ADLINK TECHNOLOGY INC.

SEMA® 3.0

Software Manual

Manual Rev.: 1.00

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Part No.: 50-10047-1000

Revision History

Revision	Date	Changes
1.00	2016/05/18	Initial release (SEMA 3.0 R7)

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Abbreviations

SEMA®	Smart Embedded Management Agent
BMC	Board Management Controller
GUI	Graphical User Interface
CLI	Command Line Interface
RPM	Revolutionss per minute
mA	milliamps
W	watt
LVDS	Low-Voltage Differential Signaling
S.M.A.R.T.	Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology
MD5	MD5 message-digest algorithm

1 Overview

Downtime of devices or systems is not acceptable in today's industries. To help customers to analyze their systems and take counter measures for preventive maintenance, ADLINK has developed a tool which is able to monitor and collect system performance and status information from the hardware in a timely, flexible and precise manner: the Smart Embedded Management Agent (SEMA®).

A Board Management Controller collects all relevant technical information from the chipset and other sources. Using the System Management Bus driver, an application layer fetches the data and presents it to the user. ADLINK provides a ready-made application that shows the data in user-friendly graphic interfaces, suitable for supervision and troubleshooting.

1.1 Introduction

At the heart of SEMA is the Board Management Controller (BMC) supporting SEMA functions. The SEMA Extended EAPI provides access to all functions and can be integrated into the user's own applications. The SEMA GUI and SEMA Command Line Interface allow monitoring, control and use of the SEMA parameters and functions directly on your device for test and demonstration purposes. An optional Dashboard allows remote monitoring of one or multiple devices or computer modules. SEMA is comprised of the following components:

- SEMA Board Management Controller HW and FW
- SEMA Extended EAPI Library
- SEMA GUI
- SEMA Command Line Interface (CLI)
- SEMA Dashboard

SEMA supports and provides the following functions and information:

- CPU Operation Modes
- Memory Information
- Network Information

- ACPI Power Management
- HDD S.M.A.R.T
- BIOS Updates
- Heartbeat
- Power Consumption
- User Area Access
- Alerts for Power and Temperature Consumption
- I2C Bus Control
- Temperatures(CPU and Board)
- Board Information (Serial Number, Part Number, Firmware Version...)
- Fan Control
- GPIO Control

Forensic information is available after system or module failures, including minimum and maximum temperature of the CPU and system, as well as HDD S.M.A.R.T information - all of which can be used to analyze system or module failure.

SEMA is available for Linux and Windows operating systems and for various HW platforms.

1.2 SEMA Software

SEMA includes four software components: SEMA Extended EAPI, Graphical User Interface tool Command Line tool and SEMA Dashboard.

- **SEMA Extended EAPI**

  SEMA includes an API (SEMA Extended EAPI) that allows customers to easily integrate all SEMA functions into their applications. The SEMA Extended EAPI is the core functionality of the SEMA release package. Please refer to the document “SEMA Software Installation Guide” to install it and the document “SEMA Extended EAPI Programming Guide” for detailed information about the API.

- **Graphical User Interface tool**

  The SEMA GUI is part of the SEMA release package. Please refer to the document “SEMA Software Installation Guide” to install it. Instructions on how to use the SEMA GUI are explained in Chapter 2 of this document.

- **Command Line tool**

  The SEMA CLI is also a core part of the SEMA release package and is installed by default. Please refer to the document “SEMA Software Installation Guide” for further information. Instructions on how to use the SEMA CLI are explained in Chapter 3 of this document.

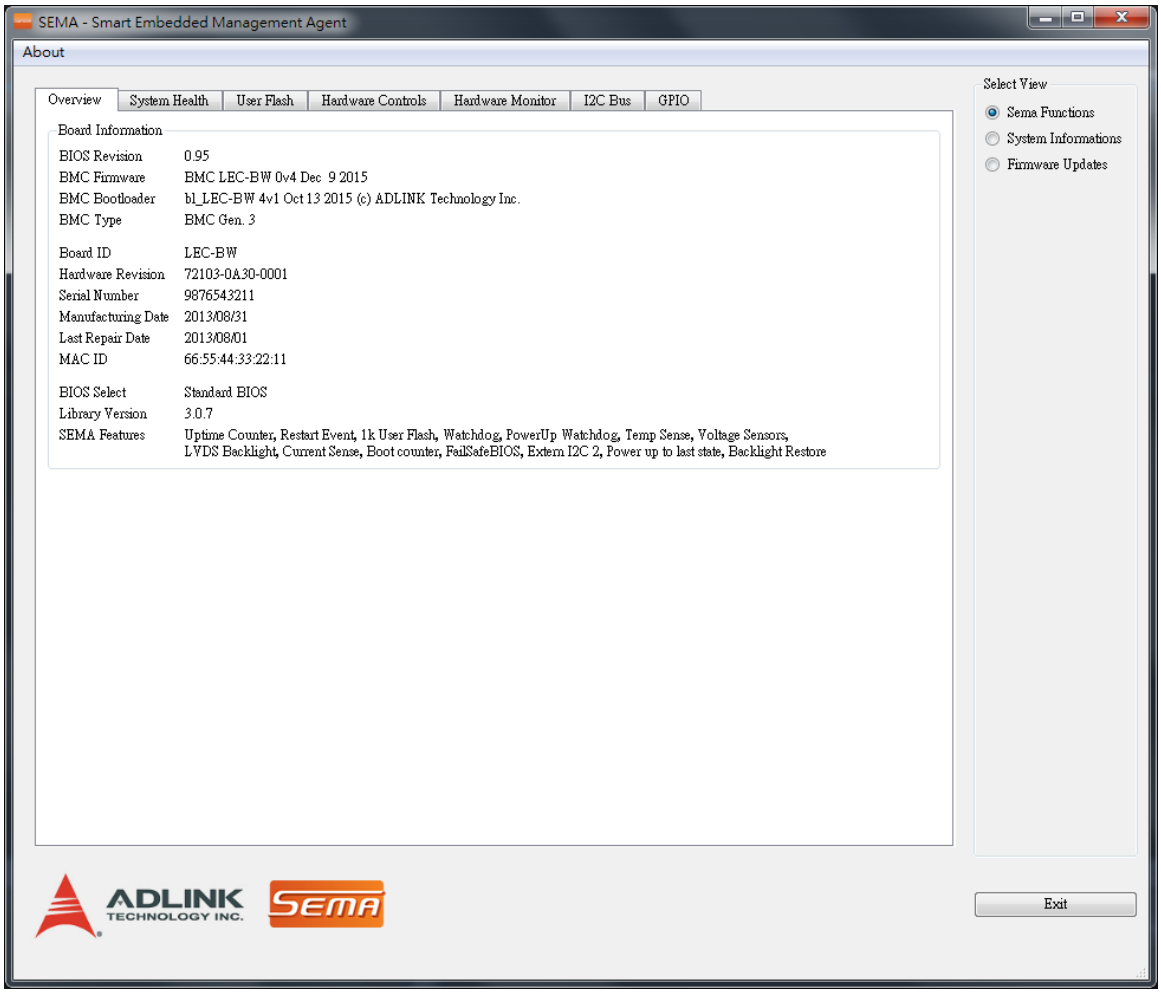
- **SEMA Dashboard**

  The ADLINK SEMA Dashboard is an additional application that can remotely monitor SEMA-enabled devices. It is an optional enhancement of SEMA which demonstrates its remote call capabilities. Please refer to the document “SEMA Dashboard Installation Guide” to install it, and to the document “SEMA Dashboard User Manual” for instructions on its use.

2 Graphical User Interface

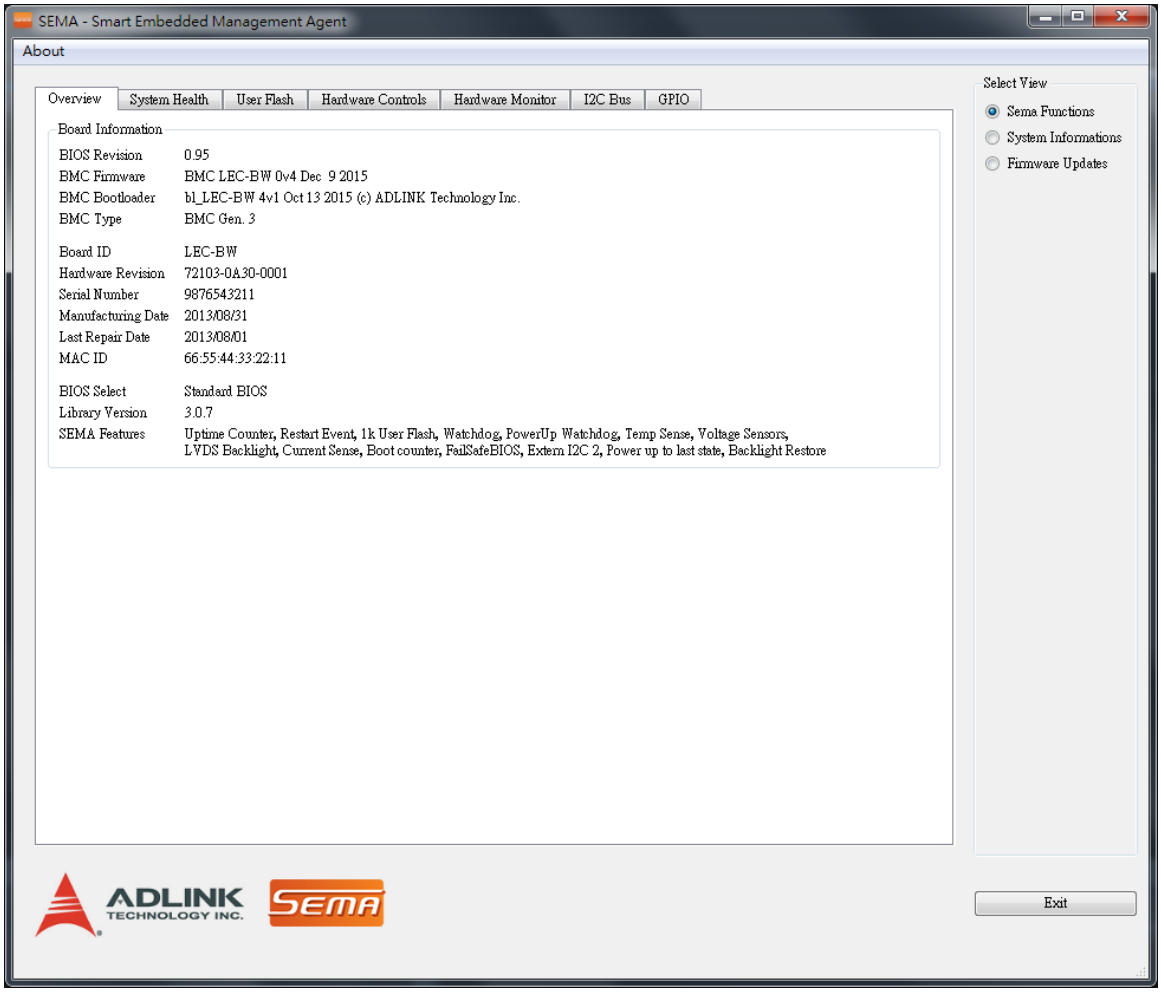
The SEMA GUI graphical interface is available for Windows and Linux operating systems. To get started, simply run semagui.exe (Windows) or SEMA_GUI.sh (Linux). In Windows, the shortcut for SEMA GUI will be located on the desktop. In Linux, the SEMA GUI files will be located at /usr/local/SEMA/bin. You can execute the GUI by using SEMA_GUI.sh

There are three views that can be selected at the right side of the GUI: *SEMA Functions, System Information* and *Firmware Update*. In the *SEMA Functions* view the following tabs that can be selected: System Overview, System Health, User Flash Memory, Hardware Controls, Hardware Monitor, I2C Bus and GPIO. In the *System Information* view tabs for CPU and Memory Information, Network Information and Hard Disk and S.M.A.R.T Information are available. Users can update the BIOS or BMC firmware in the *Firmware Updates* view.



2.1 SEMA Functions

2.1.1 System Overview Tab

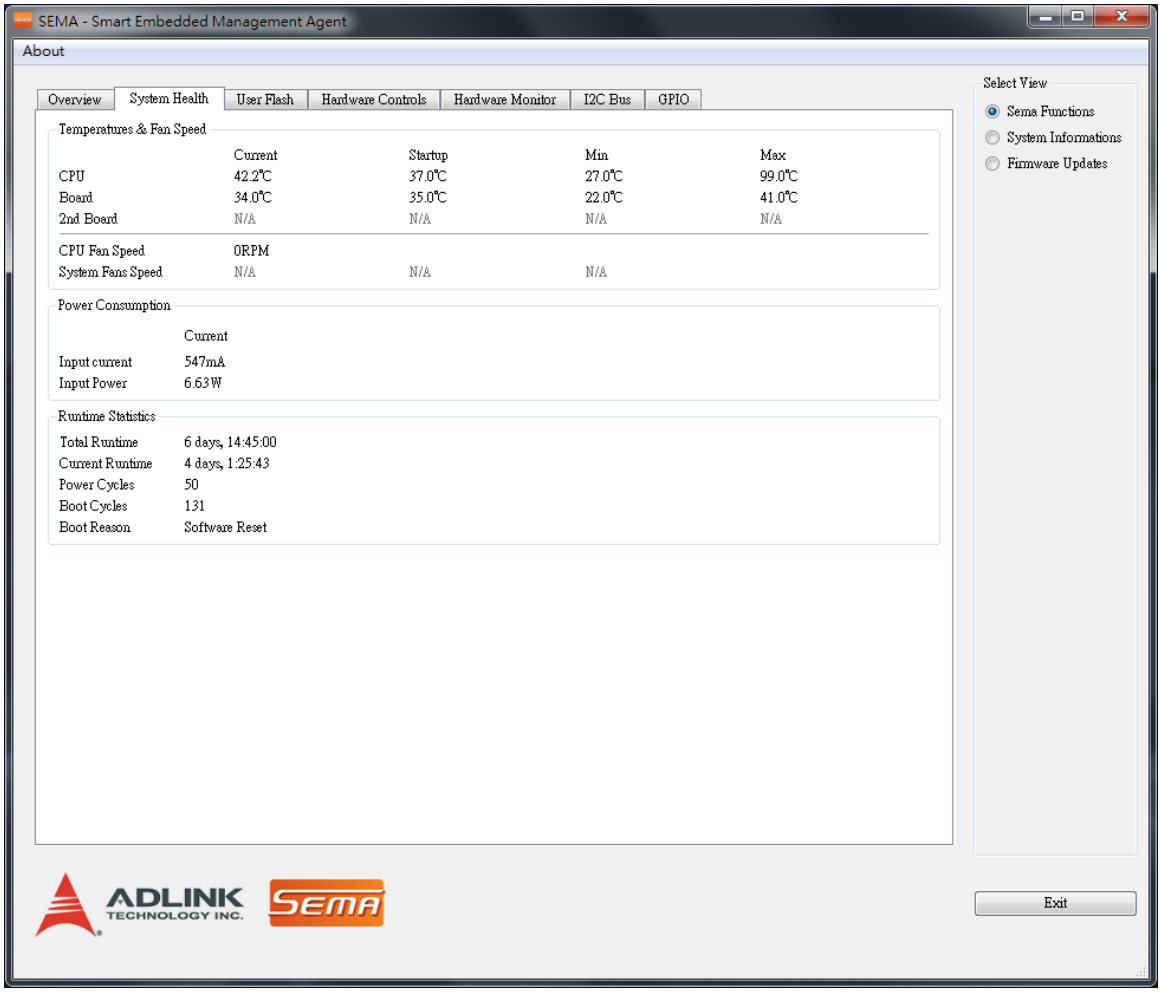


Board Information

This section shows general information about the board, BIOS, firmware and SEMA information.

The first three lines show the firmware versions of the board. The BMC versions each contain an ID-string and the respective build date. The fourth line shows BMC types. The next lines show the board ID, hardware revision, serial number, manufacturing/repair date and MAC ID of the board. The last three lines show BIOS selected, SEMA library version and all supported SEMA features of the board.

2.1.2 System Health Tab



Temperatures & Fan Speeds

This section displays the current, start-up, minimum and maximum temperatures of the CPU and environment (board and 2nd board). The data is displayed in degrees Celsius and is updated every second. The current speed of the CPU fan and system fans 1 to 3 are displayed in RPM. Please note that not all platforms supply all information shown above. If any information is unavailable, "N/A" will be displayed.

Power Consumption

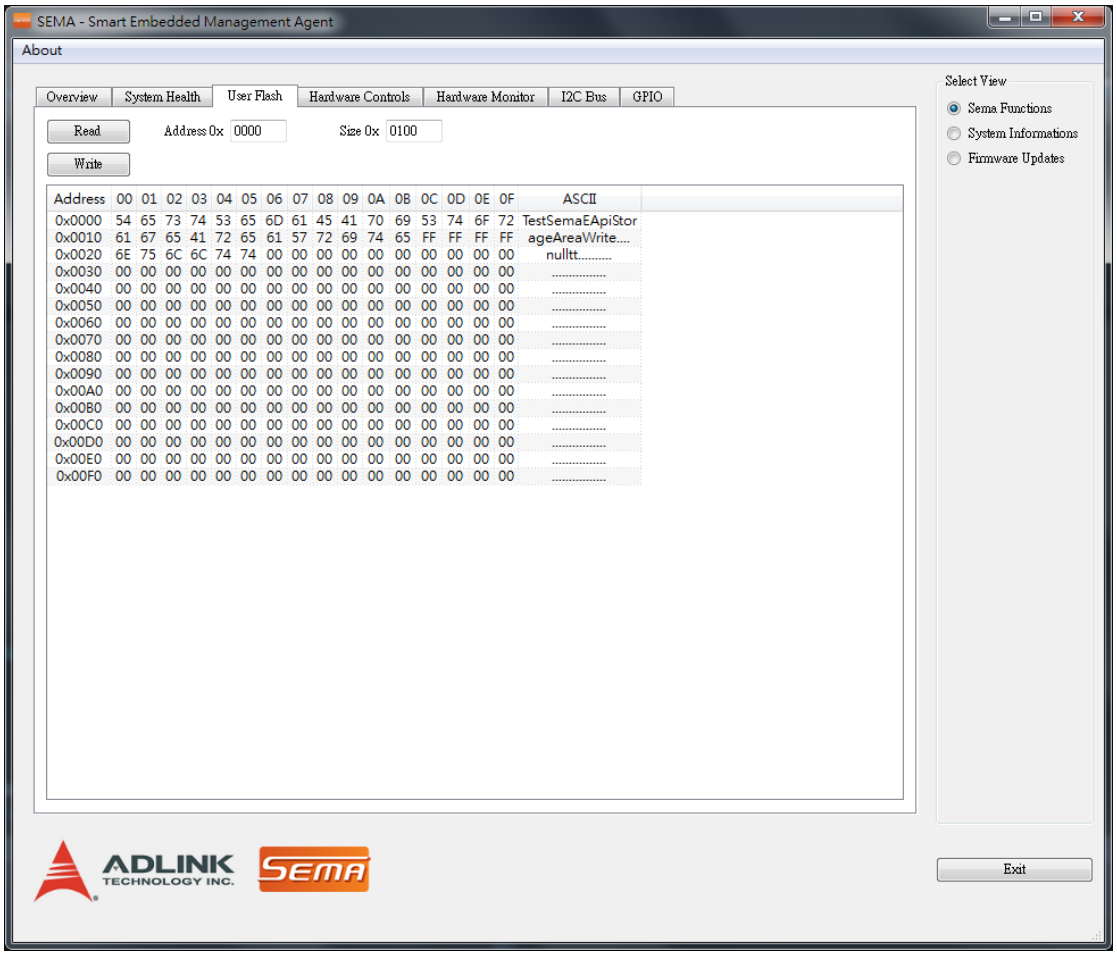
The power consumption section displays information about the main power supply. These readings are displayed in milliamperes (mA) for current, and watts (W) for power consumption, and are updated every second.

Runtime Statistics

The following runtime statistics are displayed: total runtime, current runtime, power cycles, boot cycles and boot reason.

Total Runtime	The total uptime of the system in hours and minutes.
Current Runtime	Uptime since last boot in hours, minutes and seconds.
Power Cycles	Number of power cycles.
Boot Cycles	Number of HW/SW resets and successful power-ups.
Boot Reason	The event that caused the last reboot. (e.g. power loss, power down, HW reset, etc.)

2.1.3 User Flash Memory Tab



Read Memory

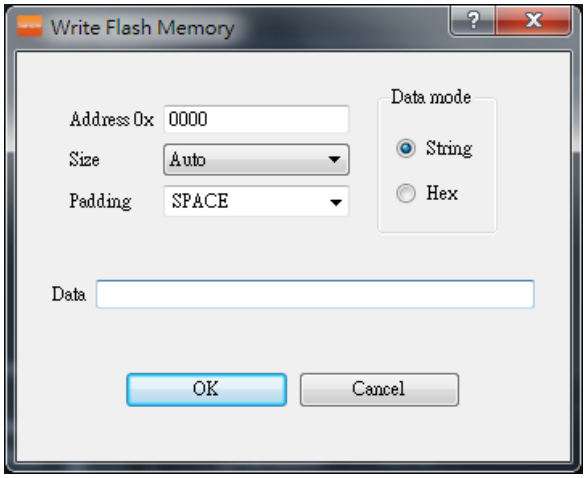
Address and size values are entered as hexadecimal values. Valid start addresses are multiples of 16 within the range 0x0000 - 0x01F0 for 512 byte variants and 0x0000 - 0x03F0 for 1024 byte variants. The size can be any multiple of 16 bytes (up to the total memory size).

Example: To display the first 32 bytes from user flash memory, enter “0000” as the address, “20” (hex 20 equals decimal 32) as the size, and press the [Read] button. The memory content is transferred from the BMC and displayed in the output window.

Each line contains the address of the first byte of the respective line, followed by 16 data bytes (displayed as hexadecimal values, prefixes “0x” omitted for better readability) followed by the corresponding printable ASCII characters.

Write Memory

The [Write] button opens the Write Flash Memory dialog box.



Address

The address is entered as a hexadecimal value within the range of 0x0000 - 0x01FC (0x03FC for 1k board variants).

Size

The size can be any multiple of four, up to 32 bytes or “Auto”.

In Auto-mode, the number of bytes to write is determined by the amount of data entered in the data field of the Write Flash Memory dialog box (max 32 bytes).

Padding

If the data length is not a multiple of four, the required number of pad (or fill) characters is appended.

In String-mode, a valid pad character can be any printable ASCII character or one of the predefined pad characters:

- SPACE character (ASCII character 0x20)
- NULL character (ASCII character 0x00)

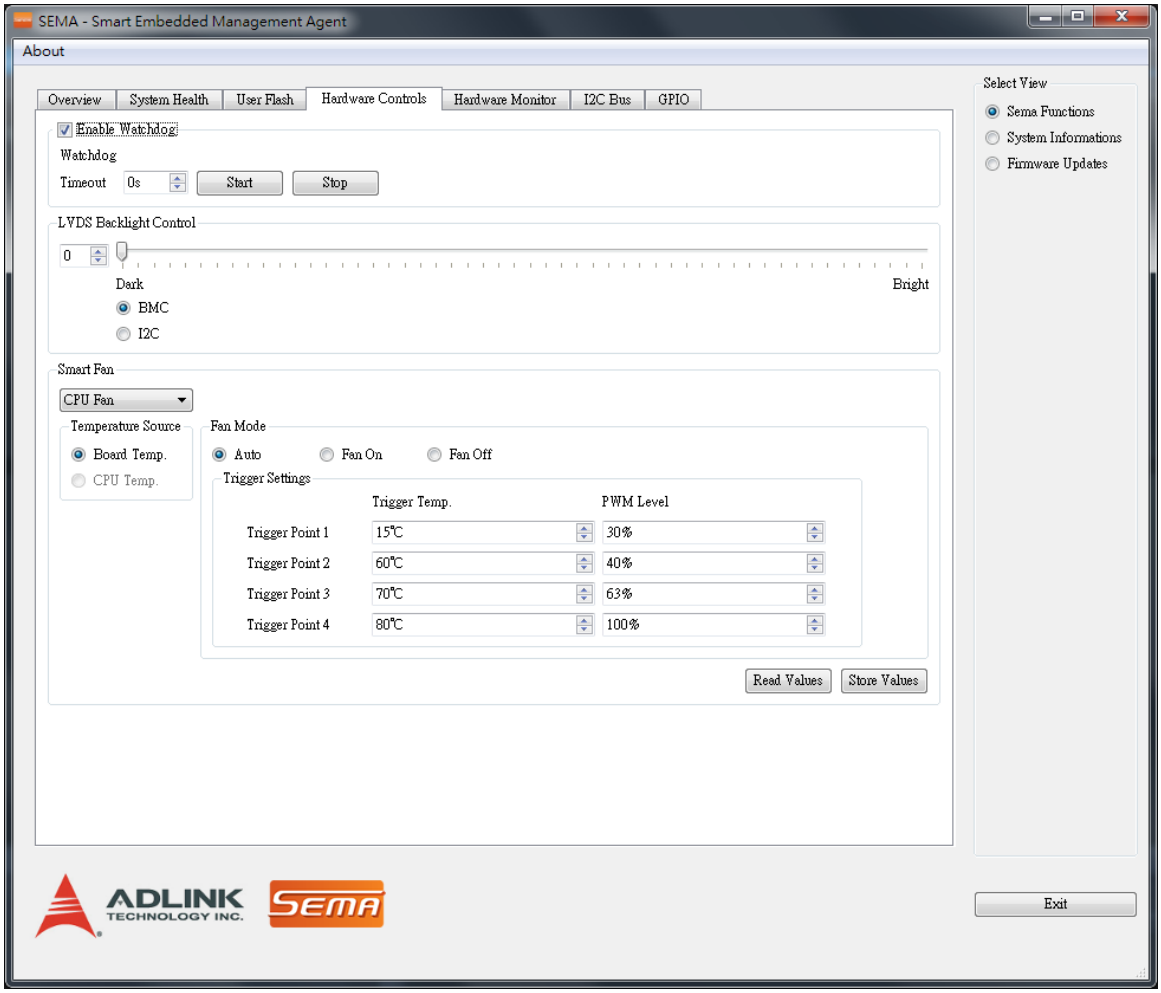
In Hex-mode, any eight bit hex value (00...FF) is valid.

Data Mode

Currently supported modes are String and Hex.

- String mode: The entered text (up to 32 characters) is converted to a byte stream. Please note that no termination character is appended.
- Hex mode: Up to 64 hex digits (0…9, A...F) can be entered, resulting in up to 32 bytes of data.

2.1.4 Hardware Control Tab



Watchdog

The watchdog timeout value is given in seconds and can be set from 1 to 65535 seconds. The [Start] button starts the watchdog. The [Stop] button disables the watchdog.

Please note that not all platforms support watchdog functionality. If unavailable, the watchdog section will be grayed out.

Notes:

- When using the watchdog feature, be sure to have all partitions mounted read-only. Otherwise file system corruption and data loss may occur.
- It is NOT advisable to use the watchdog feature under Windows since it is recommended to restart a Windows environment using a safe shutdown procedure.

Backlight Control

Enables or disables the backlight of a display connected via LVDS. The backlight value can be adjusted by a slider or entered as a numerical value. Allowed values range from 0 to 255.

Please note that not all platforms support the necessary circuitry. If unavailable, this section will be grayed out.

The radio boxes select if the backlight is controlled by the BMC or the LVDS I2C interface.

Smart Fan

The Smart Fan section provides control of the CPU and system fans (if applicable). The available fans can be also seen in the System Health Tab.

All fans can have an independent temperature source, which determines which temperature sensor will be used for calculating the PWM level.

If the Fan Mode is set to "Auto", the fan will be controlled using the Trigger Settings described below. If the Fan Mode is set to “Fan Off” the fan is turned off completely. If the Fan Mode set to “Fan On” the fan runs at maximum RPM (PWM level 100%).

The Trigger Settings consist of four Trigger Points, each with a “Trigger Temp.” and “PWM Level”, which determine the characteristic curve of the fan control. According to the settings in the screen capture shown above, the fan will:

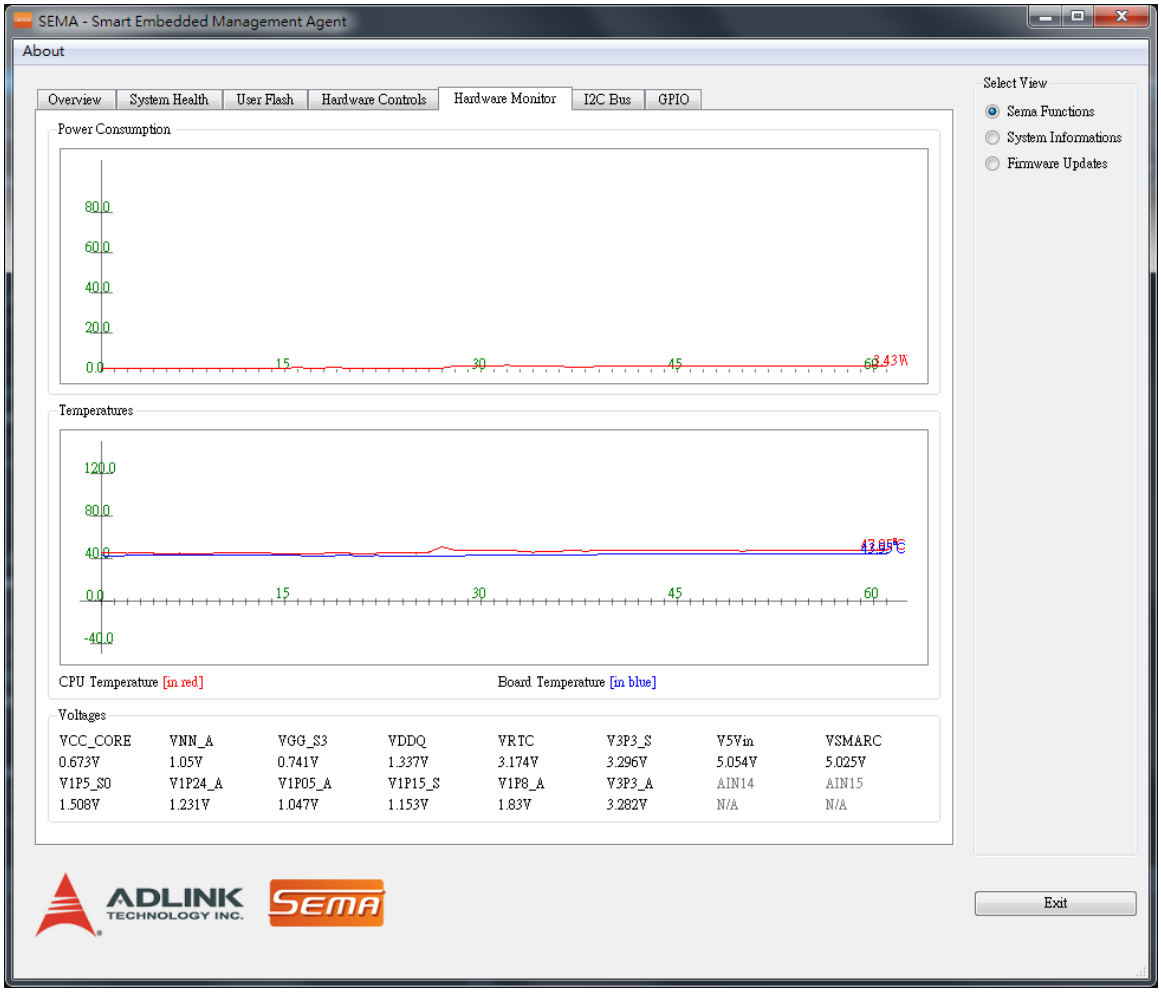
- be turned off when the temperature drops below 15°C
- run with a PWM level of 30% if the temperature is above 15°C but below 60°C
- run with a PWM level of 40% if the temperature is above 60°C but below 70°C
- run with a PWM level of 63% if the temperature is above 70°C but below 80°C
- run with a PWM level of 100% if the temperature exceeds 80°C

If the temperature drops below one of the trigger points, the PWM level of the preceding trigger point will be applied.

The [Read Values] button reads out the current values of the board management controller and displays them in Trigger Settings.

The [Store Values] button stores the new settings to the board management controller.

2.1.5 Hardware Monitor Tab



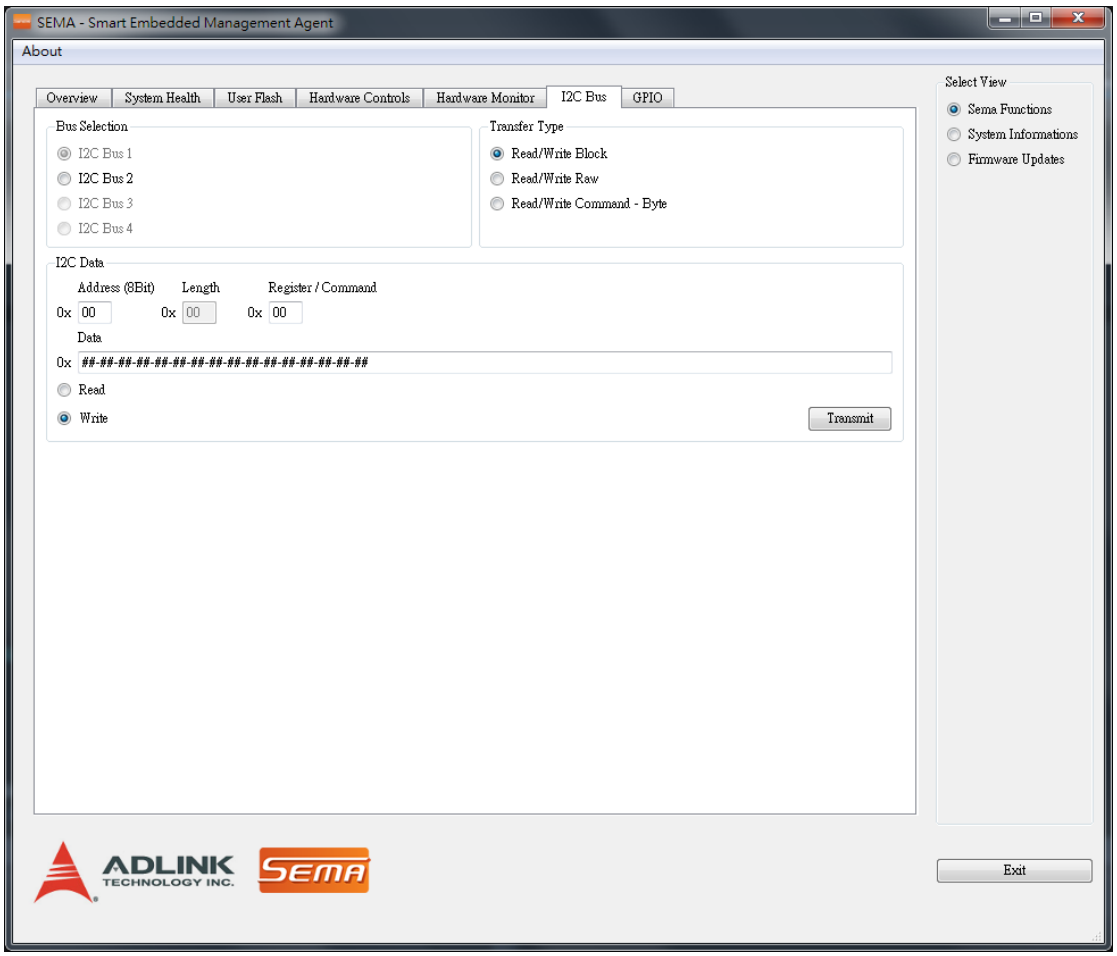
Power Consumption / Temperatures

The Hardware Monitor tab displays the “Power Consumption” and “Temperatures” information from the “System Health” tab in a graphical format. The y-axes are watts and degrees Celsius respectively, and the x-axis is seconds. The most recent 60 seconds of data are displayed with the current values above the “60” marker.

Voltages

This section displays all voltage information on the board.

2.1.6 I2C Bus Tab



The board management controller (BMC) can access up to four external I2C busses. Byte and block access for read and write are implemented.

To read data from or write data to the BMC, an address (8-bit) must be given as well as the amount of data to be transferred (length) plus the register offset.

Data then has to be handed over in hex values forming a hex string.

Transfer Type

The available transfer types and the resulting I2C bus activity are described below.

Read/Write Block

- Write: Start + Address/Write + Register /Command + Length + Data[1] + Data[2] + ... + Data[Length] + Stop

- Read: Start + Address/Write + Register /Command + Start + Address/Read + Length + Data[1] + Data[2] + ... + Data[Length] + Stop

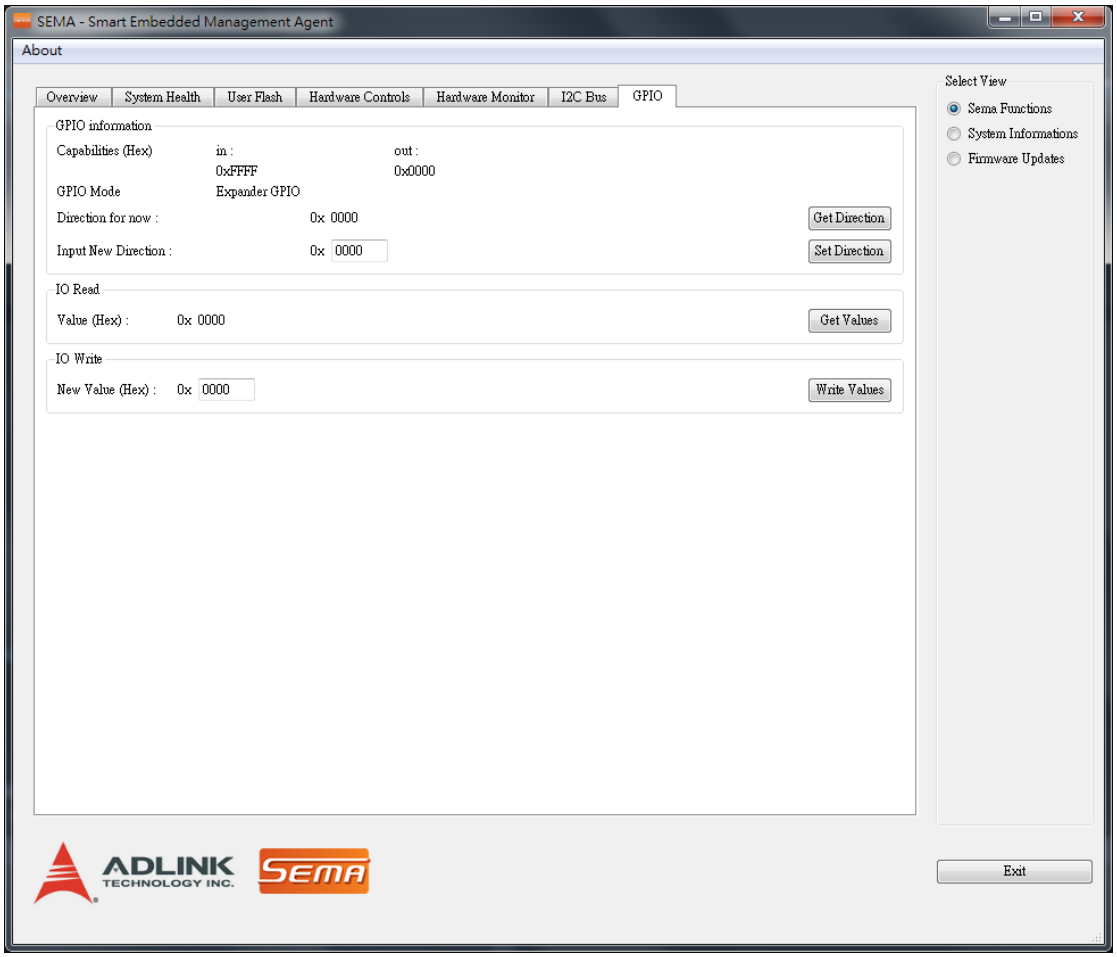
Read/Write Raw

- Write: Start + Address/Write + Data[1] + Stop
- Read: Start + Address/Read + Data[1] + Stop

Read/Write Command - Byte

- Write: Start + Address/Write + Register /Command + Data[1] + Stop
- Read: Start + Address/Read + Register /Command + Data[1] + Stop

2.1.7 GPIO Tab



GPIO Information

This section controls the GPIO direction. Each bit in the byte shown represents a GPIO. To set a GPIO for output the bit must set to 0, and for input it must be 1. The [Get Direction] button reads the current configuration and the [Set Direction] button sets the configuration to the value entered in the “Input New Direction” field.

IO Read

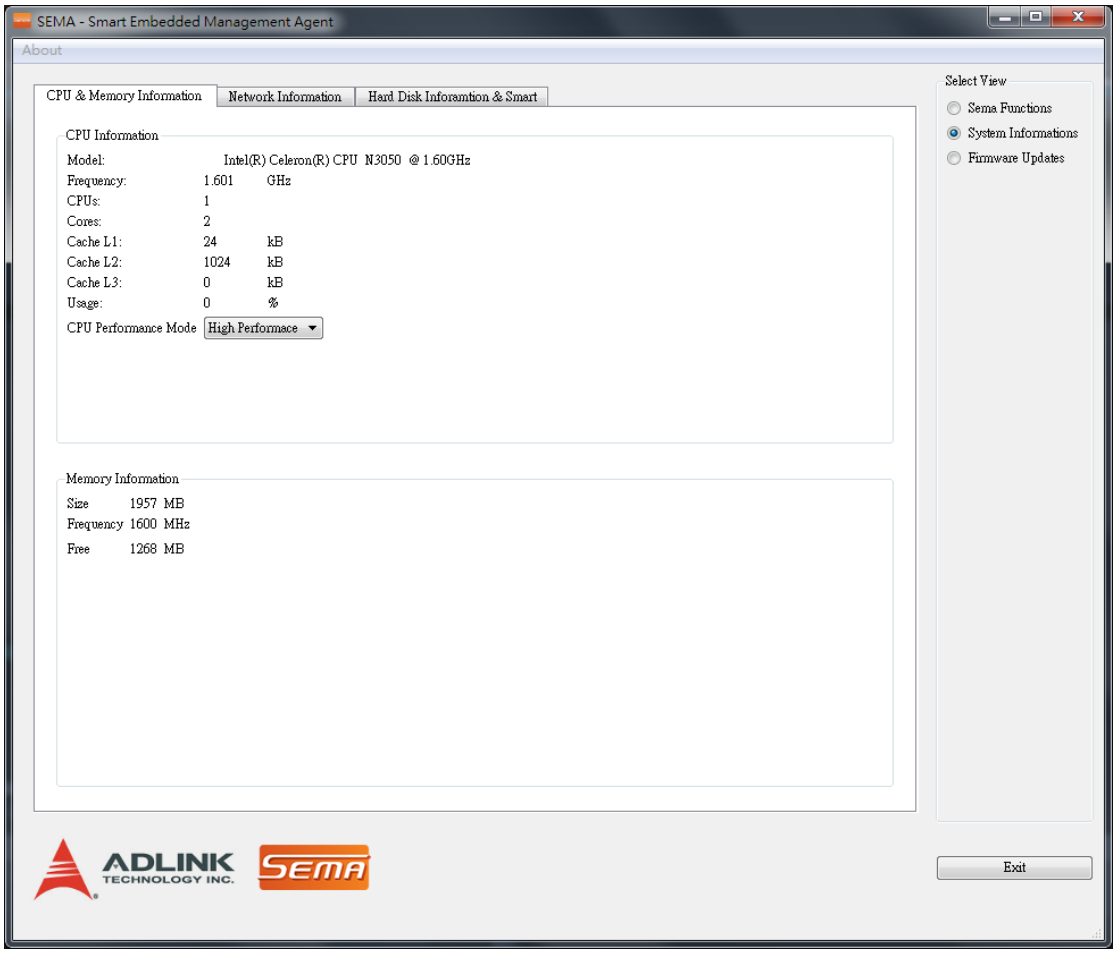
This section shows the current input values for all GPIOs. GPIOs configured as output will show their current output value.

IO Write

This section sets the outputs. GPIOs configured as input will not be affected.

2.2 System Information

2.2.1 CPU & Memory Information Tab



CPU Information

This section shows all information about the CPU, including model, frequency, the number of CPUs, the numbers of cores of each CPU, L1/L2/L3 cache size, the current CPU usage and CPU performance mode.

The CPU Performance Mode can set to the following four modes:

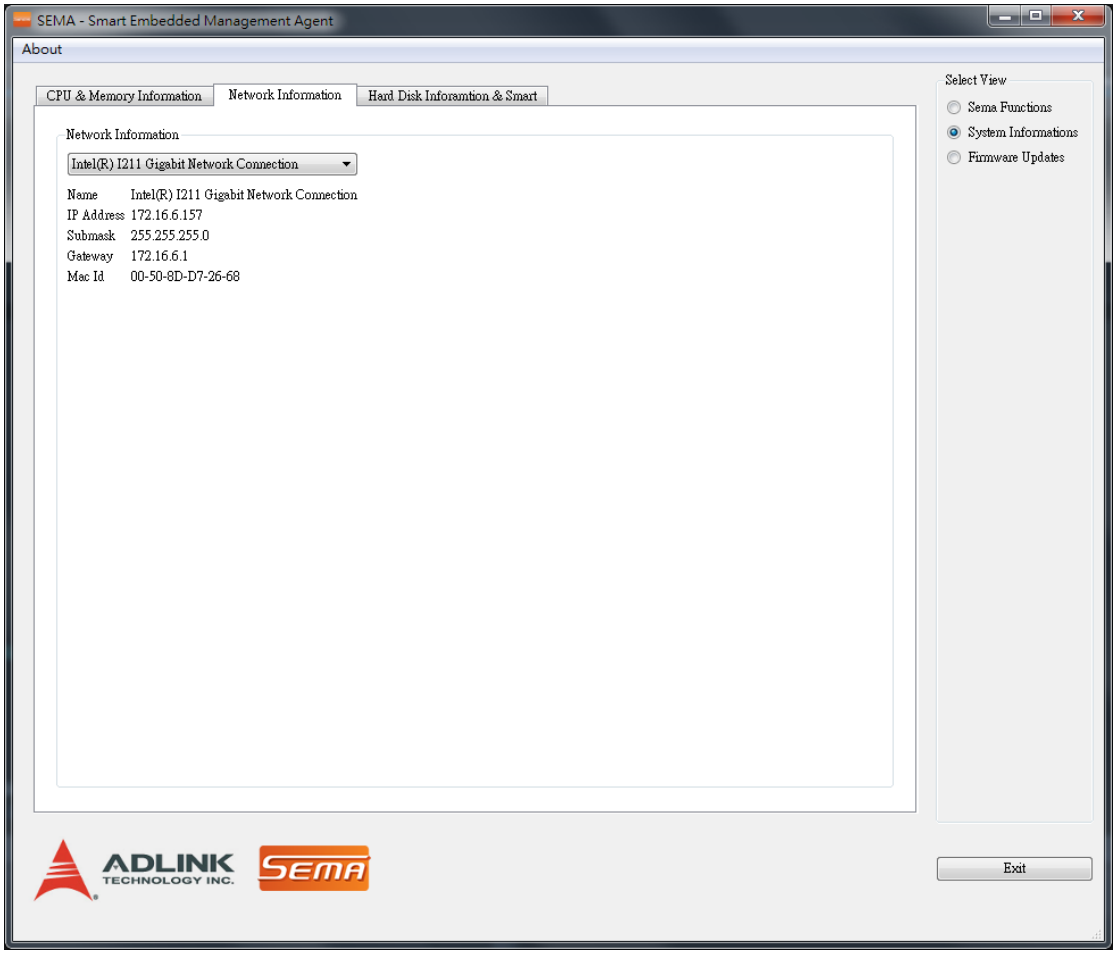
- High Performance: set the CPU statically to the highest frequency
- Powersave: set the CPU statically to the lowest frequency

- On Demand: set the CPU frequency depending on the current usage
- Conservative: set the CPU frequency depending on the current usage. It differs in behavior to On Demand in that it gradually increases and decreases the CPU speed rather than jumping to maximum speed as soon as there is any load on the CPU.

Memory Information

This section displays the memory size, frequency and free memory space.

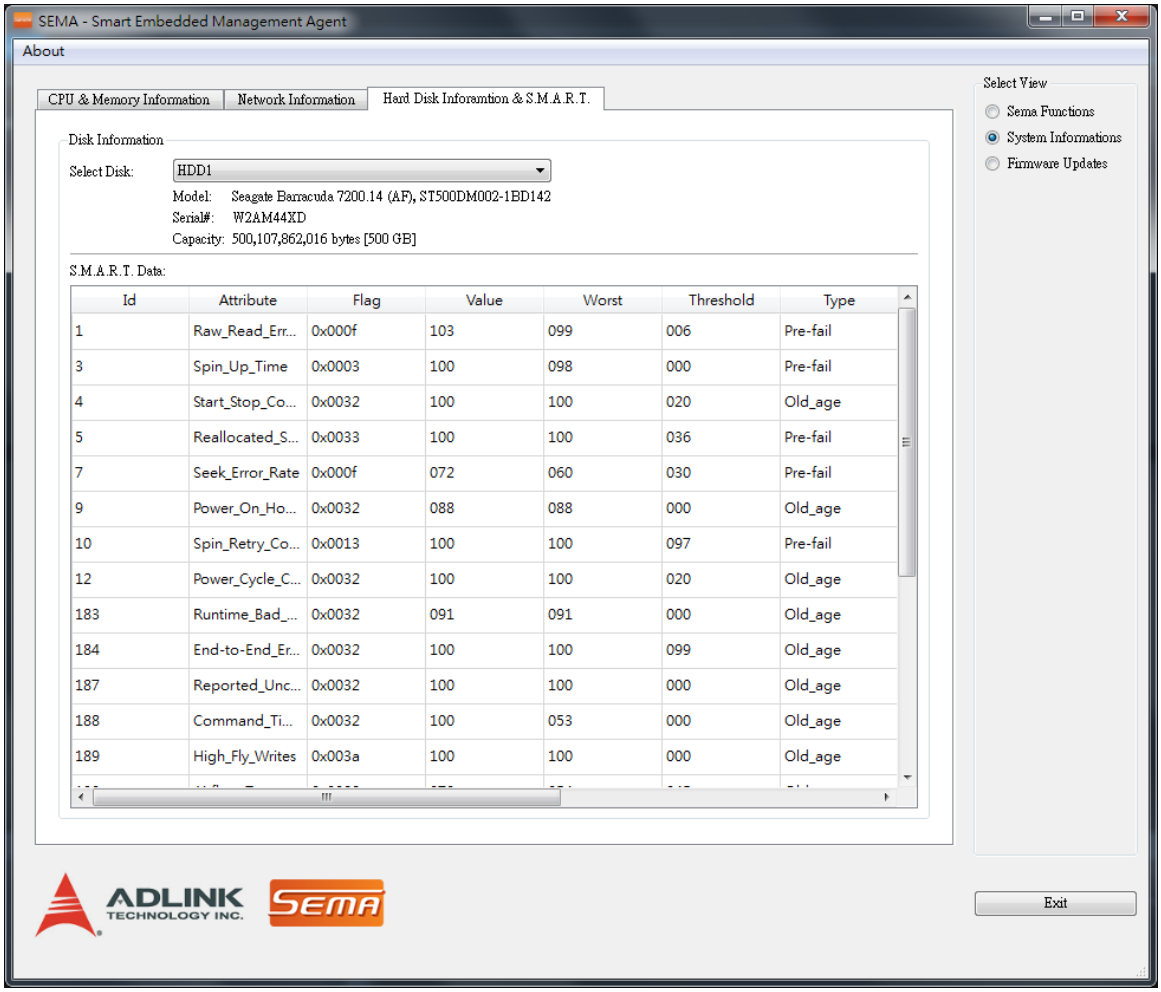
2.2.2 Network Information Tab



This tab displays all network information, including the Ethernet controller, IP address, subnet mask, gateway and MAC address.

If there are two or more Ethernet controllers, the drop-down menu can be used to select the desired Ethernet controller.

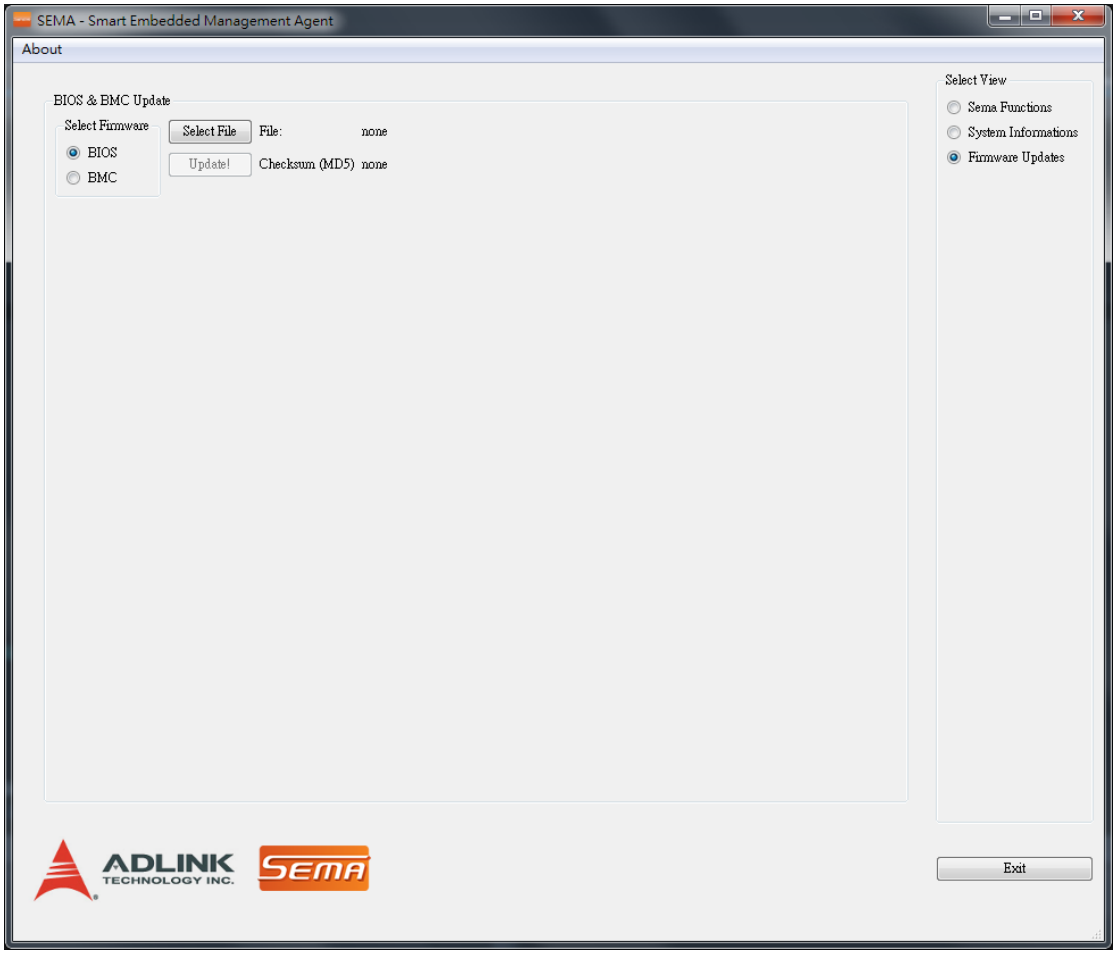
2.2.3 Hard Disk Information & S.M.A.R.T. Tab



This tab displays hard disk information, including hard disk model, serial number, capacity and S.M.A.R.T. data.

If there are two or more hard disks, the drop-down menu can be used to select the desired hard disk.

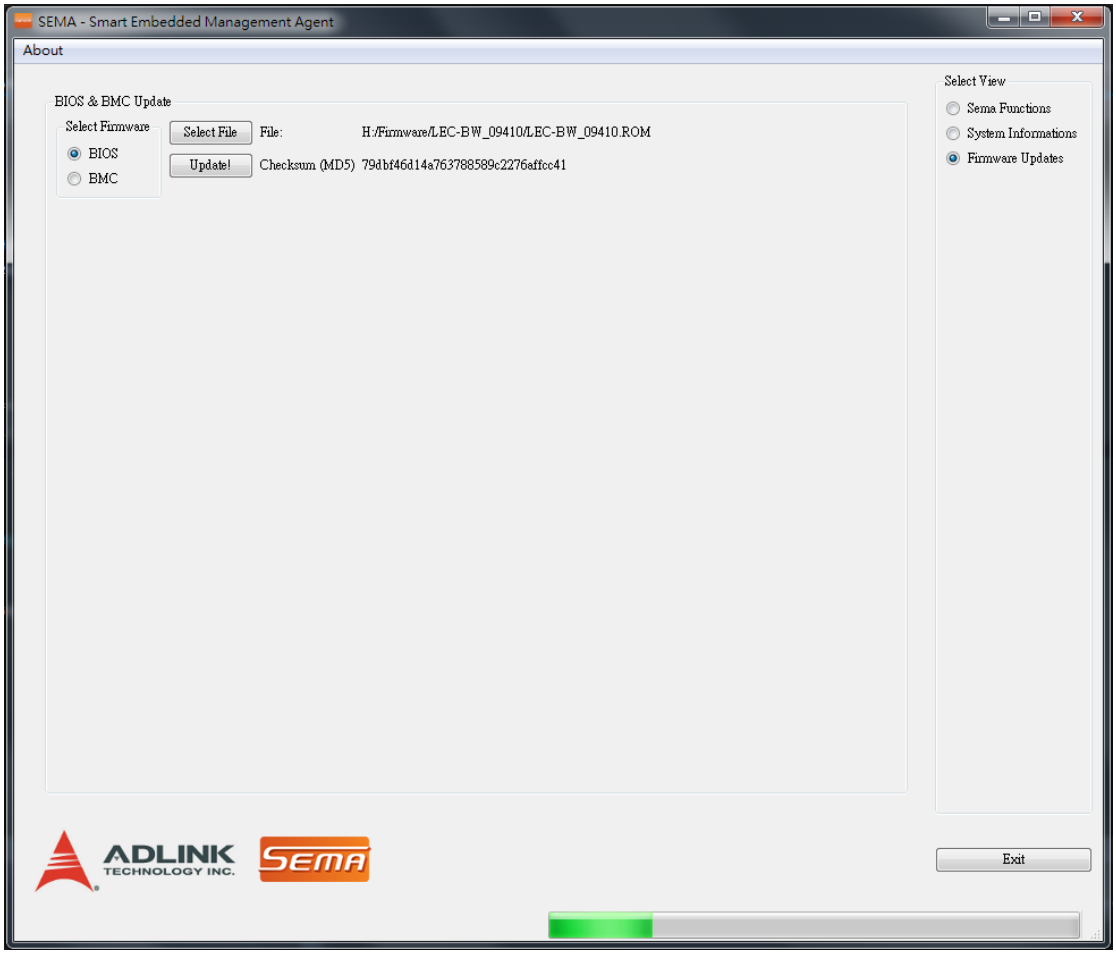
2.3 Firmware Update



This view is used to update the BIOS and BMC firmware.

Select “BIOS” or “BMC”, and then select the desired file using the [Select File] button. The [Update!] button will then be enable; click it to update the firmware.

Caution: Before you perform an update, please make sure that you have the correct file for BIOS or BMC update!



During the update, do NOT close the window. A progress bar will be displayed in the lower right corner of the window. When the updated has finished, a message box will be displayed.

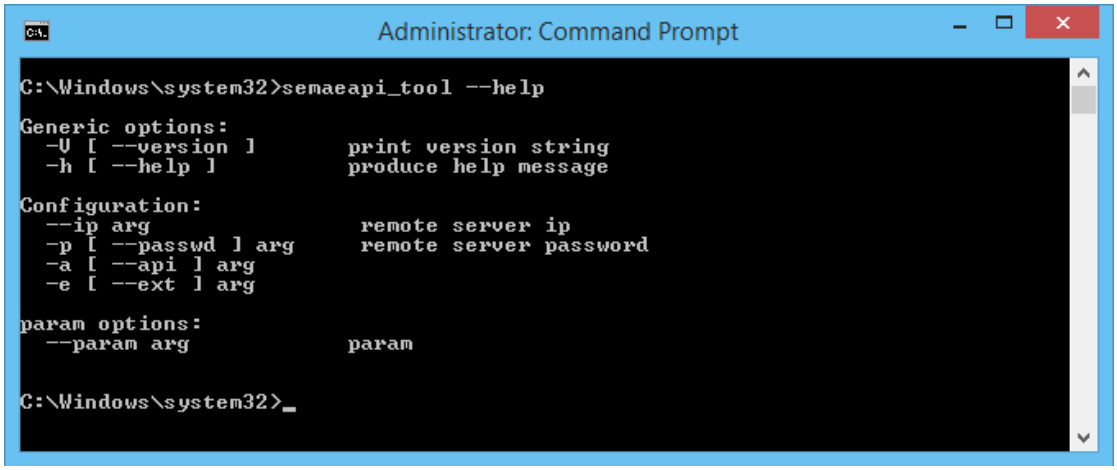
3 Command Line Interface

The SEMA command line interface is available for both Linux and Windows versions. To use it please open a Linux Console or the Windows Command Line tool, respectively. For a description of the supported SEMA command line options, refer to the following sections.

3.1 General Options

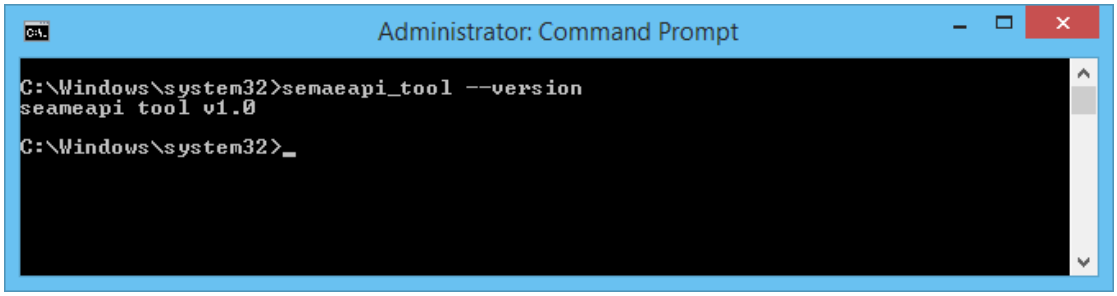
Display the help screen with a brief list of available options:

- semaeapi_tool --help
- semaeapi_tool -h



Display the version of the command line tool:

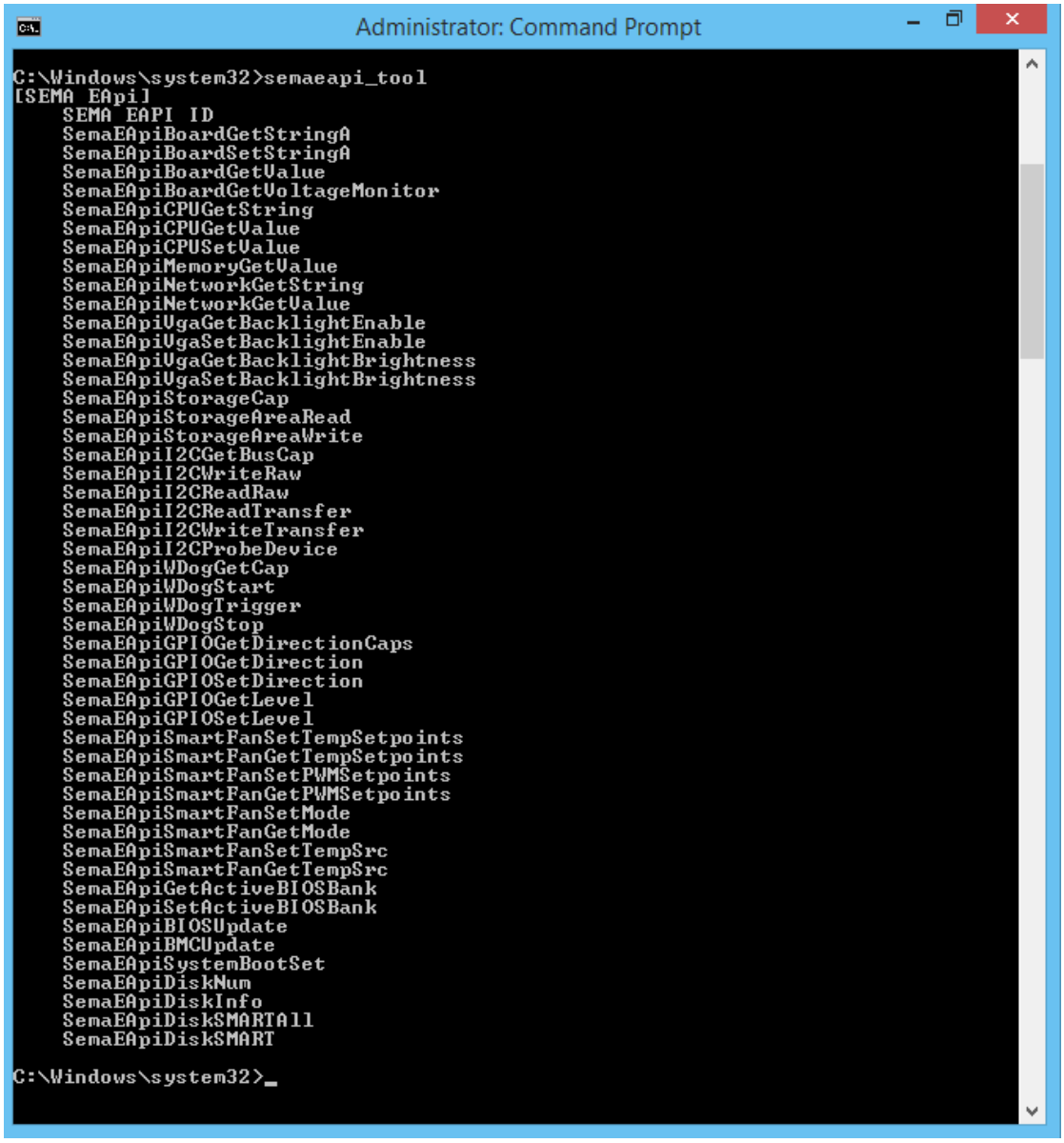
- semaeapi_tool --version
- semaeapi_tool -V



3.2 Executing Commands

Display the entire SEMA Extended EAPI command set:

- semaeapi_tool



Show the usage of a command:

- semaeapi_tool -a [SEMA Extended EAPI command]

  e.g. semaeapi_tool –a SemaEApiBoardGetStringA

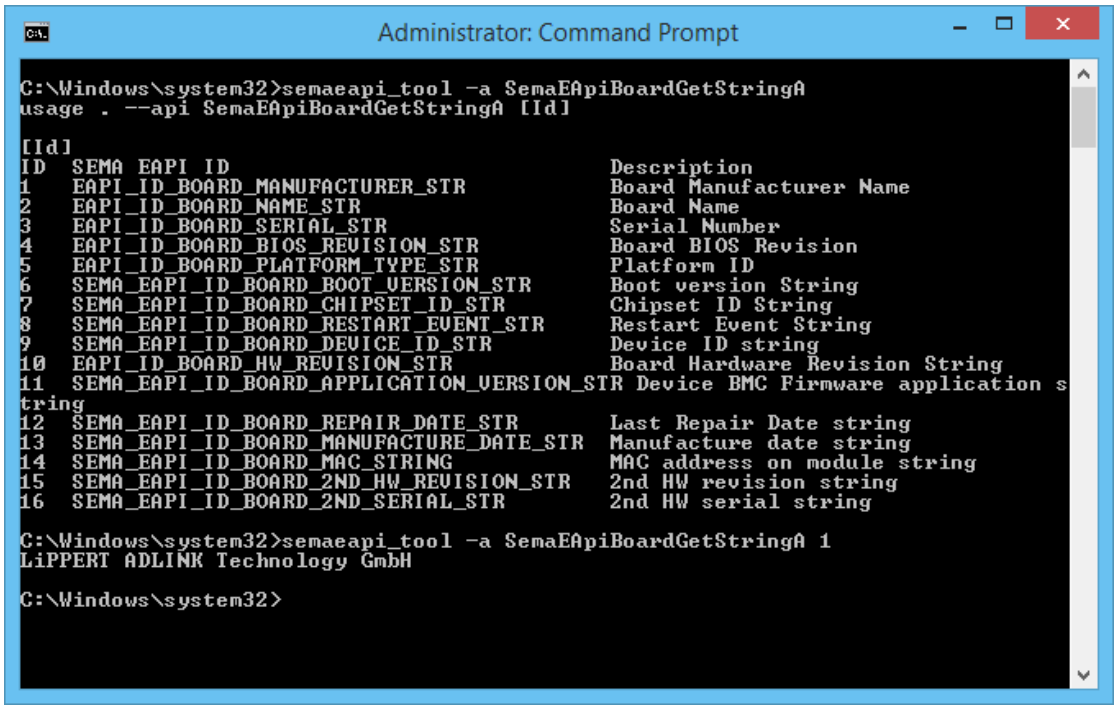
  Shows the usage and more detailed information about the command (see below).

Show the value of one or more parameters:

- semaeapi_tool -a [SEMA Extended EAPI command] [parameter(s)]

  e.g. semaeapi_tool -a SemaEApiBoardGetStringA 1

  The [parameter(s)] must be valid for the SEMA EAPI command.



Execute tool by remote:

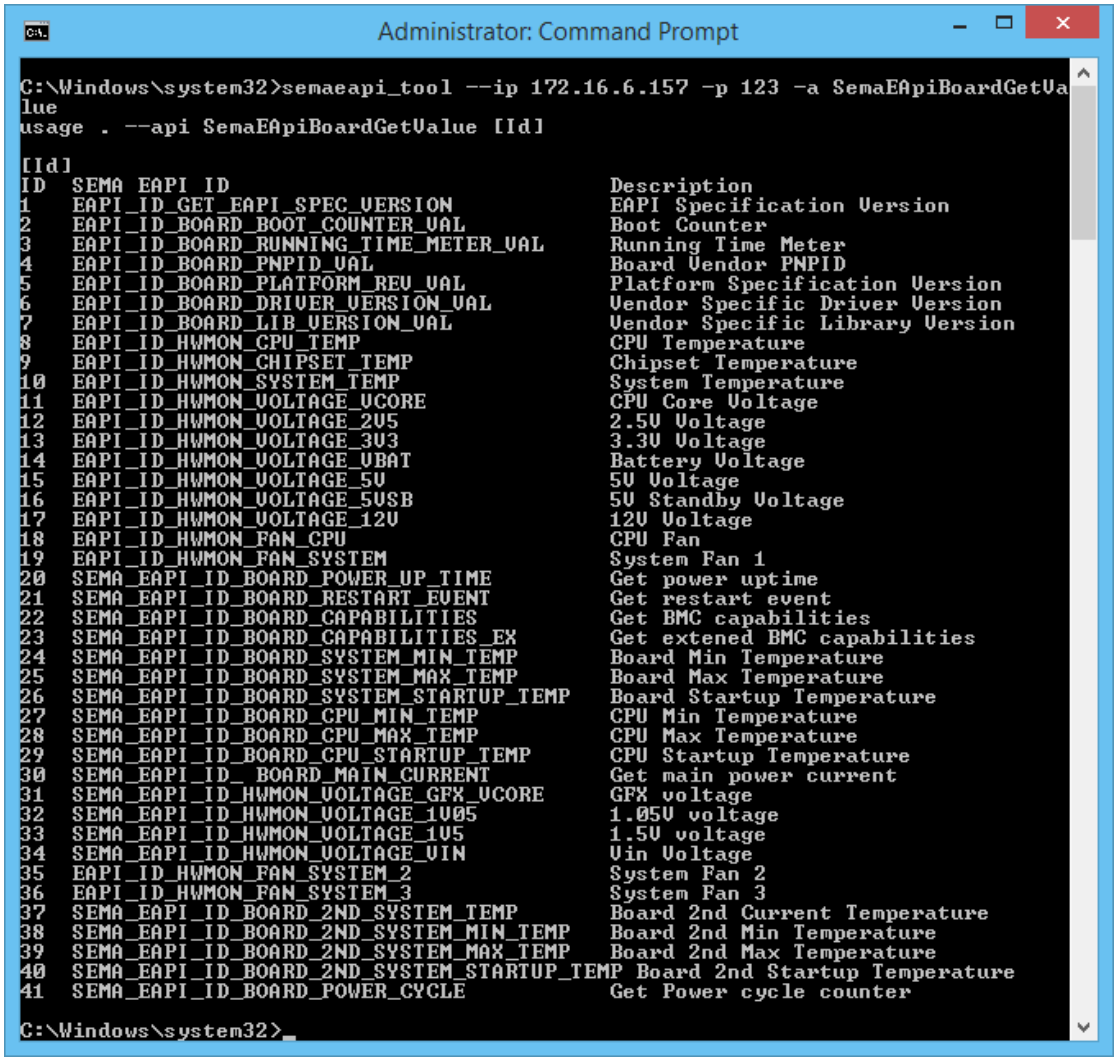
- semaeapi_tool --ip [IP] -p [pwd] -a [SEMA Extended EAPI command] [parameter(s)]

  e.g. semeapi_tool_tool --ip 172.16.6.157 -p 123 –a SemaEApiBoardGetValue 1

  The [parameter(s)] needs to refer to the usage of the SEMA EAPI.

  The [IP] is the IP address of the target device that was monitored.

  The [pwd] is the password to access the remote target board.



Note: SEMA Extended EAPI remote procedure calls are possible only when the remote computer/board is configured accordingly. Please refer to the SEMA Software Installation Guide for details.

Getting Service

Ask an Expert: http://askanexpert.adlinktech.com

ADLINK Technology, Inc.
Address: 9F, No.166 Jian Yi Road, Zhonghe District
New Taipei City 235, Taiwan
新北市中和區建一路166號9樓
Tel: +886-2-8226-5877
Fax: +886-2-8226-5717
Email: service@adlinktech.com

Ampro ADLINK Technology, Inc.
Address: 5215 Hellyer Avenue, #110
San Jose, CA 95138, USA
Tel: +1-408-360-0200
Toll Free: +1-800-966-5200 (USA only)
Fax: +1-408-360-0222
Email: info@adlinktech.com

ADLINK Technology (China) Co., Ltd.
Address: 上海市浦东新区张江高科技园区芳春路300号 (201203)
300 Fang Chun Rd., Zhangjiang Hi-Tech Park
Pudong New Area, Shanghai, 201203 China
Tel: +86-21-5132-8988
Fax: +86-21-5132-3588
Email: market@adlinktech.com

LiPPERT ADLINK Technology GmbH
Address: Hans-Thoma-Strasse 11, D-68163
Mannheim, Germany
Tel: +49-621-43214-0
Fax: +49-621 43214-30
Email: emea@adlinktech.com

Please visit the Contact page at www.adlinktech.com for information on how to contact the ADLINK regional office nearest you: