of the clients that use the storage cluster. Typically, we recommend 1,500 MTU but in some instances 9,000 MTU is the optimal setting.
- One set of redundant switches for the back-end network (9,000 MTU minimum)

- One physical connection to each redundant switch, for each node
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network (front-end and back-end) on each node with the following configuration:
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rate
    - Trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocol or ports configured for Qumulo Care Proactive Monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, up to 10 `N-1` floating IP addresses for each node, for each client-facing VLAN
- Nodes connected at their maximum Ethernet speed (this ensures advertised performance). To avoid network bottlenecks, Qumulo validates system performance with this configuration by using clients connected at the same link speed and to the same switch as the nodes.

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to dual switches for redundancy. We recommend this configuration for HPE hardware. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster remains accessible through the remaining switch.

- Front End
    - Connect the two front-end 100 Gbps ports on your nodes to separate switches.
    - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
    - The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Back End
    - Connect the two back-end 100 Gbps NIC ports on your nodes to separate switches.
    - Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.
- MTU
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end.

## Connecting to a Single Switch

This section explains how to connect a four-node HPE cluster to a single switch.

- Front End
    - Each node has two front-end 100 Gbps NIC ports connected to a single switch.
    - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
    - The two ports form an LACP port channel.
- Back End
    - Each node has two back-end 100 Gbps ports connected to a single switch.
- MTU
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end.

# HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus node types.

| | HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus 34T | HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus 145T | HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus 291T |
|---|---|---|---|
| Form Factor | 1U | 1U | 1U |
| Raw Storage Capacity | 34 TB | 145 TB | 291 TB |
| SSD or NVM3 | 9 × 3.84 TB NVMe | 19 × 7.68 TB NVMe | 19 × 15.36 TB NVMe |
| Networking | 4 × 100 GbE | 4 × 100 GbE | 4 × 100 GbE |
| CPU | 24 Cores × 2.8 GHz | 24 Cores × 2.8 GHz | 24 Cores × 2.8 GHz |
| Memory | 128 GB | 128 GB | 128 GB |

# Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1

## Racking Your Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

This section explains how to rack Quiver 1UA Gen1 nodes in a data center.

### Inserting the Chassis into the Server Rack

**Important**

- We strongly recommend using a server lift or that two people perform this task.
- If you install the Quiver 1UA Gen1 245 TB (page 95) node type, ensure that the node cabling has sufficient slack to allow you to reach the internal storage bays (page 83).

#### To Insert a Chassis without Drives into a Standard Server Rack

For nodes without drives, follow the Tool-Less Friction Rail Kit Installation Guide in the ASUS documentation.

#### To Insert a Chassis with Internal Drives into a Deep Server Rack

For nodes with drives in internal storage bays (page 83), you can purchase the optional 1.2m Half Extension Ball Bearing Type Rail Kit together with the Cable Management Arm. These two items replace the Tool-Less Friction Rail Kit.

**Note**
To permit access to the internal storage bays, leave clearance at the top of the chassis.

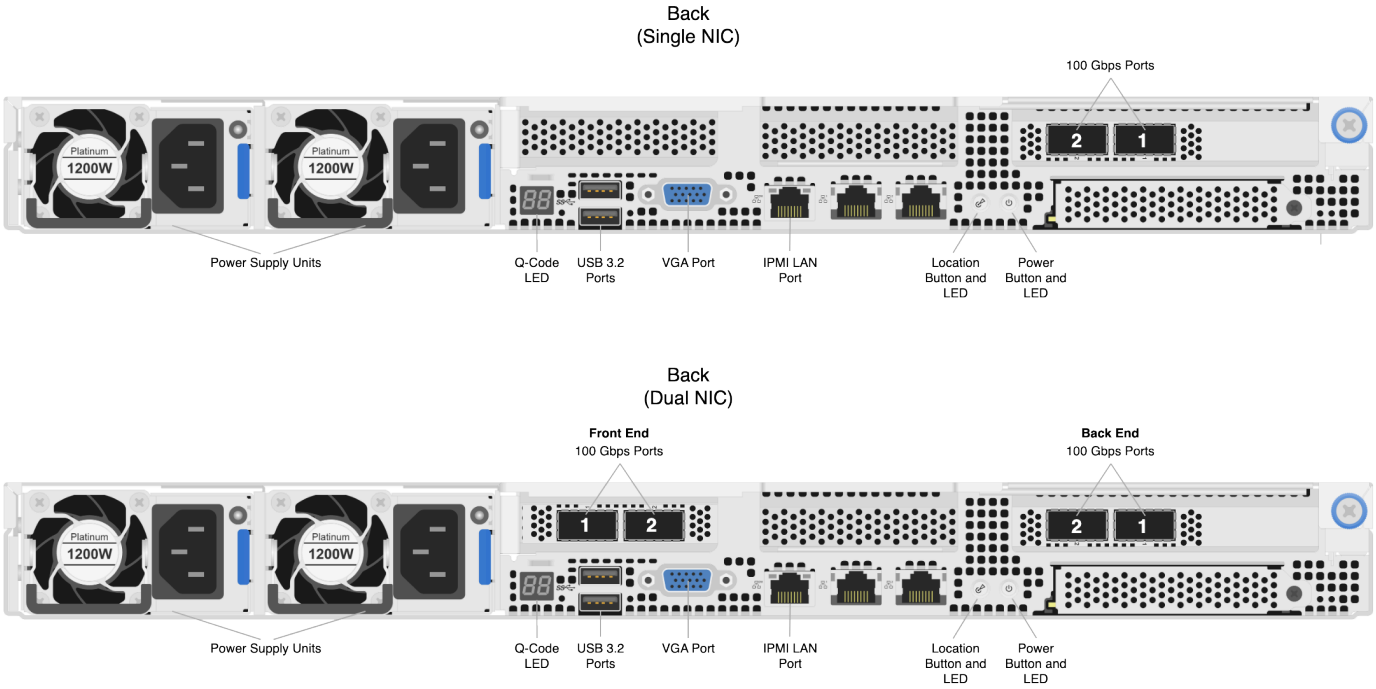
### Removing the Chassis from the Server Rack

Perform the steps for inserting the chassis in reverse order.

# Wiring Your Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (IPMI) port, 100 Gbps ports, and power on Quiver 1UA Gen1 nodes.

> **Note**
>
> - For dual-NIC nodes, the left NIC is for the front end and the right NIC is for the back end. For more information, see Cluster Networking (page 87).
> - The two rightmost Ethernet ports on the back of your node are unused.




## Step 1: Connecting the Out-of-Band Management (IPMI) Port

The dedicated out-of-band management port allows functionality such as remote display, control, and power. The port uses the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) protocol. Connect the IPMI port first on the back of your node (above the USB ports).

> **Important**
>
> The list of IPMI accounts contains the user `qumulo_<random>`. This account is critical for Qumulo Core functionality. Don't disable or tamper with it. To administer Qumulo Core, create your own IPMI user account.

The default IMPI username is `ADMIN` and the default password is `Admin123`.

## Step 2: Connecting the 100 Gbps Ports

After you connect the IPMI port, connect your 100 Gbps ports (compatible with QSFP28 or QSFP56).

- **Single NIC:** This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches.
- **Dual NIC:** This platform uses a *split networking configuration* in which different NICs handle back-end and front-end traffic. You can connect the front-end and back-end NICs to the same switch or to different switches.

> **Note**
> The `eth` port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

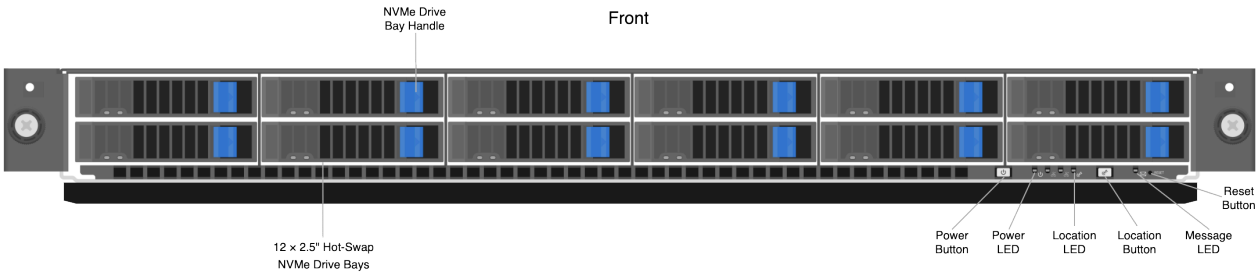
After you connect your 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# Getting Started with Qumulo on Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1

This section explains how to prepare Quiver 1UA Gen1 nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster.

## Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.




## Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. When the node powers on and begins to boot, on the **ASUS** screen, press **F8**.

   > **Note**
   >
   > - The boot setting is persistent: When you boot from a USB drive once, the node continues to boot from the USB drive. After you finish installing Qumulo Core, remove the USB drive from the node.
   > - Depending on your node configuration, it might take longer than usual to boot up for the first time.

2. On the **Please select boot device:** screen, select your USB drive (usually labelled with `UEFI OS`) and boot into it.

   The Qumulo Core installation begins.

## Step 3: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

> **Note**
> If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

   > **Important**
   >
   > - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
   >
   >   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
   > - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
   > - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

# Drive Bay Mapping in Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

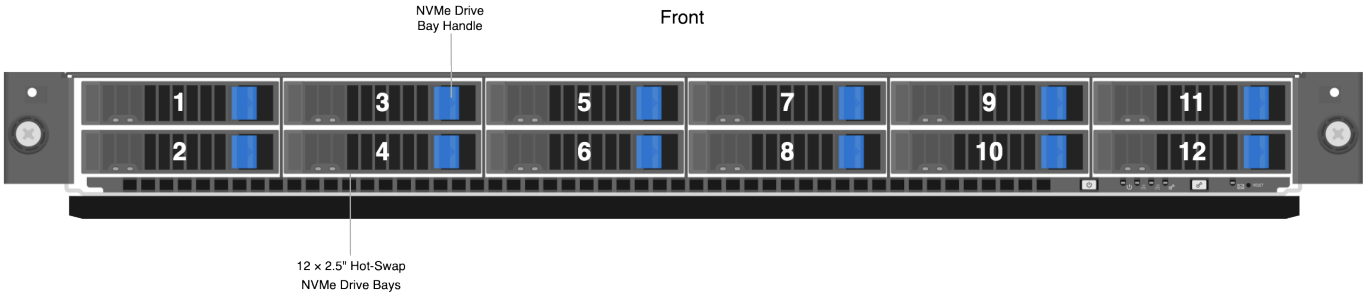
This section explains the drive bay mapping in Quiver 1UA Gen1 nodes.

Your Quiver 1UA Gen1 chassis contains up to 12 2.5” hot-swap NVMe drives in front storage bays and one boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. The following is the mapping for the drives.

> **Note**
> Certain node types have four additional NVMe drives in internal storage bays. For more information, see Technical Specifications (page 95).

## NVMe Drives in Front Storage Bays

There are 12 2.5” hot-swap NVMe drives attached with four screws to trays in front storage bays. For more information, see Installing a 2.5-Inch Storage Device to a Front Storage Bay in the ASUS documentation.




## NVMe Drives in Internal Storage Bays

There are 4 2.5” NVMe drives in snap-in, toolless trays in internal storage bays. For more information, see Installing a 2.5-Inch Storage Device to an Internal Storage Bay in the ASUS documentation.

## NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

The boot drive is located at the M.2 expansion slot at connector NGFF1. For more information, see Installing M.2 (NGFF) Cards in the ASUS documentation.

# Panel LEDs on Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Quiver 1UA Gen1 nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are four LEDs.

> **Note**
> The LAN1 and LAN2 LEDs are unused.

| Label | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Power LED | 🟢 (solid green) | The node is powered on |
| Message LED | Off | The node is functioning normally |
| Message LED | 🟠 (solid amber) | A hardware event has occurred |
| Location LED | Off | The node is functioning normally |
| Location LED | 🔵 (solid blue) | The location button has been pressed |

## Front and Internal Storage Bay NVMe Drive Carrier LEDs

Each NVMe drive carrier in front and internal storage bays has a red LED at the top and a green LED at the bottom

> **Note**
> When both LEDs are off, the storage device isn't present

| Location | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Top | 🔴 (solid red) | Storage device failed |
| Top | Off | Storage device healthy |
| Bottom | 🟢 (solid green) | Storage device is powered on |
| Bottom | 🟢 (blinking green) | Reading data from, or writing data to the storage device |

## Rear Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the back of your node, there are three LEDs.

| Label | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Q-Code LED | 🟠 (solid amber) | Indicates a post code for troubleshooting. For more information, see the Q-Code Table in the ASUS documentation. |
| Location Button LED | 🔵 (solid blue) | The location button has been pressed. To turn off the LED, press the location button again. |
| Power LED | 🟢 (solid green) | The node is powered on. |

## Rear LAN LEDs

On the back of your node, LAN LEDs are located behind the vent holes on the NIC. Each port has one light.

> **Note**
> Network traffic *doesn't* affect the speed of the light's blinking.

| Color | Status | Description |
|---|---|---|
| — | Off | No link |
| 🟢 (solid green) | On or blinking | Link established |

# Networking Your Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Cluster

This section explains how to network a Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 cluster.

## Prerequisites

> **Note**
> Before you create your Qumulo cluster, if your client environment requires Jumbo Frames (9,000 MTU), configure your switch to support a higher MTU.

Your node requires the following resources.

- A network switch with the following specifications:
    - 100 Gbps Ethernet
    - Fully non-blocking architecture
    - IPv6 capability
- Compatible networking cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

## Recommended Configuration

- Single NIC: This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting both 100 Gbps ports on every node to each switch.
- Dual NIC: This platform uses a *split networking configuration* in which different NICs handle back-end and front-end traffic. You can connect the front-end and back-end NICs to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting all four 100 Gbps ports on every node: Connect both front-end NIC ports to the front-end switch and both back-end NIC ports to the back-end switch.

    > **Important**
    > We don't recommend connecting to a single back-end NIC port because the node becomes unavailable if the single connection fails.

We recommend the following configuration for your node.

- Your Qumulo MTU configured to match your client environment
- Physical connections
    - Single NIC: Two physical connections for each node, one connection for each redundant switch
    - Dual NIC: One physical connection for each node, for each redundant switch
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network on each node, with the following configuration
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rather
    - Access port or trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocols or ports allowed for proactive monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, `N-1` floating IPs for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

For redundancy, we recommend connecting your cluster to dual switches. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster is still be accessible from the remaining switch.

### Single NIC

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.

### Dual NIC

- Front End
    - Connect the two front-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
    - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
    - The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.

- Back End
    - Connect the two back-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
    - Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end interfaces.

## Connecting to a Single Switch

You can connect a your cluster to a single switch. If this switch becomes inoperative, the entire cluster becomes inaccessible.

### Single NIC

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to a single switch.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel.

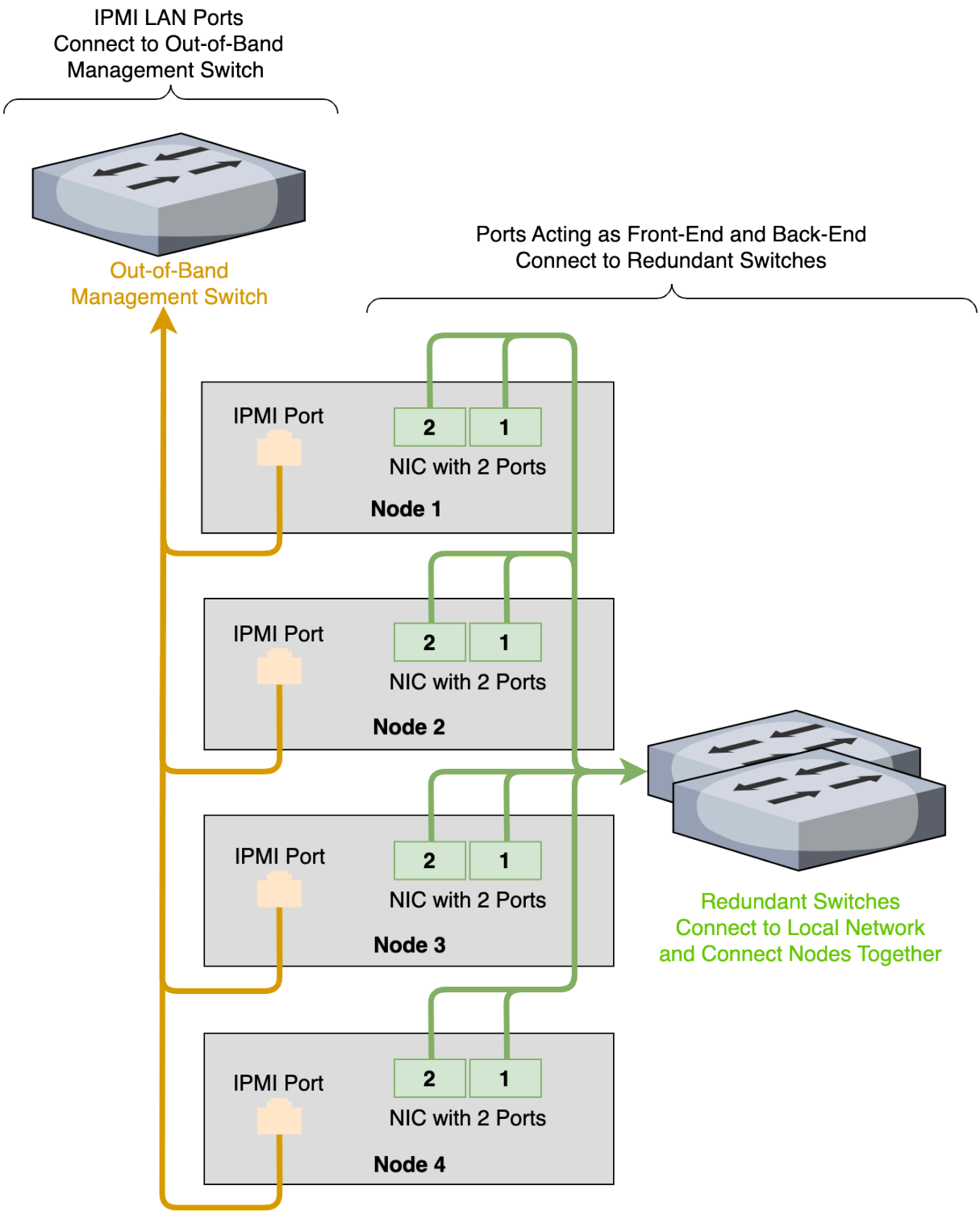
### Dual NIC

- Front End
    - Connect the two front-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) to a single switch.
    - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
    - The two ports form an LACP port channel.
- Back End
    - Connect the two band-end ports (2 × 100 Gbps) to a single switch.
    - Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end interfaces.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagrams

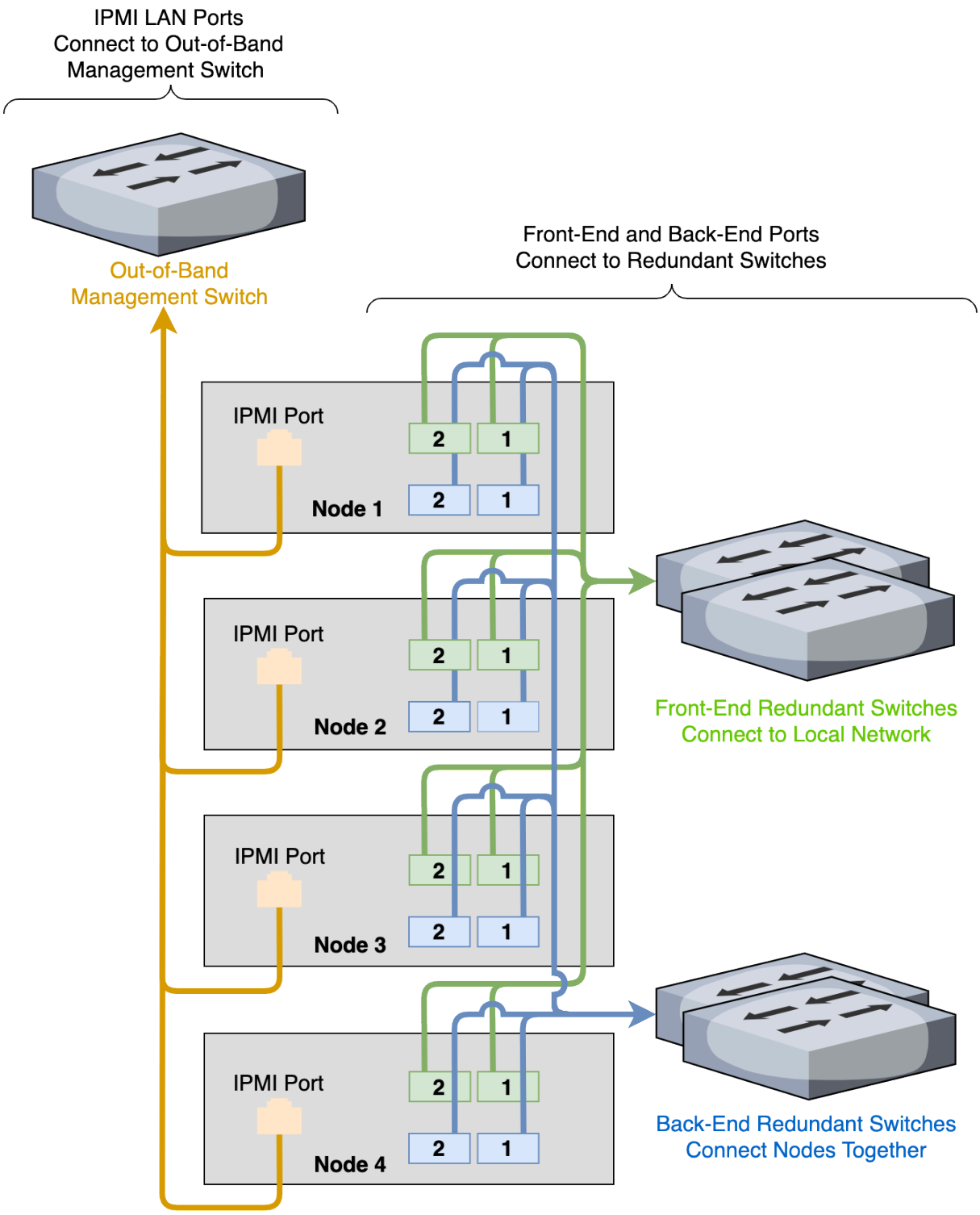
### Single NIC

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch and redundant switches.




## Dual NIC

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch, redundant front-end switches, and redundant back-end switches.


IPMI LAN Ports
Connect to Out-of-Band
Management Switch
Out-of-Band
Management Switch
Front-End and Back-End Ports
Connect to Redundant Switches
IPMI Port
Node 1
2
1
2
1
IPMI Port
Node 2
2
1
2
1
IPMI Port
Node 3
2
1
2
1
IPMI Port
Node 4
2
1
2
1
Front-End Redundant Switches
Connect to Local Network
Back-End Redundant Switches
Connect Nodes Together

# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

This section explains how to replace hardware components in Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 nodes.

**Caution**

- Don't update your node firmware unless a Qumulo representative instructs you to perform an update.
- Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 95).

## To Remove and Replace the Top Cover

Follow the instructions in the ASUS documentation:

1. Remove the rear cover.
2. Remove the backplane cover.
3. Remove the air ducts.
4. When reassembling the chassis, follow these instructions in reverse order.

## To Replace the NIC

**Note**

Certain node types have two NICs. For more information, see Technical Specifications (page 95).

Follow the instructions in the ASUS documentation:

- For the left NIC, see Installing an Expansion Card to the Butterfly Riser Card Bracket.
- For the right NIC, see Installing an Expansion Card to the Riser Card Bracket.

## To Replace the NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

The boot drive is located at the M.2 expansion slot at connector NGFF1. For more information, see Installing M.2 (NGFF) Cards in the ASUS documentation.

## To Replace an NVMe Drive in Front Storage Bays

There are 12 2.5” hot-swap NVMe drives attached with four screws to trays in front storage bays. For more information, see Installing a 2.5-Inch Storage Device to a Front Storage Bay in the ASUS documentation.

## To Replace an NVMe Drive in Internal Storage Bays

There are 4 2.5” NVMe drives in snap-in, toolless trays in internal storage bays. For more information, see Installing a 2.5-Inch Storage Device to an Internal Storage Bay in the ASUS documentation.

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

Your Quiver 1UA Gen1 chassis contains two PSUs. Follow the instructions to replace a power supply module in the ASUS documentation.

## To Replace a System Fan

Your Quiver 1UA Gen1 chassis has five system fans on the left and two on the right. The fans mount to the chassis with a toolless system. For more information, see Internal Features in the ASUS documentation.

1. Disconnect a fan from the motherboard. For more information, see Cable Connections and System Fan Connectors in the ASUS documentation.
2. To remove a fan, lift it upwards from the chassis.

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Quiver 1UA Gen1 chassis has 24 DDR5 DIMM slots. For more information, see System Memory and Memory Configurations in the ASUS documentation.

Follow the instructions for removing and installing a DIMM in the ASUS documentation.

## To Replace the Node Chassis

> ⚠ Important
> After you perform a chassis swap, you must reconfigure the IPMI settings for your node.

1. At the back of the node, disconnect the power cabling from both power supply units (PSUs) and remove both existing PSUs (page 0) from the node.
2. Disconnect the network cabling from the NIC ports and remove the existing NICs (page 0) from the node.
3. Remove the NVMe drives in front storage bays (page 0), the NVMe drives in internal storage bays (page 0), and the NVMe M.2 boot drive (page 0) from the node.

4. Remove the existing chassis from the server rack.

> **Important**
> We strongly recommend using a server lift or that two people perform this task.

5. Install the new chassis in the server rack.

> **Caution**
> To avoid warping the chassis frame, always keep it level while you insert it into the server rack. Never insert the chassis at an angle and don't apply excessive pressure to it.

6. Install the NVMe drives and the boot drive in the node.
7. Do one of the following:
    - If your replacement chassis comes with NICs, install the new NICs in the chassis and connect the network cabling to the NIC ports.
    - If your replacement chassis doesn’t come with NICs, install and connect the existing NICs.
8. For the PSUs, do one of the following:
    - If your replacement chassis comes with PSUs, install the new PSUs in the chassis and connect the power cabling to the PSUs.
    - If your replacement chassis doesn’t come with PSUs, install and connect the existing PSUs.
9. Run the File Verification Tool (FVT) on the node. (page 81)

# Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 node types.

| | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 245 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 184 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 92 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 46 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC) | 4 × 100 GbE (2 × Mellanox ConnectX-6 NICs)<br>or 4 × 100 GbE (2 × Broadcom P2100G NICs)<br>or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-6 NIC)<br>or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Broadcom P2100G NIC) | | | |
| Management Ports (BMC) | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45) | | | |
| NVMe Storage Media | 16 × 15.36 TB | 12 × 15.36 TB | 12 × 7.68 TB | 6 × 7.68 TB |
| Boot Drive | 1 × 240 GB M.2 SATA | | | |
| CPU | 1 × AMD EPYC 9254 24-Core Processor CPU @ 1.90 GHz | | | |
| Memory | 192 GB (32 GB × 6) | | | |
| Power Supply | 2 × 1,200 W Power Supplies | | | |
| Dimensions (H × W × D) | 1.73" × 17.68" × 33.15" (44 mm × 449 mm × 842.01 mm) | | | |
| Net Weight | 44 lbs (19.95 kg) | | | |
| Power Requirements | 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz | | | |
| Idle Power Consumption | 315 W | 288 W | | 245 W |
| Idle Thermal Rating | 1,075 BTU/hr | 983 BTU/hr | | 836 BTU/hr |
| Typical Power Consumption | 400 W | 336 W | | 310 W |

| | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 245 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 184 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 92 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 46 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Typical Thermal Rating | 1,365 BTU/hr | 1,249 BTU/hr | | 1,058 BTU/hr |
| Maximum Power Consumption | 605 W | 555 W | | 470 W |
| Maximum Thermal Rating | 2,064 BTU/hr | 1,894 BTU/hr | | 1,603 BTU/hr |
| Operating Temperature | 50°F–95°F (10°C–35°C) | | | |
| Non-Operating Temperature | -40°F–140°F (-40°C–60°C) | | | |
| Operating Relative Humidity | 20%–90% (non-condensing) | | | |
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity | 20%–90% (non-condensing) | | | |

# Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2

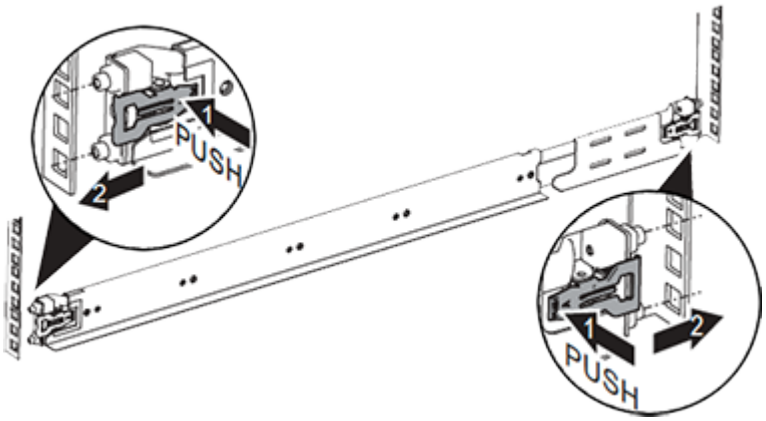
## Racking Your Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

This section explains how to rack Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes in a data center.

### To Install the Rails in the Server Rack

> ⚠ Important
> For square server rack holes, you must attach the square stud fully inside the square hole on the rack rail.

1. Adjust the chassis rails to the length of your server rack.
2. Line up each chassis rail with your server rack rail and push the clip on the rail in while sliding the studs into the mounting holes on the rack rail, until the studs click into place and the clip latches over the rack. This process is the same for the front and back of your rack.



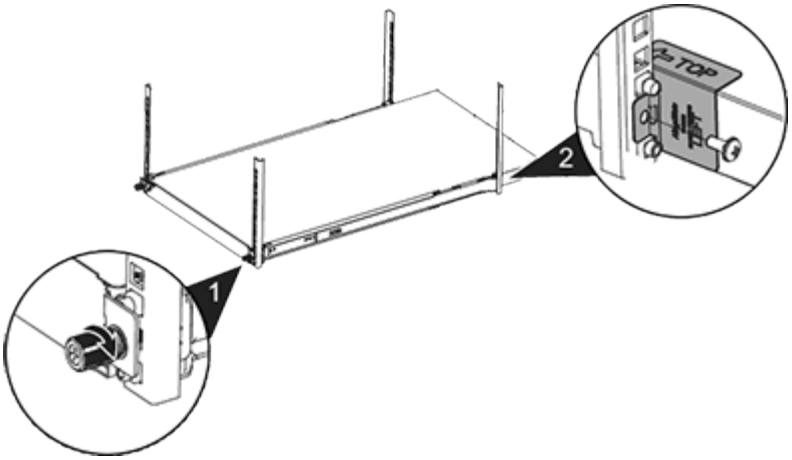

### To Insert the Chassis into the Server Rack

> ⚠ Important
> We strongly recommend using a server lift or that two people perform this task.

1. Place the chassis onto the rails and slide it into the server rack.

> ❗ Caution
> To avoid warping the chassis frame, always keep it level while you insert it into the server rack. Never insert the chassis at an angle and don't apply excessive pressure to it.

2. Attach the chassis to the rack by using one screw on each side on the front of the chassis.




3. Attach the two stoppers marked L (left) and R (right) by using #10-32 × 13” screws on the back of the chassis.

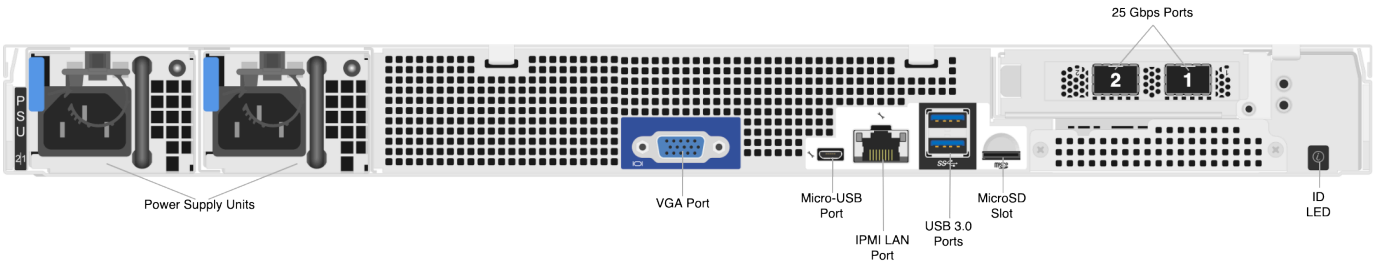
## To Remove the Chassis from the Server Rack

Perform the steps for inserting the chassis in reverse order.

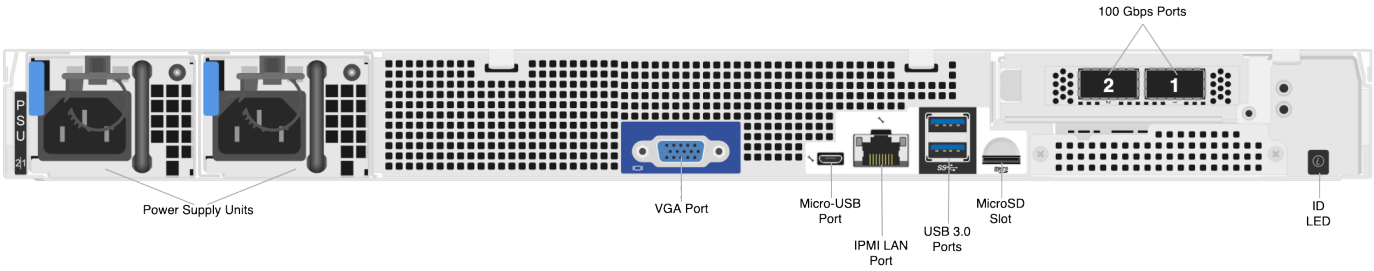
# Wiring Your Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (IPMI) port, 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, and power on Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes.

Back
240 TB
(General Purpose)




Back
240 TB, 96 TB
(Active)




## Step 1: Connecting the Out-of-Band Management (IPMI) Port

The dedicated out-of-band management port allows functionality such as remote display, control, and power. The port uses the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) protocol. Connect the IPMI port first on the back of your node (above the USB ports).

> ⚠ Important
> The list of IPMI accounts contains the user `qumulo_<random>`. This account is critical for Qumulo Core functionality. Don't disable or tamper with it. To administer Qumulo Core, create your own IPMI user account.

The default IMPI username is `ADMIN` and the default password is `Admin123`.

## Step 2: Connecting the 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ports

> **Note**
> Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 119).

After you connect the IPMI port, connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports (compatible with QSFP28 and QSFP56). There are two 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports on the back of your node. This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches.

> **Note**
> The `eth` port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

| NIC Manufacturer | Port Location | Port Labels |
|---|---|---|
| Broadcom | Left | 2 (eth3) |
| Broadcom | Right | 1 (eth2) |
| Mellanox | Left | 2 (eth1) |
| Mellanox | Right | 1 (eth0) |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

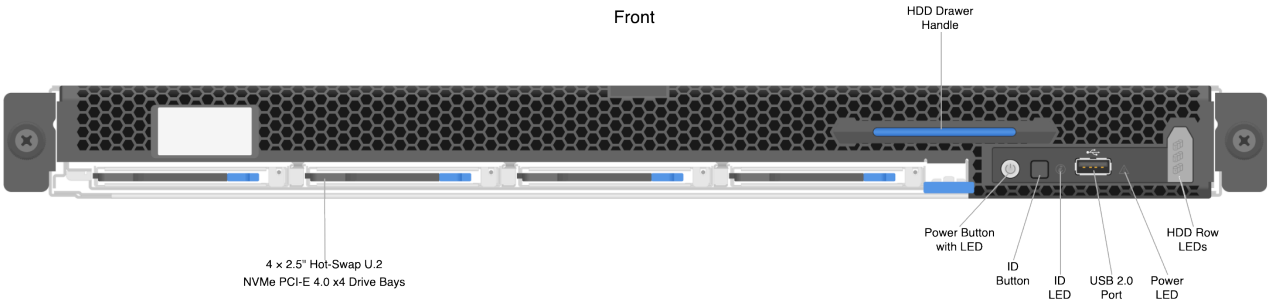
After you connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# Getting Started with Qumulo on Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2

This section explains how to prepare Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster.

## Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.




## Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. When the node powers on and begins to boot, on the **QCT** screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The boot setting is persistent: When you boot from a USB drive once, the node continues to boot from the USB drive. After you finish installing Qumulo Core, remove the USB drive from the node.

2. On the **Please select boot device:** screen, select your USB drive (usually labelled with `UEFI OS`) and boot into it.

## Step 3: Install Qumulo Core

After the node reboots, the Field Verification Tool runs automatically.

Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and then enter `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

When the FVT finishes, the **FVT passed!** message appears.

Qumulo Core is now installed on your node.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration

- Drive firmware
- NIC mode
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

   If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.

2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 101) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

> ⚠ Important
>
> - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
>
>   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
> - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
> - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

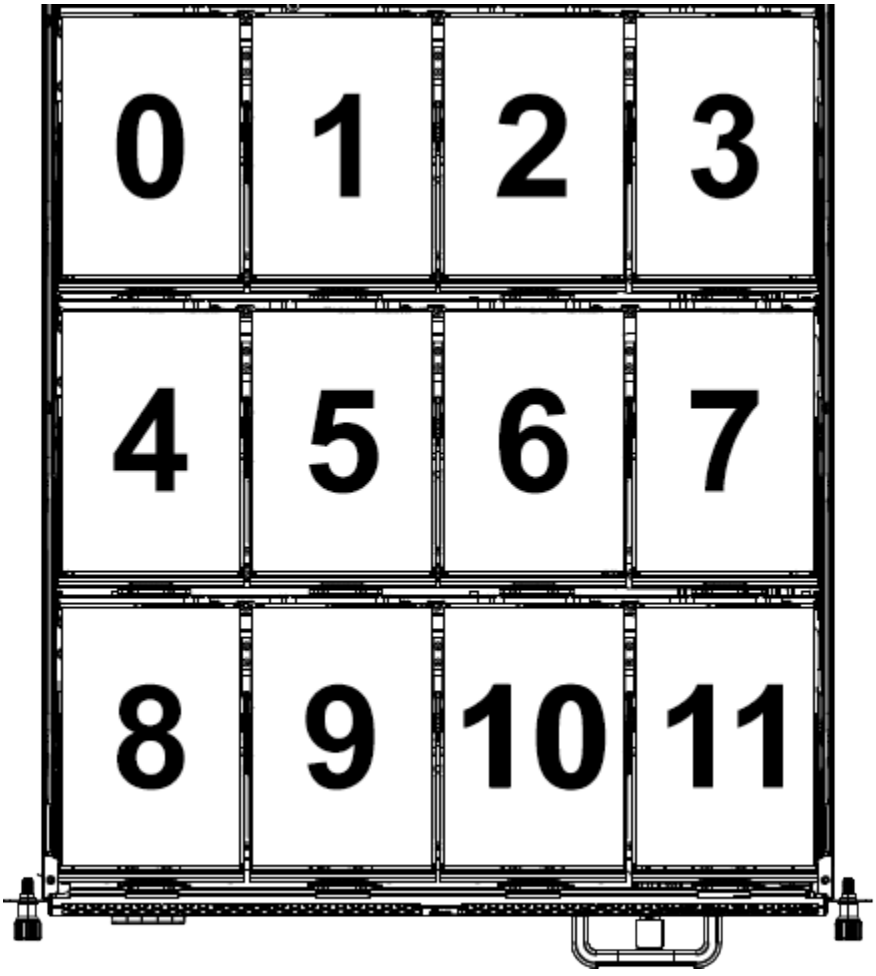
# Drive Bay Mapping in Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

This section explains the drive bay mapping in Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes.

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains 12 HDDs, 4 NVMe drives, and one boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. The following is the mapping for the drives.

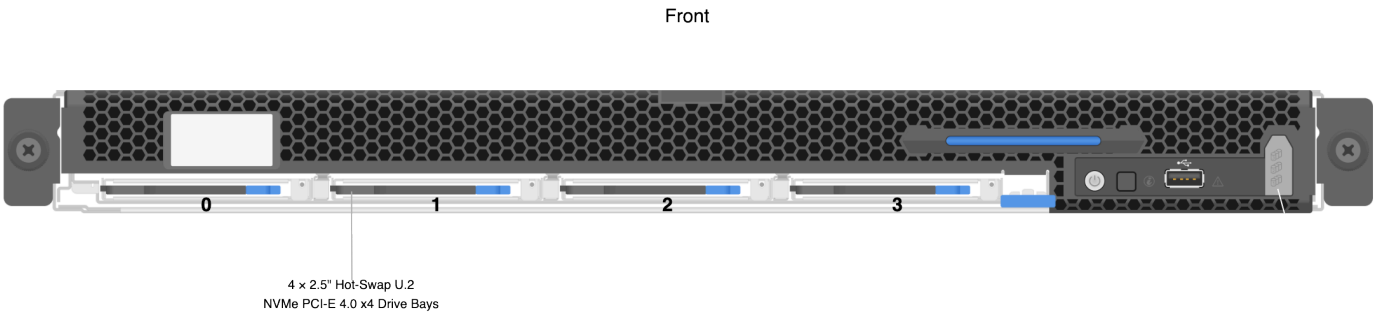
## HDD Drives

For more information, see To Replace an HDD (page 115).



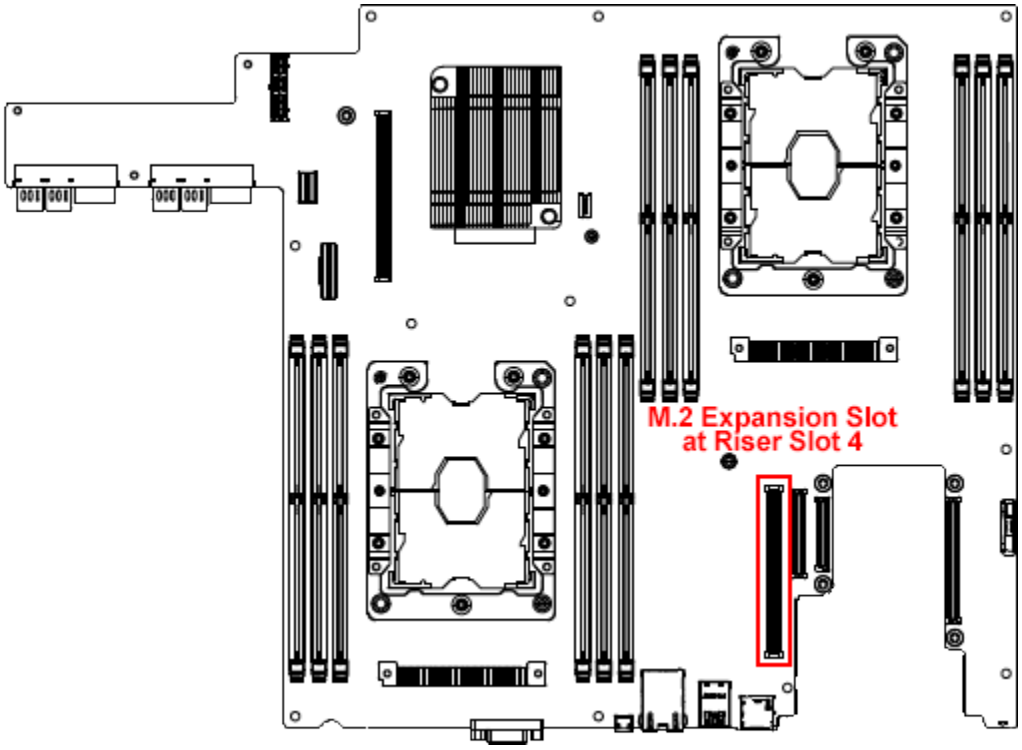

## NVMe Drives

For more information, see To Replace an NVMe Drive (page 0)




## NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

The boot drive is located at the M.2 expansion slot at Riser Slot 4. For more information, see To Replace an NVMe M.2 Boot Drive (page 0).



# Panel LEDs on Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are four LEDs.

| Label | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Power Button with LED | 🔵 (solid blue) | On |
| Power Button with LED | 🔵 (blinking blue) | Standby or sleep |
| ID LED | Off | No ID requested |
| ID LED | 🔵 (solid blue) | Selected unit ID |
| Status LED | Off | Operation normal |
| Status LED | 🟠 (solid amber) | DC off and critical error |
| Status LED | 🟠 (blinking amber) | DC on and critical error |
| HDD Row LED | Off | Operation normal |
| HDD Row LED | 🟠 (blinking amber) | Fault |

## NVMe Drive Carrier LEDs

Each NVMe drive carrier has one LED.

| Color or Behavior | Description |
|---|---|
| 🔵 (solid blue) | Drive present |
| 🟠 (solid amber) | Drive failed |
| Off | Slot empty |

## Rear LAN LEDs

On the back of your node, LAN LEDs are located behind the vent holes on the NIC. Each port has one light.

> **Note**
>
> - For this platform, all models ship without NICs.
> - Network traffic *doesn't* affect the speed of the light's blinking.

| Color | Status | Description |
|---|---|---|
| — | Off | No link |
| 🟢 (solid green) | On or blinking | Link established |

# Networking Your Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Cluster

This section explains how to network a Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 cluster.

> **Note**
> Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 119).

## Prerequisites

> **Note**
> Before you create your Qumulo cluster, if your client environment requires Jumbo Frames (9,000 MTU), configure your switch to support a higher MTU.

Your node requires the following resources.

- A network switch with the following specifications:
  - 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ethernet
  - Fully non-blocking architecture
  - IPv6 capability
- Compatible networking cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

## Recommended Configuration

This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting both 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports on every node to each switch.

We recommend the following configuration for your node.

- Your Qumulo MTU configured to match your client environment
- Two physical connections for each node, one connection for each redundant switch
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network on each node, with the following configuration

    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rather
    - Access port or trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocols or ports allowed for proactive monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, `N-1` floating IPs for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

For redundancy, we recommend connecting your cluster to dual switches. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster is still be accessible from the remaining switch.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.

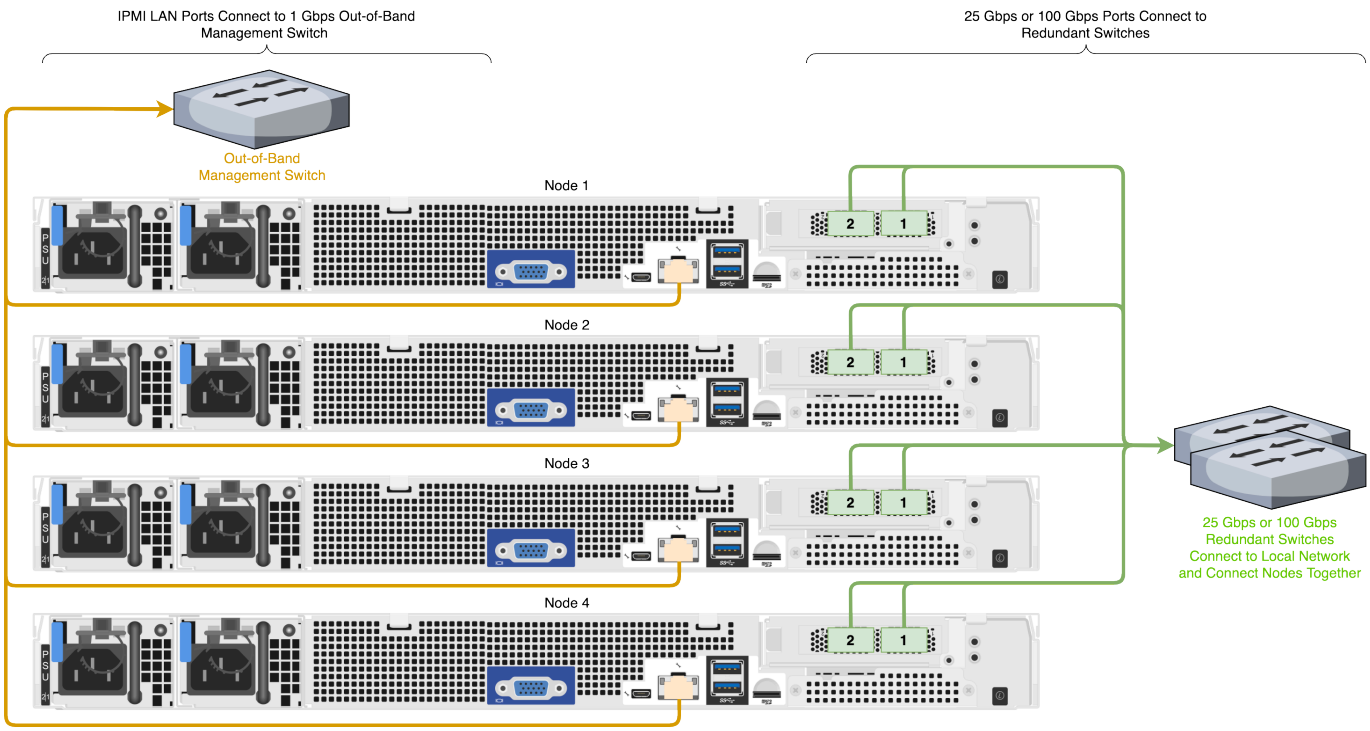
## Connecting to a Single Switch

You can connect a your cluster to a single switch. If this switch becomes inoperative, the entire cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to a single switch.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagram

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch and redundant switches.


IPMI LAN Ports Connect to 1 Gbps Out-of-Band Management Switch
25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ports Connect to Redundant Switches
Out-of-Band Management Switch
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Node 4
2
1
25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Redundant Switches Connect to Local Network and Connect Nodes Together

# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

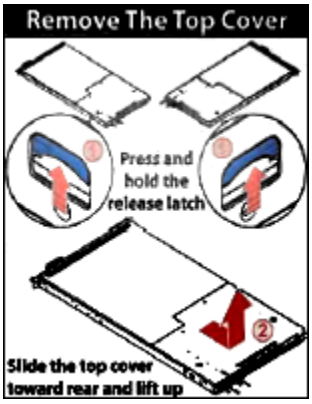
This section explains how to replace hardware components in Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 nodes.

**Caution**

- Don't update your node firmware unless a Qumulo representative instructs you to perform an update.
- Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 119).

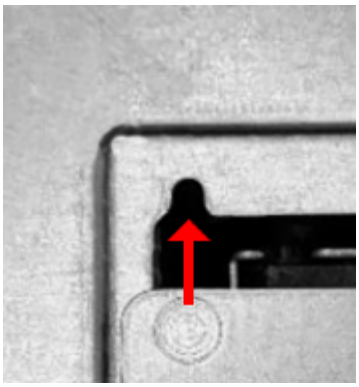
## To Remove and Replace the Top Cover

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis has a label with instructions for removing the top cover.




1. To remove the top cover, press the blue latches located near the back, on each side of the node, upwards and slide out the cover towards the front.

2. To replace the top cover, slide it towards the back, ensuring that the guide pin is fixed fully in the guide hole and the blue latches click into place.

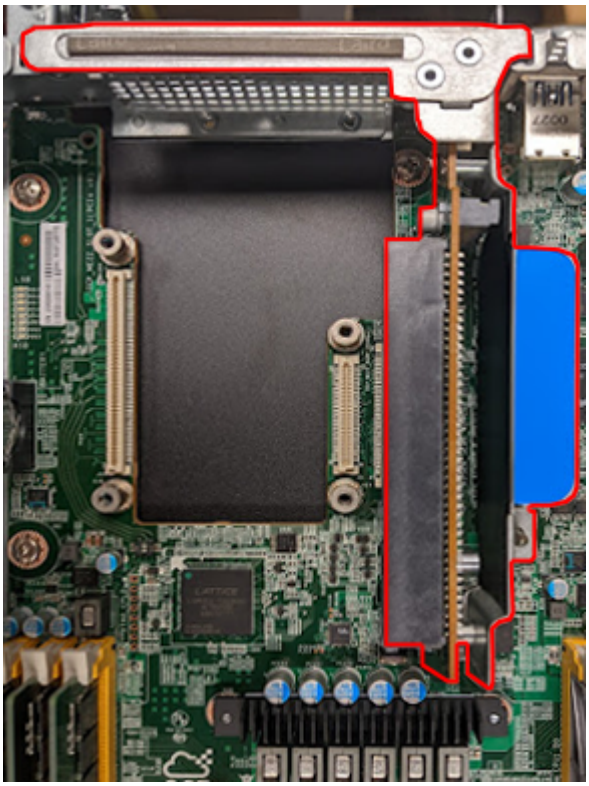


## To Replace a PCI Express (PCIe) Riser Card

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains a PCIe riser card inserted vertically into the motherboard. The PCIe riser card holds the NIC and M.2 boot drive.

> **Note**
> The PCIe riser card installation is toolless.

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. To remove the existing PCIe riser card, pull it vertically out of the PCIe slot.



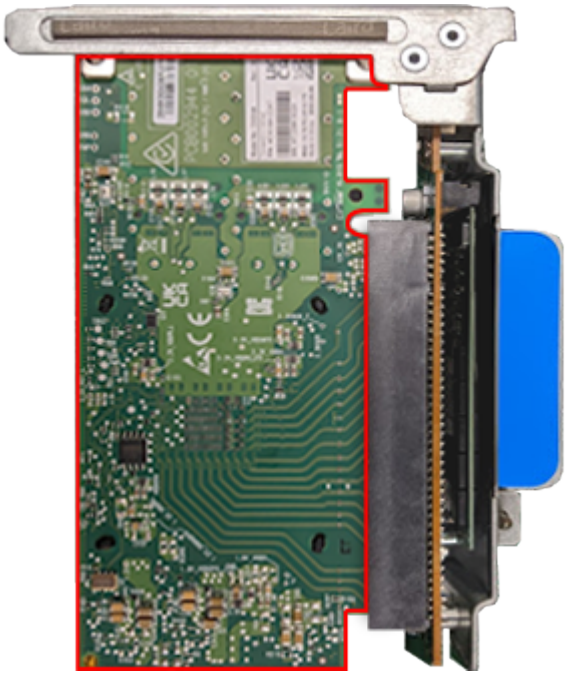
3. To install a replacement PCIe riser card, insert it vertically into the PCIe slot.

## To Replace the NIC

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains a NIC inserted horizontally into the PCIe riser card.

> **Note**
> Although the NIC installation is toolless, depending on the NIC that ships with your node model, you might have to replace the exterior-facing metal frame on your NIC with a different one. For more information, see Technical Specifications (page 119).

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. Remove the PCIe card from the motherboard. (page 0)
3. Insert the NIC into the PCIe riser card horizontally.

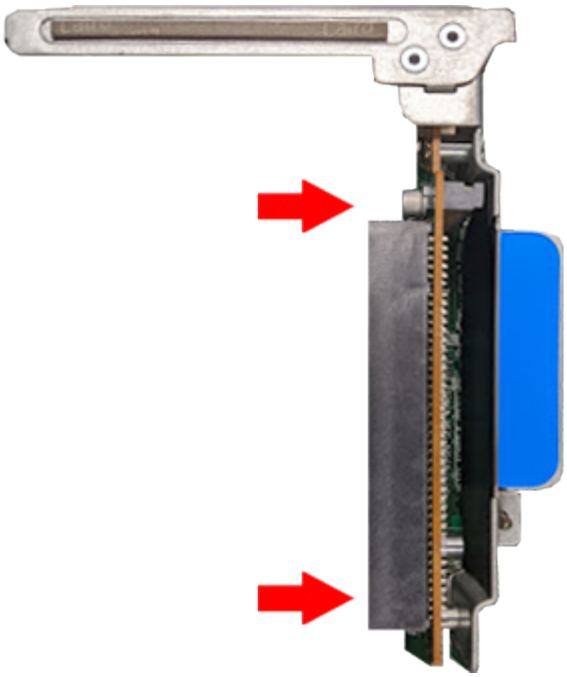


4. Insert the PCIe riser card vertically into the PCIe slot.

## To Replace the NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

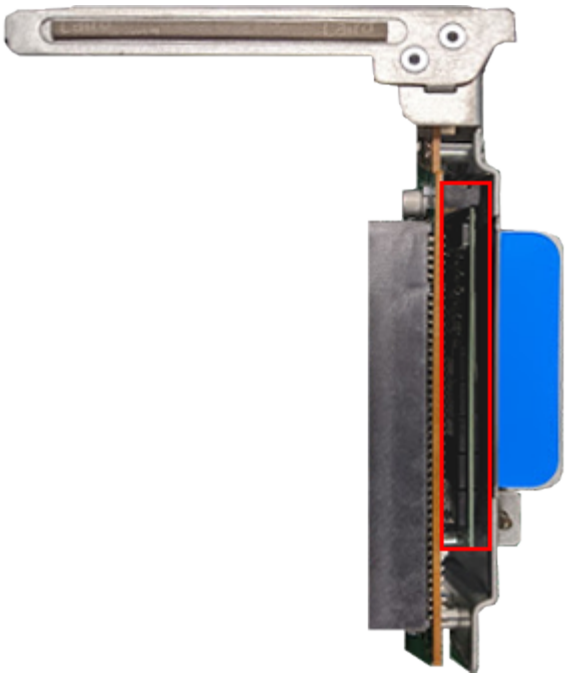
Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains an NVMe boot drive inserted vertically into an M.2 expansion slot on the PCIe riser card. For more information, see NVMe M.2 Boot Drive (page 105).

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. Remove the PCIe card from the motherboard. (page 0)
3. Remove the two diagonally placed screws that fasten the PCIe riser card's board to its bracket.



4. Insert the M.2 boot drive into the M.2 expansion slot on the PCIe riser card's board.

5. Reattach the PCIe riser card to its bracket so that the M.2 boot drive is located between the board and the bracket.



6. Insert the PCIe riser card vertically into the PCIe slot.

## To Replace an HDD

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains 12 HDDs. For more information, see HDD Drives (page 104).

> **Note**
>
> - You can replace this component without powering off the node.
> - Sliding out the tray that holds the HDD carriers doesn't interfere with your node's operation.

1. Slide the tray with the HDD carriers out of the chassis.

   > **Caution**
   > Don’t place any weight on the tray with the HDD carriers while the tray is extended.

2. Lift up the drive carrier handle and remove the carrier with the HDD from the tray.
3. Remove the three screws from the existing HDD.
4. Remove the existing HDD from its carrier.
5. Install the new HDD in the carrier.
6. Install the three screws in the new HDD.

7. Insert the carrier with the new HDD into the tray and lower the drive carrier handle.
8. Slide the tray with the HDD carriers into the chassis.

## To Replace an NVMe Drive

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains 4 NVMe drives. For more information, see NVMe Drives (page 104).

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. To remove the existing NVMe drive, pull out the SSD bracket while pressing the blue latch.
3. Remove the four screws from the existing NVMe drive.
4. Remove the existing NVMe drive from the SSD bracket.
5. Install the new NVMe drive in the SSD bracket.
6. Install the four screws in the new NVMe drive.
7. Insert the SSD bracket with the new NVMe drive into the chassis until the blue latch snaps into place.

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis contains two PSUs.

> **Note**
> You can replace this component without powering off the node.

1. Unfasten the power cord latch and remove the power cord from the existing PSU.
2. To remove the existing PSU, press the blue latch while pulling on the black handle.
3. Slide the new PSU into the chassis.
4. Fasten the power cord latch to the power cord.

## To Replace a Fan Module

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis has two three-fan modules. The fans are marked L (left), M (middle), and R (right). Each module has six rubber clips on each side and latches that hold cables in place.


1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. Remove the air duct from the existing fan module.
3. Remove the connector cable from the motherboard.
4. Remove the rubber clips from the existing fan module and the cables from their latches.
5. To remove the existing fan module, pull it from its cage.
6. Slide the new fan module into its cage.
7. Install the rubber clips in the new fan module and place cables into their latches.
8. Plug the connector cable into the motherboard.
9. Replace the air duct onto the new fan module.

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis has 12 DIMM slots, with a locking latch on each side of each DIMM.

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. To remove an existing DIMM, press down on the latches and pull the module upwards.
3. Match the notch on the new DIMM with the protrusion on the DIMM slot.
4. Firmly press the DIMM into the slot until it clicks in and the latches lock.

> **Note**
> To identify which DIMM failed, you must use the baseboard management controller (BMC) on the node or another hardware monitoring solution.

## To Replace the Node Chassis

> **⚠ Important**
> After you perform a chassis swap, you must reconfigure the IPMI settings for your node.

1. At the back of the node, disconnect the power cabling from both power supply units (PSUs) and remove both existing PSUs (page 0) from the node.
2. Disconnect the network cabling from the NIC port and remove the existing NIC (page 0) from the node.
3. Remove the existing HDDs (page 0), NVMe drives (page 0), and the NVMe M.2 boot drive (page 0) from the node.
4. Remove the existing chassis (page 0) from the server rack.

   > **⚠ Important**
   > We strongly recommend using a server lift or that two people perform this task.

5. Install the new chassis in the server rack.

   > **Caution**
   > To avoid warping the chassis frame, always keep it level while you insert it into the server rack. Never insert the chassis at an angle and don't apply excessive pressure to it.

6. Install the existing HDDs, NVMe drives, and the boot drive in the node.
7. For the NIC, do one of the following:
   - If your replacement chassis comes with a NIC, install the new NIC in the chassis and connect the network cabling to the NIC ports.
   - If your replacement chassis doesn’t come with a NIC, install and connect the existing NIC.
8. For the PSUs, do one of the following:
   - If your replacement chassis comes with PSUs, install the new PSUs in the chassis and connect the power cabling to the PSUs.
   - If your replacement chassis doesn’t come with PSUs, install and connect the existing PSUs.
9. Run the File Verification Tool (FVT) on the node. (page 101)

# Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 node types.

> **Note**
>
> - On hybrid platforms, SSDs act as a cache. You can determine the size of these drives in either of the following ways:
>   - Physically examine the SSD drive.
>   - In the Qumulo Core Web UI, click **Cluster > Overview**, then click one of the node names in the table. The SSD drive size is listed on the node detail page.
> - For this platform, all models ship without NICs.

| | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC) | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx NIC) or 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Broadcom P225P NIC) | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx NIC) or 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Broadcom P225P NIC) or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-5 Lx NIC) or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Broadcom P2100G NIC) | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx NIC) or 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Broadcom P225P NIC) | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx NIC) or 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Broadcom P225P NIC) or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-5 Lx NIC) or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Broadcom P2100G NIC) |
| Management Ports (BMC) | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45) | | | |
| Solid State Storage Media (Cache) | 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe or 4 × 7.68 TB NVMe | | 4 × 960 GB NVMe or 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe | |
| HDD Storage Media | 12 × 20 TB | | 12 × 8 TB | |

| | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boot Drive | 1 × 240 GB M.2 SATA | | | |
| CPU | 2 × Intel Xeon Bronze 3204 CPU @ 1.90 GHz | 2 × Intel Xeon Silver 4210 CPU @ 2.20 GHz | 2 × Intel Xeon Bronze 3204 CPU @ 1.90 GHz | 2 × Intel Xeon Silver 4210 CPU @ 2.20 GHz |
| Memory | 64 GB (16 GB × 4) | 96 GB (16 GB × 6) | 64 GB (16 GB × 4) | 96 GB (16 GB × 6) |
| Power Supply | 2 × 700 W Power Supplies | | | |
| Dimensions (H × W × D) | 1.7" × 17.6" × 34.7" (43.2 mm × 448 mm × 881 mm) | | | |
| Weight | 66 lbs (30 kg) | | | |
| Power Requirements | 90–264 V, 47/63 Hz | | | |
| Typical Power Consumption | 1.55 A @ 240 V (3.39 A @ 110 V) | 1.60 A @ 240 V (3.50 A @ 110 V) | 1.55 A @ 240 V (3.39 A @ 110 V) | 1.60 A @ 240 V (3.35 A @ 110 V) |
| Typical Thermal Rating | 373 W (VA) (1273 BTU/hr) | 385 W (VA) (1313 BTU/hr) | 373 W (VA) (1273 BTU/hr) | 385 W (VA) (1313 BTU/hr) |
| Maximum Power Consumption | 1.72 A @ 240 V (3.75 A @ 110 V) | 1.84 A @ 240 V (4.01 A @ 110 V) | 1.84 A @ 240 V (4.01 A @ 110 V) | 1.95 A @ 240 V (4.26 A @ 110 V) |
| Maximum Thermal Rating | 413 W (VA) (1409 BTU/hr) | 441 W (VA) (1505 BTU/hr) | 441 W (VA) (1505 BTU/hr) | 469 W (VA) (1600 BTU/hr) |
| Operating Temperature | 41°F–95°F (5°C–35°C) | | | |
| Non-Operating Temperature | -40°F–158°F (-40°C–70°C) | | | |

| | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 240 TB (Active) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Relative Humidity | 20%–85% (non-condensing) | | | |
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity | 10%–95% (non-condensing) | | | |

# Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H

## Racking Your Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

This section describes how to use the toolless rail system to attach the rails to a server rack and install Supermicro 1014S nodes in a data center.

### Using the Toolless Rail System

Supermicro 1014S nodes don't require any tools for attaching rails to your server rack. For more information, see The Toolless Rail System in the Supermicro documentation.

### To Insert the Chassis

For information about inserting the Supermicro 1014S node chassis into the server rack, see Sliding the Chassis onto the Rack Rails in the Supermicro documentation.

### To Remove the Chassis

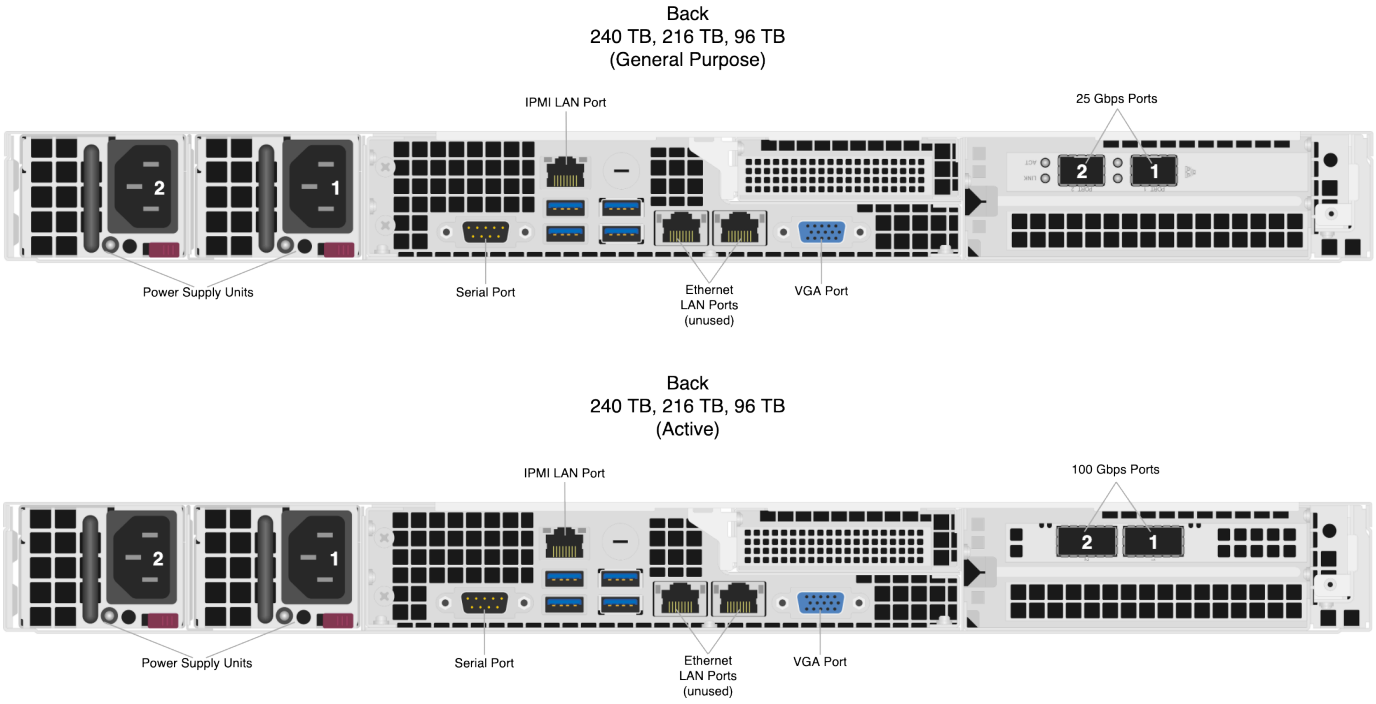
The Supermicro 1014S node chassis rest on the inner rail lip of the left and right rails. Two thumb screws secure the chassis to the server rack.

1. Disconnect any cables from the chassis.
2. Remove one screw from each side of the front of the chassis.
3. Pull the chassis out from the server rack.
4. (Optional) To remove the toolless rails from your server rack completely, see Removing the Rails in the Supermicro documentation.

# Wiring Your Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (IPMI) port, 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, and power on Supermicro 1014S nodes.

> **Note**
> The two rightmost Ethernet ports on the back of your node are unused.




## Step 1: Connecting the Out-of-Band Management (IPMI) Port

The dedicated out-of-band management port allows functionality such as remote display, control, and power. The port uses the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) protocol. Connect the IPMI port first on the back of your node (above the USB ports).

> **Important**
> The list of IPMI accounts contains the user `qumulo_<random>`. This account is critical for Qumulo Core functionality. Don't disable or tamper with it. To administer Qumulo Core, create your own IPMI user account.

The default IPMI username is `ADMIN` and the default password is printed on a label on the node's motherboard.

> **Note**
> As of November 2019, Supermicro no longer uses the default `ADMIN` password. For more information, see IPMI in the Supermicro documentation.

## Step 2: Connecting the 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ports

> **Note**
> Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 137).

After you connect the IPMI port, connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports (compatible with QSFP28 and QSFP56). There are two 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports on the back of your node. This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches.

> **Note**
> The `eth` port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

| NIC Manufacturer | Port Location | Port Labels |
|---|---|---|
| Broadcom | Left | 2 (eth3) |
| Broadcom | Right | 1 (eth2) |
| Mellanox | Left | 2 (eth1) |
| Mellanox | Right | 1 (eth0) |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

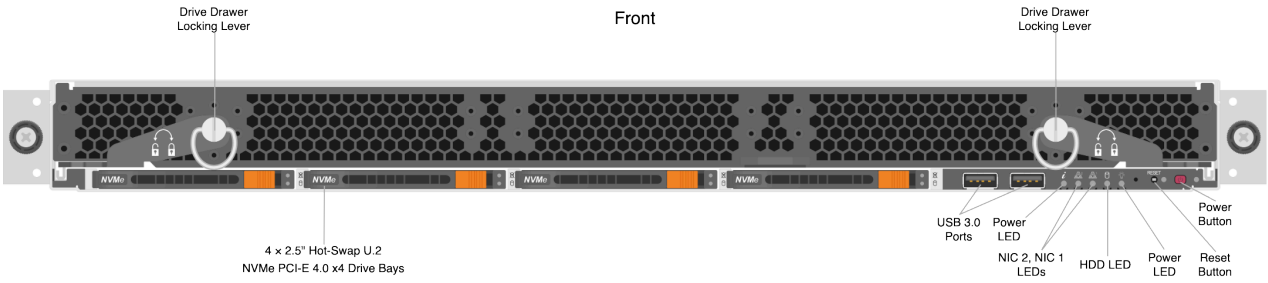
After you connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# Getting Started with Qumulo on Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H

This section explains how to prepare Supermicro 1014S nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster.

## Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.




## Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. When the node powers on and begins to boot, on the **Supermicro** screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The boot setting is persistent: When you boot from a USB drive once, the node continues to boot from the USB drive. After you finish installing Qumulo Core, remove the USB drive from the node.

2. On the **Please select boot device:** screen, select your USB drive (usually labelled with `UEFI OS`) and boot into it.

## Step 3: Install Qumulo Core

After the node reboots, the Field Verification Tool runs automatically.

Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and then enter `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

When the FVT finishes, the **FVT passed!** message appears.

Qumulo Core is now installed on your node.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration
- Drive firmware
- NIC mode
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

   If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.

2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 125) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

> ⚠ Important
>
> - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
>
>   Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
> - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
> - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

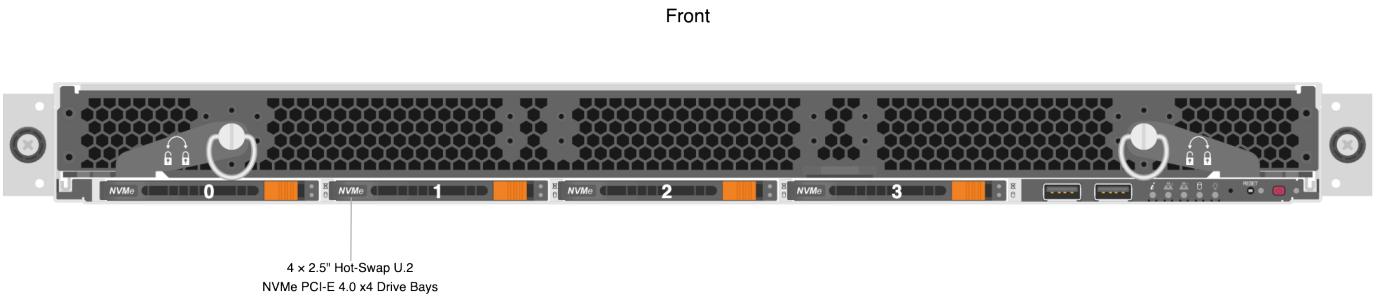
# Drive Bay Mapping in Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

This section explains the drive bay mapping in Supermicro 1014S nodes.

Your Supermicro 1014S chassis contains 12 HDDs, 4 NVMe drives, and one NVMe boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. The following is the mapping for the drives.

## HDD Drives


## NVMe Drives



## NVMe Boot Drive

The boot drive is located at the M.2-HC1 expansion slot. For information about the NVMe boot drive, see Installing an M.2 Solid State Drive in the Supermicro documentation.

# Panel LEDs on Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Supermicro 1014S nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are five LEDs.

| Label | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Info | 🔴 (solid red) | Node overheated |
| Info | 🔴 (1 s. blinking red) | Fan failed |
| Info | 🔴 (4 s. blinking red) | Power Supply Unit (PSU) failed |
| Info | 🔵 (solid blue) | Unit Identification (UID) activated locally |
| Info | 🔵 (blinking blue) | UID activated from IPMI |
| NIC 2 LED | 🟢 (solid green) | On |
| NIC 2 LED | 🟢 (blinking) | Network activity |
| NIC 1 LED | 🟢 (solid green) | On |
| NIC 1 LED | 🟢 (blinking) | Network activity |
| HDD LED | 🟢 (blinking) | Disk activity |
| Power LED | 🟢 (on) | On |

## NVMe Drive Carrier LEDs

Each NVMe drive carrier has two LEDs.

| Label | Color or Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Status LED | Off | No issues detected |
| Status LED | 🔴 (solid red) | Drive failed |
| Status LED | 🔴 (1 s. blinking red) | Drive rebuild activity |

| Label | Color or Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Status LED | 🔴 (2 red links) then 1 s. stop | Hot spare drive |
| Status LED | 🔴 (5 s.) then off | Power-on drive status |
| Status LED | 🔴 (0.25 s. blinking red) | Identifying or locating drive status |
| Status LED | 🟢 (on) | Drive is safe to remove |
| Status LED | 🟠 (solid amber) | Drive isn't safe to remove |
| Activity LED | 🔵 (solid blue) | Drive installed |
| Activity LED | 🔵 (blinking blue) | Drive activity |

## Rear LAN LEDs

On the back of your node, LAN LEDs are located behind the vent holes on the NIC. Each port has one light.

> **Note**
> Network traffic *doesn't* affect the speed of the light's blinking.

| Color | Status | Description |
|---|---|---|
| — | Off | No link |
| 🟢 (solid green) | On or blinking | Link established |

# Networking Your Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Cluster

This section explains how to network a Supermicro 1014S cluster, lists the networking prerequisites, outlines the recommended configuration, and explains how to connect to redundant switches or to a single switch.

> **Note**
> Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 137).

## Prerequisites

> **Note**
> Before you create your Qumulo cluster, if your client environment requires Jumbo Frames (9,000 MTU), configure your switch to support a higher MTU.

Your node requires the following resources.

- A network switch with the following specifications:
  - 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ethernet
  - Fully non-blocking architecture
  - IPv6 capability
- Compatible networking cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

## Recommended Configuration

This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting both 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports on every node to each switch.

We recommend the following configuration for your node.

- Your Qumulo MTU configured to match your client environment
- Two physical connections for each node, one connection for each redundant switch

- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network on each node, with the following configuration
    - Active mode
    - Slow transmit rather
    - Access port or trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocols or ports allowed for proactive monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, `N-1` floating IPs for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

For redundancy, we recommend connecting your cluster to dual switches. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster is still be accessible from the remaining switch.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.

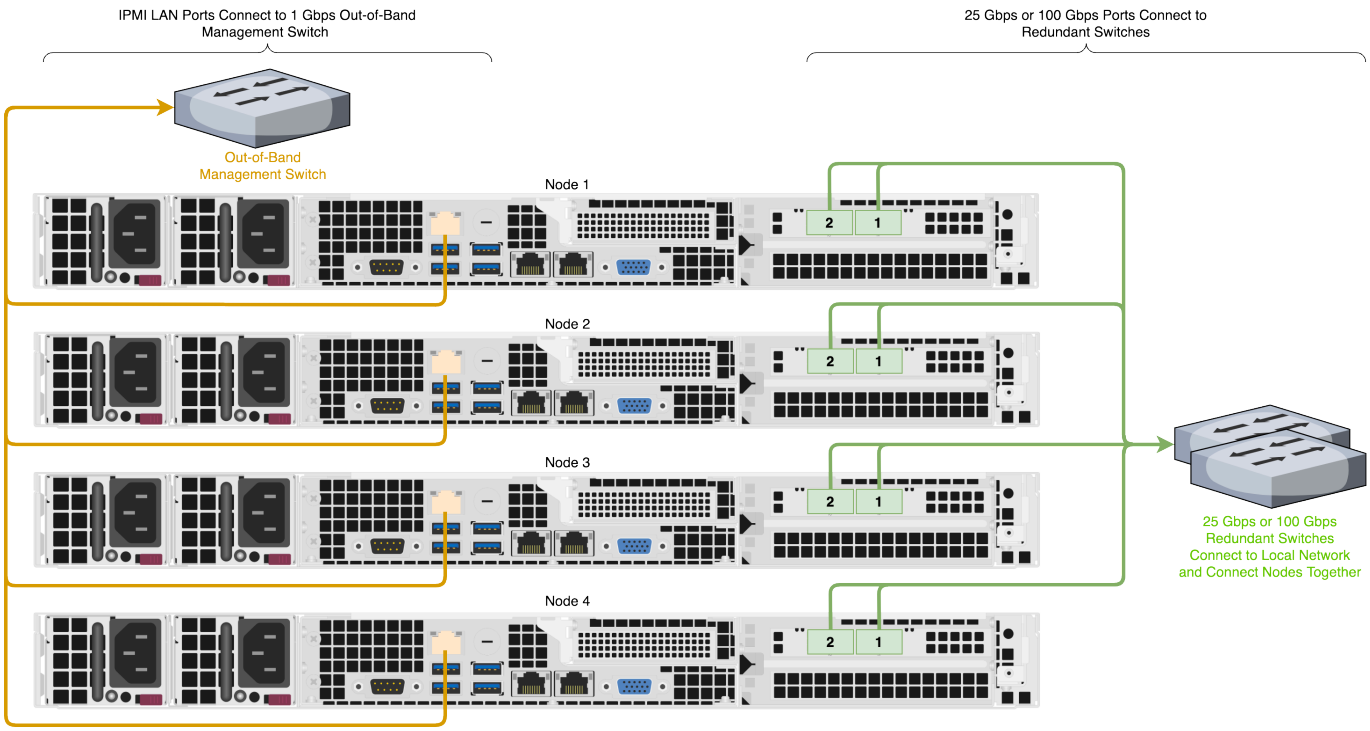
## Connecting to a Single Switch

You can connect a your cluster to a single switch. If this switch becomes inoperative, the entire cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Connect the two NIC ports (2 × 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps) on your nodes to a single switch.
- The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
- The two ports form an LACP port channel.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagram

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch and redundant switches.


IPMI LAN Ports Connect to 1 Gbps Out-of-Band Management Switch
25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Ports Connect to Redundant Switches
Out-of-Band Management Switch
Node 1
Node 2
Node 3
Node 4
2
1
25 Gbps or 100 Gbps Redundant Switches Connect to Local Network and Connect Nodes Together

# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

This section explains how to replace hardware components in Supermicro 1014S nodes.

**Caution**

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site Supermicro engineer to replace failed hardware components including but not limited to any procedure that:
  - This guide doesn't cover
  - You haven't received training on
  - Requires precautions to avoid damage caused by electrostatic discharge (ESD) by using industry standard anti-static equipment (such as gloves or wrist straps)
- Don't update your node firmware unless a Qumulo representative instructs you to perform an update.
- Some components vary across node types. For information about node types, see Technical Specifications (page 137).

## To Perform the Part Replacement Procedure by Using the FVT

When you replace a component such as the motherboard or a NIC card in your node, you must ensure that the firmware version and configuration are correct for your new components. To do this, you must perform the part replacement procedure by using the FVT.

**Note**

Before you replace the motherboard, you must request a new Data Center Management Suite (DCMS) license key from Supermicro and apply it before you run the FVT. (The license key uses the BMC MAC address which changes with the motherboard.) If you don't install a DCMS license on your node, the Field Verification Tool (FVT) fails, preventing you from running the part replacement procedure in the FVT, which normalizes the firmware and BIOS configuration for your new motherboard.

1. Boot by using the latest version of the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer.
2. Select **[*] Perform maintenance**.
3. Select **[2] Perform automatic repair after part replacement (non-destructive)**.

   The part replacement procedure runs and the **FVT passed!** message appears.

> **Note**
> In some cases, after the part replacement procedure, the message `FIX: Run the FVT flash command.` appears. Enter `1` as you would for a fixable issue (page 125) to reboot the node and then repeat the part replacement procedure.

## To Replace a Drive

Your Supermicro 1014S chassis contains 12 HDDs, 4 NVMe drives, and one NVMe boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. For information about replacing a drive, see Drive Bay Mapping (page 128) and the following topics in the Supermicro documentation.

- Storage Drives (HDD and NVMe)
- Installing an M.2 Solid State Drive

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

Your Supermicro 1014S chassis contains two PSUs. For information about replacing a PSU, see Power Supply in the Supermicro documentation.

## To Replace a Fan

Your Supermicro 1014S chassis has six internal fans. For information about replacing a fan, see System Fans in the Supermicro documentation.

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Supermicro 1014S chassis has 16 DIMM slots. For information about replacing a DIMM, see DIMM Installation and DIMM Module Population in the Supermicro documentation.

> **Note**
> To identify which DIMM failed, you must use the baseboard management controller (BMC) on the node or another hardware monitoring solution.

# Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Supermicro 1014S node types.

> **Note**
> On hybrid platforms, SSDs act as a cache. You can determine the size of these drives in either of the following ways:
>
> - Physically examine the SSD drive.
> - In the Qumulo Core Web UI, click **Cluster > Overview**, then click one of the node names in the table. The SSD drive size is listed on the node detail page.

| | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC) | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx NIC)<br>or 2 × 25 GbE (1 × SMC AOC-S25G-b2S NIC) | | | 2 × 100 GbE (1 × Mellanox ConnectX-6 NIC)<br>or 2 × 100 GbE (1 × SMC AOC-S100G-b2C NIC) | | |
| Management Ports (BMC) | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45) | | | | | |
| Solid State Storage Media (Cache) | 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 7.68 TB NVMe | | 4 × 960 GB NVMe<br>or 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe | 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 7.68 TB NVMe | | 4 × 960 GB NVMe<br>or 4 × 1.92 TB NVMe<br>or 4 × 3.84 TB NVMe |
| HDD Storage Media | 12 × 20 TB | 12 × 18 TB | 12 × 8 TB | 12 × 20 TB | 12 × 18 TB | 12 × 8 TB |
| Boot Drive | 1 × 960 GB M.2 NVMe | | | | | |
| CPU | AMD EPYC 7232P 8-Core Processor<br>or AMD EPYC 7313P 16-Core Processor | | | | | |
| Memory | 96 GB (6 GB × 16) | | | | | |

| | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power Supply | 2 × 750 W Power Supplies | | | | | |
| Dimensions (H × W × D) | 1.7" × 17.6" × 37" (43 mm × 447 mm × 940 mm) | | | | | |
| Weight | 39.5 lbs (17.5 kg) | | | | | |
| Power Requirements | 100–240 V, 50/60Hz | | | | | |
| Typical Power Consumption | 1.12 A @ 240 V (2.44 A @ 110 V) | 1.10 A @ 240 V (2.39 A @ 110 V) | 1.17 A @ 240 V (2.55 A @ 110 V) | 1.20 A @ 240 V (2.62 A @ 110 V) | 1.18 A @ 240 V (2.56 A @ 110 V) | 1.25 A @ 240 V (2.74 A @ 110 V) |
| Typical Thermal Rating | 268 W (VA) (914 BTU/hr) | 263 W (VA) (897 BTU/hr) | 280 W (VA) (955 BTU/hr) | 288 W (VA) (983 BTU/hr) | 282 W (VA) (962 BTU/hr) | 301 W (VA) (1028 BTU/hr) |
| Maximum Power Consumption | 1.23 A @ 240 V (2.67 A @ 110 V) | 1.20 A @ 240 V (2.62 A @ 110 V) | 1.24 A @ 240 V (2.71 A @ 110 V) | 1.35 A @ 240 V (2.94 A @ 110 V) | 1.32 A @ 240 V (2.88 A @ 110 V) | 1.36 A @ 240 V (2.97 A @ 110 V) |
| Maximum Thermal Rating | 294 W (VA) (1003 BTU/hr) | 288 W (VA) (982 BTU/hr) | 298 W (VA) (1017 BTU/hr) | 323 W (VA) (1102 BTU/hr) | 317 W (VA) (1081 BTU/hr) | 327 W (VA) (1116 BTU/hr) |
| Operating Temperature | 50°F–95°F (10°C–35°C) | | | | | |
| Non-Operating Temperature | -40°F–140°F (-40°C–60°C) | | | | | |
| Operating Relative Humidity | 8%–90% (non-condensing) | | | | | |

| | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (General Purpose) | Supermicro 1014S 240 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 216 TB (Active) | Supermicro 1014S 96 TB (Active) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity | 5%–95% (non-condensing) | | | | | |

# Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT

## Racking Your Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

This section describes how to use the outside and inside rails of Supermicro 1114S nodes and how to rack nodes in a data center.

### To Attach the Outer and Inner Rails

> **Note**
>
> - Because the left and right rails of your nodes are identical, the words FRONT and BACK might appear upside down.
> - Each *outer rail* comes as two connected pieces and attaches to your server rack.
> - Each *inner rail* comes as two separate pieces and attaches to the node chassis.

1. Adjust the outer rails to the length of your server rack.
2. Line up the edge of the outer rail between the rack unit (RU) markers, insert the tabs on the edge of the rail into the mounting holes, and push the rail into the rack until the quick-release clicks into place. This process is the same for the front and back of your rack.

3. Snap the inner rails to the chassis and secure them by using two screws on each side, near the middle of the chassis.

> **Note**
> First attach the front inner rails, then the back inner rails.


## To Insert the Chassis

1. Align the outer and inner rails and insert the chassis into the server rack.
2. Attach the chassis to the rack by using one screw on each side, on the front of the chassis.

## To Remove the Chassis

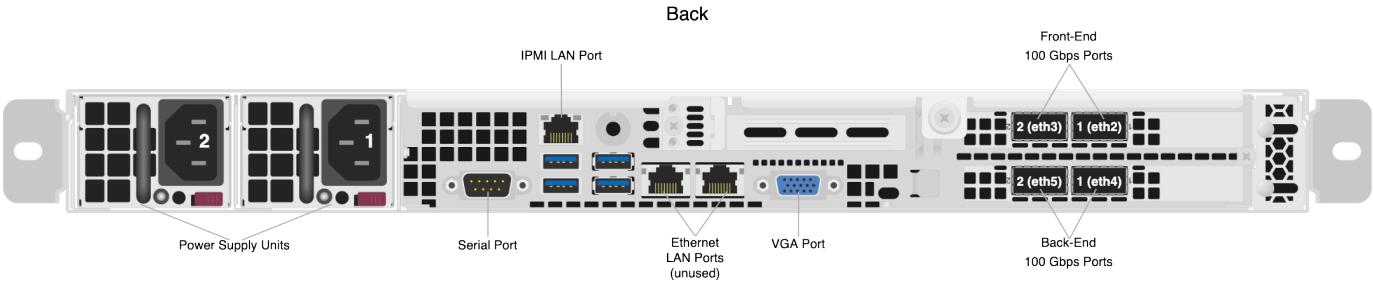
1. Disconnect any cables from the chassis.
2. Remove one screw from each side of the front of the chassis.
3. Pull the chassis out from the server rack partially. When the first set of black snaps appears, pinch the long piece of the snap towards the short one (up on one side, down on the other).

4. Continue to pull the chassis from the server rack. When the second set of black snaps appears, pinch the long piece of each snap towards the short one (up on one side, down on the other) and remove the chassis completely.

# Wiring Your Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (IPMI) port, 100 Gbps ports, and power on Supermicro 1114S nodes.

> **Note**
> The two rightmost Ethernet ports on the back of your node are unused.




## Step 1: Connecting the Out-of-Band Management (IPMI) Port

The dedicated out-of-band management port allows functionality such as remote display, control, and power. The port uses the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) protocol. Connect the IPMI port first on the back of your node (above the USB ports).

> **Important**
> The list of IPMI accounts contains the user `qumulo_<random>`. This account is critical for Qumulo Core functionality. Don't disable or tamper with it. To administer Qumulo Core, create your own IPMI user account.

The default IPMI username is `ADMIN` and the default password is printed on a label on the node's motherboard.

> **Note**
> As of November 2019, Supermicro no longer uses the default `ADMIN` password. For more information, see IPMI in the Supermicro documentation.

## Step 2: Connecting the 100 Gbps Ports

After you connect the IPMI port, connect your front-end and back-end 100 Gbps ports (compatible with QSFP28 and QSFP56). There are four 100 Gbps ports on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, split interfaces across subnets by connecting each port to a different switch.

| Port Location | Port Labels | Port Type | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| Top row | 2 (eth3), 1 (eth2) | Front end | Communication with clients |
| Bottom row | 2 (eth5), 1 (eth4) | Back end | Communication between nodes |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

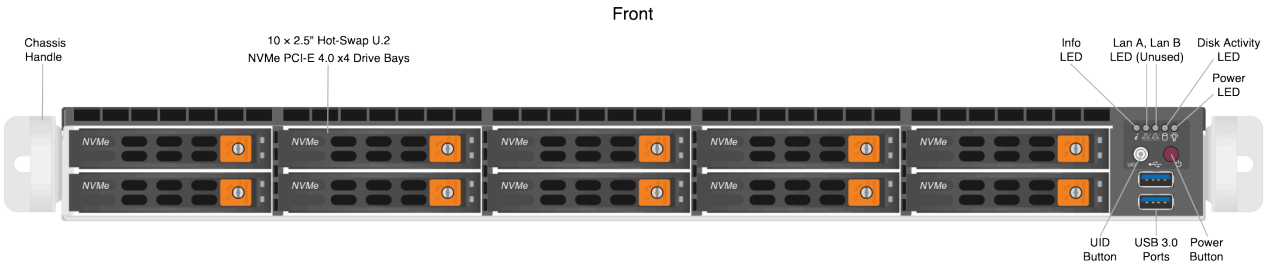
After you connect your 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# Getting Started with Qumulo on Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT

This section explains how to prepare Supermicro 1114S nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster.

## Step 1: Verify Your Node

1. Shut down your node and connect a display, a keyboard, and a mouse to it.
2. Plug the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer into an available USB port on the node and then press the power button.




## Step 2: Boot by Using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer

1. When the node powers on and begins to boot, on the **Supermicro** screen, press **F11**.

   > **Note**
   > The boot setting is persistent: When you boot from a USB drive once, the node continues to boot from the USB drive. After you finish installing Qumulo Core, remove the USB drive from the node.

2. On the **Please select boot device:** screen, select your USB drive (usually labelled with `UEFI OS`) and boot into it.

## Step 3: Install Qumulo Core

After the node reboots, the Field Verification Tool runs automatically.

Select **[1] Factory reset (DESTROYS ALL DATA)** and then enter `DESTROY ALL DATA`.

When the FVT finishes, the **FVT passed!** message appears.

Qumulo Core is now installed on your node.

### Fixable Issues During Installation

If the FVT finds fixable issues, it prompts you to auto-correct any detected issues, depending on your installation scenario. Issues that the FVT can auto-correct include the following:

- BIOS Configuration
- Drive firmware
- NIC mode
- Boot order

1. To attempt auto-correction, select **[1] Run FVT Flash. This will try to fix issues then reboot.**

   If the fixes are successful, the FVT reboots the node automatically.

2. To re-attempt verification, boot by using the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer (page 145) and then continue the installation.

### Non-Fixable Issues

If the FVT is unable to auto-correct any issues, the message **Not fixable issues were detected.** appears, providing reasons for failure.

For help with troubleshooting your node, contact the Qumulo Care team.

## Step 4: Create and Configure Your Cluster

1. Review the **End User Agreement**, click **I agree to the End User Agreement**, and then click **Submit**.
2. Name your cluster.
3. On the **1. Set up cluster** page, select the nodes to add to your cluster.

   As you select nodes, the installer updates the total capacity of your cluster at the bottom of the page.

   > **Note**
   > If any nodes are missing, confirm that they are powered on and connected to the same network.

4. Confirm that the individual nodes have the expected capacity.
5. On the **2. Confirm cluster protection level** page, Qumulo Core selects the recommended 2, 3, or 4-drive protection level based on your cluster size and node type.
6. If the **Customize Protection Level** option appears, you can increase your system resilience by selecting 3- or 4-drive protection.

> ⚠ Important
>
> - Qumulo Core 6.1.0.1 and 6.1.1 support Adaptive Data Protection by letting you reconfigure your cluster's fault tolerance level and storage efficiency only when you add nodes to your cluster.
>
>  Depending on your cluster, Qumulo Core shows configuration options that offer better fault tolerance levels, better storage efficiency, or both benefits. To help choose better data protection configuration, contact the Qumulo Care team.
> - In Qumulo Core 6.1.2 (and higher), you can change your cluster's data protection configuration when you add or replace nodes.
> - Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

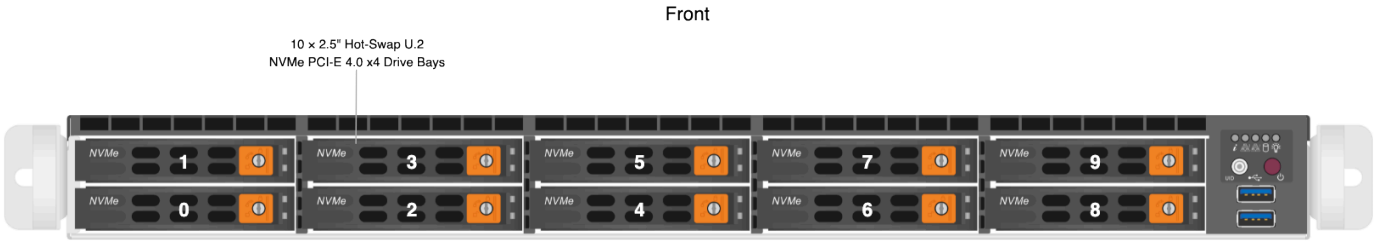
7. Enter a password for the administrative account and click **Create Cluster**.
8. To access the Qumulo Core Web UI, connect to any node by entering its IP address into a browser. For more information, see Qumulo Core Web UI Browser Compatibility on Qumulo Care.

For more information about configuring your cluster configuration and getting started with Qumulo Core, see Qumulo Installation FAQ on Qumulo Care.

# Drive Bay Mapping in Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

This section explains the drive bay mapping in Supermicro 1114S nodes.

Your node contains bays for 10 drives and one boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. The following is the mapping for the drives.



# Panel LEDs on Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Supermicro 1114S nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are five LEDs.

| Label | Color and Behavior | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Info | 🔴 (solid red) | Node overheated |
| Info | 🔴 (1 s. blinking red) | Fan failed |
| Info | 🔴 (4 s. blinking red) | Power Supply Unit (PSU) failed |
| Info | 🔵 (solid blue) | Unit Identification (UID) activated locally |
| Info | 🔵 (blinking blue) | UID activated from IPMI |
| Lan A | Off | Unused |
| Lan B | Off | Unused |
| Disk Activity | 🟡 (solid yellow) | On or blinking |
| Power | 🟢 (solid green) | On |

> **Note**
> During normal operation, the **Lan B** LED might appear to be lit slightly when the **Disk Activity** LED is on.

## Rear LAN LEDs

On the back of your node, LAN LEDs are located behind the vent holes on the NIC. Each port has one light.

> **Note**
> Network traffic *doesn't* affect the speed of the light's blinking.

| Color | Status | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| — | Off | No link |
| 🟢 (solid green) | On or blinking | Link established |

# Networking Your Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Cluster

This section explains how to network a Supermicro 114S cluster, lists the networking prerequisites, outlines the recommended configuration, and explains how to connect to redundant switches or to a single switch.

## Prerequisites

> **Note**
> Before you create your Qumulo cluster, if your client environment requires Jumbo Frames (9,000 MTU), configure your switch to support a higher MTU.

Your node requires the following resources.

- A network switch with the following specifications:
  - 100 Gbps Ethernet

    > **Note**
    > You can use 40 Gbps connections with 40 Gbps transceivers.

  - Fully non-blocking architecture
  - IPv6 capability
- Compatible networking cables
- A sufficient number of ports for connecting all nodes to the same switch fabric
- One static IP for each node, for each defined VLAN

## Recommended Configuration

> **Important**
> We don't recommend connecting to a single back-end NIC port because the node becomes unavailable if the single connection fails.

This platform uses a *split networking configuration* in which different NICs handle back-end and front-end traffic. You can connect the front-end and back-end NICs to the same switch or to different switches. However, for greater reliability, we recommend connecting all four 100 Gbps ports on every node: Connect both front-end NIC ports to the front-end switch and both back-end NIC ports to the back-end switch.

We recommend the following configuration for your node.

- Your Qumulo front-end MTU configured to match your client environment
- One set of redundant switches for the back-end network (9,000 MTU minimum)

  > **Note**
  > You can configure front-end and back-end traffic on the same switch.

- One physical connection for each node, for each redundant switch
- One Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP) port-channel for each network (front-end and back-end) on each node, with the following configuration
  - Active mode
  - Slow transmit rather
  - Access port or trunk port with a native VLAN
- DNS servers
- A Network Time Protocol (NTP) server
- Firewall protocols or ports allowed for proactive monitoring
- Where `N` is the number of nodes, `N-1` floating IPs for each node, for each client-facing VLAN

## Connecting to Redundant Switches

For redundancy, we recommend connecting a Supermicro 1114S cluster to dual switches. If either switch becomes inoperative, the cluster is still be accessible from the remaining switch.

- Front End
  - Connect the two front-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
  - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
  - The two ports form an LACP port channel by using a multi-chassis link aggregation group.
- Back End
  - Connect the two back-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) on your nodes to separate switches.
  - Use an appropriate inter-switch link or virtual port channel.

- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end interfaces.

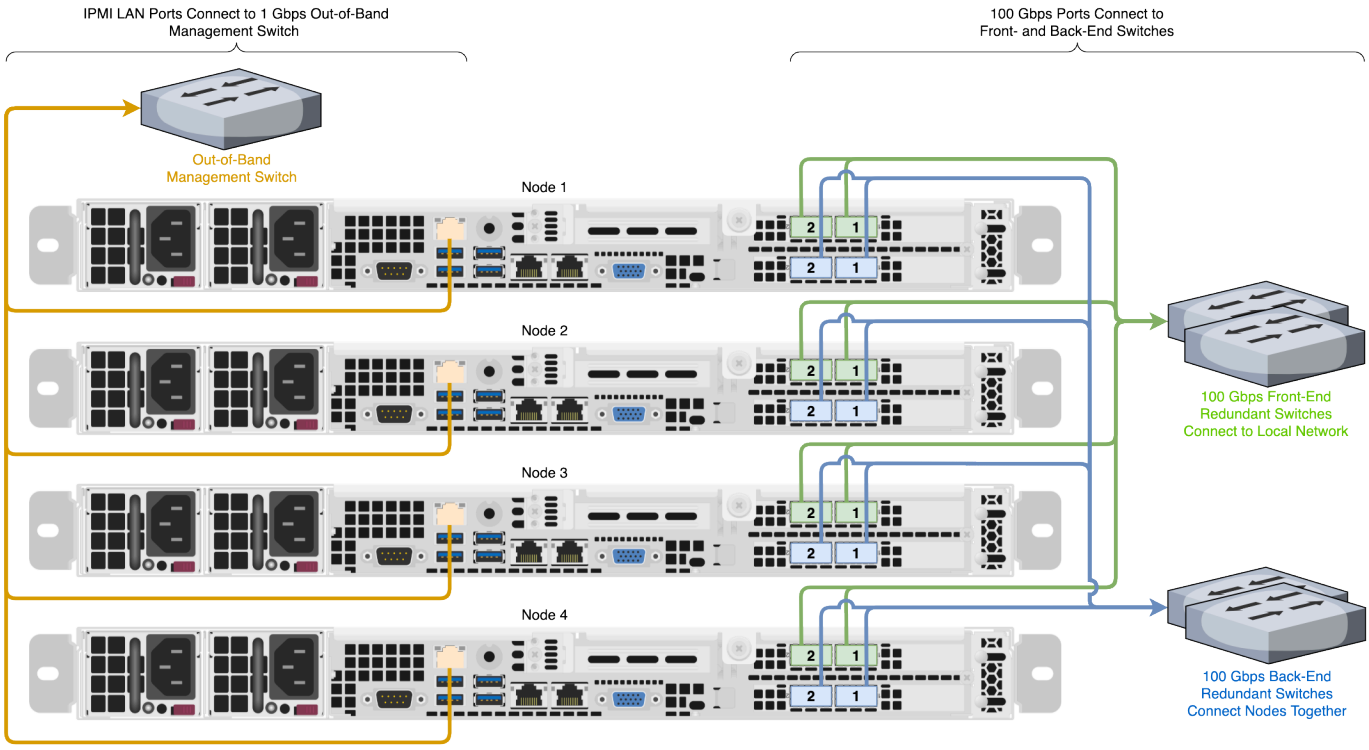
## Connecting to a Single Switch

You can connect a Supermicro 1114S cluster to a single switch. If this switch becomes inoperative, the entire cluster becomes inaccessible.

- Front End
    - Connect the two front-end NIC ports (2 × 100 Gbps) to a single switch.
    - The uplinks to the client network must equal the bandwidth from the cluster to the switch.
    - The two ports form an LACP port channel.
- Back End
    - Connect the two band-end ports (2 × 100 Gbps) to a single switch.
- Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
    - For all connection speeds, the default behavior is that of an LACP with 1,500 MTU for the front-end and 9,000 MTU for the back-end interfaces.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagram

The following is the recommended configuration for a four-node cluster connected to an out-of-band management switch, redundant front-end switches, and redundant back-end switches.



# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

This section explains how to replace hardware components in Supermicro 1114S nodes.

**Caution**

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site Supermicro engineer to replace failed hardware components including but not limited to any procedure that:
  - This guide doesn't cover
  - You haven't received training on
  - Requires precautions to avoid damage caused by electrostatic discharge (ESD) by using industry standard anti-static equipment (such as gloves or wrist straps)
- Don't update your node firmware unless a Qumulo representative instructs you to perform an update.

## To Perform the Part Replacement Procedure by Using the FVT

When you replace a component such as the motherboard or a NIC card in your node, you must ensure that the firmware version and configuration are correct for your new components. To do this, you must perform the part replacement procedure by using the FVT.

**Note**

Before you replace the motherboard, you must request a new Data Center Management Suite (DCMS) license key from Supermicro and apply it before you run the FVT. (The license key uses the BMC MAC address which changes with the motherboard.) If you don’t install a DCMS license on your node, the Field Verification Tool (FVT) fails, preventing you from running the part replacement procedure in the FVT, which normalizes the firmware and BIOS configuration for your new motherboard.

1. Boot by using the latest version of the Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer.
2. Select **[*] Perform maintenance**.
3. Select **[2] Perform automatic repair after part replacement (non-destructive)**.

   The part replacement procedure runs and the **FVT passed!** message appears.

**Note**

In some cases, after the part replacement procedure, the message `FIX: Run the FVT flash command.` appears. Enter `1` as you would for a fixable issue (page 145) to reboot the node and then repeat the part replacement procedure.

## To Replace a Drive

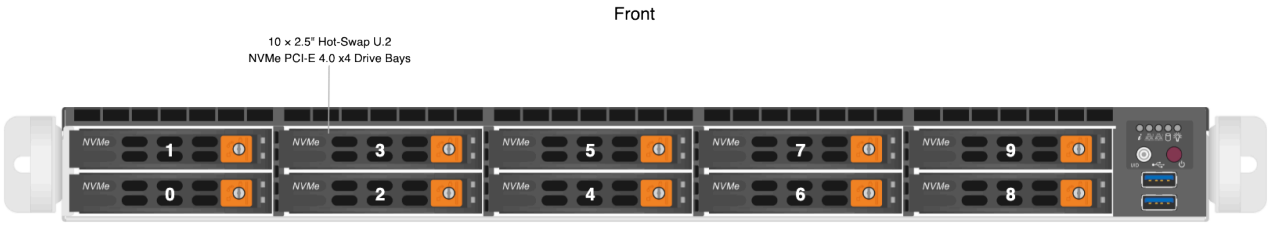
The ten hot-swap drive carriers are located at the front of your Supermicro 1114S chassis. The boot drive is located in the internal M.2 expansion slot.

Replacement drives, including the on-site spare drives that you received with your original nodes, are provided without a drive carrier. When replacing a faulty drive, you must remove the existing drive from its carrier and then insert the new drive into the carriers. The drive carriers are toolless and don't require any screws.

**Caution**

We strongly recommend having a Supermicro engineer perform on-site boot drive replacement.

1. Locate the drive that requires replacement by using the drive bay mapping.




2. To remove the existing drive, do the following:
    a. Press the orange release button on the right of the drive carrier until the drive carrier handle extends on the left.
    b. Use the drive carrier handle to pull the carrier out of the chassis.
    c. To remove the drive from the carrier, undo the mounting clips.
3. To install a replacement drive, do the following:
    a. Insert the new drive into the drive carrier with the printed circuit board (PCB) side facing down and the connector end facing towards the rear of the tray.
    b. Secure the drive to its carrier by using the mounting clips.
    c. Insert the drive carrier into the chassis with the orange release button facing right.

d. Push the drive carrier into the chassis until the handle retracts and clicks into place.

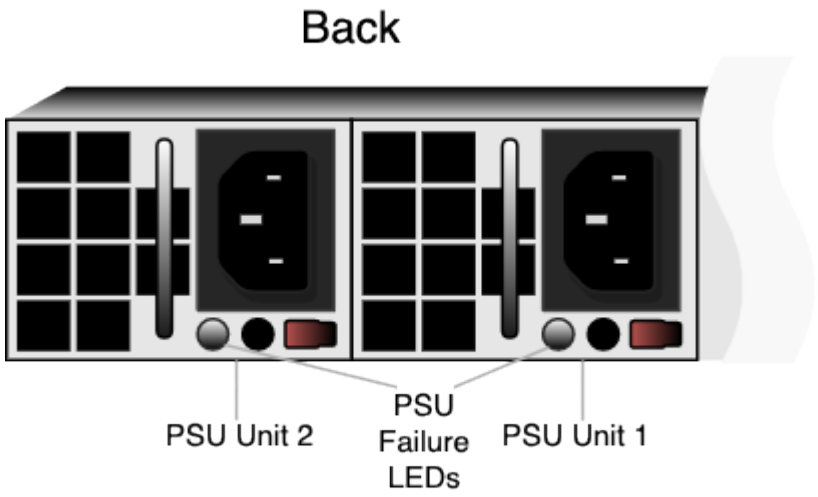
> **Note**
> If you remove and reinsert a drive extremely quickly (faster than one second), the baseboard management controller (BMC) doesn't recognize the drive and the activity LEDs don't return to their normal states. To resolve this issue, remove the drive, wait five seconds, and then reinsert it.

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

The two hot-swap PSUs are located at the front of your Supermicro 1114S chassis. If either of the two PSUs fails, the other PSU takes on the full load and lets the node continue operating without interruption.

When a PSU fails, the **Info** LED at the front of the node begins to blink red every four seconds. In addition, the failure LED on the PSU at the back of the node lights up.

1. To determine which PSU failed, check the PSU LED.




2. Disconnect the power cord from the existing PSU.
3. To remove the existing PSU, press the purple release tab to the left while pulling on the handle.
4. Insert the new PSU and push it into the chassis until it clicks into place.
5. Connect the power cord to the new PSU.

## To Replace a Fan

Your Supermicro 1114S chassis has six internal fans. When a fan fails, the **Info** LED at the front of the node begins to blink red every second.

> **Caution**
>
> - The fans aren't hot-swappable. You must power off the node to replace a fan. However, you may remove the top cover to determine which fan failed.
> - For optimal air circulation, you must always reinstall the top chassis cover. You must never run the node for an extended period of time with the top chassis cover removed.

1. Power off the node, remove the top chassis cover, and disconnect the power cords from both PSUs.
2. Disconnect the existing fan housing cable from the motherboard and remove the fan housing from its two mounting posts.
3. Insert a new fan provided by Supermicro into the housing, making sure that the airflow direction arrows on top of the fan face the same direction as the arrows on the other fans.
4. Reposition the fan housing over the two mounting posts and connect the fan housing cable to the motherboard.
5. Power on the node and confirm that the new fan is working properly and the **Info** LED has stopped blinking red.
6. Install the top chassis cover.

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Supermicro 1114S chassis has 16 DIMM slots (8 × 16 GB DIMMs for a total 128 GB of memory).

To identify which DIMM failed, you must use the baseboard management controller (BMC) on the node or another hardware monitoring solution.

**Caution**

- Use extreme caution when handling DIMMs. Don't touch their metal contacts.
- Never force a DIMM into a slot. Each DIMM has a keyed notch which lets you insert the module in only one way.
- DIMMs aren't hot-swappable. You must power off the node to replace a DIMM.
- For optimal air circulation, you must always reinstall the top chassis cover. You must never run the node for an extended period of time with the top chassis cover removed.

1. Power off the node, remove the top chassis cover, and disconnect the power cords from both PSUs.
2. Remove the existing DIMM.

   The following is the DIMM slot mapping. In this diagram, the CPU socket mounting bracket and power headers are at the bottom.

| Slot | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | CPU Socket | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DIMM | D2 | D1 | C2 | C1 | B2 | B1 | A2 | A1 | Bracket at bot-tom | E1 | E2 | F1 | F2 | G1 | G2 | H1 | H2 |

3. To remove the existing DIMM, press both DIMM slot release tabs outwards. When the module is loose, remove it from the slot.
4. To insert a new DIMM, align the keyed notch on the DIMM with the receptive points on the DIMM slot.
5. Push in both ends of the DIMM straight down until it clicks into place.
6. Press both DIMM slot release tabs inwards.
7. Install the top chassis cover.
8. Power on the node.

# Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Supermicro 1114S node types.

| | Supermicro 1114S 153 TB | Supermicro 1114S 76 TB | Supermicro 1114S 30 TB |
|---|---|---|---|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC) | 4 × 100 GbE (2 × Mellanox ConnectX-6 NICs) | | |
| Management Ports (BMC) | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45) | | |
| Solid State Storage Media | 10 × 15.36 TB NVMe | 10 × 7.68 TB NVMe | 8 × 3.84 TB NVMe |
| Boot Drive | 1 × 1 TB M.2 NVMe | | |
| CPU | AMD EPYC 7402P 24-Core Processor<br>or AMD EPYC 7443P 24-Core Processor | | |
| Memory | 128 GB (16 GB × 8) | | |
| Power Supply | 2 × 750 W Power Supplies | | |
| Dimensions (H × W × D) | 1.7" × 17.2" × 23.5" (43 mm × 437 mm × 597 mm) | | |
| Weight | 46 lbs (20.9 kg) | | |
| Power Requirements | 100–240 V, 50/60Hz | | |
| Typical Power Consumption | 265 W | 230 W | |
| Typical Thermal Rating | 904 BTU/hr | 785 BTU/hr | |
| Maximum Power Consumption | 460 W | 415 W | 384 W |
| Maximum Thermal Rating | 1569 BTU/hr | 1416 BTU/hr | 1310 BTU/hr |
| Operating Temperature | 50°F–95°F (10°C–35°C) | | |
| Non-Operating Temperature | -40°F–140°F (-40°C–60°C) | | |
| Operating Relative Humidity | 8%–90% (non-condensing) | | |

| | Supermicro 1114S 153 TB | Supermicro 1114S 76 TB | Supermicro 1114S 30 TB |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity | 5%–95% (non-condensing) | | |