

# Hardware Inventory tool For C1 VEON Systems



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# **VERSION HISTORY**

Version	Creator	Description
1.0	Philipp Shilov	First version



# MAIN FEATURES

Fast and easy to setup.

Require minimal system resources.

Does not require 3rd party software to run.

The Inventory utility provides following information:

- Server hardware parts report (CPU, RAM, HDD, PCI boards)
- Server Serial Numbers report (Server MB, Storage, Fiber Switches, Tape Libs)
- Server Firmware versions (BIOS, UEFI, NIC, POWER servers)
- OS information (Score version, architecture type, Linux kernel, AIX OS Level)
- HDD and SSD Smart status (HDD & SSD health)
- Linux drivers versions for critical components (NIC modules)
- Server uptime, Limits, MEM Pages and TZ settings
- Running C1 and 3rd party applications version (CBS apps, UPA, Oracle, Java, WebLogic)
- Advanced Storage report (for EMC CX, DATA Domain, IBM v7000 and IBM fs900)
- Advanced FCS report (CISCO Nexus based FCS only)



# **USAGE**

## **Prerequisites**

- Require Bash 3 version or higher on the host server (bash --version)
- The /etc/hosts file on the host server should be reviewed before the first run
- SSH password-less access needs be configured across all UNIX servers (Linux and AIX). If this configuration is be missed the utility will ask for the password for every server where no ssh certificates will be present
- For IBM v7000 and fs900 storages, should be configured ssh password-less access from SDP\_A node to both storage enclosures (active and standby)
- The Hardware Inventory tool support any Linux or AIX versions on the remote servers by default. However, Site specific configuration should be done for audit.run script. At the moment HW Inventory tool officially supports all VEON (Russia + CIS) and Ucell Production sites only.

### Installation

- 1. Unzip the file **HW\_AU.v.1.0.tgz** to any convenient location of host server (UPM/OAM/MSM/Linux TRM).
- 2. Change files permissions to +x (chmod +x \*)



## **Preparation**

1. The /etc/hosts file on the host server should be ready to run inventory, as it takes servers list from the host server /etc/hosts file.

The scripts uses special filters to avoid running inventory on the same host several times. As addition cause you can add special filter to exclude not necessary servers from the inventory list by adding the line **#audit\_exclude** for every **/etc/hosts** server record. For example:

```
VIP_DR:oam1a:/root# grep audit_exclude /etc/hosts
10.31.189.112 upmdb upmdb_vip #audit_exclude
10.31.189.112 EM_REPOSITORY orac-upmdb upmdb #audit_exclude
VIP DR:oam1a:/root#
```

2. For **IBM v7000** add san\_console information into the SDP /etc/hosts (both nodes):

```
DR-SDP1a:sdp1:/# grep -i san /etc/hosts
10.31.184.125 san_console
10.31.184.138 v7000-1a san1
10.31.184.139 v7000-1b san2
DR-SDP1a:sdp1:/#
```

The san\_console is an IBM storage enclosures VIP interface. Which can be obtained from the storage active enclosure node (password-less access setup for SDP\_A only):

```
DR-SDP1a:sdp1:/# ssh superuser@san_console lssystem | grep console console_IP 10.31.184.125:443
DR-SDP1a:sdp1:/#
```



3. For **IBM fs900** add san\_console\_flash information into the SDP /etc/hosts (both nodes):

```
Central-SDP23:sdp1:/# grep -i san_console /etc/hosts 192.168.89.39 san_storage-23 san1 san_console 192.168.89.45 san_flash-23 san2 san_console_flash Central-SDP23:sdp1:/#
```

The san\_console\_flash is an IBM flash storage enclosures VIP interface. This information can be obtained from the storage active node enclosure (console password-less access setup for SDP A only by default):

```
Central-SDP23:sdp1:/# ssh superuser@san_console_flash lssystem | grep console
console_IP 192.168.89.45:443
Central-SDP23:sdp1:/#
```

- 4. Beware that **to some POWER8 SDPs both type of the storages** (v7000 and fs900) can be connected to one SDP server (different VGs are located on different storages). Be sure that you have both san\_console and san\_console\_flash IP addresses in /etc/hosts file on both SDP\_A and SDP\_B nodes for this type of servers.
- 5. Double check that SDP\_A known\_hosts file contains records for new san\_console and san console flash hosts:

```
CEN-SDP23a:sdp1:/# ssh superuser@san_console 'lssystem'| grep code_level code_level 7.8.1.10 (build 135.9.1905291321000)

CEN-SDP23a:sdp1:/# ssh superuser@san_console_flash 'lssystem'| grep code_level code_level 7.8.1.10 (build 135.9.1905291321000)

CEN-SDP23a:sdp1:/#
```



6. For **CISCO FCS** (Nexus modules only) create special inventory user and configure password-less access for SDP\_A node on fcswa and fcswb FCSs:

```
Central-SDP23:sdp1:/# grep -i fcsw /etc/hosts
192.168.89.57 fc-sw23a fcswa fcs23a
192.168.89.58 fc-sw23b fcswb fcs23b
Central-SDP23:sdp1:/#
```

Login from **SDP\_A** node to **fcswa** as **admin** user and list all connected users to define correct SDP A IP address:

```
FCS-23A# show users

NAME LINE TIME IDLE PID COMMENT

audit pts/0 Jan 21 20:37 . 6669 (192.168.89.56) session=ssh *

FCS-23A#
```

Copy SDP\_A RSA certificate to fcswa node (use IP defined on previous step):

```
FCS-23A# copy sftp://root@192.168.89.56/.ssh/id rsa.pub id rsa.pub
```

Confirm certificate now exists on CISCO bootflash device:

```
FCS-23A# dir
...
391 Mar 20 17:27:44 2019 id_rsa.pub
...
FCS-23A#
```

Create new **audit** user with reduced access permissions and stick RSA certificate to it:

```
FCS-23A# conf t
FCS-23A(config)# username audit password Incom9() role network-operator
```



```
FCS-23A(config) # username audit sshkey file bootflash:id_rsa.pub
FCS-23A(config) # end
FCS-23A#
```

Confirm new user has been created with reduced permissions role and RSA certificate:

#### Save new CISCO configuration:

```
FCS-23A# copy run start
# [############################ 100%
# Copy complete.
FCS-23A# exit
```

# Perform the same steps from **SDP\_A** for **fcswb** (second) switch.

Confirm password-less access is configured for both fcswa and fcswb switches from SDP A node:

```
sdp23a:/# ssh -q audit@fcswa 'sh inventory' | head -1 | awk '{print $4,$5}';
MDS 9148S
sdp23a:/# ssh -q audit@fcswb 'sh inventory' | head -1 | awk '{print $4,$5}';
MDS 9148S
sdp23a:/#
```



## **Running Full Site inventory**

To run hardware inventory across all the onsite servers you have to execute **audit.run**. For help information, fire **audit.run** without any keys:

```
VIP_Main:[root@upm2 hw_au]# ./audit.run
Runs Hardware Inventory checks across all onsite units.
Usage: ./audit.run SITE_ID
    Where SITE_ID is short site name. AIX and LINUX inventory scripts will be updated with this short name on first audit.run execution.
Examples:
    ./audit.run MSK
    ./audit.run YEKATERINBURG
    ./audit.run ROSTOV_PAPA
Prerequisites:
    aix_hw_au.sh - runs Hardware Inventory checks against any AIX-based servers.
    linux_hw_au.sh - runs Hardware Inventory checks against any Linux-based servers.
Be aware that SANbox and EMCds FCSs checks is deprecated in this version, as obsolete HW
VIP_Main:[root@upm2 hw_au]#
```

Once you read all the help, execute **audit.run** script as superuser with short site name:



As a result of this execution you'll have two **.CSV** files. First with Linux based servers inventory, second with AIX based servers inventory information:

```
VIP_DR:oam1a:/root/1223/hw_au# ls -rlt
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 4361 Jan 20 18:33 audit.run
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 15826 Jan 20 18:33 linux_hw_au.sh
-rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 12238 Jan 20 18:33 aix_hw_au.sh
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 43381 Jan 20 18:40 YAR.LINUX_HW_LIST.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 8192 Jan 20 18:45 YAR.AIX_HW_LIST.csv
VIP DR:oam1a:/root/1223/hw au#
```

Both CSV files will contain all the inventory data with pipe (|) symbol used as the columns delimiter:



## Linux hosts inventory

To run Hardware Inventory checks against any Linux-based servers you have to execute **linux\_hw\_au.sh** script.

For help information, run **linux\_hw\_au.sh** without any keys:

```
VIP_Main:[root@upm2 hw_au]# ./linux_hw_au.sh
Runs Hardware Inventory checks against any Linux-based servers.

Usage: ./linux_hw_au.sh HOSTNAME SITE_ID

Where:

HOSTNAME is server to run inventory on or mask for the group of hosts from the /etc/hosts
    SITE_ID is optional parameter, will be inserted as first column of output. PROD_SITE is used by default
    Examples:
    ./linux_hw_au.sh sgu21b MSK
    ./linux_hw_au.sh slu EKT
    ./linux_hw_au.sh sgu23

VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au#
```

Once you read all the help, you can execute **linux\_hw\_au.sh** script as superuser. Beware the script will not save any data to .CSV files, it will send all the output, about every server to console:

```
VIP_DR:oam1a:/hw_au# ./linux_hw_au.sh sgu3 YAR
```

SITE | HOSTNAME | IP ADDR | ROUTE | HW TYPE | HW SN | LNX SCORE | KERNEL | HW ARCH | APP VERSION | APP INSTALL DATE (M/D/Y) | UP VERSION | ORA CLI | ORA DB | TT DB | WL VERSION | JAVA VER | RAM | CORES | THREADS | ENA CORES | CPU | HDD SIZE | HDD MODEL | HDD HEALTH | ACTIVE UEFI BANK | UEFI/BIOS VERSION | FILE-MAX (sysctl.conf) | FILE-LIMIT (ulimit -n) | UPTIME | NIC DRVs | EMC



#### You can print necessary inventory data only:

```
VIP_DR:oam1a:/hw_au# ./linux_hw_au.sh eci | awk -F '|' '{print $2"|"$5"|"$6}'
HOSTNAME |HW TYPE |HW SN
eci1 |ProLiant BL460c Gen8 |CZJ4490DRD
eci2 |ProLiant BL460c Gen8 |CZJ4490DRM
eci3 |ProLiant BL460c Gen8 |CZJ4490DS5
eci4 |ProLiant BL460c Gen8 |CZJ4490DRW
eci5 |ProLiant BL460c Gen8 |CZJ4490DQW

VIP_DR:oam1a:/hw_au#
```

#### Or forward output into the file for further analysis:

```
VIP_DR:oamla:/hw_au# ./linux_hw_au.sh slu YAR > YAR.LINUX.`date +'%d.%m.%Y'`.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au# ls -lrt *.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6310 Jan 20 22:36 YAR.LINUX.20.01.2021.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au# wc -l YAR.LINUX.20.01.2021.csv
17 YAR.LINUX.20.01.2021.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au#
```



## **AIX hosts inventory**

To run Hardware Inventory checks against any Linux-based servers you have to execute **aix\_hw\_au.sh** script.

For help information, run **aix\_hw\_au.sh** without any keys:

```
VIP_Main:[root@upm2 hw_au]# ./aix_hw_au.sh
Runs Hardware Inventory checks against any AIX-based servers.

Usage: ./aix_hw_au.sh HOSTNAME SITE_ID

Where:

HOSTNAME is server to run inventory on or mask for the group of hosts from the /etc/hosts
    SITE_ID is optional parameter, will be inserted as first column of output. PROD_SITE is used by default
    Examples:
    ./aix_hw_au.sh sdp1b MSK
    ./aix_hw_au.sh sdp23

VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au#
```

Once you read all the help, you can execute **aix\_hw\_au.sh** script as superuser. Beware the script will not save any data to .CSV files, it will send all the output, about every server to console:

```
VIP_DR:oam1a:/hw_au# ./aix_hw_au.sh sgu3 YAR
```

SITE |HOSTNAME |HW TYPE |SYSTEM MODEL |SERIAL |NGSCORE |DBCORE |ORACLE DB |ORACLE CLI |UP VERSION |JAVA VERSION |
FIRMWARE |AIX OS LEVEL |BLU MODEL |BLU SERIAL |NSR LICENSE EXP |NETWORKER VERSION |FCSWA MODEL |FCSWA SN |FCSWA FW
LEVEL |FCSWB MODEL |FCSWA SN |FCSWB FW LEVEL |EMC MODEL |EMC SERIAL |EMC FLARE |V7k MODEL |V7k TYPE |V7k ENCLOSURE



```
SN |v7K FW |V7k failed HDDs |V7k CONSOLE |V7k2F MODEL |V7k2F TYPE |V7k2F ENCLOSURE SN |v7K2F FW |V7k2F failed SSDs |
V7k2F CONSOLE | CLUST IP | NODE IP | HMC IP | LPAR INFO | AUTO RESTART | CPU CLOCK | NUM OF CPU | RAM SIZE | GOOD RAM SIZE |
NUM OF RAM MODULES | SIZE OF RAM MODULES (MB) | PAGE SIZE | COUNT ERRPT | UNIQ ERRPT | UPTIME |
YAR |sdp1a | POWER8 | IBM, 8284-22A | 2192FEV | V3.0.10 | 4.55.0 | 11.2.0.3.15 | Not installed | 4.120.0 | 1.5.0 | sys0!
system: SV830 101 (t) SV810 108 (p) SV830 101 (t) |6100-09-03-1415 | HPUltrium5-SCSI | |No Exp Date |
8.2.1.0.Build.681; |cisco MDS 9148 |AMS18300434 |5.0(4c) |cisco MDS 9148 |AMS18300469 |5.0(4c) |NA |NA |IBM
Storwize V7000 | expansion 2076-24F expansion 2076-24F control 2076-524 expansion 2076-24F expansion 2076-24F
expansion 7820H4M expansion 7820GDV control 7820HWP expansion 7820H6A expansion 7820HKP | 7.8.1.10 | 0
10.31.184.125:443 | NA | 10.31.189.78 | 10.31.189.76 | NA | 121-92FEV | true | 3891 MHz | 6 | 124672 MB |
124672 MB | 4 | 0032768 0032768 0032768 0032768 | s 4 KB m 64 KB | 2 | 1 | 345days |
YAR |sdp1b | POWER8 | IBM, 8284-22A | 2192F8V | V3.0.10 | 4.56.0 | 11.2.0.3.15 | Not installed | 4.120.0 | 1.5.0 | sys0!
system:SV830 101 (t) SV810 108 (p) SV830 101 (t) |6100-09-03-1415 |HPUltrium5-SCSI | |No Exp Date |
8.2.1.0. Build. 681; | same as on node A | NA | NA | NA | same
10.31.189.78 | 10.31.189.77 | NA | 1 21-92F8V | true | 3891 MHz | 6 | 124672 MB | 124672 MB | 4 | 0032768 0032768 0032768
0032768 |s 4 KB m 64 KB | 68 |2 |345days |
VIP DR:oam1a:/root/1223/hw au#
```

#### You can print necessary inventory data only:

```
oam1a:/hw_au# ./aix_hw_au.sh sdp | awk -F '|' '{print $2"|"$3"|"$44"|"$45"|"$46}'
HOSTNAME |HW TYPE |CPU CLOCK |NUM OF CPU |RAM SIZE
sdp1a |POWER8 |3891 MHz |6 |124672 MB
...
sdp8b |POWER8 |3891 MHz |6 |124672 MB
VIP_DR:oam1a:/hw_au#
```

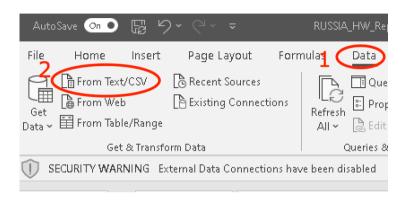
#### Or forward output into the file for further analysis:

```
VIP_DR:oamla:/hw_au# ./aix_hw_au.sh sdp YAR > YAR.AIX.`date +'%d.%m.%Y'`.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au# ls -lrt *.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 6310 Jan 20 22:43 YAR.AIX.20.01.2021.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au# wc -l YAR.AIX.20.01.2021.csv
17 YAR.AIX.20.01.2021.csv
VIP_DR:oamla:/root/1223/hw_au#
```



## **Inventory .CSV import to EXCEL**

To import Inventory data from your .CSV file open Excel and go to Data > From Text/CSV:



Choose your .CSV file and press "Open" - new window will appear. In new window choose --Custom-- as a delimiter, from the list, enter pipe (|) in the field right below and then press "Load".



The new Tab will be openedrrrr with your data.

