

# Qumulo-Certified Hardware Servicing Guide

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# Table of Contents

## Getting Started

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Safety Recommendations.....                                | 5  |
| Identifying NICs and Choosing Transceivers and Cables..... | 6  |
| Creating a USB Drive Installer .....                       | 10 |

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

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Replacing the Chassis..... | 13 |
|----------------------------|----|

## Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Racking Nodes.....                      | 17 |
| Configuring iRMC and Wiring Nodes ..... | 18 |
| Getting Started .....                   | 20 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                  | 23 |
| Panel LEDs.....                         | 25 |
| Cluster Networking.....                 | 27 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....     | 30 |
| Technical Specifications .....          | 33 |

## HPE Alletra 4110

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Getting Started.....                        | 35 |
| Front and Internal Drives.....              | 39 |
| Panel LEDs.....                             | 41 |
| Configuring iLO .....                       | 44 |
| Wiring Nodes and Networking a Cluster ..... | 46 |
| Technical Specifications .....              | 50 |

## HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Getting Started.....                        | 52 |
| Front and Rear Drives.....                  | 56 |
| Panel LEDs.....                             | 58 |
| Drive LEDs.....                             | 63 |
| Configuring iLO .....                       | 66 |
| Wiring Nodes and Networking a Cluster ..... | 68 |

## HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Getting Started .....                       | 72 |
| Front and Rear Drives.....                  | 76 |
| Panel LEDs.....                             | 78 |
| Drive LEDs.....                             | 83 |
| Configuring iLO .....                       | 86 |
| Wiring Nodes and Networking a Cluster ..... | 88 |
| Technical Specifications.....               | 91 |

## HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Getting Started .....                       | 92  |
| Front and Internal Drives.....              | 95  |
| Panel LEDs.....                             | 98  |
| Configuring iLO .....                       | 99  |
| Wiring Nodes and Networking a Cluster ..... | 101 |
| Technical Specifications.....               | 105 |

## HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Getting Started .....                       | 106 |
| Front and Rear Drives.....                  | 109 |
| Configuring iLO .....                       | 111 |
| Wiring Nodes and Networking a Cluster ..... | 113 |
| Technical Specifications.....               | 117 |

## Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Racking Nodes.....                      | 118 |
| Configuring IPMI and Wiring Nodes ..... | 119 |
| Getting Started .....                   | 121 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                  | 124 |
| Panel LEDs.....                         | 126 |
| Cluster Networking.....                 | 128 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....     | 134 |
| Technical Specifications.....           | 138 |

## Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Racking Nodes.....                     | 140 |
| Configuring IPMI and Wiring Nodes..... | 142 |
| Getting Started.....                   | 145 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                 | 148 |
| Panel LEDs.....                        | 150 |
| Cluster Networking.....                | 152 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....    | 155 |
| Technical Specifications.....          | 164 |

## Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Racking Nodes.....                     | 167 |
| Configuring IPMI and Wiring Nodes..... | 168 |
| Getting Started.....                   | 171 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                 | 174 |
| Panel LEDs.....                        | 176 |
| Cluster Networking.....                | 178 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....    | 181 |
| Technical Specifications.....          | 183 |

## Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Racking Nodes.....                     | 186 |
| Configuring IPMI and Wiring Nodes..... | 187 |
| Getting Started.....                   | 189 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                 | 191 |
| Panel LEDs.....                        | 192 |
| Cluster Networking.....                | 194 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....    | 197 |
| Technical Specifications.....          | 199 |

## **Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT**

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Racking Nodes.....                     | 201 |
| Configuring IPMI and Wiring Nodes..... | 204 |
| Getting Started.....                   | 206 |
| Drive Bay Mapping.....                 | 209 |
| Panel LEDs.....                        | 210 |
| Cluster Networking.....                | 212 |
| Replacing Hardware Components .....    | 216 |
| Technical Specifications .....         | 221 |

# Getting Started

## Safety Recommendations for Qumulo-Certified Hardware Platforms

This section gives safety recommendations for Qumulo-certified hardware platforms.

### Caution

Read these recommendations carefully. Failure to follow these recommendations can potentially cause damage to your equipment or injure the person who maintains it.

- **Operating Ambient Temperature:** When you install nodes in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the operating ambient temperature of the rack or cabinet environment can be greater than the ambient temperature of the room.

Install your equipment in an environment where the maximum ambient temperature (Tma) doesn't exceed 40° C (104° F).

- **Sufficient Airflow:** Install your equipment in a way that avoids compromising the amount of airflow required for the equipment's safe operation.
- **Even Mechanical Loading:** Ensure your equipment is level when you mount it.
- **Circuit Load:** Determine the load your equipment can place on your supply circuit and refer to nameplate ratings to determine potential circuit overload scenarios.
- **Reliable Earthing:** Maintain earthing (by connecting to the part of the equipment that doesn't carry current).

Give particular attention to supply connections other than direct connections to the branch circuit (for example, power strips).

- **Redundant Power Supplies (PSU):** When you receive multiple PSUs with your equipment, connect each PSU to a separate circuit.
- **Equipment Under Maintenance:** Ensure that all equipment under maintenance has all of its PSUs disconnected.
- **Battery Replacement:** Use compatible battery types to avoid a potential explosion. Dispose of depleted batteries according to provided instructions.

# 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 | <a href="#">Intel 82599ES 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller</a> |

| NIC Model      | Speed    | Firmware Compatibility Information   |
|----------------|----------|--|
| AOC-S100G-b2C  | 100 Gbps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Supermicro Networking Cables and Transceivers Compatibility Matrix</a></li> </ul>   |
| AOC-S25G-b2S   | 25 Gbps  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Broadcom Optical Transceivers</a></li> <li><a href="#">Supported Cables for Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapters in the Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapter User Guide</a></li> </ul>         |
| ConnectX-3     | 10 Gbps  | <a href="#">Supported Cables and Modules</a> in the Mellanox ConnectX-3 Firmware Release Notes   |
| ConnectX-3 Pro | 40 Gbps  | <a href="#">Supported Cables and Modules</a> in the Mellanox ConnectX-3 Pro Firmware Release Notes   |
| ConnectX-4     | 40 Gbps  | <a href="#">Firmware Compatible Products</a> in the NVIDIA Mellanox ConnectX-4 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes  |
| ConnectX-4 Lx  | 25 Gbps  | <a href="#">Firmware Compatible Products</a> in the NVIDIA ConnectX-4 Lx Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes  |
| ConnectX-5     | 100 Gbps | <a href="#">Firmware Compatible Products</a> in the NVIDIA ConnectX-5 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes   |
| ConnectX-6     | 100 Gbps | <a href="#">Firmware Compatible Products</a> in the NVIDIA ConnectX-6 Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes   |
| ConnectX-6 Dx  | 100 Gbps | <a href="#">Firmware Compatible Products</a> in the NVIDIA ConnectX-6 Dx Adapter Cards Firmware Release Notes  |
| E810-CQDA2     | 100 Gbps | <p><a href="#">Intel Ethernet Network Adapter E810-2CQDA2</a></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2fd; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>i Note</b></p> <p>Intel might support, but doesn't verify, third-party transceiver compatibility.</p> </div> |

| NIC Model   | Speed    | Firmware Compatibility Information   |
|-------------|----------|--|
| E810-XXVDA2 | 25 Gbps  | <p><a href="#">Intel Ethernet Network Adapter E810-XXVDA2</a></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f2ff; padding: 10px;"> <p><b>i Note</b></p> <p>Intel might support, but doesn't verify, third-party transceiver compatibility.</p> </div>         |
| P2100G      | 100 Gbps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Broadcom Optical Transceivers</a></li> <li><a href="#">Supported Cables for Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapters</a> in the <a href="#">Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapter User Guide</a></li> </ul> |
| P225P       | 25 Gbps  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Supported Cables for Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapters</a> in the <a href="#">Broadcom Ethernet Network Adapter User Guide</a></li> </ul>  |

## 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.

**i 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.

## How is the Qumulo Core Product Package Different from the Qumulo USB Installer?

Whereas the Qumulo USB Installer is designed for specific models of third-party hardware bundled with Qumulo Core, the Qumulo Core Product Package is designed for installation on your own hardware.

Because Qumulo has no control over the host operating system (OS), the following are the main differences in functionality between the two.

### ► Click to expand

- **Web UI:** The Qumulo Core Product Package has no kiosk mode. The Web UI runs directly on your node.
- **Well-Known `admin` User:** When you use the Qumulo Core Product Package, changing the `admin` user's password has no effect on the host OS. You can create your own users on the host OS.
- **Automatic SSH Configuration:** Any SSH configuration set by using `multitenancy` REST APIs have no effect on the host OS. You must configure SSH on the host OS.
- **System Partitions and Directories:** The Qumulo Core Product Package has no `/config` partition for storing logs and container images or `/history` partitions for storing configuration files.

The Qumulo Core container stores logs and container images in the `/var/opt/qumulo/history` directory and configuration files in the `/etc/qumulo` directory. You can also configure your own mounts and partitions on the host OS.

For more information, see [Installing the Qumulo Core Product Package](#) in the Qumulo On-Premises Administrator Guide.

## Prerequisites

- USB 3.0 (or higher) drive (8 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
```

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

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

- 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
```

**i Note**

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

- Navigate to System Preferences > Security & Privacy.
- On the Privacy tab, grant **Full Disk Access** to Terminal.
- Restart Terminal and try the command again.
- When finished, remove **Full Disk Access** from Terminal.

- 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.

**⚠ Important**

We strongly recommend having another person help you with this process.

### Step 1: Prepare for Chassis Replacement

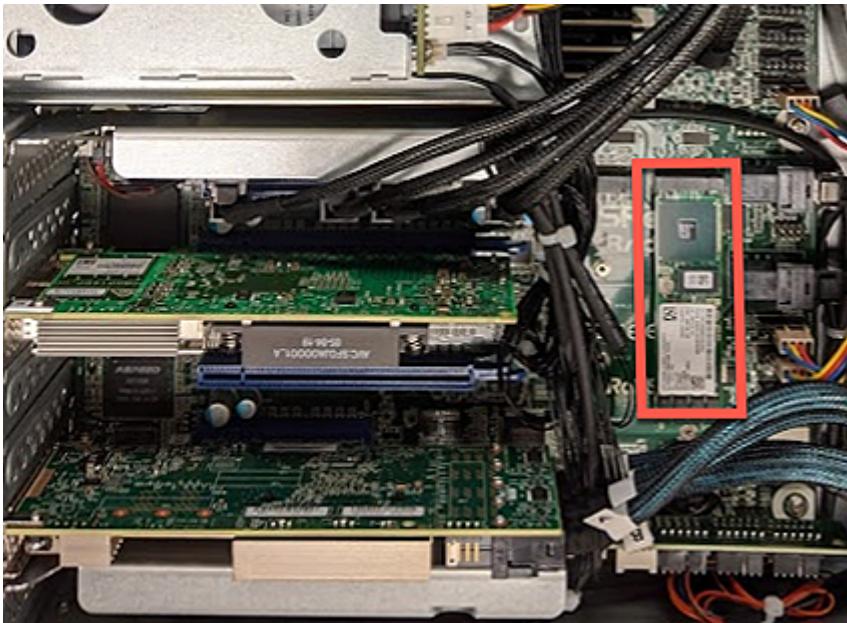
1. To shut down the node, use the power button at the front of the node.  
Alternatively, connect to the node by using SSH and run the `sudo shutdown -h now` command.
2. Disconnect all cables from the back of the node.
3. To pull the node out from the rack, release the small, white tabs on the rails 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 |

**i Note**

To allow the front HDD trays to slide open, remove any shipping screws from the replacement chassis.



3. Install the replacement chassis in an appropriate location in your server rack.
4. 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.
- d. Reconnect the cables to the HDDs, making sure that you reseat both ends of the cable.

** Note**

The HDD carriers in the top and middle trays connect to an HBA controller card at the rear of the chassis.

The HDD carriers in the bottom tray connect directly to the motherboard at the rear of the chassis.

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

# Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7

## Racking Your Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Nodes

This section explains how to rack Fujitsu RX2540 M7 nodes in a data center.

### To Install the Rails in the Server Rack

Fujitsu RX2540 M7 uses Rack Mount Kit QRL with CMA (PYBRR0B). Follow the instructions in the [Fujitsu Rail Kit—Ball Bearing Type \(For Drop In / Slide In\)](#) manual.

### To Insert the Chassis into the Server Rack

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Installing the server in the rack \(p. 61\)](#).

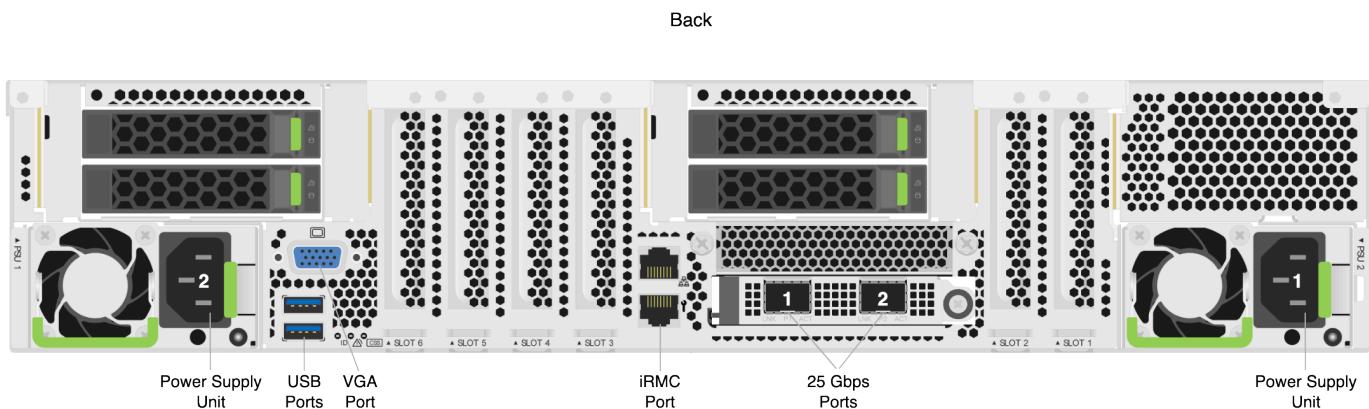
### To Remove the Chassis from the Server Rack

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Removing the server from the rack \(p. 56\)](#)

# Configuring the Integrated Remote Management Controller (iRMC) and Wiring Your Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (iRMC) port, 25 Gbps ports, and power on Fujitsu RX2540 M7 nodes.

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.



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

The dedicated out-of-band management port allows functionality such as remote display, control, and power. The port uses the Integrated Remote Management Controller (iRMC) protocol. Connect the iRMC port first on the back of your node (the bottom Ethernet port).

### ⚠ Important

The iRMC username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the iRMC port, you must use Fujitsu ServerView. For more information, see [Logging on to the iRMC S6 for the first time \(p. 30\)](#) and [iRMC factory defaults \(p. 31\)](#) in the Fujitsu iRMC S6 Configuration and Maintenance Manual. The default iRMC username is `admin` and the default password is printed on the System ID Card attached to the node.

## Step 2: Connecting the 25 Gbps Ports

### **ⓘ Note**

Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 33\)](#).

After you connect the iRMC port, connect your 25 Gbps ports (compatible with SFP28). There are two 25 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       |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Intel            | Left          | 1 ( <b>eth1</b> ) |
| Intel            | Right         | 2 ( <b>eth2</b> ) |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

After you connect your 25 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 Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7

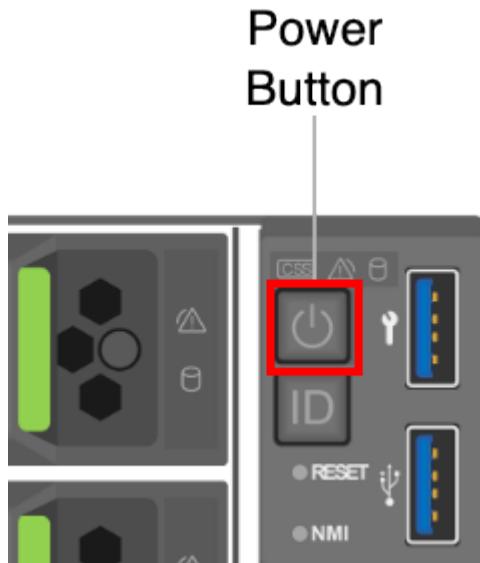
This section explains how to prepare Fujitsu RX2540 M7 nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster.

## ⚠ Important

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 node might require a firmware update. Before you get started with Qumulo Core, contact [Fujitsu Product Support](#) for information about the minimum required firmware level and hardware configuration.

## 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 Fujitsu screen, press F12.

## ℹ 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 labeled with **UEFI OS**) and boot into it.
3. On the GRUB menu, select your USB drive.

## Step 3: Create and Configure Your Cluster

The Qumulo Installer runs automatically.

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.

**i 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

# Drive Bay Mapping in Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Nodes

This section explains the drive bay mapping in Fujitsu RX2540 M7 nodes.

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains 12 or 8 HDDs in the front, 4 NVMe drives in the back, and 2 mirrored NVMe boot drives in internal M.2 expansion slots. The following is the mapping for the drives.

**Note**

To determine the drive configuration for your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 33\)](#).

## Front HDD Drives

For more information, see [To Replace an HDD \(page 31\)](#).

### 48TB and 144TB Nodes

In [48TB and 144TB Nodes \(page 33\)](#), all drive bays are populated.



### 96TB Nodes

In [96TB Nodes \(page 33\)](#), some drive bays are empty.



## Back NVMe Drives

For more information, see [To Replace an NVMe Drive \(page 31\)](#).

**i Note**

Because the expansion bays are universal, your node might contain labels such as HDD0 for the NVMe slots.



## Internal NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

The boot drives are located at the M.2 expansion slot on an interposer (controller) board. For more information, see [To Replace an NVMe M.2 Boot Drive \(page 31\)](#).

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Slots for M.2 SSDs on the M.2 interposer board \(p. 211\)](#).

# Panel LEDs on Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Fujitsu RX2540 M7 nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

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

| Label                           | Color  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| CSS (Customer Self Service) LED |  (orange) |
| Global Error LED                |  (orange) |
| Drive Access LED                |  (green)  |
| Power Button with LED (DC On)   |  (green)  |
| Power Button with LED (AC On)   |  (white)  |
| Identification Button with LED  |  (blue)   |

## Rear Panel LEDs

On the rear, left side of your node, there are three LEDs.

| Label                           | Color  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Identification LED              |  (blue)   |
| Global Error LED                |  (orange) |
| CSS (Customer Self Service) LED |  (orange) |

## Front HDD and Rear NVMe Carrier LEDs

Each HDD drive carrier in the front and NVMe carrier in the back has two LEDs.

| Label        | Color  |
|--------------|--|
| Drive Error  |  (orange) |
| Drive Access |  (green)  |

## 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.

**i 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 Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Cluster

This section explains how to network a Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 cluster.

## **i** Note

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 33\)](#).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

## **i** 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 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 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 rate
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 25$  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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.



# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Nodes

This section explains how to replace hardware components in Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 nodes.

## Caution

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 33\)](#).

## To Remove and Replace the Top Cover

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Removing the top covers \(p. 58\)](#).

## To Replace the NIC

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains two horizontal PCIe riser modules and a NIC inserted horizontally into the bottom module.

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Removing an expansion card from a riser module \(p. 317\)](#).

## To Replace a RAID Module Riser

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains two RAID riser modules (for the two mirrored boot drives) inserted horizontally into the motherboard. Each riser module holds an [interposer \(controller\) board \(page 31\)](#).

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Handling riser modules \(p. 72\)](#).

## To Replace an Interposer (Controller) Board

Each of the two [RAID module risers \(page 30\)](#) on your chassis contains an interposer (controller) board which, in turn, holds an M.2 boot drive.

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Removing the M.2 interposer board \(p. 222\)](#).

## To Replace an NVMe M.2 Boot Drive

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains two mirrored NVMe boot drives, each of which is inserted into an [interposer \(controller\) board \(page 31\)](#). For more information, see [NVMe M.2 Boot Drive \(page 24\)](#).

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. [Remove the RAID module riser from the motherboard. \(page 30\)](#)
3. Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual:
  - a. [Remove the M.2 SSD \(p. 216\).](#)
  - b. [Install an M.2 SSD \(p. 212\).](#)

## To Replace an HDD

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains 12 or 8 HDDs. For more information, see [HDD Drives \(page 23\)](#).

### Note

- You can replace this component without powering off the node.
- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 33\)](#).

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Installing 3.5-inch HDD modules \(p. 150\)](#).

## To Replace an NVMe Drive

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains 4 NVMe drives in cages 1 (left) and 2 (middle) at the back of the node. For more information, see [NVMe Drives \(page 24\)](#).

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Rear HDD/SSD extension box \(p. 227\)](#).

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis contains two PSUs.

**i Note**

You can replace this component without powering off the node.

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Installing a hot-plug PSU \(p. 126\)](#).

## To Replace a Fan Module

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 chassis has 6 fan modules.

Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Handling the fan cage \(p. 76\)](#).

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Fujitsu RX2540 M7 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. Follow the instructions in the Fujitsu Upgrade and Maintenance Manual: [Installing the memory modules \(p. 345\)](#).

# Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 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.

|                                   | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 240 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 144 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 96 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 48 TB (Active or General Purpose) |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC)          |   | 2 × 25 GbE (1 × Intel E810 NIC)                               |  |  |
| Management Ports (BMC)            |   | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45)                                       |  |  |
| Solid State Storage Media (Cache) |   | 4 × 1.6 TB NVMe   |  |  |
| HDD Storage Media                 | 12 × 20 TB  | 12 × 12 TB  | 8 × 12 TB  | 12 × 4 TB  |
| Boot Drives (Mirrored)            |   | 2 × 960 GB M.2 SATA (RAID 1)                                  |  |  |
| CPU                               |   | 2 × Intel Xeon Silver 4410Y CPU @ 2.70 GHz                    |  |  |
| Memory                            |   | 128 GB (32 GB × 4)  |  |  |
| Power Supply                      |   | 2 × 1,600 W Power Supplies                                    |  |  |
| Dimensions (H × W × D)            |   | 3.4" × 17.1" × 34.4" (8.6 mm × 434 mm × 873.8 mm)             |  |  |

|                                 | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 240 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 144 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 96 TB (Active or General Purpose) | Fujitsu PRIMERGY RX2540 M7 48 TB (Active or General Purpose) |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Weight                          |   | 70.5 lbs (32 kg)  |  |  |
| Power Requirements              |   | 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz   |  |  |
| Typical Power Consumption       |   | 520 W   |  |  |
| Typical Thermal Rating          |   | 1,720 BTU/hr  |  |  |
| Maximum Power Consumption       |   | 763 W   |  |  |
| Maximum Thermal Rating          |   | 2,604 BTU/hr  |  |  |
| Operating Temperature           |   | 50°F–95°F (10°C–35°C)   |  |  |
| Non-Operating Temperature       |   | -22°F–140°F (-6°C–60°C)                                       |  |  |
| Operating Relative Humidity     |   | 8%–85% (non-condensing)                                       |  |  |
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity |   | 5%–95% (non-condensing)                                       |  |  |

# HPE Alletra 4110

## Getting Started with Qumulo on HPE Alletra 4110

This section explains how to prepare HPE Alletra 4110 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.

 **Tip**

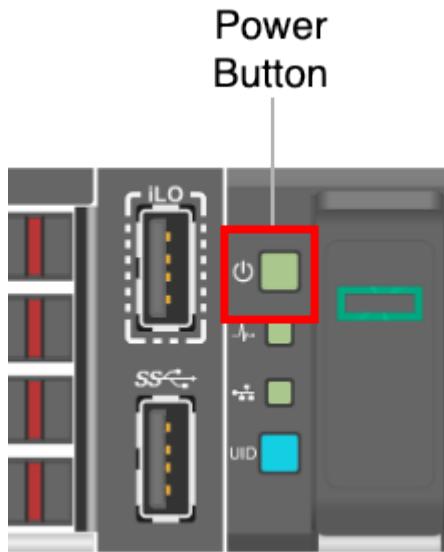
For information about installing your node and replacing hardware components, see [HPE Alletra 4110 System Maintenance and Service Guide](#) and [HPE Alletra 4110 System Setup and Installation Guide](#) in the HPE documentation.

### Prerequisites

#### [Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer](#)

### 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 Alletra boot screen, press F11.

**i 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.

**i 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 \(page 35\)](#) 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

### **⚠ Important**

Your HPE Alletra 4110 node uses a [split networking configuration \(page 46\)](#). Ensure that the [front-end and back-end networks \(page 47\)](#) are connected and operational before creating your cluster. If only one of the networks is connected and operational during the cluster creation process, Qumulo Core deploys with the unified networking configuration.

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.

### **ℹ 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

# Front and Internal Drive Bays on HPE Alletra 4110 Nodes

This section shows the locations of front drive bays in HPE Alletra 4110 nodes.

There are 20 drive bay at the front of the HPE Alletra 4110 node, populated according to your node type.

## 307TB and 153TB Nodes

In [307TB and 153TB nodes \(page 50\)](#), all drive bays are populated.

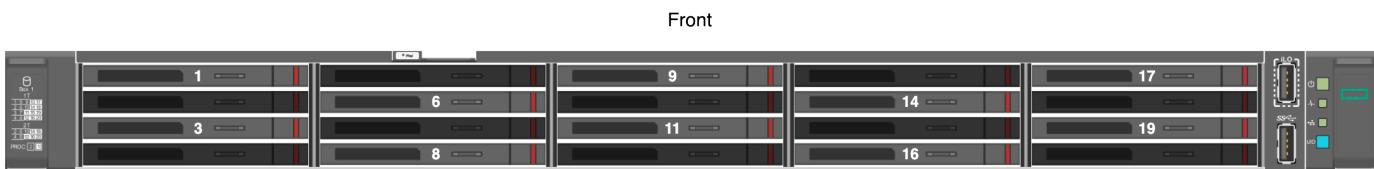


## 38TB Nodes

In [38TB Nodes \(page 50\)](#), some drive bays are empty.

**i Note**

In the following diagram, empty drive bays appear in gray.



## NVMe Boot Drive

The NVMe boot drive is located inside the HPE NS204i-u Hot Plug Boot Optimized Storage Device.

**⚠ Important**

- For help with locating the NS204i-u device and with replacement procedures, [contact HPE support](#).
- Before you remove the boot drive, [contact the Qumulo Care team](#) for additional instructions.

For more information, see the following HPE documentation:

- Installing the Drives onto HPE NS204i-u Boot Device
- Removing and Replacing the M.2 Boot Device

**i** Note

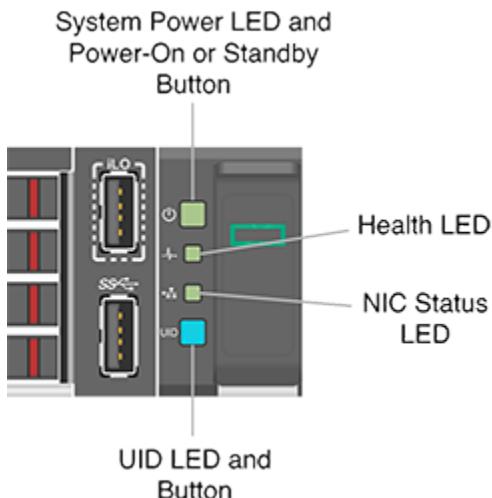
The instructions for installing the HPE NS204i-u Boot Device and M.2 Boot Device are similar.

# Panel LEDs on HPE Alletra 4110 Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on HPE Alletra 4110 nodes, including front panel LEDs and buttons and rear panel LEDs.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are four LEDs. The following diagram shows the LEDs and buttons on the front panel.



| Label   | Color and Behavior   | Description                  |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| System Power LED and Power On or Standby Button | <span style="color: green;">●</span> (solid green)         | System is powered on         |
| System Power LED and Power On or Standby Button | <span style="color: green;">●</span> (1 s. blinking green) | Performing power-on sequence |
| System Power LED and Power On or Standby Button | <span style="color: orange;">●</span> (solid amber)        | System is on standby         |
| System Power LED and Power On or Standby Button | Off  | System is powered off        |
| Health LED                                      | <span style="color: green;">●</span> (solid green)         | Health is normal             |
| Health LED                                      | <span style="color: green;">●</span> (1 s. blinking green) | iLO is rebooting             |
| Health LED                                      | <span style="color: orange;">●</span> (blinking amber)     | System state degraded        |

| Label              | Color and Behavior  | Description                                       |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Health LED         |  (1 s. blinking red)                     | System state critical                             |
| NIC Status LED     |  (solid green)                           | Linked to network                                 |
| NIC Status LED     |  (1 s. flashing green)                   | Network active                                    |
| NIC Status LED     | Off   | No network activity                               |
| UID Button and LED |  (solid blue)                            | UID activated                                     |
| UID Button and LED |  (1 s. blinking blue)                    | Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress |
| UID Button and LED |  (0.25 s. blinking blue)                 | Manual iLO reboot sequence initiated              |
| UID Button and LED |  (0.125 s. blinking blue)                | Manual iLO reboot sequence in progress            |
| UID Button and LED |  (1 fast blue blink) then 3 s. stop      | iLO service port status is <b>Complete</b>        |
| UID Button and LED |  (4 medium blue blinks) then 1 s. stop | iLO service port status is <b>Busy</b>            |
| UID Button and LED |  (8 fast blue blinks) then 1 s. stop   | iLO service port status is <b>Error</b>           |
| UID Button and LED |  Off                                   | UID deactivated                                   |

## Rear Panel LED

On the back of your node, there is a UID LED.

| Color and Behavior   | Description                                       |
|--|---|
|  (solid blue)             | UID activated                                     |
|  (1 s. blinking blue)     | Remote management or firmware upgrade in progress |
|  (0.25 s. blinking blue)  | Manual iLO reboot sequence has been initiated     |
|  (0.125 s. blinking blue) | Manual iLO reboot sequence is in progress         |

| Color and Behavior | Description     |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Off                | UID deactivated |

## 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.

**i 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 |

# Configuring Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Alletra 4110 Nodes

This section explains how to configure Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Alletra 4110 nodes.

## Prerequisites

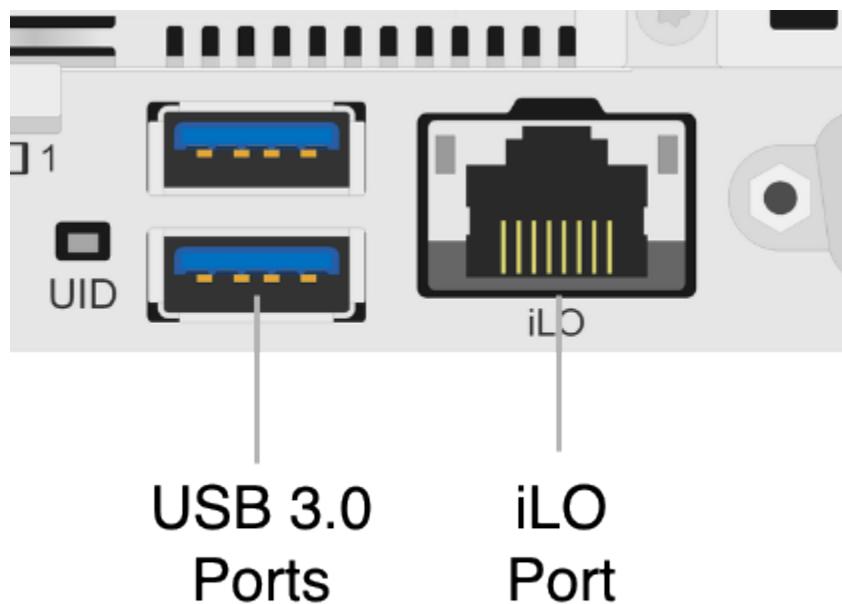
To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can run the `sudo -s` command.

### ⚠ 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.

## 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 to the node.

### **ℹ 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 6 1.50 User Guide](#)
- [HPE iLO IPMI User Guide](#)

# Wiring Nodes and Networking Your HPE Alletra 4110 Cluster

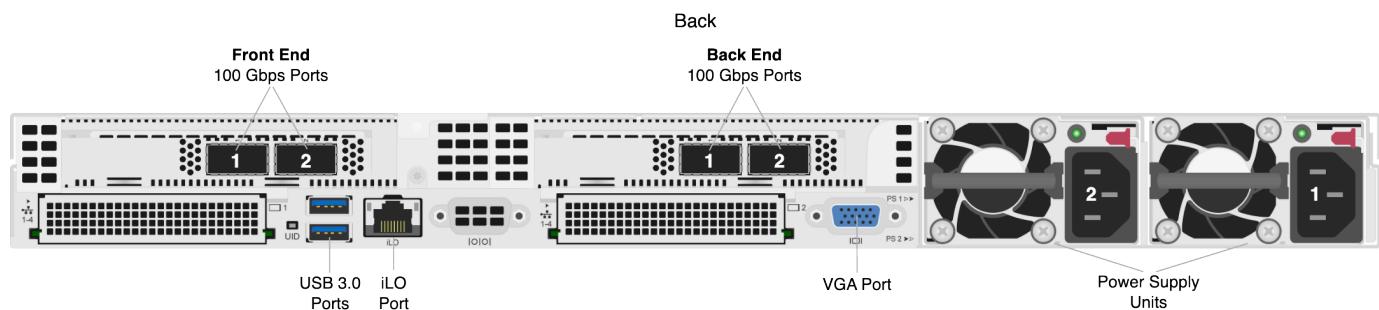
This section explains how to wire NIC ports on HPE Alletra 4110 nodes and how to network a cluster.

## ⚠ Important

Your HPE Alletra 4110 node uses a [split networking configuration \(page 46\)](#). Ensure that the [front-end and back-end networks \(page 47\)](#) are connected and operational before creating your cluster. If only one of the networks is connected and operational during the cluster creation process, Qumulo Core deploys with the unified networking configuration.

## Node NICs and Ports

The following diagrams show the NICs and ports on HPE Alletra 4110 node types.



## 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 cluster to dual switches for redundancy. We recommend this configuration. 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.

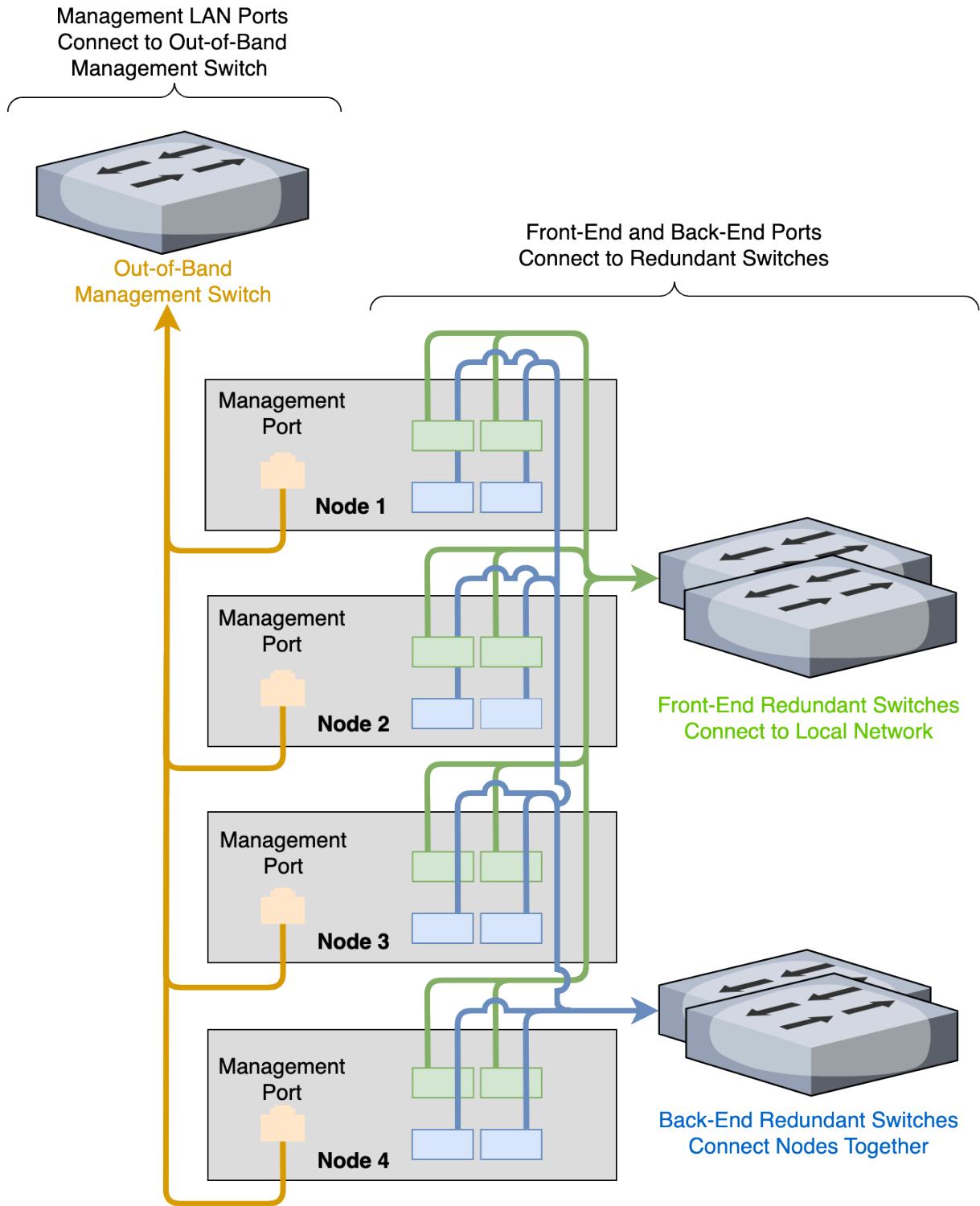
## Connecting to a Single Switch

This section explains how to connect a four-node 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.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagrams

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.



# HPE Alletra 4110 Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for HPE Alletra 4110 node types.

|                           | HPE Alletra 4110<br>307TB   | HPE Alletra 4110<br>153TB | HPE Alletra 4110<br>38TB         |
|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC)  | 4 × 100 GbE (2 × Mellanox ConnectX-6 NICs)<br>or 4 × 100 GbE (2 × Intel E810) |                           |                                  |
| Management Ports (BMC)    | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45)   |                           |                                  |
| NVMe Storage Media        | 20 × 15.36 TB   | 20 × 7.68 TB              | 10 × 3.84 TB                     |
| Boot Drive                | 1 × 480 GB HPE NS204i-u Gen11 NVMe<br>Hot Plug Boot Optimized Storage Device  |                           |                                  |
| CPU                       | 1 × Intel Xeon Silver 4410Y 2.10 GHz 12 cores @ 1.90 GHz                      |                           |                                  |
| Memory                    | 128 GB (16 GB × 8)  |                           |                                  |
| Power Supply              | 2 × 1,600 W Power Supplies  |                           |                                  |
| Dimensions (H × W × D)    | 1.69" × 17.11" × 28.85" (42.93 mm × 434.59 mm × 732.79 mm)                    |                           |                                  |
| Net Weight                | 43.96 lb (19.94 kg)   |                           |                                  |
| Power Requirements        | 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz   |                           |                                  |
| Idle Power Consumption    | 1.80 A @ 240 V<br>3.92 A @ 110 V  |                           | 1.59 A @ 240 V<br>3.46 A @ 110 V |
| Idle Thermal Rating       | 1,471 BTU/hr  |                           | 1,300 BTU/hr                     |
| Typical Power Consumption | 2.16 A @ 240 V<br>4.72 A @ 110 V  |                           | 2.07 A @ 240 V<br>4.51 A @ 110 V |
| Typical Thermal Rating    | 1,471 BTU/hr  |                           | 1,300 BTU/hr                     |
| Typical Power Consumption | 2.16 A @ 240 V<br>4.72 A @ 110 V  |                           | 2.07 A @ 240 V<br>4.51 A @ 110 V |
| Typical Thermal Rating    | 1,770 BTU/hr  |                           | 1,600 BTU/hr                     |

|                                 | HPE Alletra 4110<br>307TB        | HPE Alletra 4110<br>153TB          | HPE Alletra 4110<br>38TB         |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Maximum Power Consumption       | 2.71 A @ 240 V<br>5.91 A @ 110 V |                                    | 2.48 A @ 240 V<br>5.42 A @ 110 V |
| Maximum Thermal Rating          | 2,218 BTU/hr                     |                                    | 2,034 BTU/hr                     |
| Operating Temperature           |                                  | 50° F to 95° F (10° C to 35° C)    |                                  |
| Non-Operating Temperature       |                                  | -22° F to 140° F (-30° C to 60° C) |                                  |
| Operating Relative Humidity     |                                  | 8% to 90% (non-condensing)         |                                  |
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity |                                  | 5% to 95% (non-condensing)         |                                  |

# 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

[Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer](#)

### 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 \(page 53\)](#).
  - 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:
    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 then 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

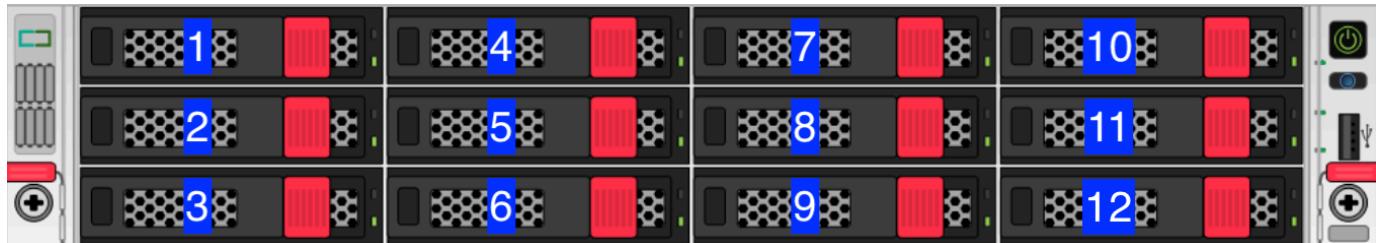
# Front and Rear Drive Bays on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

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

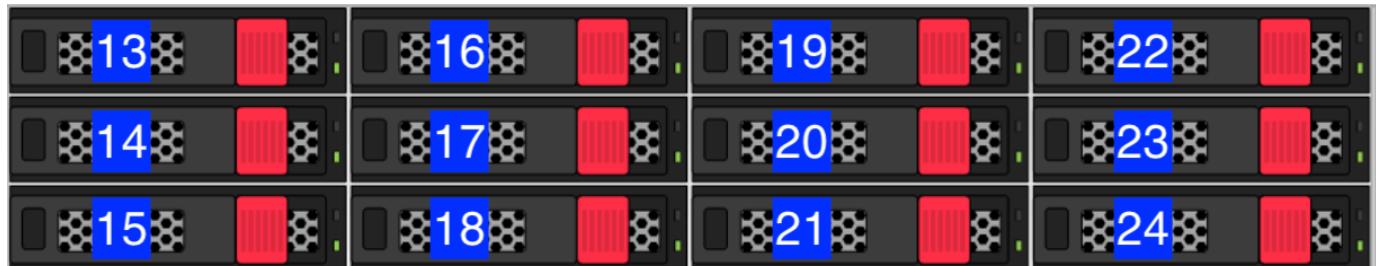
## ⚠ Important

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

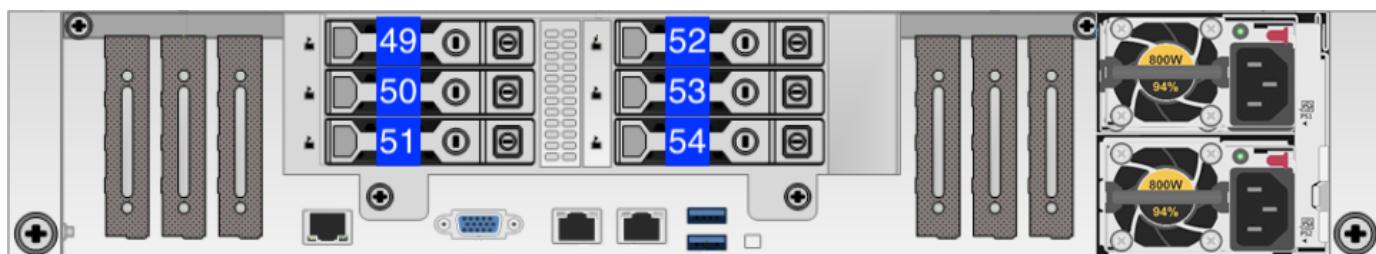
## Front LFF Drive Row



## Second LFF Drive Row



## Rear SFF Hot-Plug Drives

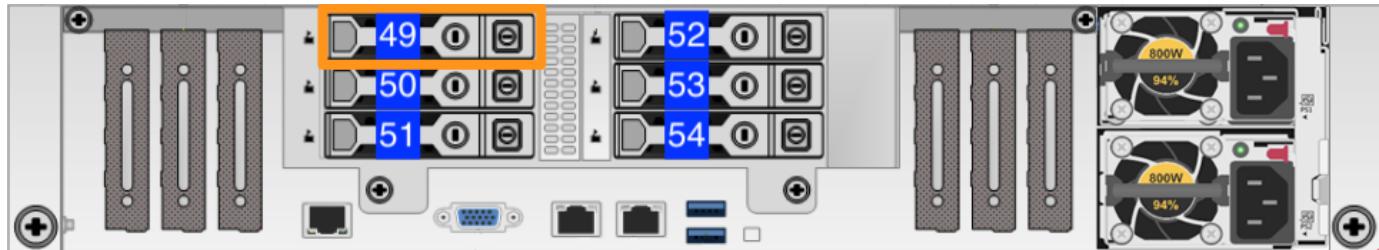


## Boot Drive

**⚠ 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

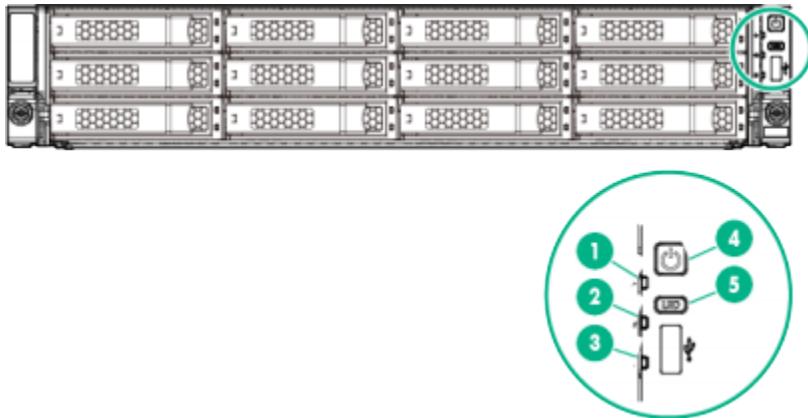
This section explains the LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes, including front panel LEDs and buttons, power fault LEDs, and rear panel LEDs. You can use these LEDs to diagnose hardware health issues.

## ⚠ 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

### ⓘ 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.

 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

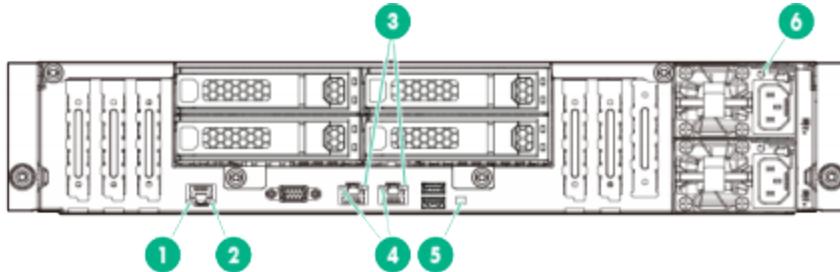
## Power Fault LEDs

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

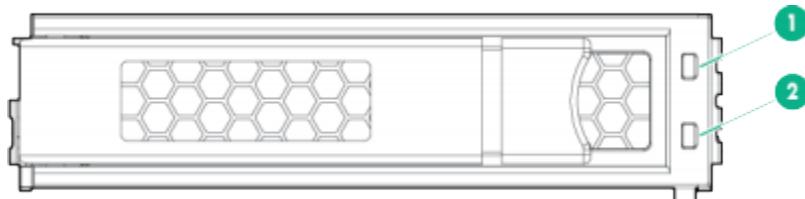
This section explains the LEDs of large form factor (LFF) and small form factor (SFF) drives in HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 nodes.

## ⚠ 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

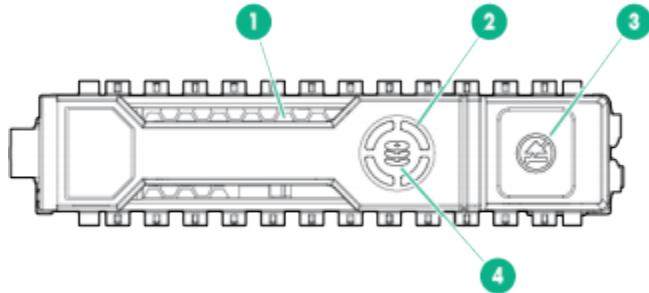
The following table explains the various combinations of the two LFF LEDs.

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED           | Description   |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| On, off, or flashing   | Alternating amber and blue | <p>One or more of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The drive has failed.</li><li>• This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive.</li><li>• A management application has selected the drive.</li></ul> |

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED | Description   |
|------------------------|------------------|---|
| On, off, or flashing   | Solid blue       | <p>One or more of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The drive is operating normally.</li> <li>• A management application has selected the drive.</li> </ul>  |
| 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 Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen9 Nodes

This section explains how to configure 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.

## Prerequisites

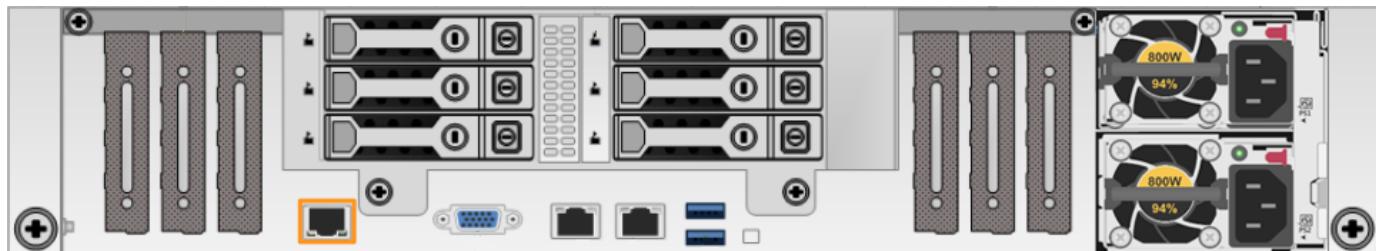
To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can run the `sudo -s` command.

## ⚠ 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.

## 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 to the node.

**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.

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.

## ⚠ Important

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

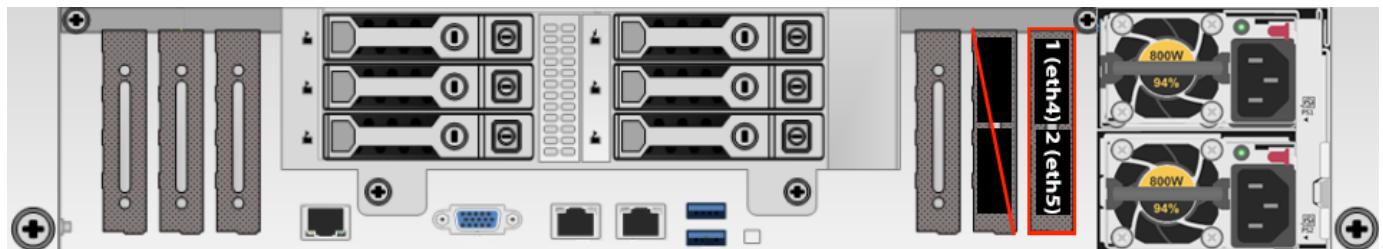
## Node NICs and Ports

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

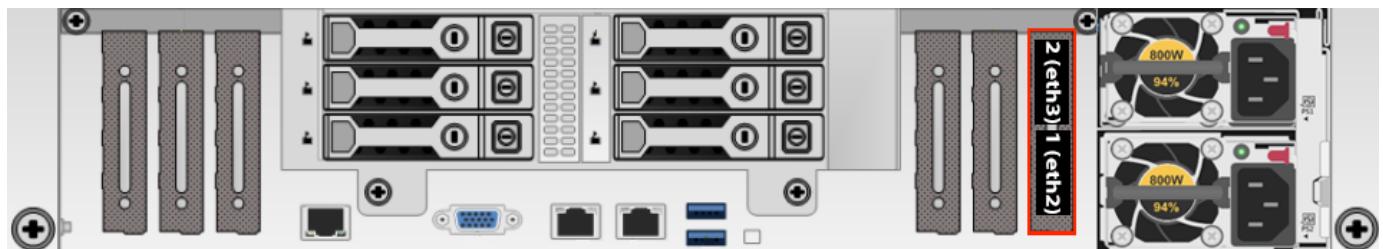
### 288T

#### ⓘ Note

Currently, NIC2 on this model is unused.



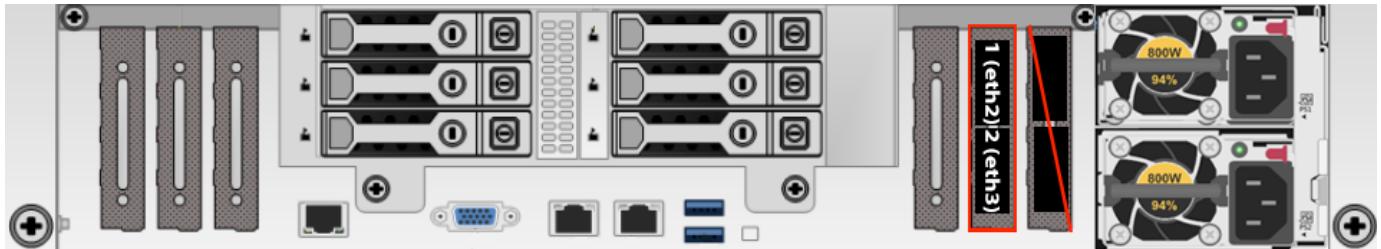
### 288T



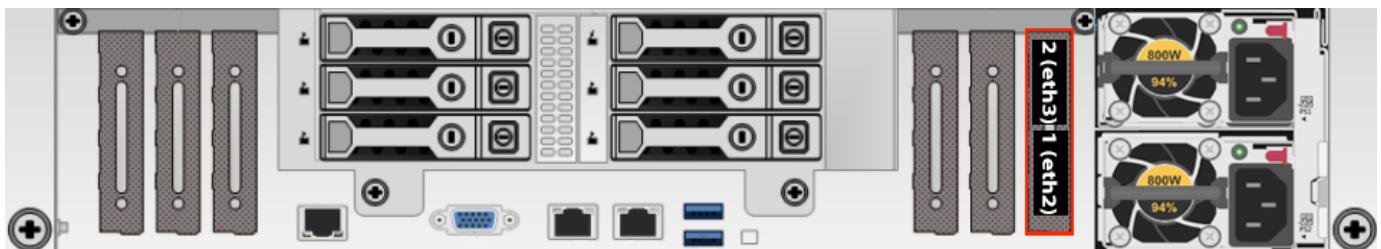
180T

**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.

**i 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

#### [Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer](#)

### 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 \(page 72\)](#).
  - 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 \(page 72\)](#) 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:

• uppercase character

• lowercase character

• numeric character

• symbol (such as # or \$)

Your encryption master key must be 10-32 characters long.

Both your login password and encryption master key:

• use uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols

• use only ASCII characters

• 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

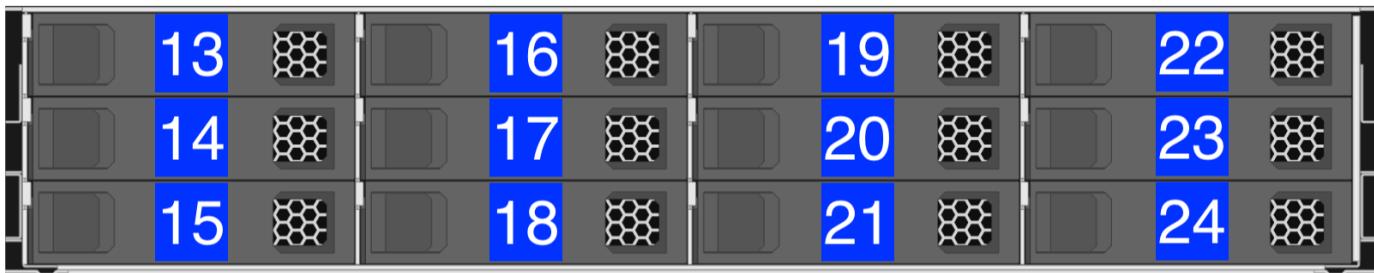
# Front and Rear Drive Bays on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

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

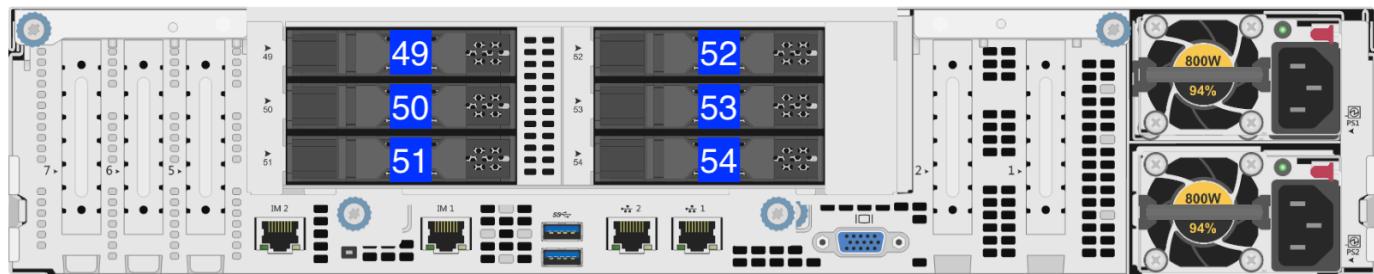
Front LFF Drive Row



Second LFF Drive Row



Rear SFF Hot-Plug Drives



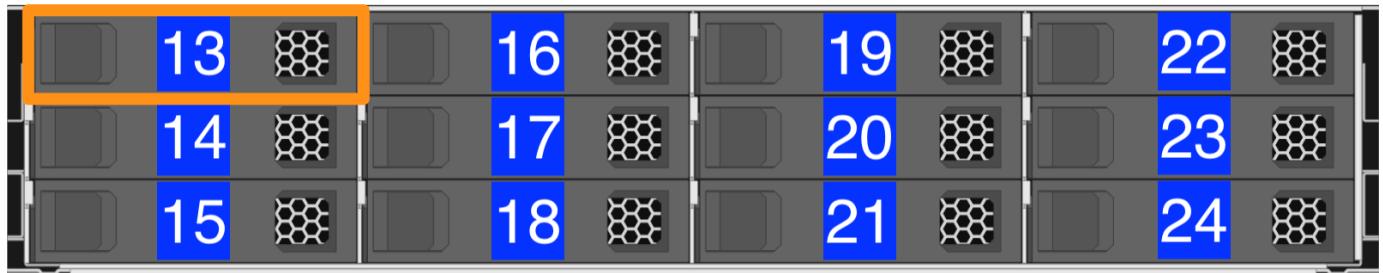
Boot Drive

**⚠ Important**

Before you remove the boot drive [contact the Qumulo Care team](#) for additional instructions.

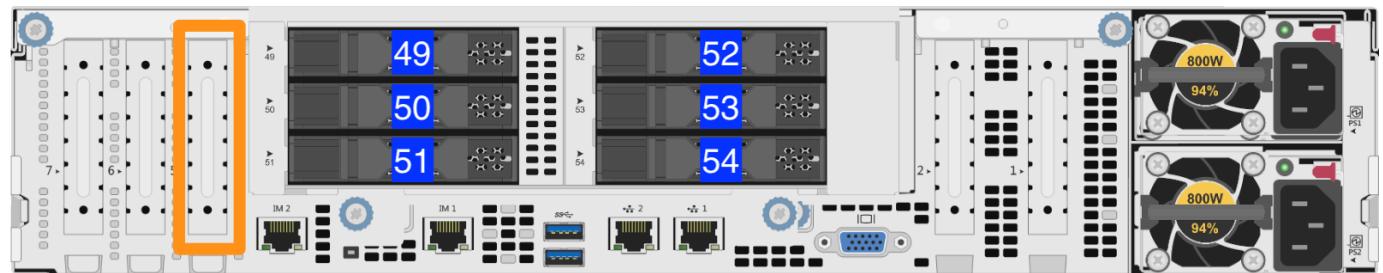
## 36T and 90T Nodes

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



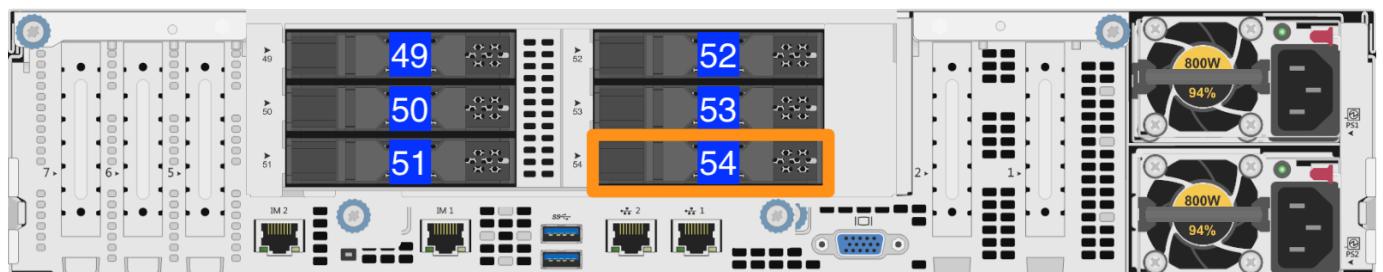
## 192T Nodes

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.

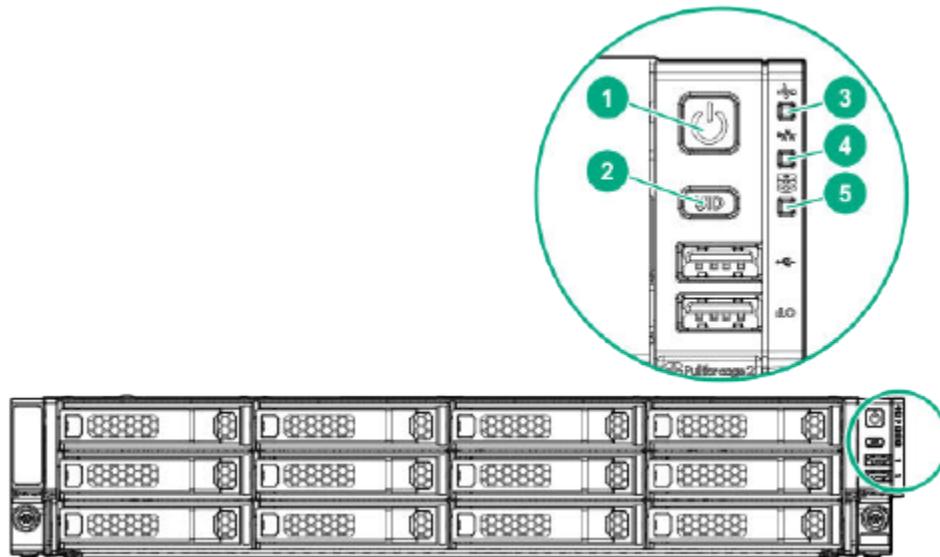


# Panel LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

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

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.

#### 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.

i **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

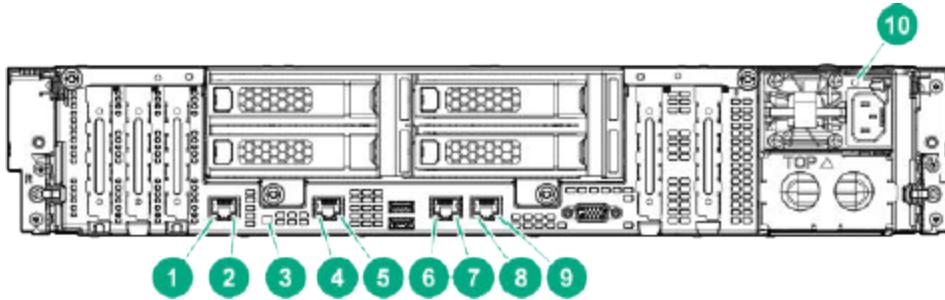
## Power Fault LEDs

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

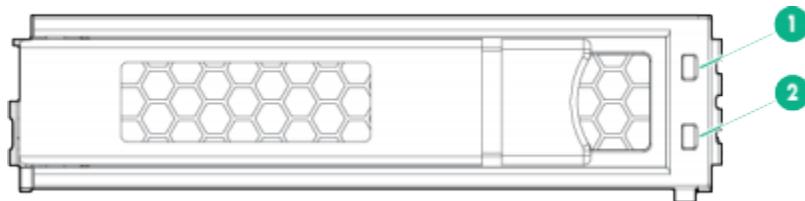
-  Solid Green: Normal
- Off: One or more of the following conditions exist:
  - Power unavailable
  - Power supply failed
  - Power supply in standby mode
  - Power supply error

# 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

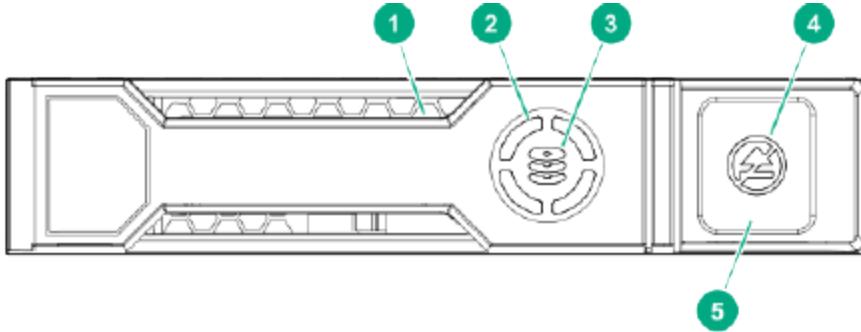
The following table explains the various combinations of the two LFF LEDs.

| Online or Activity LED | Fault or UID LED           | Description   |
|------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| On, off, or flashing   | Alternating amber and blue | <p>One or more of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The drive has failed.</li><li>• This system received a predictive failure alert about the drive.</li><li>• A management application has selected the drive.</li></ul> |
| On, off, or flashing   | Solid blue                 | <p>One or more of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The drive is operating normally.</li><li>• A management application has selected the drive.</li></ul>   |

| 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.

**i 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 Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Nodes

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

## Prerequisites

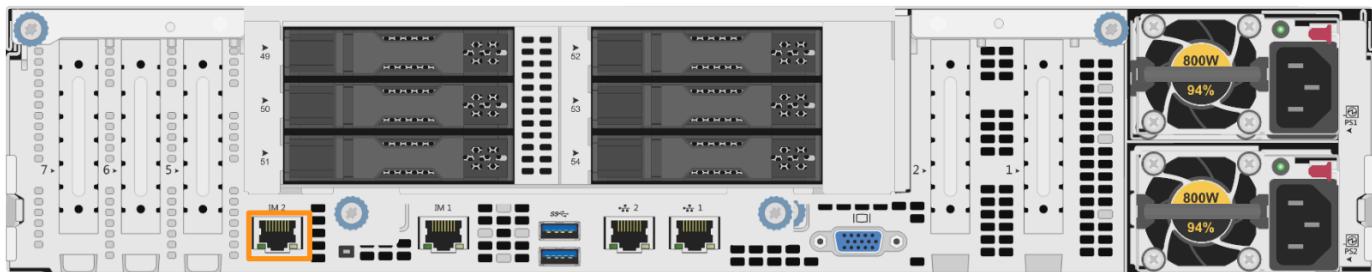
To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can run the `sudo -s` command.

### ⚠ 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.

## 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 to the node.

**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.

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.

## Node NIC and Ports

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



### Note

The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

| NIC Manufacturer | Port Location | Port Labels             |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Broadcom         | Top           | 0 ( <code>eth2</code> ) |
| Broadcom         | Bottom        | 1 ( <code>eth3</code> ) |
| Mellanox         | Top           | 1 ( <code>eth2</code> ) |
| Mellanox         | Bottom        | 2 ( <code>eth3</code> ) |

## 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

**i 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.

**i 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<br>(25 GbE minimum link speed)          | 2 × 25 GbE<br>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

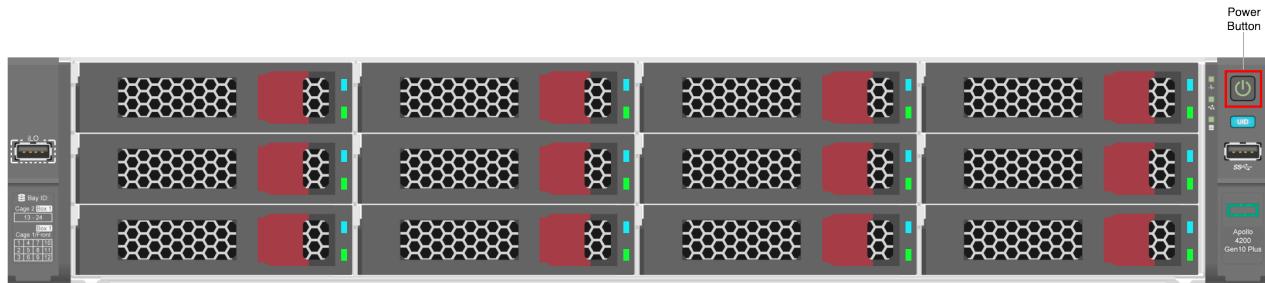
This section explains how to prepare HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus nodes for creating a Qumulo cluster. This guide is for system administrators, professional service providers, and colleagues in your organization who are responsible for installing and configuring server hardware.

### Prerequisites

#### [Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer](#)

### 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 \(page 92\)](#) 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.

**i 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

# 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 \(page 105\)](#), all drive bays are populated.

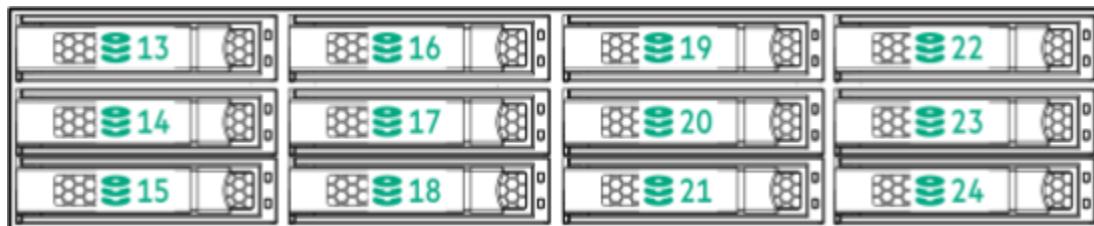
### Front LFF Drive Row

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.



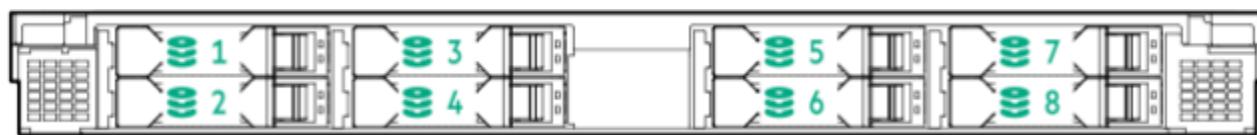
### Internal LFF Drive Row

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

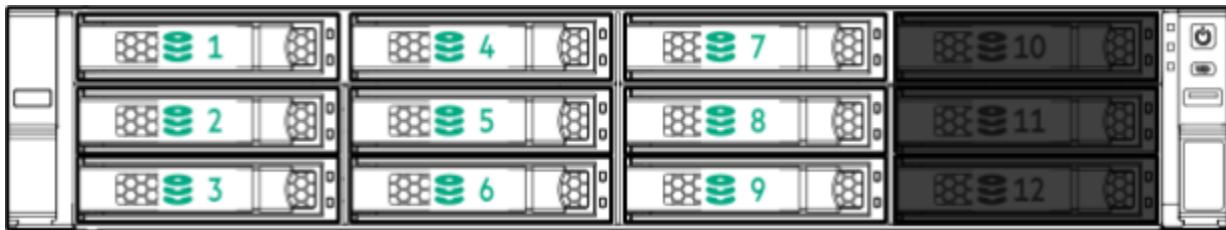
In [90TB and 36TB Nodes \(page 105\)](#), some drive bays are empty.

### **Note**

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

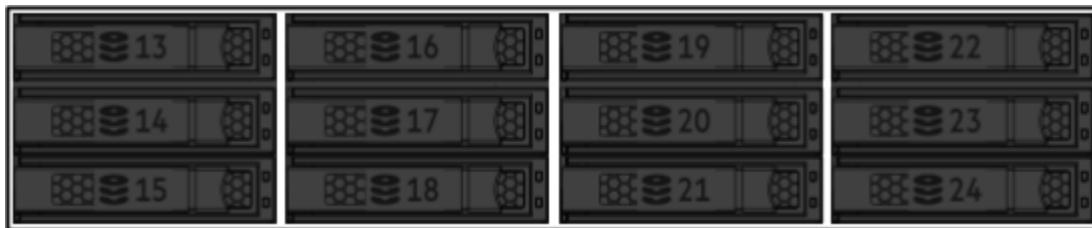
## Front LFF Drive Row

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.

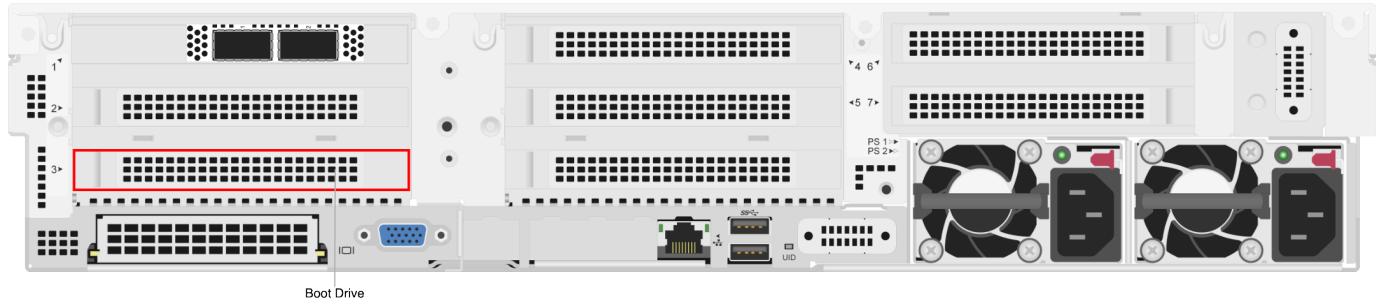


## Boot Drive

### **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.

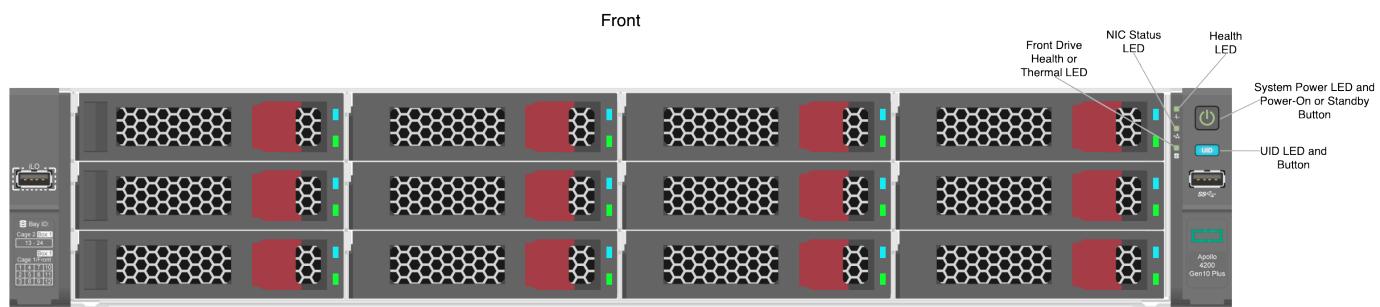


# Panel LEDs on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Nodes

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.

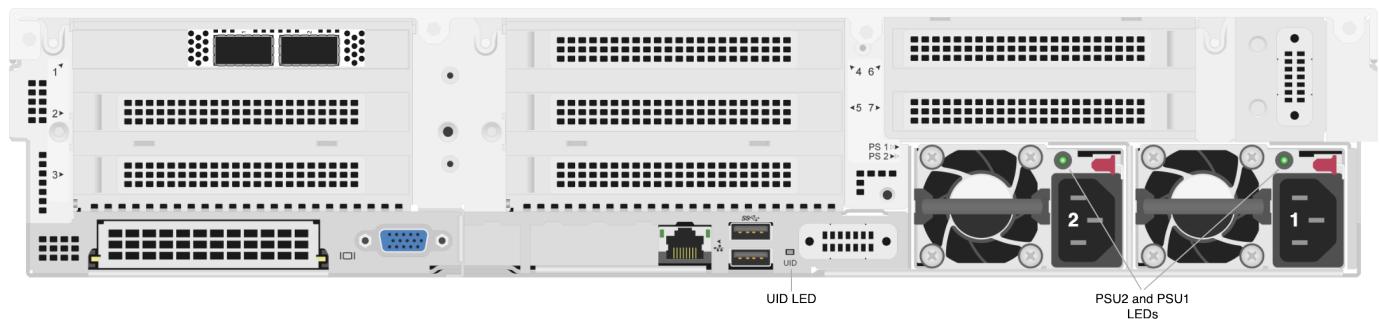
## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

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 Integrated Lights Out (iLO) on HPE Apollo 4200 Gen10 Plus Nodes

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

## Prerequisites

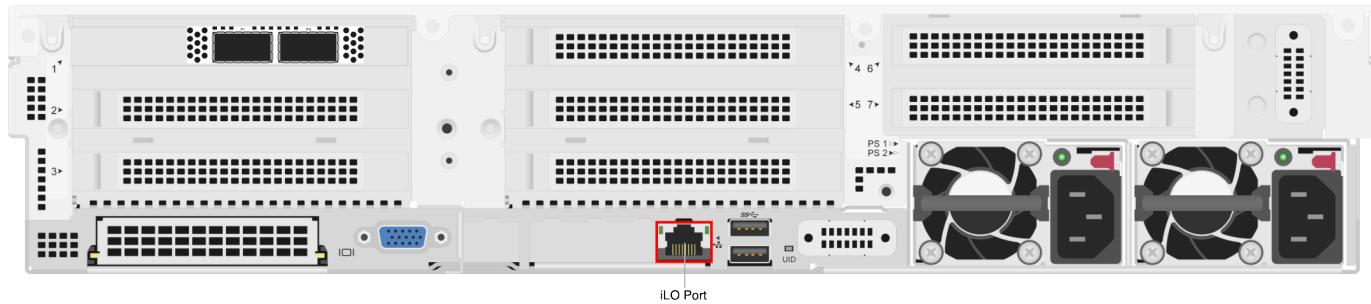
To configure the iLO port, you must have root access to the client-facing network through SSH. For example, you can run the `sudo -s` command.

### **⚠ 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.

## 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 to the node.

**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.

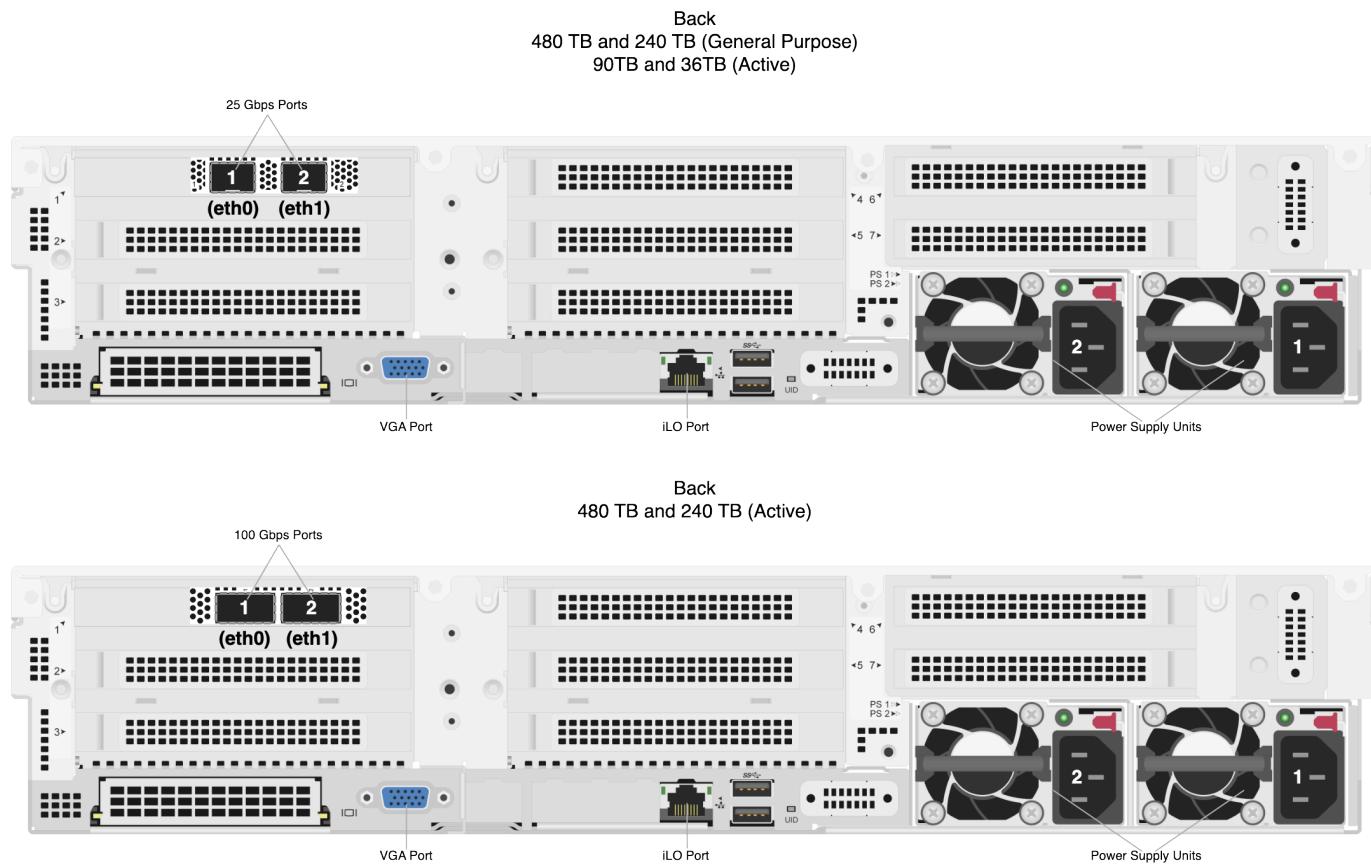
This platform uses a *unified networking configuration* in which the same NIC handles back-end and front-end traffic. In this configuration, each networking port provides communication with clients and between nodes. You can connect the NIC's ports to the same switch or to different switches.

## 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.



### **i Note**

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see Technical Specifications (page 105).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

### **i 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 rate

- 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.

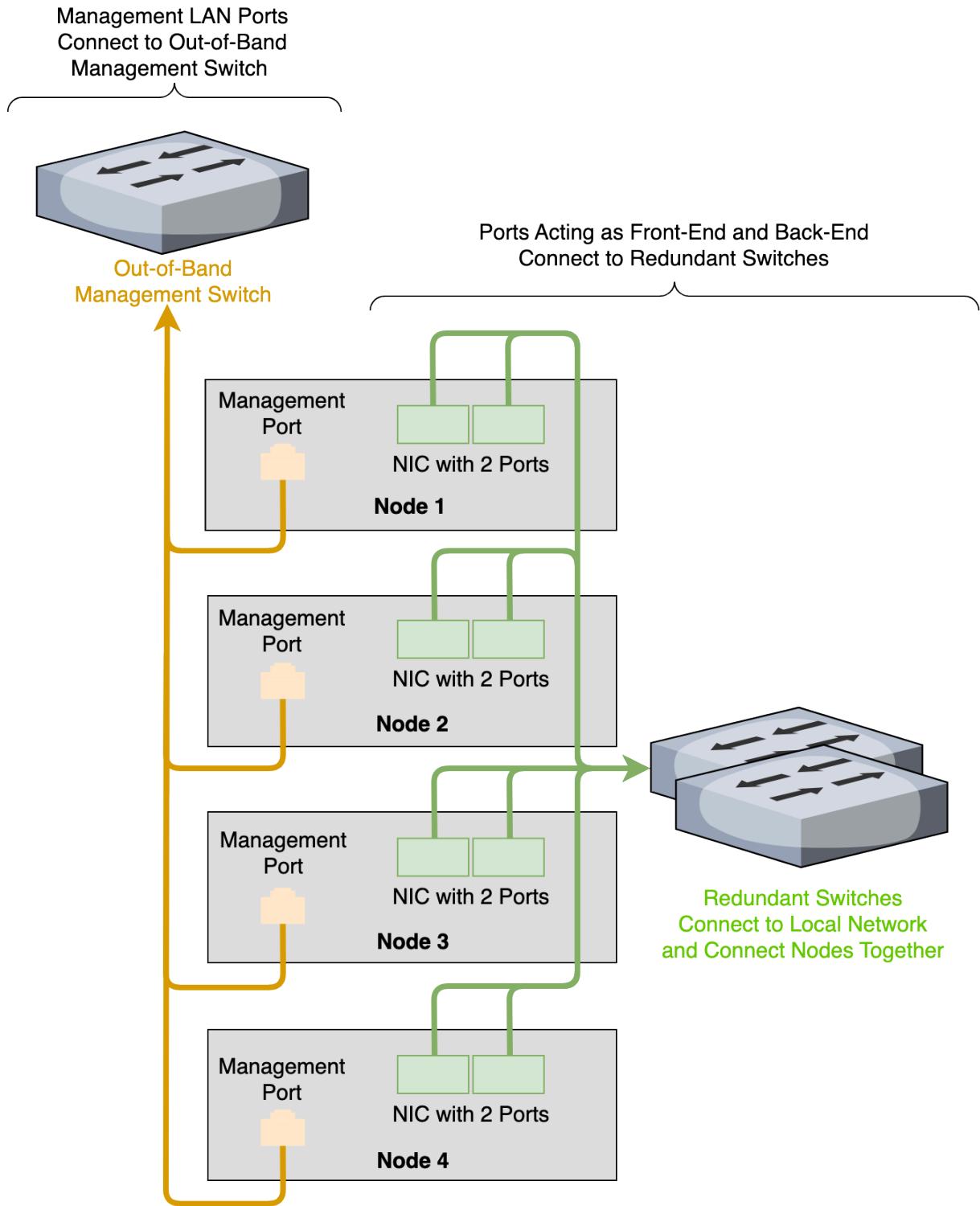
## Connecting to a Single Switch

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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.



# 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)                             | 480TB (Active) | 240TB (General Purpose) | 240TB (Active) | 90TB (General Purpose)                         | 90TB (Active) | 36TB (General Purpose) | 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 12 cores @ 2.10 GHz      |                |                         |                | 1 × Intel Xeon Silver 4310 12 cores @ 2.10 GHz |               |                        |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Memory                       | 128 GB  |                |                         |                | 64 GB  |               |                        |               |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Connectivity Ports           | 2 × 25 GbE  | 2 × 100 GbE    | 2 × 25 GbE              | 2 × 100 GbE    | 2 × 25 GbE<br>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

#### [Qumulo Core USB Drive Installer](#)

### 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 \(page 106\)](#) 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

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

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

## Prerequisites

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

### **⚠ 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.

## 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 to the node.

### **ℹ 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.

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.

## 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 cluster to dual switches for redundancy. We recommend this configuration. 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.

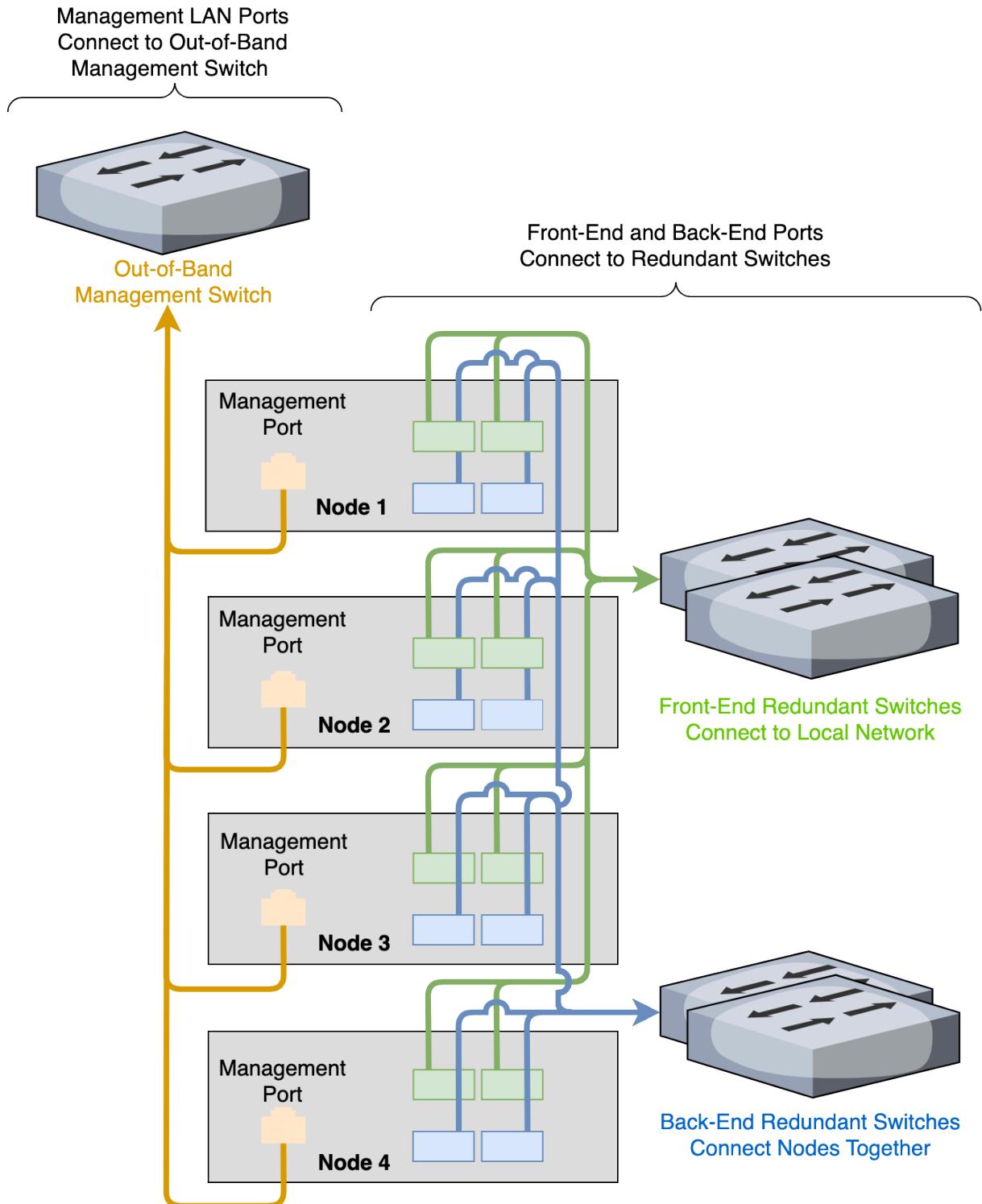
## Connecting to a Single Switch

This section explains how to connect a four-node 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.

## Four-Node Cluster Architecture Diagrams

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.



# 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 291T | HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus 145T | HPE ProLiant DL325 Gen10 Plus 34T |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Form Factor          | 1U                                 |                                    |                                   |
| Raw Storage Capacity | 291 TB                             | 145 TB                             | 34 TB                             |
| SSD or NVMe          | 19 × 15.36 TB NVMe                 | 19 × 7.68 TB NVMe                  | 9 × 3.84 TB NVMe                  |
| Networking           | 4 × 100 GbE                        |                                    |                                   |
| CPU                  | 24 Cores × 2.8 GHz                 |                                    |                                   |
| Memory               | 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 \(page 138\)](#) node type, ensure that the node cabling has sufficient slack to allow you to reach the [internal storage bays \(page 124\)](#).

### 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 \(page 124\)](#), 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.

#### **ℹ 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.

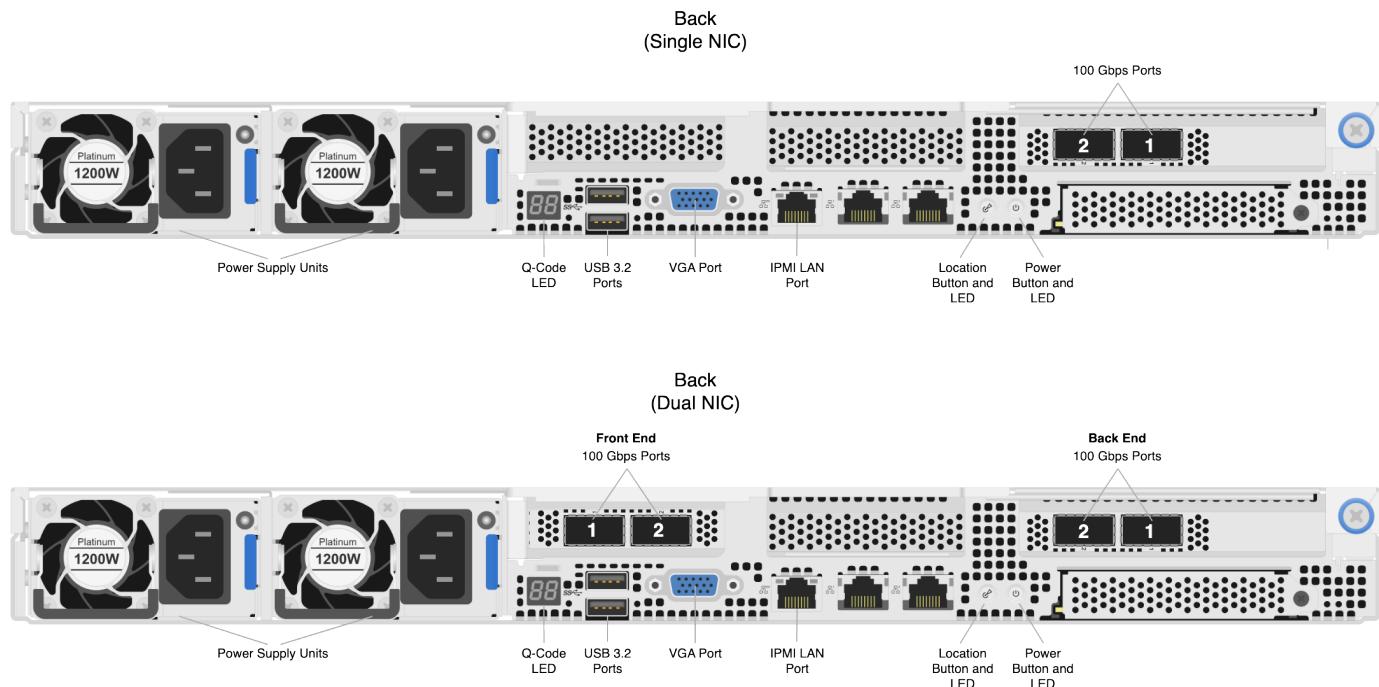
# Configuring the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and Wiring Your Quiver 1U All-NVMe Gen1 Nodes

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

Depending on its [technical specifications \(page 138\)](#), your node uses *unified* or *split networking configuration*. For more information, see [Connecting the 100 Gbps Ports \(page 120\)](#).

## Note

- For dual-NIC nodes, the left NIC is for the front end and the right NIC is for the back end.
- 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 IPMI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the IPMI port, you must use the Server Management Interface. For more information, see [ASMB11-iKVM Server Management Board User Guide](#) in the ASUS documentation. 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.

### **ℹ Note**

The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

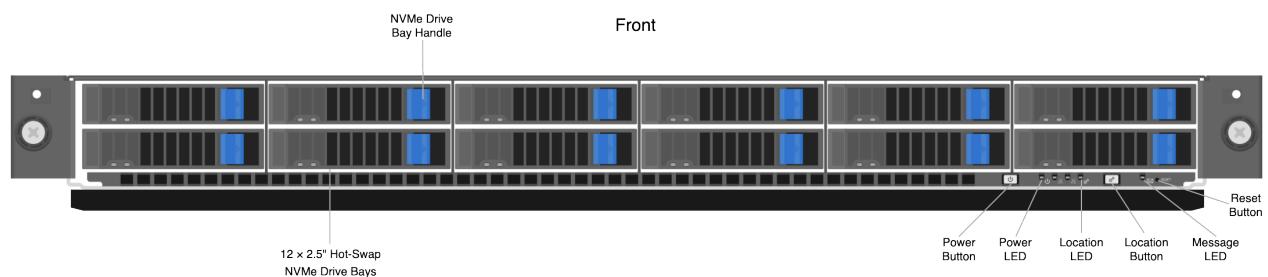
After you connect your 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# 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 labeled with **UEFI OS**) and boot into it.

The Qumulo Core installation begins.

## Step 3: Create and Configure Your Cluster

### **⚠ Important**

The dual-NIC variant of your Quiver 1UA Gen1 node uses a [split networking configuration \(page 119\)](#). Ensure that the [front-end and back-end networks \(page 120\)](#) are connected and operational before creating your cluster. If only one of the networks is connected and operational during the cluster creation process, Qumulo Core deploys with the unified networking configuration.

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.

### **ℹ 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

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

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

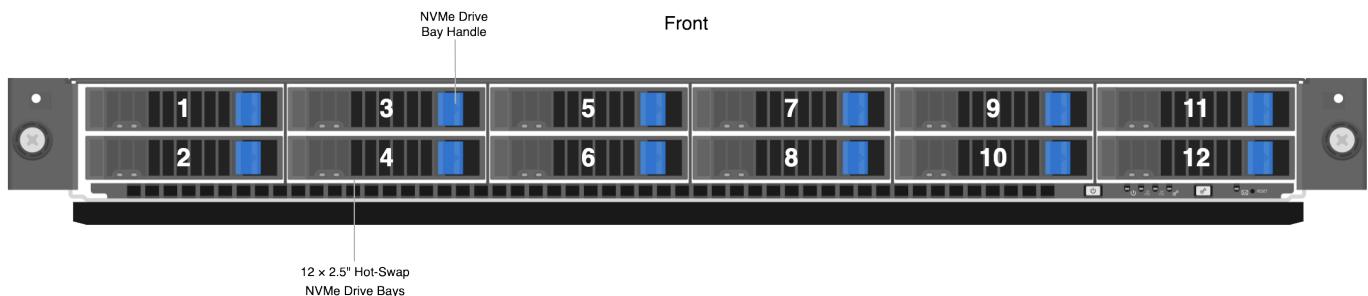
Your Quiver 1UA Gen1 chassis contains up to 12 2.5" hot-swap NVMe drives in front storage bays and one boot drive in an internal M.2 expansion slot. The following is the mapping for the drives.

**Note**

Certain node types have four additional NVMe drives in internal storage bays. For more information, see [Technical Specifications \(page 138\)](#).

## 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.

**i 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

**i 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 <a href="#">Q-Code Table</a> 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.

## ⚠ Important

The dual-NIC variant of your Quiver 1UA Gen1 node uses a [split networking configuration \(page 119\)](#). Ensure that the [front-end and back-end networks \(page 120\)](#) are connected and operational before creating your cluster. If only one of the networks is connected and operational during the cluster creation process, Qumulo Core deploys with the unified networking configuration.

## ℹ Note

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 138\)](#).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

### ℹ 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

- Never network single-NIC and dual-NIC nodes within the same cluster.
- Never configure a dual-NIC platform with a unified networking configuration.
- 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 rate
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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.

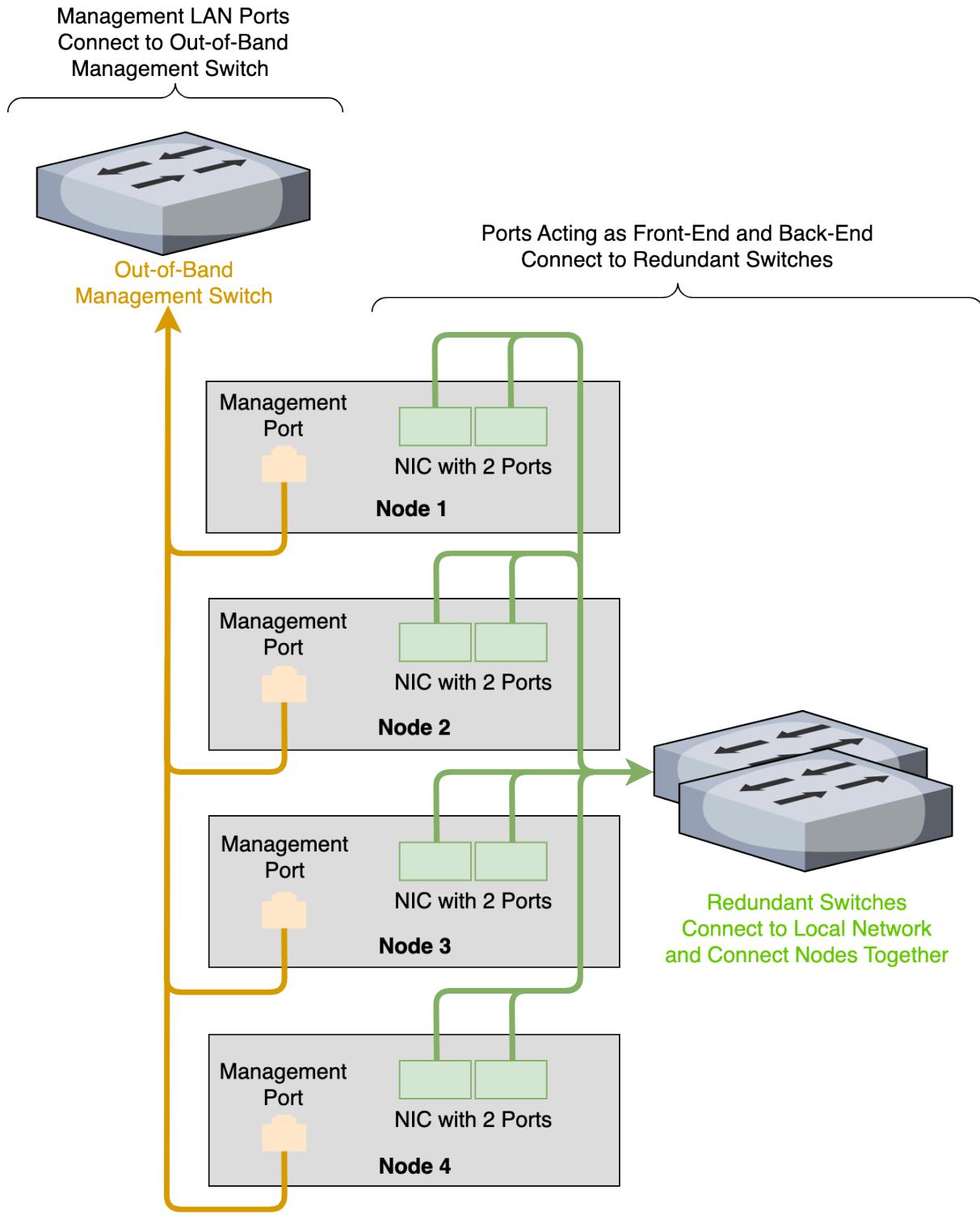
## Dual NIC

- Front End
  - Connect the two front-end NIC ports ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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

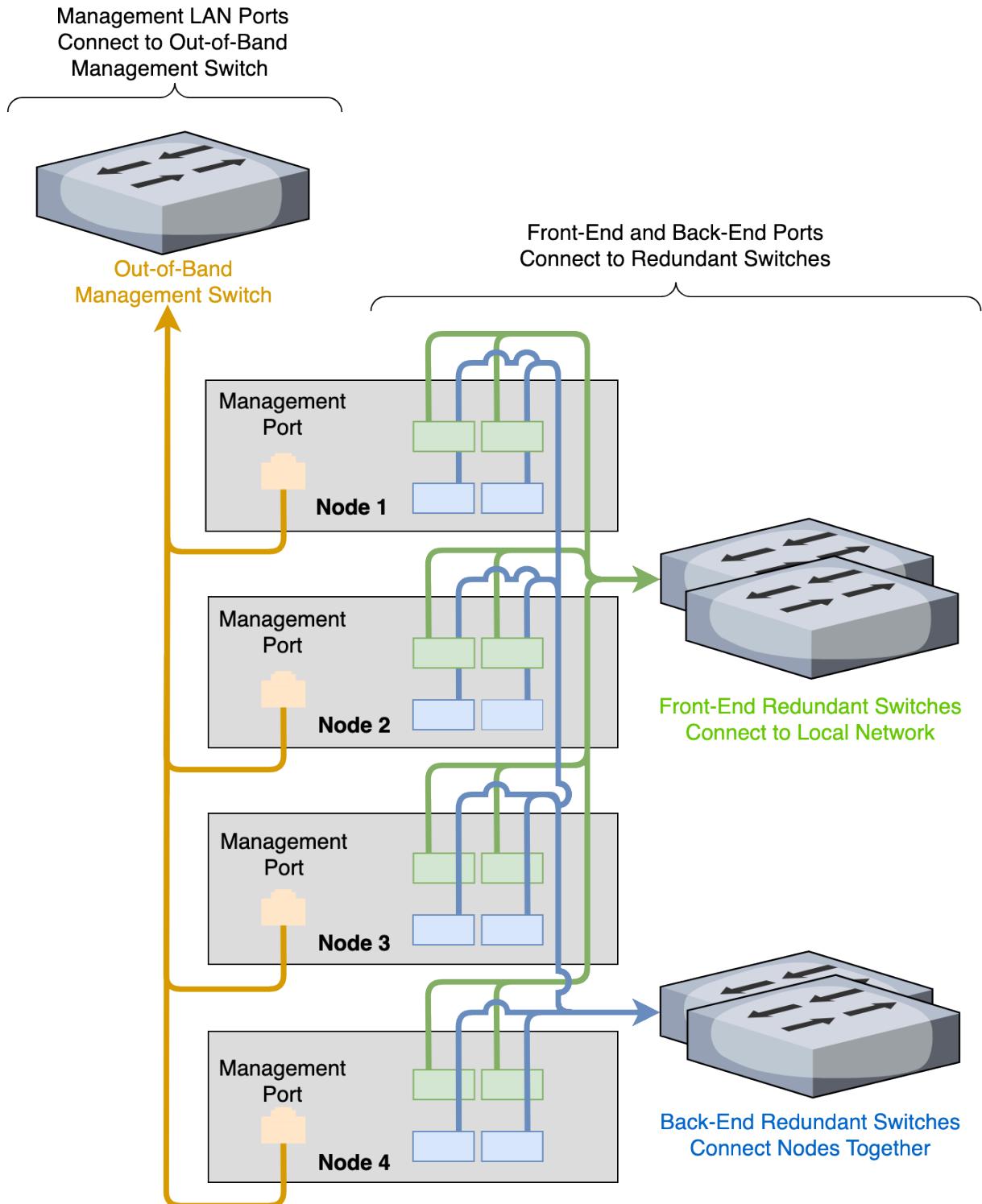
### Single NIC

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.



# 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

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 138\)](#).

## 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

### ℹ Note

Certain node types have two NICs. For more information, see [Technical Specifications \(page 138\)](#).

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 \(page 135\)](#) from the node.
2. Disconnect the network cabling from the NIC ports and [remove the existing NICs \(page 134\)](#) from the node.
3. Remove the [NVMe drives in front storage bays \(page 135\)](#), the [NVMe drives in internal storage bays \(page 135\)](#), and the [NVMe M.2 boot drive \(page 135\)](#) 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. \(page 121\)](#)

# 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

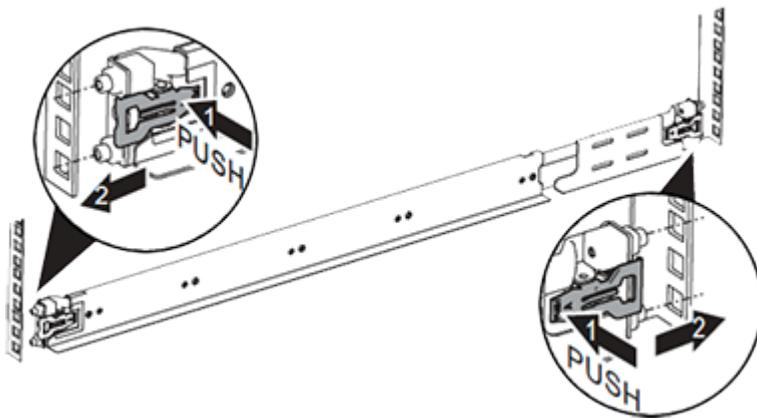
This section explains how to rack Quiver 1UH Gen2 nodes in a data center.

### 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**

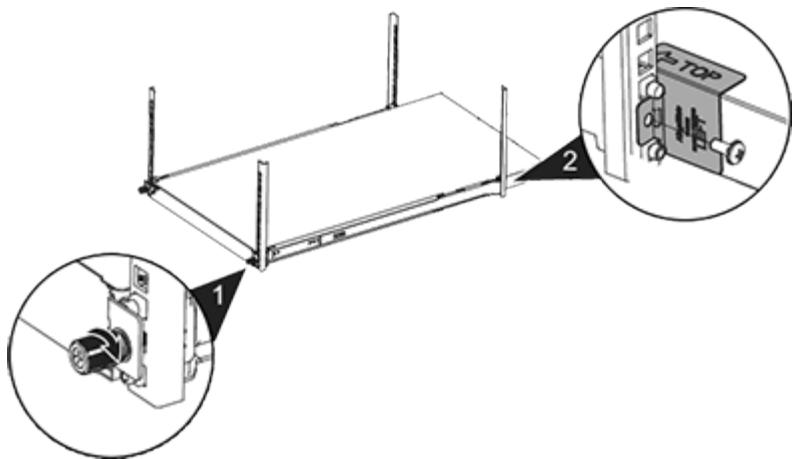
We strongly recommend using a server lift or that two people perform this task.

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.

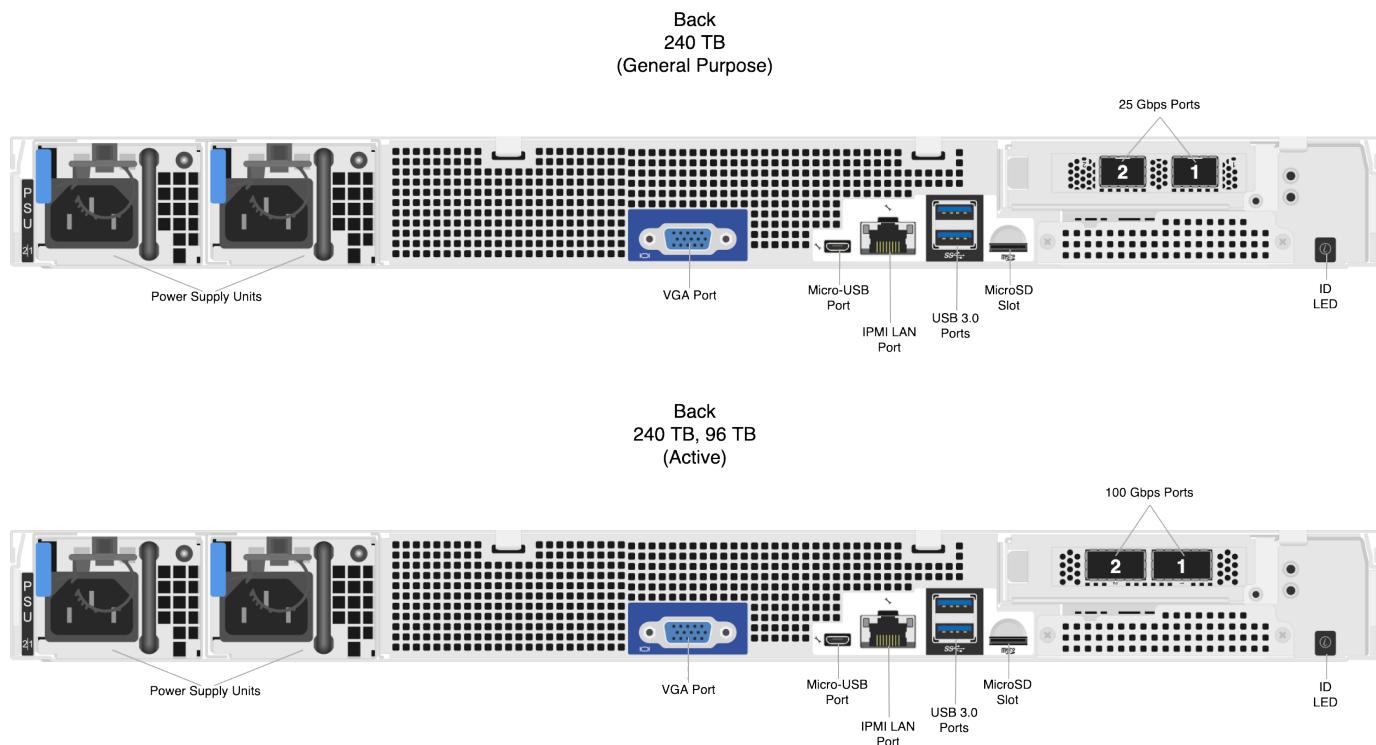
## To Remove the Chassis from the Server Rack

Perform the steps for inserting the chassis in reverse order.

# Configuring the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and 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.

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.



## 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 IPMI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the IPMI port, you must use the BMC UI. For more information, see the [BMC section in the Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Service Guide \(p.107\)](#)  . The default IMPI username is **ADMIN** and the default password is **Admin123**.

## To Configure the IPMI Port by Using ipmitool

Alternatively, you can configure the IPMI port by using **ipmitool**.

In the following examples, the **lan set 1** command specifies LAN channel 1.

1. To change the configuration from DHCP to static IP assignment, use the **ipsrc** subcommand. For example:

```
ipmitool lan set 1 ipsrc static
```

2. To set the IP address, use the **ipaddr** subcommand. For example:

```
ipmitool lan set 1 ipaddr 203.0.113.0
```

3. To set the subnet mask, use the **netmask** subcommand. For example:

```
ipmitool lan set 1 netmask 255.0.0.1
```

4. To set the default gateway, use the **defgw** subcommand. For example:

```
ipmitool lan set 1 defgw ipaddr 192.168.0.1
```

5. To enable Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), which Qumulo Core often requires for **ping** to function properly, use the **arp** subcommand. For example:

```
ipmitool lan set 1 arp respond on
```

6. To reset the BMC to allow the new configuration to take effect, run the **ipmitool mc reset cold** command.

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

### **!** Note

Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 164\)](#).

After you connect the iRMC 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 ( <code>eth3</code> ) |
| Broadcom         | Right         | 1 ( <code>eth2</code> ) |
| Mellanox         | Left          | 2 ( <code>eth1</code> ) |
| Mellanox         | Right         | 1 ( <code>eth0</code> ) |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

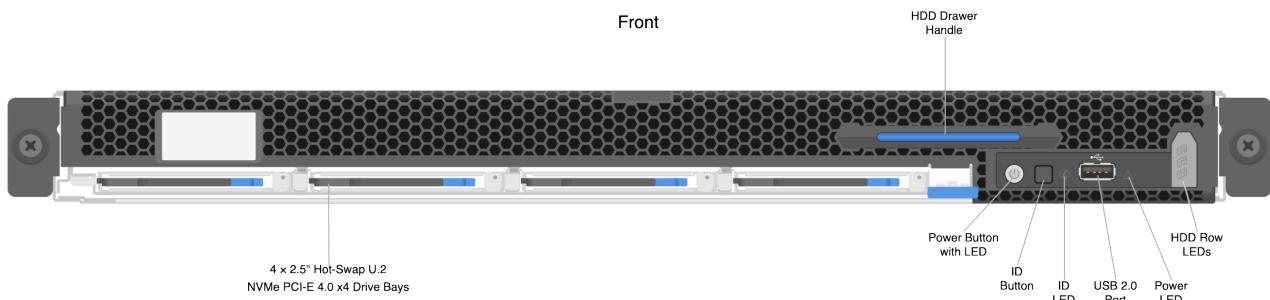
After you connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# 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 labeled 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.

**i 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

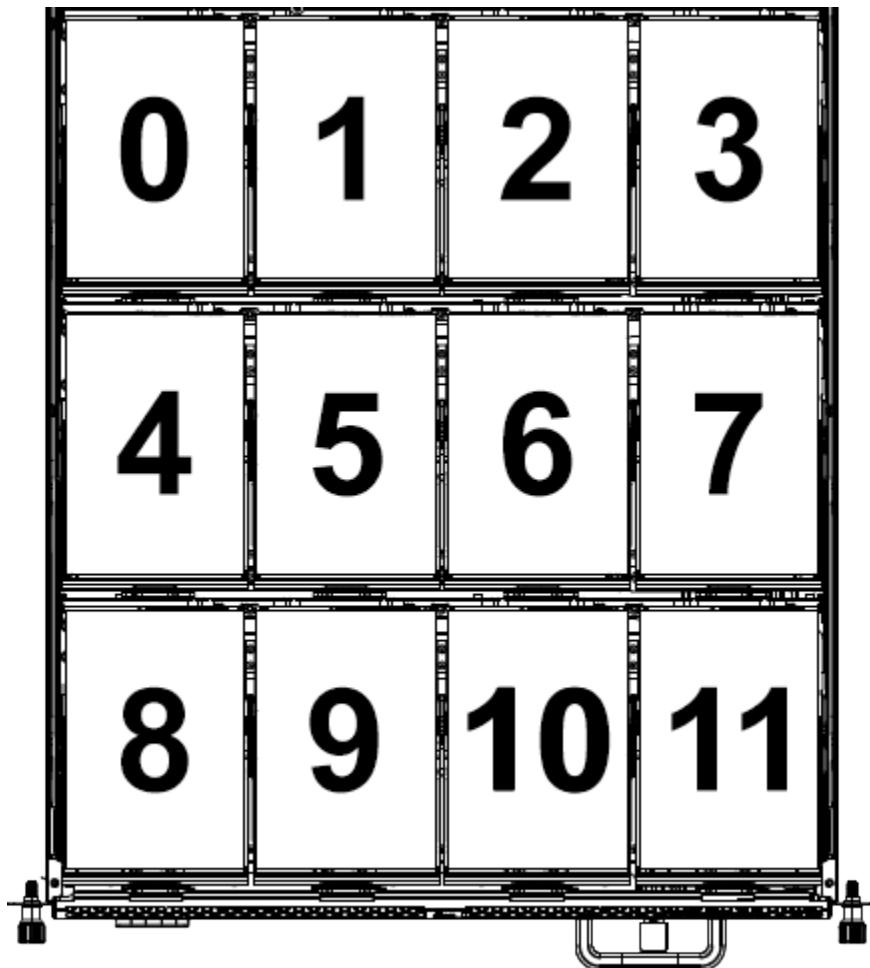
# Drive Bay Mapping in Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 Nodes

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

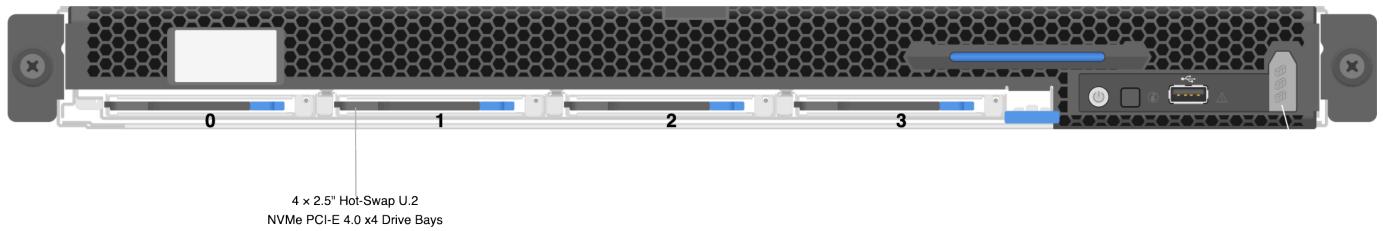
For more information, see [To Replace an HDD \(page 160\)](#).



## NVMe Drives

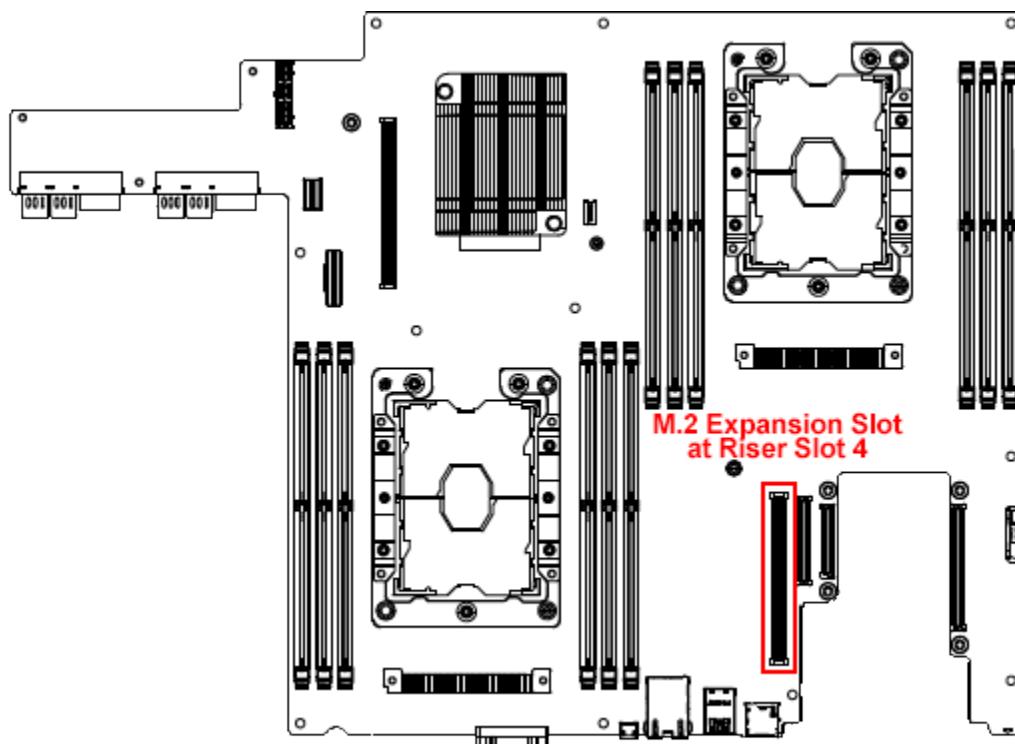
For more information, see [To Replace an NVMe Drive \(page 158\)](#)

Front



## 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 \(page 158\)](#).



# 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.

**i 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.

## **i** Note

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 164\)](#).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

## **i** 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 rate
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.

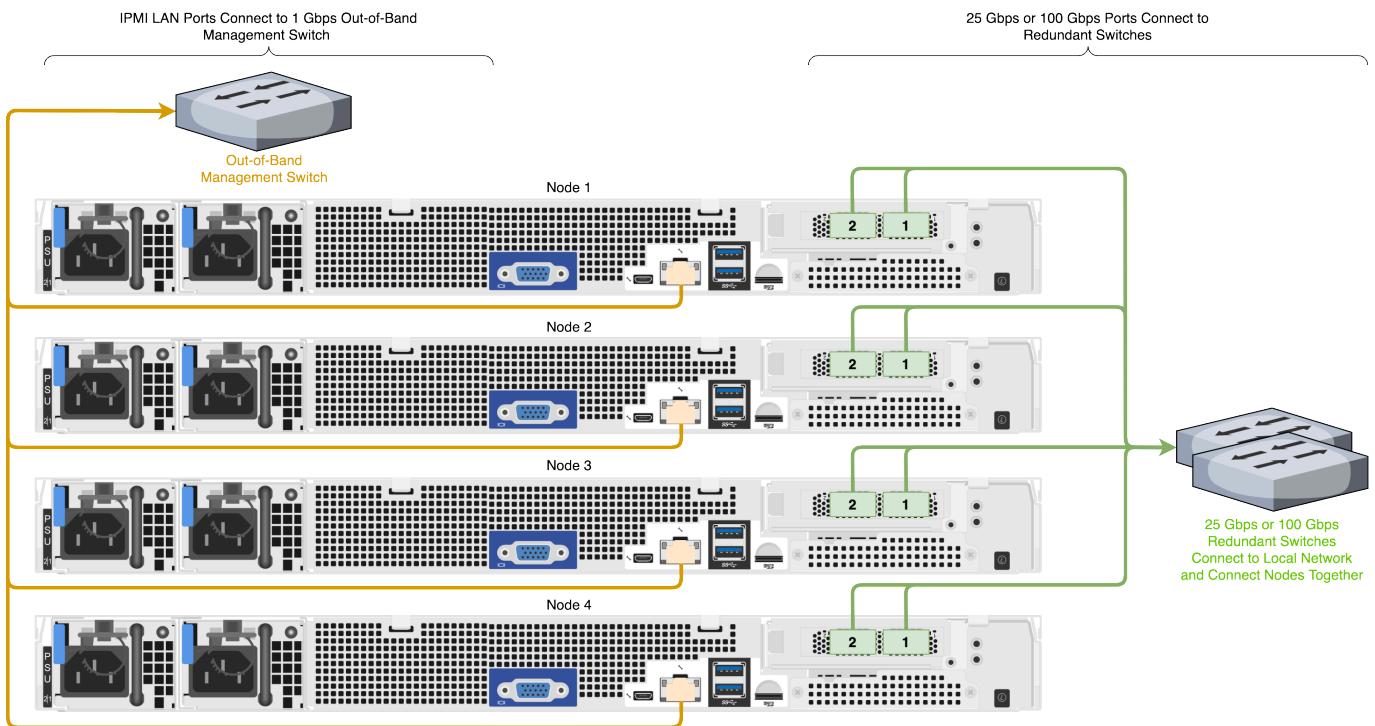
## Connecting to a Single Switch

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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.



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

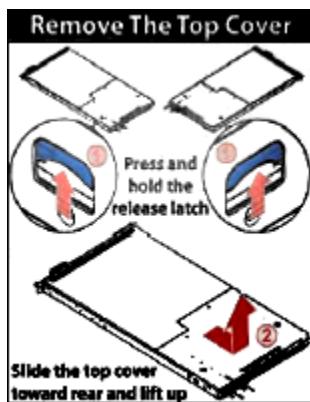
This section explains how to replace hardware components in Quiver 1U Hybrid Gen2 nodes.

## ! Caution

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 164\)](#).

## To Remove and Replace the Top Cover

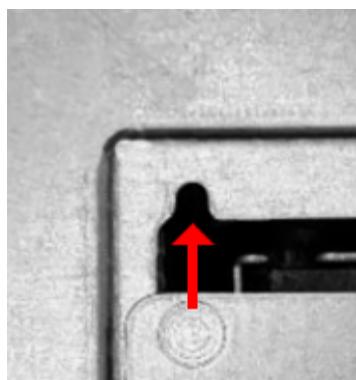
Your Quiver 1UH Gen2 chassis has a label with instructions for removing the top cover.



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.



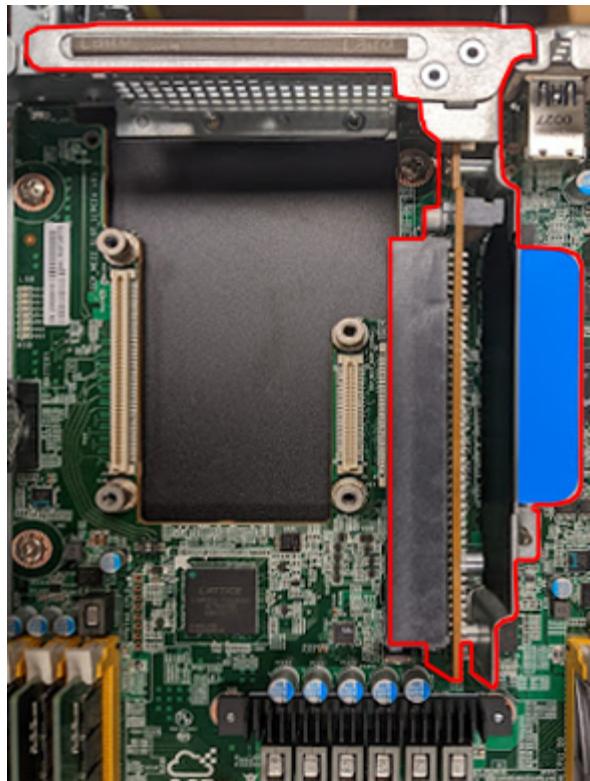
## To Replace a PCI Express (PCIe) Riser Card

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.

**i 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.

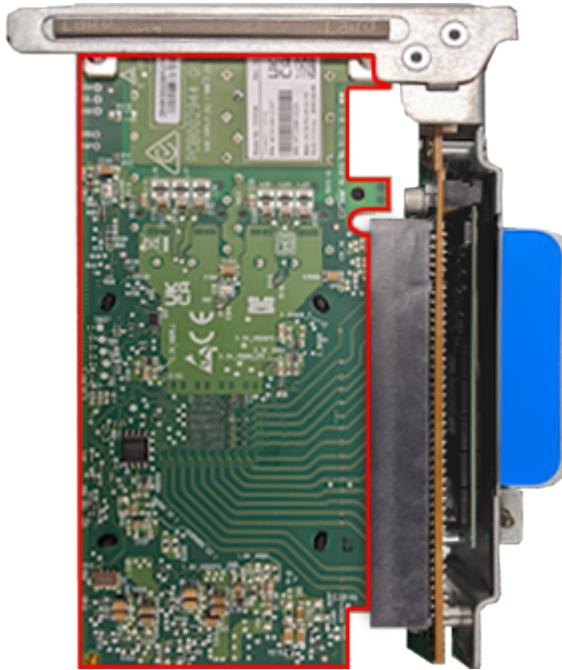
## To Replace the NIC

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

**i 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 \(page 164\)](#).

1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. [Remove the PCIe card from the motherboard. \(page 156\)](#)
3. Insert the NIC into the PCIe riser card horizontally.

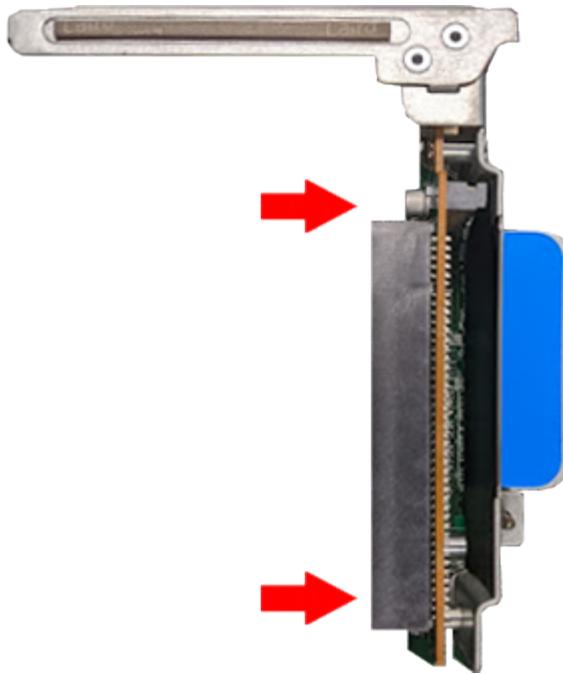


4. Insert the PCIe riser card vertically into the PCIe slot.

## 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 \(page 149\)](#).

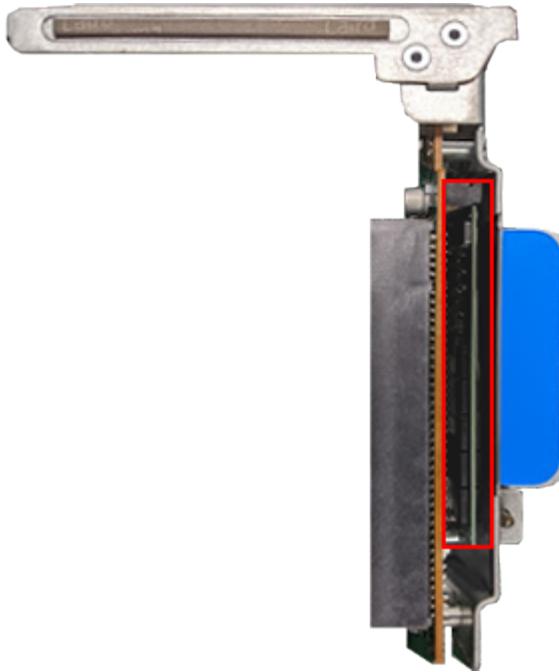
1. To replace this component, you must first power off the node.
2. [Remove the PCIe card from the motherboard. \(page 156\)](#)
3. Remove the two diagonally placed screws that fasten the PCIe riser card's board to its bracket.



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 \(page 148\)](#).

**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 \(page 148\)](#).

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.

**i 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.

### **i** 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 \(page 161\)](#) from the node.
2. Disconnect the network cabling from the NIC port and [remove the existing NIC \(page 157\)](#) from the node.
3. Remove the existing [HDDs \(page 160\)](#), [NVMe drives \(page 161\)](#), and the [NVMe M.2 boot drive \(page 158\)](#) from the node.
4. [Remove the existing chassis \(page 141\)](#) 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. \(page 145\)](#)

# 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                           |   |  |   |
| HDD Storage Media                 | 12 × 20 TB   |   |  |   |

|                                     | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 240 TB<br>(General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 240 TB<br>(Active)       | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 96 TB<br>(General<br>Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 96 TB<br>(Active)        |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Boot Drive                          | 1 × 240 GB M.2 SATA                                  |   |  |   |
| CPU                                 | 2 × Intel Xeon<br>Bronze 3204 CPU<br>@ 1.90 GHz      | 2 × Intel Xeon Sil-<br>ver 4210 CPU @<br>2.20 GHz | 2 × Intel Xeon<br>Bronze 3204 CPU<br>@ 1.90 GHz        | 2 × Intel Xeon Sil-<br>ver 4210 CPU @<br>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<br>(H × W × D)           | 1.7" × 17.6" × 34.7" (43.2 mm × 448 mm × 881 mm)     |   |  |   |
| Weight                              | 66 lbs (30 kg)                                       |   |  |   |
| Power Re-<br>quirements             | 90–264 V, 47/63 Hz                                   |   |  |   |
| Typical Power<br>Consumption        | 1.55 A @ 240 V<br>3.39 A @ 110 V                     | 1.60 A @ 240 V<br>3.50 A @ 110 V                  | 1.55 A @ 240 V<br>3.39 A @ 110 V                       | 1.60 A @ 240 V<br>3.35 A @ 110 V                  |
| Typical Ther-<br>mal Rating         | 1,273 BTU/hr   | 1,313 BTU/hr                                      | 1,273 BTU/hr   | 1,313 BTU/hr                                      |
| Maximum<br>Power Con-<br>sumption   | 1.72 A @ 240 V<br>3.75 A @ 110 V                     | 1.84 A @ 240 V<br>4.01 A @ 110 V                  | 1.84 A @ 240 V<br>4.01 A @ 110 V                       | 1.95 A @ 240 V<br>4.26 A @ 110 V                  |
| Maximum<br>Thermal Rat-<br>ing      | 1,409 BTU/hr   | 1,505 BTU/hr                                      | 1,505 BTU/hr   | 1,600 BTU/hr                                      |
| Operating<br>Temperature            | 41°F–95°F (5°C–35°C)                                 |   |  |   |
| Non-Operat-<br>ing Tempera-<br>ture | -40°F–158°F (-40°C–70°C)                             |   |  |   |

|   | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 240 TB<br>(General Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 240 TB<br>(Active) | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 96 TB<br>(General<br>Purpose) | Quiver 1U Hybrid<br>Gen2 96 TB<br>(Active) |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Operating<br>Relative Hu-<br>midity     |  | 20%–85% (non-condensing)                    |  |  |
| Non-Operat-<br>ing Relative<br>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 rests 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.

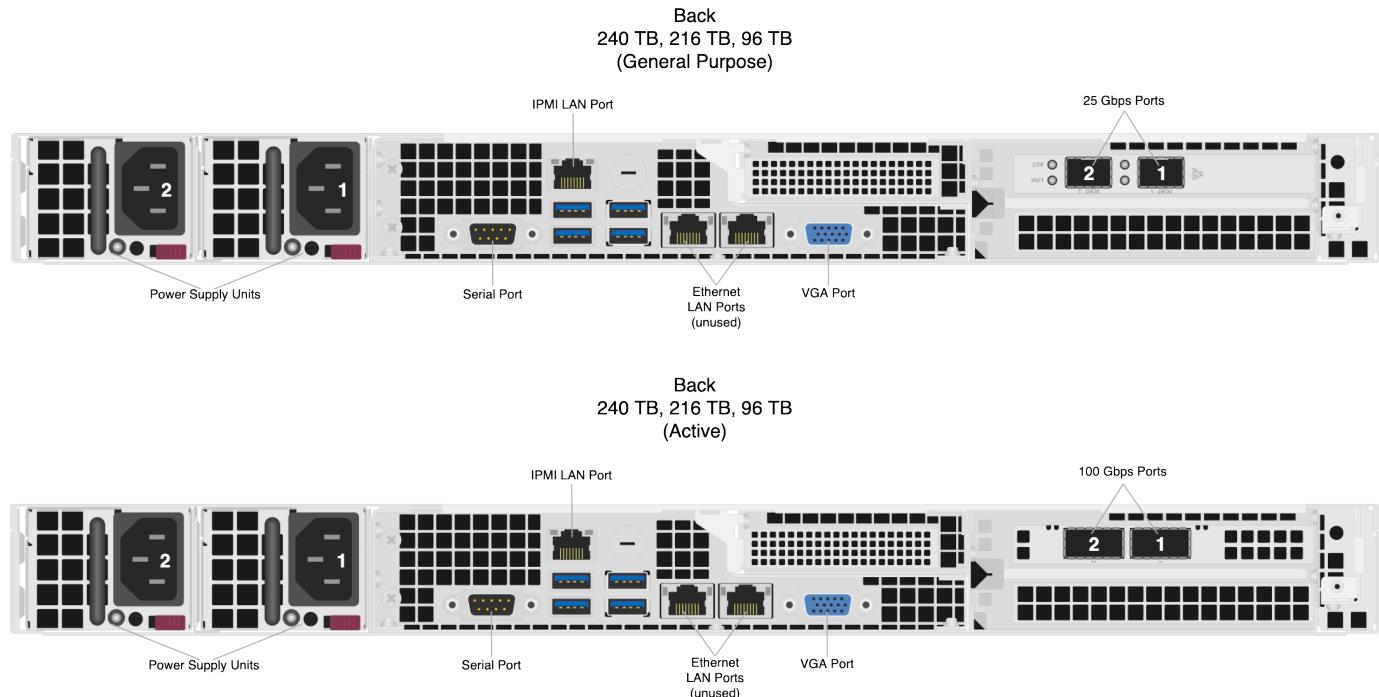
# Configuring the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and Wiring Your Supermicro A+ ASG-1014S-ACR12N4H Nodes

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.

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 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 IPMI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the IPMI port, you must use the IPMI Management Utility installed on the motherboard. For more information, see [Supermicro BMC User Guide X12](#). The default IPMI username is **ADMIN** and the default password is printed on a label on the node's motherboard.

## **ℹ 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

## **ℹ Note**

Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 183\)](#).

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.

## **ℹ Note**

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

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

### Step 3: Connecting the Power

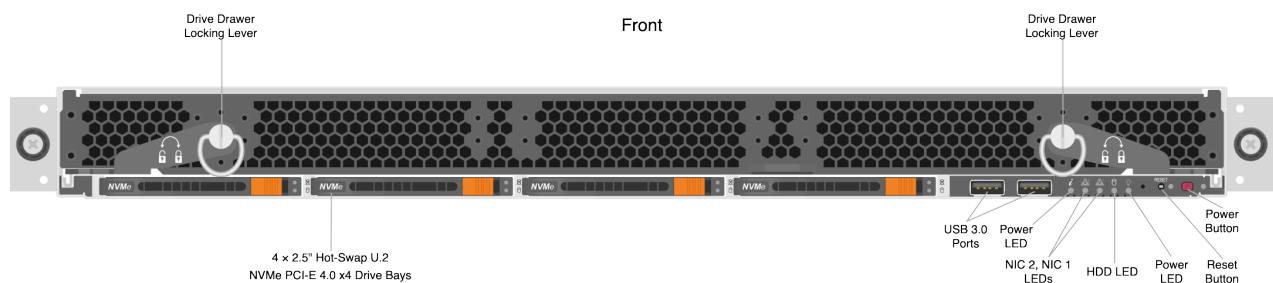
After you connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# 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 labeled 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 \(page 171\)](#) 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

# 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

Front



## 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 blinks) 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.

## **i** Note

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 183\)](#).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

## **i** 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 rate
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.

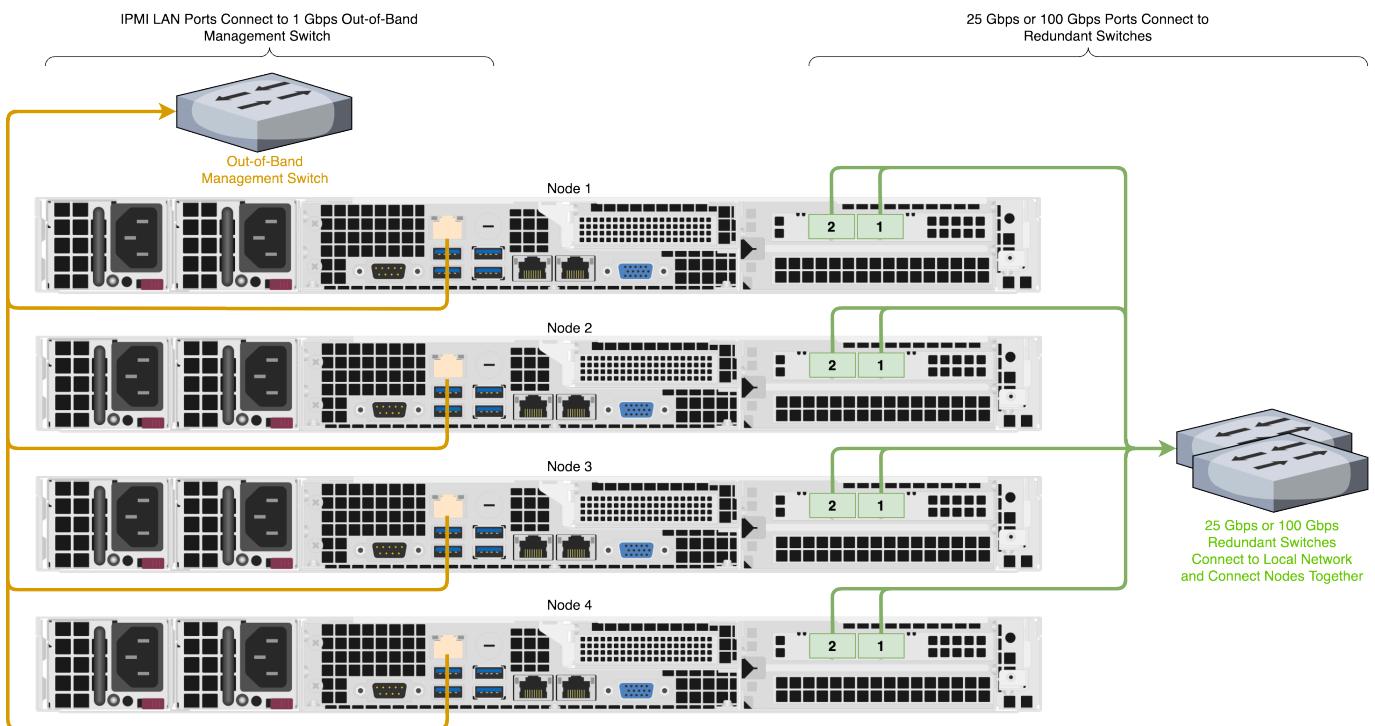
## Connecting to a Single Switch

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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.



# 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 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 183\)](#).

## 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.

## **i** 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.

### **i** 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 171) 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 \(page 174\)](#) 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.

### **i** 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.

## **i** 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<br>1014S 240<br>TB (General<br>Purpose) | Supermicro<br>1014S 216<br>TB (General<br>Purpose) | Supermicro<br>1014S 96 TB<br>(General<br>Purpose) | Supermicro<br>1014S 240<br>TB (Active)     | Supermicro<br>1014S 216<br>TB (Active)     | Supermicro<br>1014S 96 TB<br>(Active)      |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Power Supply                        |  |  |   | 2 × 750 W Power Supplies                   |  |  |
| Dimensions<br>(H × W × D)           |  |  | 1.7" × 17.6" × 37" (43 mm × 447 mm × 940 mm)      |  |  |  |
| Weight                              |  |  |   | 39.5 lbs (17.5 kg)                         |  |  |
| Power Re-<br>quirements             |  |  |   | 100–240 V, 50/60 Hz                        |  |  |
| Typical Power<br>Consumption        | 1.12 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.44 A @<br>110 V         | 1.10 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.39 A @<br>110 V         | 1.17 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.55 A @ 110<br>V        | 1.20 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.62 A @<br>110 V | 1.18 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.56 A @<br>110 V | 1.25 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.74 A @<br>110 V |
| Typical Ther-<br>mal Rating         | 914 BTU/hr   | 897 BTU/hr   | 955 BTU/hr  | 983 BTU/hr                                 | 962 BTU/hr                                 | 1,028 BTU/<br>hr                           |
| Maximum<br>Power Con-<br>sumption   | 1.23 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.67 A @<br>110 V         | 1.20 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.62 A @<br>110 V         | 1.24 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.71 A @ 110<br>V        | 1.35 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.94 A @<br>110 V | 1.32 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.88 A @<br>110 V | 1.36 A @<br>240 V<br><br>2.97 A @<br>110 V |
| Maximum<br>Thermal Rat-<br>ing      | 1,003 BTU/<br>hr                                   | 982 BTU/hr   | 1,017 BTU/<br>hr                                  | 1,102 BTU/<br>hr                           | 1,081 BTU/<br>hr                           | 1,116 BTU/hr                               |
| Operating<br>Temperature            |  |  | 50°F–95°F (10°C–35°C)                             |  |  |  |
| Non-Operat-<br>ing Tempera-<br>ture |  |  | -40°F–140°F (-40°C–60°C)                          |  |  |  |
| Operating<br>Relative Hu-<br>midity |  |  | 8%–90% (non-condensing)                           |  |  |  |

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

# Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L

## Racking Your Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L Nodes

This section describes the rack rail system of the Supermicro 2015S node and how to install nodes in your data center.

### To Install the Rack Rail System

The Supermicro 2015S rack rail system comprises an inner rail secured to the chassis, an outer rail secured to the rack, and a middle rail within the outer rail. For more information, see [Installing the System into a Rack](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

### To Insert the Chassis

For information about inserting the Supermicro 2015S node chassis into the server rack, see [Installing the Server into the Rack](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

### To Remove the Chassis

Two front latches secure the Supermicro 2015S node chassis to the server rack.

1. Disconnect any cables from the chassis.
2. [Lift one latch on each side of the front of the chassis.](#)
3. Pull the chassis out from the server rack.
4. (Optional) To remove the outer rails from your server rack completely, see [Removing the Outer Rails from the Rack](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

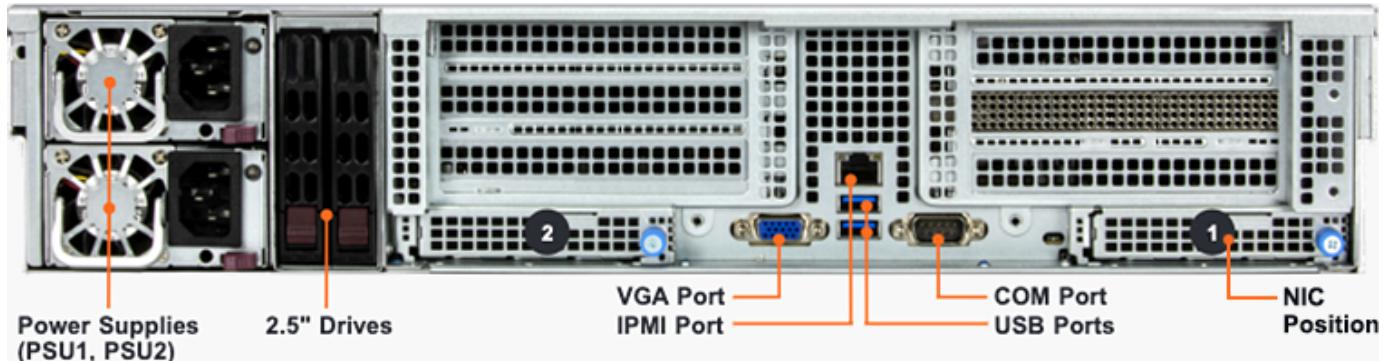
# Configuring the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and Wiring Your Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L Nodes

This section explains how to wire the out-of-band management (IPMI) port, 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, and power on Supermicro 2015S nodes.

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 most common configuration for a Supermicro 2015S node includes a single NIC in position 1, corresponding to the NIC (LAN1) LED on the front panel (page 189). An alternative configuration has an additional NIC in position 2, corresponding to the NIC (LAN2) LED.



## 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 IPMI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the IPMI port, you must use the IPMI Management Utility installed on the motherboard. For more information, see [Supermicro BMC User Guide X12](#). 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 BMC in the Supermicro documentation.

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

**ⓘ Note**

Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see Technical Specifications (page 199).

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.

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

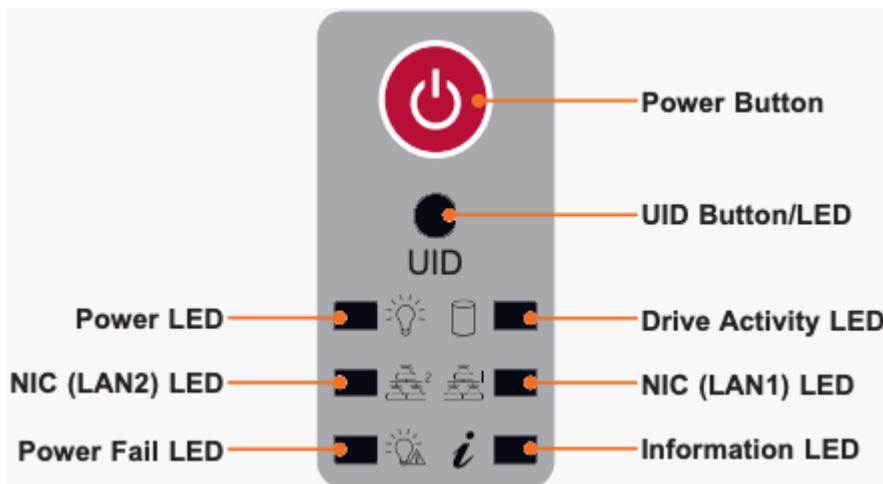
After you connect your 25 Gbps or 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# Getting Started with Qumulo on Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L

This section explains how to prepare Supermicro 2015S 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 labeled 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

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.

# Drive Bay Mapping in Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L Nodes

This section explains the drive bay mapping in Supermicro 2015S nodes.

Your Supermicro 2015S chassis contains 24 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-C1 expansion slot. For information about the NVMe boot drive, see [Motherboard Layout](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

# Panel LEDs on Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L Nodes

This section explains the LEDs on Supermicro 2015S nodes.

## Front Panel LEDs and Buttons

On the front, right side of your node, there are seven LEDs. The following table describes the UID button and LED, the Information LED, and the Power LED.

| Label                         | Color and Behavior   | Description                                       |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| UID Button and LED            | Off  | UID off   |
| UID Button and LED            |  (solid blue)   | Unit identified at local site                     |
| UID Button and LED            |  (slow-blinking blue)   | Unit identified at remote site or system recovery |
| Information LED               |  (solid red)  | System overheated                                 |
| Information LED               |  (1 s. blinking red)  | Fan failed  |
| Information LED               |  (4 s. blinking red)   | Power Supply Unit (PSU) failed                    |
| Information LED and Power LED |  (Info LED solid red, power LED blinking green)   | Fault detected                                    |
| Information LED               |  /  (0.1 s. blinking blue/red) | Recovery mode                                     |
| Information LED               |  (solid blue)   | UID activated locally                             |
| Information LED               |  (1 s. blinking blue)   | UID activated by using the BMC                    |
| Information LED               |  (0.5 s. blinking blue)   | BMC resetting                                     |
| Information LED               |  (0.25 s. blinking blue)  | BMC configuring factory defaults                  |
| Information LED and Power LED |  (Info LED solid blue, power LED 0.1 s. blinking green)   | BMC or BIOS firmware updating                     |

## NVMe Drive Carrier LEDs

Each NVMe drive carrier has two LEDs.

| Label        | Color or Behavior             | Description                   |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Status LED   | (solid red)                   | Drive failed                  |
| Status LED   | (1 s. blinking red)           | Rebuilding drive              |
| Status LED   | (2 red blinks) then 1 s. stop | Hot spare for drive           |
| Status LED   | (on for 5s.) then off         | Power on for drive            |
| Status LED   | (0.25 s. blinking red)        | Identifying drive             |
| Status LED   | (solid green)                 | NVMe drive safe to remove     |
| Status LED   | (1 s. blinking amber)         | NVMe drive not safe to remove |
| Activity LED | (solid blue)                  | Idle NVMe drive installed     |
| Activity LED | (blinking blue)               | Drive active                  |
| Activity LED | Off                           | Idle SATA drive installed     |

## 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-2015S-E1CR24L Cluster

This section explains how to network a Supermicro 2015S cluster, lists the networking prerequisites, outlines the recommended configuration, and explains how to connect to redundant switches or to a single switch.

## **i** Note

- Some components may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 199\)](#).
- The eth port labels vary depending on the NIC manufacturer.

## Prerequisites

## **i** 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 rate
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.

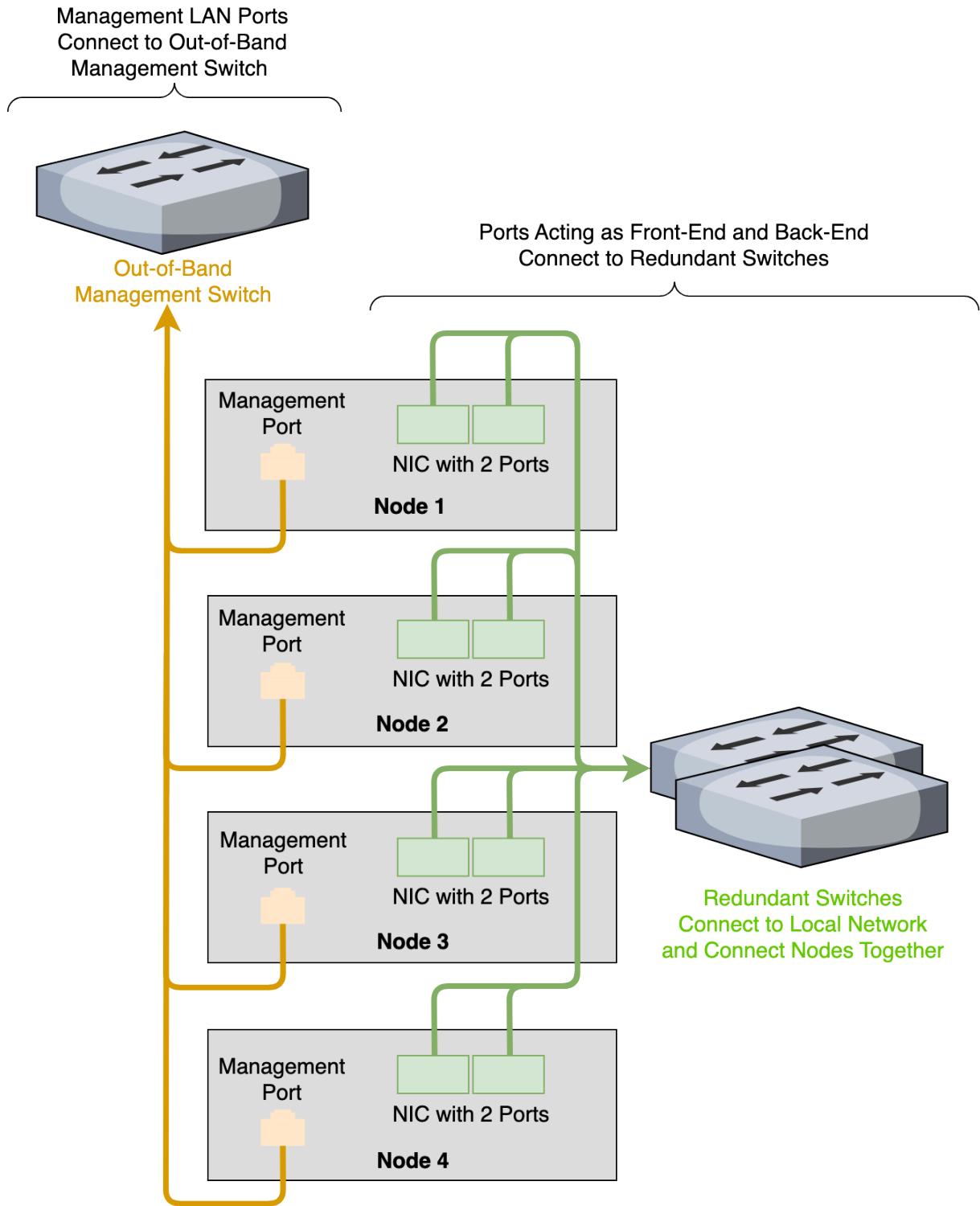
## Connecting to a Single Switch

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 ( $2 \times 25$  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.



# Replacing Hardware Components in Your Supermicro A+ ASG-2015S-E1CR24L Nodes

This section explains how to replace hardware components in Supermicro 2015S nodes.

## Caution

- We strongly recommend engaging an on-site 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 199\)](#).

## To Replace a Drive

Your Supermicro 2015S chassis contains 24 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 \(page 191\)](#) in this guide and [Storage Drives \(HDD and NVMe\)](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

## To Replace a Power Supply Unit (PSU)

Your Supermicro 2015S chassis contains two PSUs. For information about replacing a PSU, see [Power Supply](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

## To Replace a Fan

Your Supermicro 2015S chassis has four internal fans. For information about replacing a fan, see [System Cooling](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

## To Replace a DIMM

Your Supermicro 2015S chassis has 16 DIMM slots. For information about replacing a DIMM, see [DIMM Installation](#) and [DIMM Module Population Sequence](#) in the Supermicro documentation.

**i 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-2015S-E1CR24L Technical Specifications

This section provides technical specifications for Supermicro 2015S node types.

## **i** 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 2015S 576 TB           |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Connectivity Ports (NIC)          | 1 × 25 GbE<br>or 1 × 100 GbE (SMC AOC-A100G-B2CM-O NIC) |
| Management Ports (BMC)            | 1 × 1 GbE Base-T (RJ45)                                 |
| Solid State Storage Media (Cache) | 4 × 3.2 TB NVMe   |
| HDD Storage Media                 | 24 × 24 TB  |
| Boot Drive                        | 1 × 960 GB M.2 NVMe                                     |
| CPU                               | AMD EPYC 9124 16-Core Processor                         |
| Memory                            | 128 GB (32 GB × 4)                                      |
| Power Supply                      | 2 × 1,600 W Power Supplies                              |
| Dimensions (H × W × D)            | 3.5" × 17.2" × 34" (88.9 mm × 436.9 mm × 863.6 mm)      |
| Weight                            | 52 lbs (23.59 kg)                                       |
| Power Requirements                | 200–240 V, 50/60 Hz                                     |
| Typical Power Consumption         | 500 W   |
| Typical Thermal Rating            | 1,703 BTU/hr  |
| Maximum Power Consumption         | 999 W   |

| Supermicro 2015S 576 TB         |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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)  |
| 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.

- Adjust the outer rails to the length of your server rack.
- 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.



- 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.

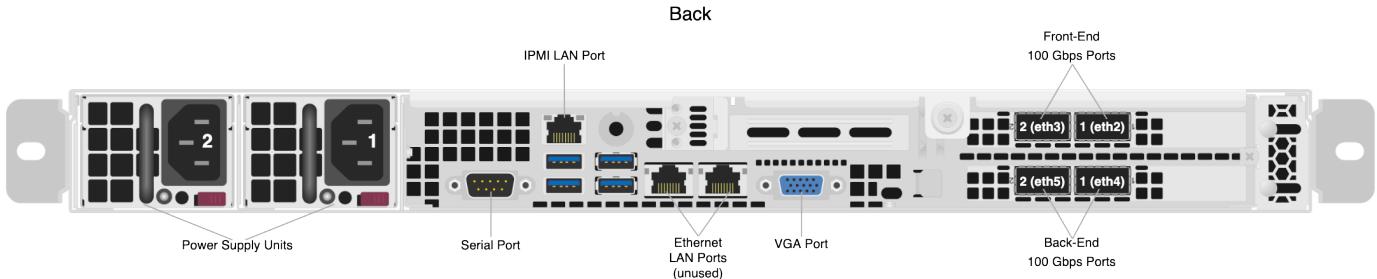
# Configuring the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) and Wiring Your Supermicro A+ WIO 1114S-WN10RT Nodes

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

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 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 IPMI username and password are unrelated to your Qumulo administrative credentials.

To configure the IPMI port, you must use the IPMI Management Utility installed on the motherboard. For more information, see [Supermicro BMC User Guide X12](#). 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 ( <a href="#">eth3</a> ), 1 ( <a href="#">eth2</a> ) | Front end | Communication with clients  |
| Bottom row    | 2 ( <a href="#">eth5</a> ), 1 ( <a href="#">eth4</a> ) | Back end  | Communication between nodes |

## Step 3: Connecting the Power

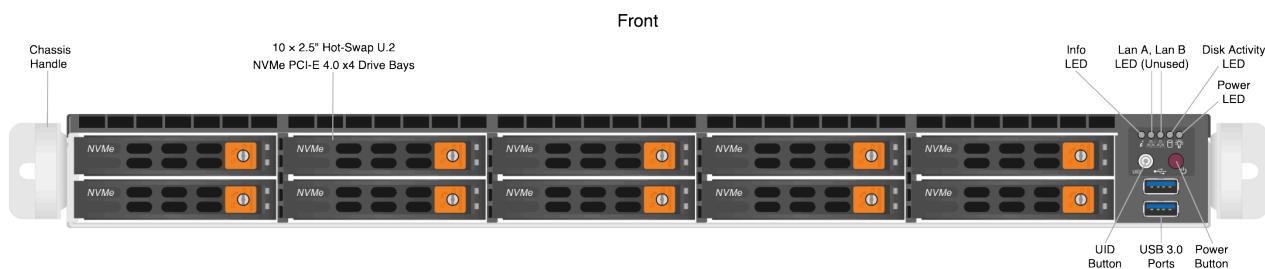
After you connect your 100 Gbps ports, connect power to the node. There are two power sockets on the back of your node. To maximize redundancy, connect each PSU to a separate power supply or power distribution unit (PDU).

# 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 labeled 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 \(page 206\)](#) 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 enable Adaptive Data Protection for your cluster, you must [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 by using the qq CLI.

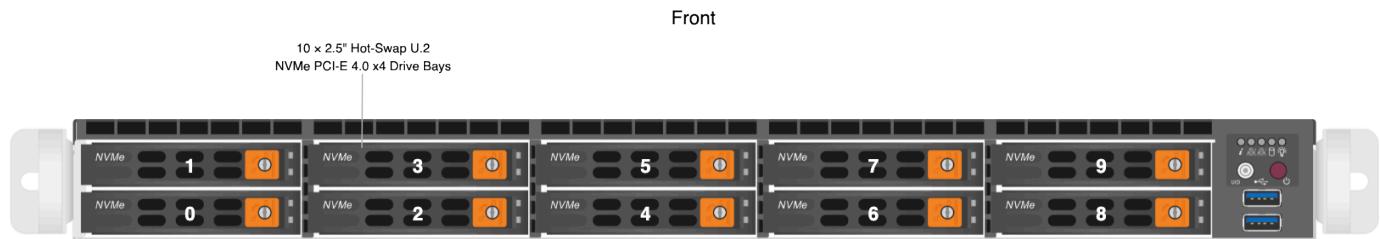
Using 3- or 4-drive protection reduces the total capacity of your cluster.

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.

# 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 1114S cluster, lists the networking prerequisites, outlines the recommended configuration, and explains how to connect to redundant switches or to a single switch.

## Prerequisites

### **i** 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

### **i** Note

You can use 40 Gbps connections with 40 Gbps transceivers.

## 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)

**i 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
  - 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 IP addresses 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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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.

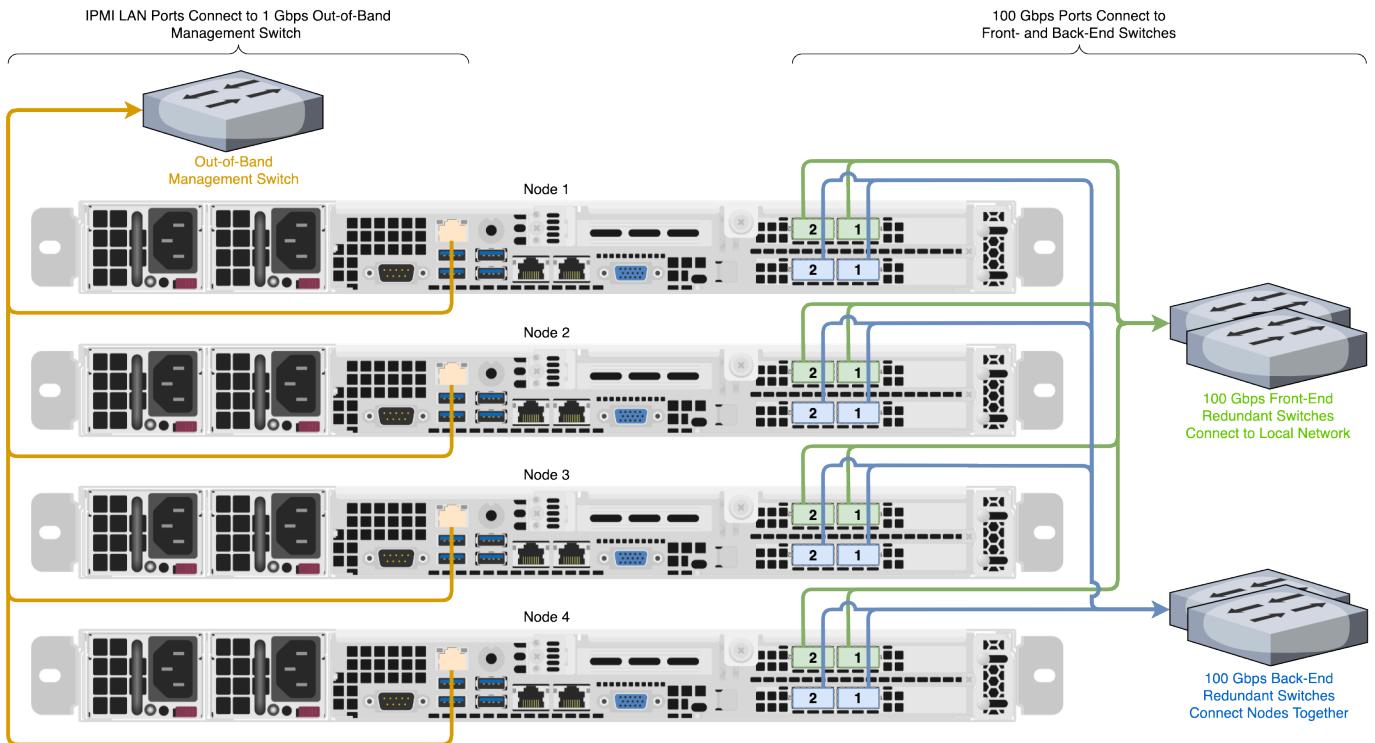
## Connecting to a Single Switch

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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 ( $2 \times 100$  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 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 may vary between node types. For information about your node, see [Technical Specifications \(page 221\)](#).

## 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 206) to reboot the node and then repeat the part replacement procedure.

## To Replace a Drive

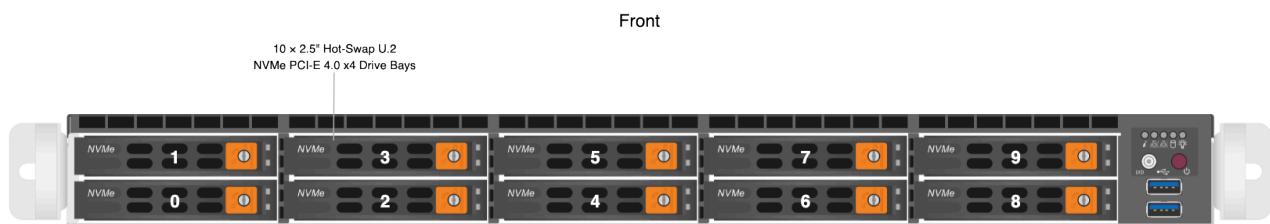
The ten hot-swap drive carriers are located at the front of your Supermicro 1114S chassis. The boot drive is located in the internal M.2 expansion slot.

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:
  - 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:
  - 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**

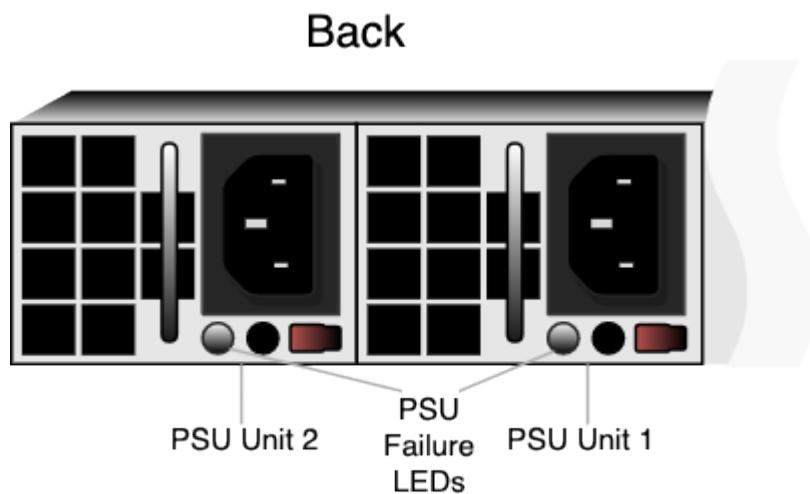
If you remove and reinsert a drive extremely quickly (faster than one second), the baseboard management controller (BMC) doesn't recognize the drive and the activity LEDs don't return to their normal states. To resolve this issue, remove the drive, wait five seconds, and then reinsert it.

## 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<br>Socket             | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| DIMM | D2 | D1 | C2 | C1 | B2 | B1 | A2 | A1 | Bracket<br>at bot-<br>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<br>153 TB  | Supermicro 1114S<br>76 TB | Supermicro 1114S<br>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 × 1TB 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, 50/60 Hz   |                           |                           |
| 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      | 1,569 BTU/hr  | 1,416 BTU/hr              | 1,310 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<br>153 TB | Supermicro 1114S<br>76 TB | Supermicro 1114S<br>30 TB |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Non-Operating Relative Humidity |                            | 5%–95% (non-condensing)   |                           |