



# **Intel<sup>®</sup> Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) Subagent v8.1**

**User Guide**

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# Introduction

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The Intel® SNMP Subagent on managed servers allows you to communicate using Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) with the baseboard SNMP Subagent on the managed server. With the Intel® SNMP subagent, you can use SNMP TRAPs and GETs to manage supported hardware components.

This document discusses the SNMP Subagent for the baseboard.

## Getting the Latest Information

Intel® System Management Software components are frequently enhanced and updated to support new features and platforms. In addition to enhancements, your server board may also have other SNMP Subagents available on the Intel support website. See *Intel® System Management Software Release Notes* or <http://www.intel.com/go/servermanagement> for the latest information.

## Platform Compatibility and System Requirements

Before installing the Intel® SNMP subagent on server systems, each system must meet the requirements described in the following sections.

### Supported Intel® Server Platforms

- Multi-Core Intel® Xeon® Processor E5 Sequence-based Servers

For the latest and up-to-date list of supported operating systems, system requirements and platforms supported refer to the release notes available with the product. (Intel® Server Systems based on the Intel® Server Boards listed below are also supported unless otherwise noted in the product documentation for the Intel® Server System.)

### Supported Server Operating Systems

The Intel® SNMP Subagent is supported on the following operating systems:

- RHEL6\*update5 (32 bit & EM64T)
- RHEL7 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.1 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.2 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.3 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.4 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.5 (EM64T)
- RHEL7.6 (EM64T)
- SLES\* 11 SP4 (32 bit & EM64T)
- SLES\* 12 SP1 (EM64T)

## **Supported Server Platforms**

- Intel® Server Board S2600BP
- Intel® Server Board S2600WF
- Intel® Server Board S2600ST

## **Baseboard Management Controllers (BMC)**

The Intel® SNMP Subagent is only supported on Intel® Server platforms with one of the following baseboard management controllers:

- Intel® Integrated BMC

## **SNMP Master Agent**

You must install the SNMP Master Agent on the managed server.

- For supported Linux\* operating systems, use the Net-SNMP package.

# Overview

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Intel® SNMP Subagents are SNMP extension agents that provide interfaces and databases for retrieving server hardware information and for monitoring server health status on the network using the SNMP protocol.

The Management Information Base (MIB) file that accompanies each SNMP subagent contains the definitions of the management information the SNMP subagent can access, with each definition distinguished by a unique object identifier (OID). Each SNMP subagent has its own MIB file and OID. The SNMP subagents support SNMP-based access (GETs and TRAPs) to the instrumented components on the managed server, collecting and returning information as requested by a management system. The subagents plug into the SNMP Master Agent infrastructure supported by the operating system and respond to queries and sets filtered to the subagents by the master agent, based on the OID specifying the data defined in the MIB to be retrieved.

**Table 1. Intel® SNMP Subagents**

<b>Description</b>	<b>MIB File</b>	<b>Base OID</b>
Baseboard (baseboard sensors, processors, memory) subagent	Basebrd7_v5.mib	iso(1) org(3) dod(6) internet(1) private(4) enterprises(1) Intel(343) products(2) server-management(10) software(3) baseboardGroup7(5)

For Linux\* systems, the SNMP subagent is implemented as an rpm package. It is installed, configured and started as a service. The SNMP master agent (Net-SNMP) communicates with the subagent through AgentX protocol.

## General Architecture

The Intel® SNMP subagent makes sensor, memory, and processor information on a managed server available to SNMP-based management applications. The SNMP master agent, distributed with the operating system, must be installed and configured before installing the baseboard SNMP subagent.

All SNMP traffic coming over the network to the managed server is received by the SNMP Master Agent. When the Intel® SNMP Subagent initializes, it tells the SNMP Master Agent which OID values the subagent is responsible for. These OID values correspond to the data provided in the MIB. The SNMP-based Management Console will use the MIB to determine the OID values for particular attributes. The SNMP Master Agent will route SNMP requests to the appropriate SNMP subagent based on the supported OIDs. The SNMP request contains information about the originator of the request. The SNMP subagent will process the request and send back the information to the SNMP Master Agent, which will then send it back across the network to the SNMP-based Management Console.

## **Baseboard SNMP Subagent**

The baseboard SNMP subagent is described in detail in the section titled [“Baseboard SNMP Subagent Details”](#) beginning on page 7.



# Installation and Configuration

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## Pre-Installation

The SNMP Master Agent must be installed and configured on the managed server prior to installing the Intel® SNMP Subagents. The Community name string and trap destinations must be configured correctly. Once the Intel® SNMP Subagent is installed, the MIB file must be copied to any SNMP Management Applications requiring the supported OID and attribute information.

### NOTE

*The Intel® SNMP Subagent is intended for use with third-party SNMP-based management clients. For information on installing and configuring third-party SNMP-based management clients, refer to the documentation included with the client software you intend to install.*

## Installation using standalone installer

- To install SNMP Subagent in Linux, run `snmpsubagentinstall.sh`.

## Linux\*Operating System

### Master Agent

The Intel® SNMP Subagent works with the Net-SNMP Master Agent.

### Configuration File

Since the Intel® SNMP Subagent is designed to use AgentX protocol to communicate with the NET-SNMP Master Agent on Linux\*, the `snmp` configuration file needs to be modified before you can use the Intel® SNMP Subagent.

On Red Hat Linux\*, for example, the `/etc/snmp/snmpd.conf` file for `snmpd` must be modified. You need to overwrite the existing `snmp.conf` file with the following content then restart the Master Agent in order for any configuration file changes to take effect.

```
# This line allows SNMP remote access to the subagent
rwcommunity <communityname>
```

```
# This line turns on agentx master agent support
master agentx
```

```
# This line enables V2 trap sending
trap2sink localhost <communityname>
```

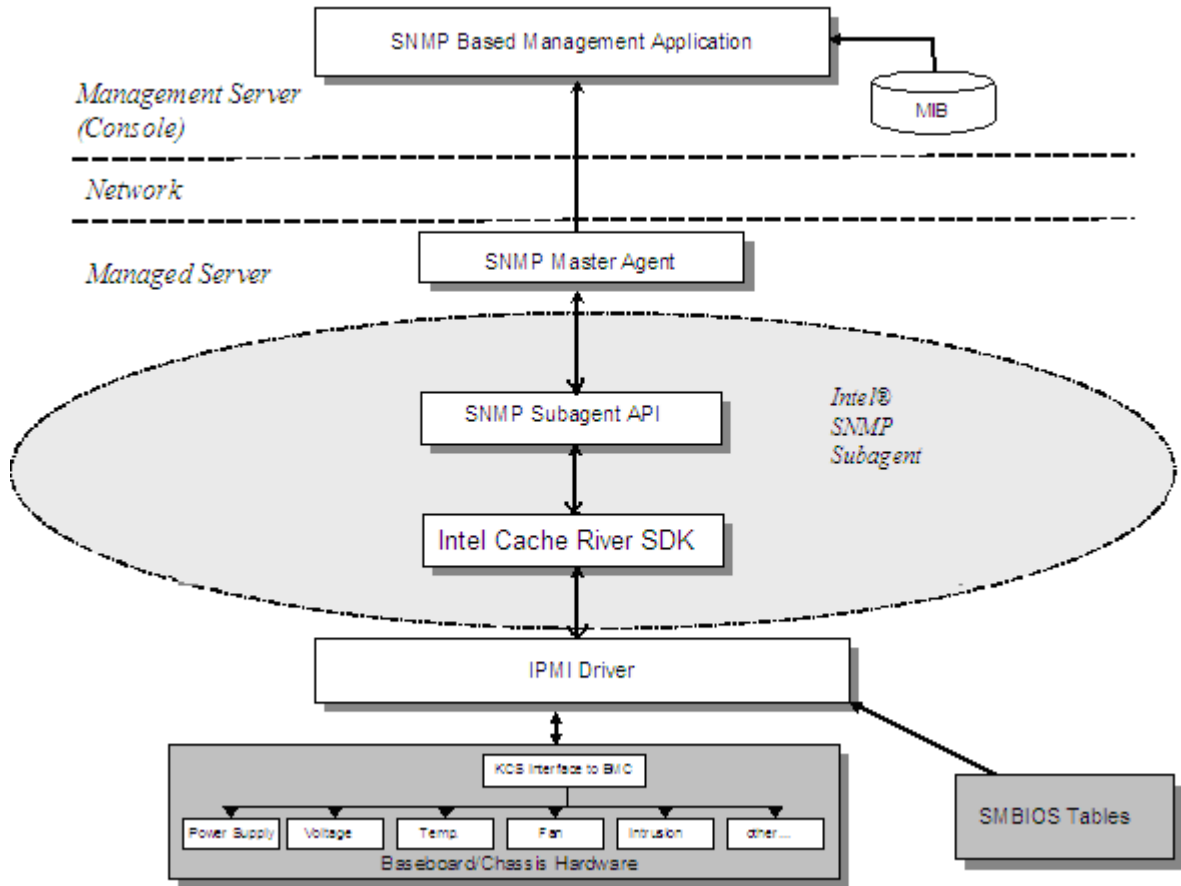
The changes are similar for SuSE Linux\*. You can view the SuSE Linux\* conf file on the Intel® System Management Software CD.

### **MIB File Location**

After the Intel® SNMP Subagent is installed on the server, the MIB files (basebrd7\_v5.mib will be located in /usr/share/snmp/mibs and /usr/local/snmps/mibs on Red Hat Linux\* and similar locations on SuSE Linux\*. In order to use Net-SNMP utilities such as SNMPGET on a Linux\* console to retrieve data from the SNMP subagent on a server, copy the MIB files to the Linux\* console, and run the command "export MIBS=ALL" from a terminal window to make the MIB information available to the utilities. Note that third party SNMP-based management clients may have specific requirements for MIB file location. Consult your client software documentation for any such configuration requirements.

# Intel® SNMP Subagent Details

Figure 1 illustrates how the Intel® SNMP Subagent interfaces with the SNMP Master Agent and the BMC on the platform.



**Figure 1. Intel® SNMP Subagent Architecture**

There are two sources of information for the Intel® SNMP Subagent on the server. The Intel® SNMP Subagent communicates with the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC) using an Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) driver. Through the IPMI driver, the Intel® SNMP Subagent has access to information on components such as power supplies, voltages, temperature sensors, cooling devices, chassis intrusion sensors, and the System Event Log (SEL). The Intel® SNMP Subagent also has access to information on processors and memory stored in the System Management BIOS (SMBIOS) tables.

In addition to responding to SNMP GET requests, the Intel® SNMP Subagent generates TRAPs. While one component of the Intel® SNMP Subagent waits for SNMP requests from the SNMP Master Agent, another component of the Intel® SNMP Subagent monitors the System Event Log (SEL). Entries are placed in the SEL when significant events occur on the server, such as when a temperature sensor's reading exceeds a threshold, or when a power supply is removed. When a new SEL entry is detected, the Intel® SNMP Subagent analyzes the SEL entry and sends SNMP TRAPs to the SNMP Master Agent. The SNMP Master Agent duplicates and transmits the SNMP TRAP to all nodes that are configured to receive traps from the managed server. You must configure trap recipients as part of installing and configuring the SNMP Master Agent.

## Features of the Intel® SNMP Subagent

Through basic SNMP GETs and TRAPs, the Intel® SNMP Subagent provides the following functionality for managing servers:

- Accessing sensor data
- Viewing and modifying threshold settings
- Reading the SMBIOS tables
- Providing overall system health status

## Accessing Sensor Data

The Intel® SNMP Subagent accesses management information through IPMI commands that the BMC on the managed server responds to. The information available varies by platform. For example, some servers don't support chassis intrusion detection, and some don't support server monitoring of redundant fans, although individual fans are monitored. The Intel® SNMP Subagent's Management Information Base (MIB) is designed to support the following list of components:

- Voltage
- Temperature
- System Fan (includes redundancy)
- Memory
- Processor
- Power Supply (includes redundancy)
- PCI Hot Plug Events
- Chassis

Events are generated by the SNMP agent based on SEL events and provide as much information as possible concerning the event to the event reader. The events use the NOTIFICATION-TYPE construct specified in SNMPv2C.

The SNMP agent is designed to accommodate the full range of possible events, although specific server platforms may not support all of the events. Some server platforms do not support certain features in firmware. Also, some server platforms lack some sensors or the right sensor types to support a feature.

## Displaying System Health Status

The Intel® SNMP Subagent provides system health status (“Ok”, “Non-critical”, or “Critical”) based on the health status of the following hardware subsystems:

Sensor	Sensor Health Status	System Health Status
Voltage	Ok	Ok
Temperature	Non-Critical	Non-Critical
Fan	Critical	Critical
Processor	Ok	Ok
	All Errors	Critical
Power Supply	Ok/Redundancy regained	Ok
Power Unit	Error/Redundancy lost	Critical
PHP Slot	OK/Power On/Power Off	OK
	Fault	Critical
Memory Array	Ok	Ok
Memory Device	Single-bit Error	Non-Critical
	Multiple-bit Error	Critical
Chassis	Chassis Ok	Ok
	General Chassis Intrusion	Critical

Changes to the overall health are triggered by SEL events, which alert the Intel® SNMP Subagent that an event has occurred that might impact the current overall health status of the server.

## Intel® SNMP Subagent Configuration Files

### Linux\* Operating System Configuration Files

- snmpd.conf – for the master agent
- snmpsa.conf – for the subagent

After installing the subagent, both configuration files are located at /usr/local/snmpsa/conf on the system (Red Hat Linux\*). The snmpd.conf file is a sample configuration file that includes lines necessary to configure the master agent to properly recognize the subagent. Use these sample configuration files as an example for editing your system’s configuration files.

### Linux\* SNMP Command-Line Options

You should use the ‘start’ option the first time the subagent is loaded or right after the server boots. The Intel® SNMP subagent requires that the IPMI driver be started.

To start the IPMI service

Enter “modprobe ipmi\_devintf” and “modprobe ipmi\_si” in a linux terminal

\*These commands works only if the openIPMI package has been installed in the OS.

- Stop the subagent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpsa stop or systemctl stop snmpsa (for RHEL7, RHEL 7.1 & SLES12)*
- Restart the master agent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpd\* restart or systemctl restart snmpd (for RHEL7, RHEL7.1 & SLES12)*
- Start the subagent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpsa start or systemctl start snmpsa (for RHEL7, RHEL7.1 & SLES12)*

\*If snmpd file is missing in the path /etc/init.d for Linux OS (esp if RHEL 7 and above) please use “systemctl restart snmpd” or “service snmpd restart” commands in linux terminal.

## Restarting SNMP Agents

If the Intel® SNMP Subagent or Master locks up, you must restart both agents. Use the following steps from the command line to restart the agents, depending on your operating system. For information on setting services or daemons to start at system boot, see your operating system documentation.

### Linux\* Operating System

- Stop the subagent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpsa stop or systemctl stop snmpsa (for RHEL7, RHEL 7.1 & SLES12)*
- Restart the master agent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpd\* restart or systemctl restart snmpd (for RHEL7, RHEL7.1 & SLES12)*
- Start the subagent by entering the following command:  
*/etc/init.d/snmpsa start or systemctl start snmpsa (for RHEL7, RHEL7.1 & SLES12)*

\*If snmpd file is missing in the path /etc/init.d for Linux OS (esp if RHEL 7 and above) please use “systemctl restart snmpd” or “service snmpd restart” commands in linux terminal.

# Uninstalling the Intel® SNMP Subagent

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To uninstall the Intel® SNMP Subagents on a Linux\* system, run the uninstall script installed with the Intel® SNMP Subagent:

```
snmpsubagent_uninstall.sh
```

Or

To uninstall the Intel® SNMP Subagents on a Linux\* system, run the uninstall script installed in /usr/local/snmpsa/bin

```
uninstall.sh
```