



Digi CM

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Making
DEVICE NETWORKING
easy™

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Chapter 1**Introduction****Digi CM Model Support**

This manual offers information on Digi CM 8-port, 16-port, 32-port, and 48-port models.

Feature Overview

With Digi CM, administrators can securely monitor and control servers, routers, switches, and other network devices from anywhere on the corporate TCP/IP network, over the Internet, or through dial-up modem connections, even when the server is unavailable through the network.

Digi CM employs SSHv2 encryption, to keep server access passwords safe from hackers, and supports all popular SSH clients, as well as secure access from any Java-enabled browser. It is the first console server to provide a secure graphical user interface for easy out-of-band management of Microsoft Windows Server 2003 systems. It connects to serial console ports using standard CAT5 cables, eliminating the hassles of custom cabling. In addition, the Digi CM offers a PCMCIA card slot, for adding dialup modems or wireless network cards. Flash memory cards can be used to save port logs and backup configuration files.

Digi CM is available in 8-, 16-, 32- and 48-port models, in a 1U rack-mount form factor.

Feature Summary

Category	Feature
Security	• SSH v2 server and client • SSL • IP Filtering
Authentication	• TACACS+ • RADIUS • LDAP • Kerberos • User access per port • Local user database

Feature Summary

Category	Feature
Management	• Command line • WEB --HTTP/HTTPS • SNMP • Custom applications • Port Triggers and Alerts • Multi level menus • Auto-discovery • Integrated power management and control • Automatic Device Recognition
Data Capture	• Local port logging • External logging (syslog, NFS, secure NFS, PC card)
Port Access	• Telnet/SSH with custom menu • Reverse Telnet/SSH • HTTP/HTTPS • Raw TCP • Port escape menu
PC Card Support	• CompactFlash memory card • Wireless LAN adapter (802.11b) • Ethernet LAN adapter • PSTN/CDMA modem card See http://cm.digi.com for more information.
Other Features	• Solaris Ready • Multiple users per port • Flash upgrade able • SSH sessions simultaneously on all ports • Secure Clustering - Single IP for multiple Digi CM devices • IP addresses per port • Automated TFTP firmware and configuration update upon boot • RSA SecurID® support using RADIUS

User Groups

The Digi CM comes with built-in user groups, defined by access levels. The following table lists user groups, their access rights, and default user names.

Group	Access Privileges		Configuration Privileges		Defaults	
	Ports	Command Line	Ports	System	Login	Password

Root	yes	yes	yes	yes	root	dbps
System Admin	yes	yes (read only)	yes	yes	admin	admin
Port Admin	yes	no	yes	no	-	-
User	yes	no	no	no	-	-

Root and Admin Usernames and Passwords

The Digi CM comes with two default users; root and system admin. The user names of the Digi CM are case sensitive.

User Name	Default Password
root	dbps
admin	admin

Adding Port Administrators and Users

The system administrator and root user can add port administrators and additional users easily with the web interface by choosing System administration > User administration > Add user.

Ways to Configure the Digi CM

This section discusses the three ways to configure the Digi CM using the web interface, configuration menu, or command line interface.

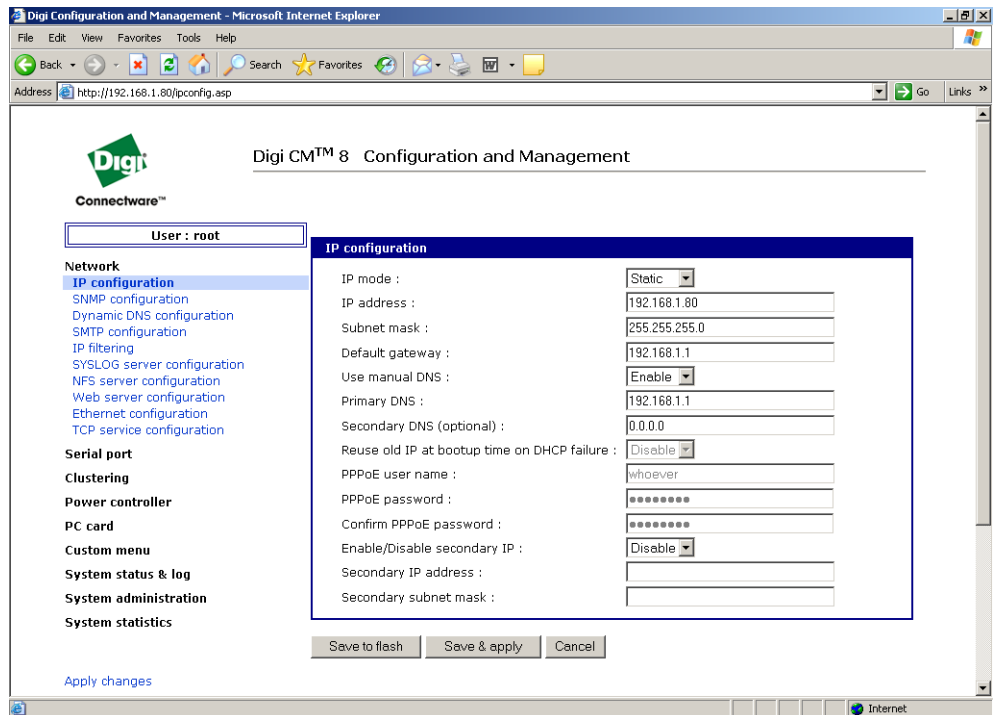
Web Interface

The web interface provides an easy way to configure the Digi CM. The root user and system administrator can configure all features through the web. Port administrators can configure ports, including port clustering, but cannot modify system settings. No other users can use the web interface for configuration.

To access the web interface, enter the Digi CM IP address or host name in a browser's URL window. The following page is displayed after login.

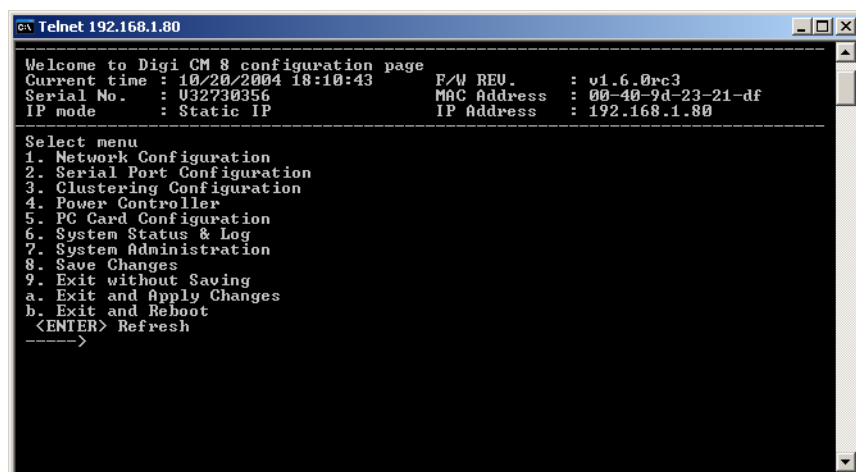
The Digi CM web interface features HTTPS for secure access.

Ways to Configure the Digi CM



Configuration Menu

The root user and system administrator have full access to the configuration menu from a Telnet or SSH session or a serial connection through the console port. Functionality is similar to the web interface, with the exception of custom menus, which can be created only from the web interface. The configuration menu is presented to system administrators automatically. Root users access the menu by entering the command `configmenu`. Port administrators can access this menu but can modify serial port configuration only. No other users can access this menu.



Command Line Interface

The command line interface can be accessed from a Telnet or SSH session or from the console port. The root user always has access to this interface. The

system administrator can be granted read-only permission as well. No other users can access the command line interface.

Ways of Accessing the Digi CM: Overview

There are four ways to access the ports on the Digi CM:

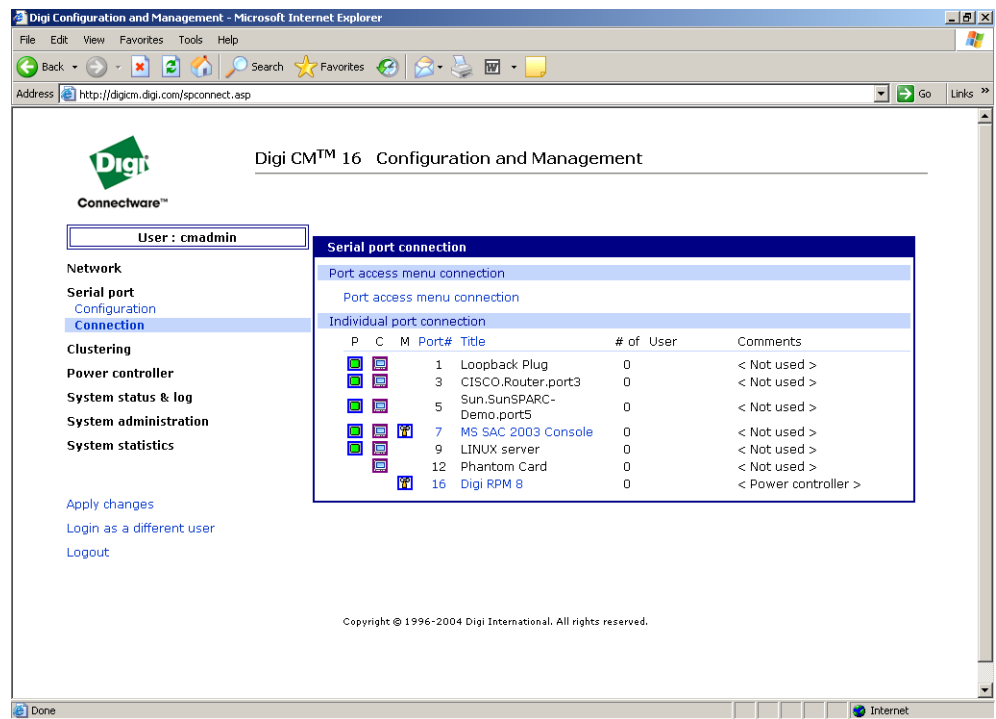
- Web Interface
- Port Access Menu
- Direct Port Access
- Custom Menus

Web Interface Access Menu

The web interface menu provides easy and convenient access to ports. All users can access the menu by entering the Digi CM IP address or host name in a web browser's URL window. You will only be able to see the ports that you are allowed to access.

To access a port from the web interface, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Click **Serial port** > **Connection**.



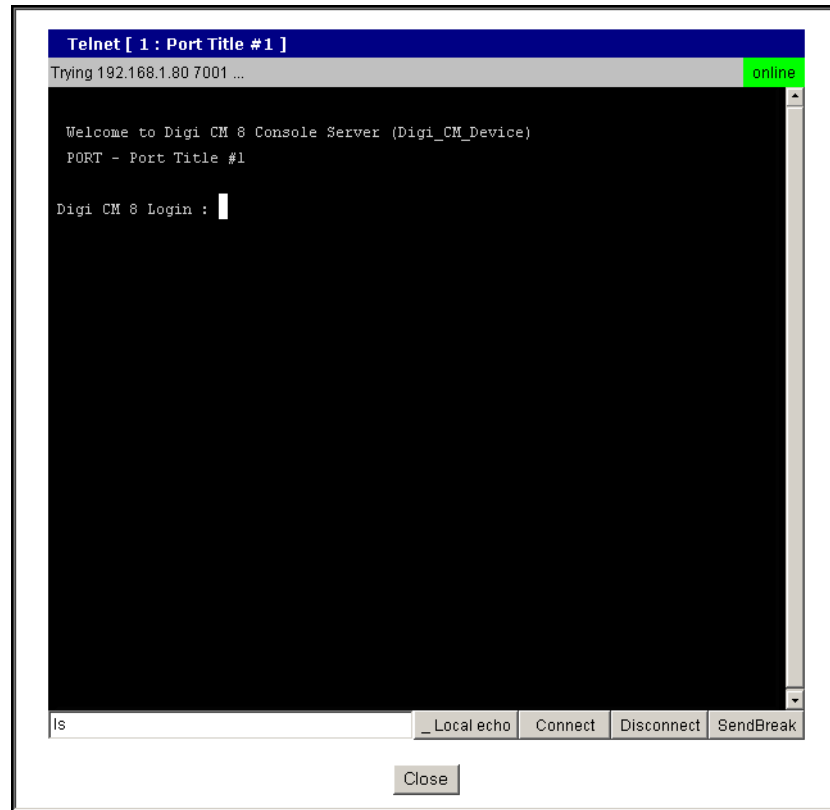
The P (Power) column allows you to control power of the attached devices, if a Remote Power Management unit is attached and you have appropriate rights. The M (Manage) column offers web based management for Windows Server 2003, Remote Power Management units or Rackable Systems Management Card.

The “# of User” column shows how many users are actually connected to the port and the username of the read/write user.

If you are conducting a special task through the console port, like BIOS upgrade and should not be interrupted, you can notify other users by entering a comment upon connect. This comment is shown here.

3. Select a port by clicking the icon in the C (Console) column.

A Java applet or Telnet window opens with a login prompt.



The web interface can also be configured to call a local Telnet or SSH application, see "Configuring Host Mode" on page 47.

Port Access Menu

The Port Access Menu provides access to ports. It is accessible to all users through the web interface, Telnet and SSH sessions, and remote modem access. The information that follows shows you how to access this menu.

Access Type	Permissions	Procedure
Web interface	Any user can use this method.	1. Access the web interface 2. Choose Serial port > Connection > Port access menu connection 3. Log in
Telnet/SSH	Any user can use this method.	1. Telnet to the Digi CM specifying its IP address and port 7000. (7000 is the default socket port for both Telnet and SSH) Example: telnet 192.168.15.7 7000 2. Log in
Command line	Root	From the command line, issue the portaccessmenu command. Example: portaccessmenu
Telnet/SSH	Any user	TCP port 23/22 Example: telnet digicm.digi.com If user's shell is configured to "Port access menu", please refer to "Administering Users" on page 59.

```

Welcome to Digi CM 32 Console Server
Digi CM 32 Login : root
Digi CM 32 Password : ****

=====
Port#      Port Title      Mode      Port#      Port Title      Mode
=====
1  Port Title #1          [CS]      2  Port Title #2          TS
3  Port Title #3          DI        4  Port Title #4          DI
5  Port Title #5          CS        6  Port Title #6          CS
7  Port Title #7          CS        8  Port Title #8          CS
9  Port Title #9          CS       10  Port Title #10         CS
11 Port Title #11         CS       12  Port Title #12         CS
13 Port Title #13         CS       14  Port Title #14         CS
15 Port Title #15         CS       16  Port Title #16         CS
17 Port Title #17         CS       18  Port Title #18         CS
19 Port Title #19         CS       20  Port Title #20         CS
21 Port Title #21         CS       22  Port Title #22         CS
23 Port Title #23         CS       24  Port Title #24         CS
25 Port Title #25         CS       26  Port Title #26         CS
27 Port Title #27         CS       28  Port Title #28         CS
29 Port Title #29         CS       30  Port Title #30         CS
31 Port Title #31         CS       32  Port Title #32         CS

Enter the serial port < 1-32 , others for exit > :

```

Direct Port Access

You can connect directly to a properly configured port through a Telnet or SSH session. Configuration requirements include setting the Host Mode to Console Server Mode and the Protocol to either Telnet or SSH. Ports, by default are set to Console Server Mode and Telnet. Use the following information to make a Telnet or SSH connection to a port:

Type	Command Syntax	Example: Connection to Port 3
Telnet	telnet <i>ip-address tcp-port</i> where <i>ip-address</i> is the Digi CM's IP address and <i>tcp-port</i> is the Listening TCP port for a port	telnet 192.168.15.7 7003 (7000 is the default socket port for both Telnet and SSH)
SSH	ssh <i>user-name@ ip-address tcp-port</i> where <i>user-name</i> is a user's name, <i>ip-address</i> is the Digi CM's IP address and <i>tcp-port</i> is the Listening TCP port for a port ssh <i>user-name:"p=port-number"@ip-address</i> or ssh <i>user-name:"t=port-title"@ip-address</i>	ssh admin@ 192.168.15.7 -p 7003 (7000 is the default socket port for both Telnet and SSH) ssh sunadmin:"p=25"@Digi12 ssh ciscoadmin:"t=Cisco-main"@Digi12
WEB	http:// <i>ip-address/connect.asp?t=port-title</i> http:// <i>ip-address/connect.asp?p=port-number</i> where <i>ip-address</i> is the Digi CM IP address or NDS name, <i>port-number</i> is the number of the serial port and <i>port title</i> is the name of the port as assigned in serial port, port title.	http://digicm.digi.com/ connect.asp?t=CISCO.Router.port3 (the port name is case sensitive)

Note: The example assumes that the Listening TCP port is 7003, the default for port 3.

Custom Menus

Custom menus are created by either root or the system administrator to limit your access to specific ports. For more information, see "Making Custom Menus" on page 69.

Port Escape Menu

Port escape is the ability to escape from a port without disconnecting. Port escape is available in main sessions as well as sniff sessions. Every connection method accommodates port escape. You configure the escape sequence per port. Follow the procedure to configure the port escape sequence.

1. **Serial Port > Configuration** > Select the port number or All.
2. **Host mode configuration** > Port escape sequence - enter a letter for the Port escape sequence. The default is <ctrl> z.
3. Click Save to flash and continue with other configurations or click Save & apply for the changes to take effect.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 — Move to —

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Console server

Type of console server : Other

Rackable systems MGMT card : Disable

Enable/Disable assigned IP : Enable

Assigned IP : 192.168.1.101

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Remote connection

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : Telnet

Port escape sequence : Ctrl-|z

Port break sequence : ~break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Disable

Dial-in modem test phone number :

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

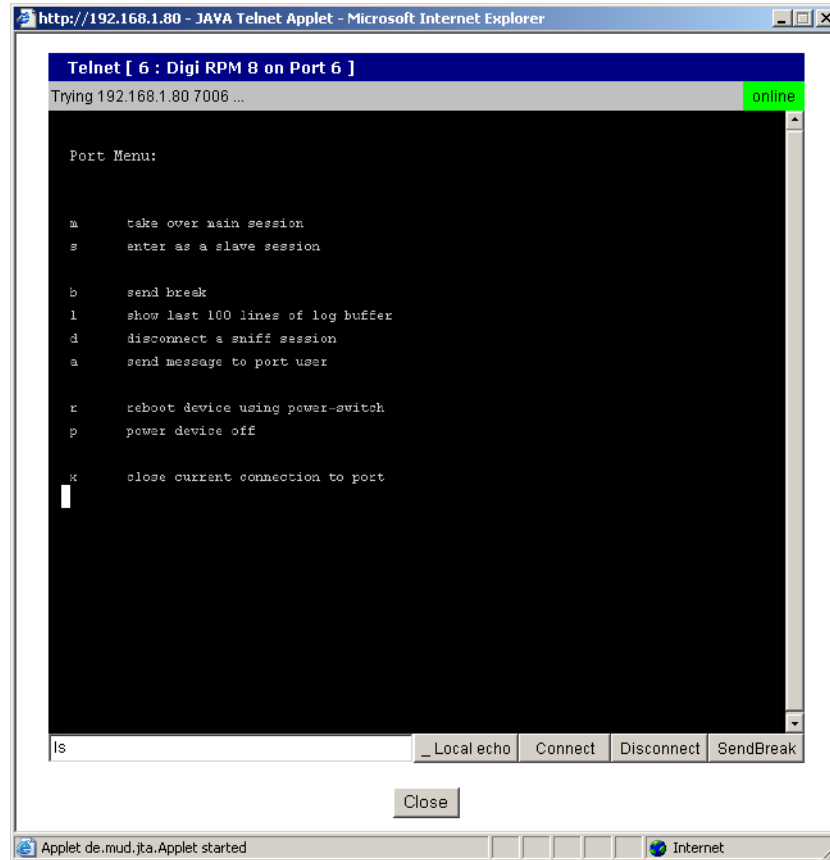
Alert configuration

The port escape menu is automatically started if there is one active session to the port established and a second user tries to connect.

To open a sniff session:

1. Click **Serial port > Connection**.
2. Select the port you want to access.
3. Log in with your user name and password.

4. Enter the letter of the port escape sequence.



The following table describes the fields and the operations for the port escape feature. You will only see the fields allowed for your permissions.

Description of Fields

Escape Sequence Ctrl+	Description of Action	Occurrence
m	take over main session (read/write)	only presented to users with read/write access upon entering a session
s	enter as a slave session (read only)	only presented to users with read/write access upon entering a session
b	send break	not functional for sniff users
l	show last 100 lines of log buffer	must enable logging for this option
d	disconnect a sniff session	only functional to admin
a	send message to port user(s)	not available to sniff users
r	reboot device using power-switch	only if power management is available on this port
p	power device on/off	(show only on or off) only if power management is available on this port

Escape Sequence Ctrl+	Description of Action	Occurrence
x	close current connection to port	closes the current connection

Saving and Applying Changes

In the web interface, you can save and apply configuration changes in two ways. With the one-step method, you choose “Save & apply” and changes are saved and applied (take effect) immediately. With the two-step method, you choose “Save to flash,” which immediately saves changes but the changes do not take effect until you choose **Apply changes**. The following topics describe how to do each of these operations.

One Step: Save and Apply Changes

To save and apply changes immediately, choose the Save & apply button.

Two-Step: Save to Flash and then Apply Changes

To save multiple changes but apply changes once, do the following:

Choose the Save to flash button.

When you finish changing the configuration, choose the **Apply changes** link which is located on the left navigation menu (or the Save & apply button at the bottom of the page.)

Automatic Device Recognition

This feature allows the Digi CM to automatically detect and recognize attached devices. The Digi CM sends down a probe string, “Enter”, by default then analyzes the response. It then displays the detected OS, device and port number like:

```
CISCO.Router.port3
Sun.nemo.port5
```

To enable Automatic Device Recognition:

1. **Serial Port > Configuration** > Select the port number or All.
2. **Port title**
 - Automatic Detection** - Enable
 - Use detected port title** - Enable
 - Probe String** - \x0D (means <Enter>)
 - Device detection method** - Active
 - Detection initiation** - periodically
 - Detection delay** - every 5 minutes
3. Click Save & apply.

For more details about Automatic Device Recognition please refer to chapter 4, Configuring Ports.

Serial port connection							
Port access menu connection							
Port access menu connection							
Individual port connection							
P	C	M	Port#	Title	# of	User	Comments
			1	Loopback Plug	0		< Not used >
			3	CISCO.Router.port3	0		< Not used >
			5	Sun.SunSPARC-Demo.port5	0		< Not used >
			7	MS SAC 2003 Console	0		< Not used >
			9	LINUX server	0		< Not used >
			12	Phantom Card	0		< Not used >
			16	Digi RPM 8	0		< Power controller >

Port 3 shows a real world example of a detected device.

Automatic Device Recognition also monitors each of the configured serial ports. This allows you to receive an e-mail or SNMP trap if there is a change in the expected response from the device connected to the serial port. If the device goes down or is disconnected for any reason, you are notified.

For configuration of this alarm feature please refer to chapter 4, Configuring Ports.

Chapter 2

Getting Started

Introduction

This chapter covers basic configuration topics. Included is information on assigning IP settings, enabling secure access with the web interface, accessing the unit through SSH, and adding or removing users.

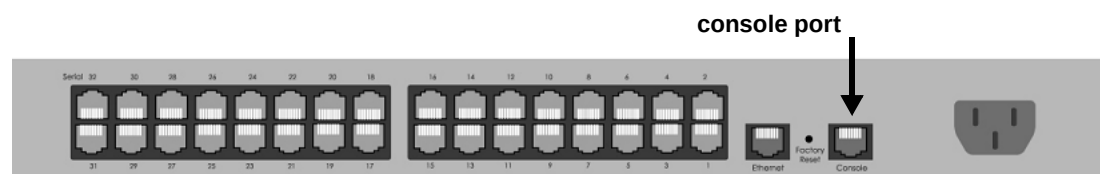
Note: Initial setup is described in the Quick Start Guide included with the product packaging. A copy of this document is also available online at <http://cm.digi.com>.

Assigning IP Settings from the Console Port

The following steps use the console port to assign IP settings.

The default IP address is 192.168.161.5.

1. Connect the console port on the rear panel of the Digi CM to a serial port on a workstation using the Ethernet console cable and the appropriate Digi console adapter packaged with the Digi CM. The arrow in the following graphic points to the console port.



CM 32 back panel shown

2. Configure a terminal emulation program, such as HyperTerminal, using the following settings:
 - bps=9600
 - data bits=8
 - parity=none
 - stop bits=1
 - flow control=none.
3. Establish a connection to the console port and press Enter to get a command prompt.

Configuring HTTP and HTTPS

- At the login prompt, log in as `admin`. The default password for admin is `admin`.

The Configuration menu appears.

```
login: admin
Password:

-----
Welcome to Digi CM 8 configuration page
Current time : 10/20/2004 18:10:43   F/W REU.   : v1.6.0rc3
Serial No.   : U32730356             MAC Address : 00-40-9d-23-21-df
IP mode      : Static IP              IP Address  : 192.168.1.80
-----

Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----->
```

- Enter the number for Network configuration.

```
-----
Network configuration
-----
Select menu
1. IP configuration
2. SNMP configuration
3. Dynamic DNS configuration
4. SMTP configuration
5. IP filtering
6. SYSLOG server configuration
7. NFS server configuration
8. Web server configuration
9. Ethernet configuration
a. TCP service configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----->
```

- Enter the number for IP configuration.
- Enter the appropriate parameters for the IP settings.
- Press ESC when done to return to the main configuration menu.
- Enter the number to exit and apply changes.

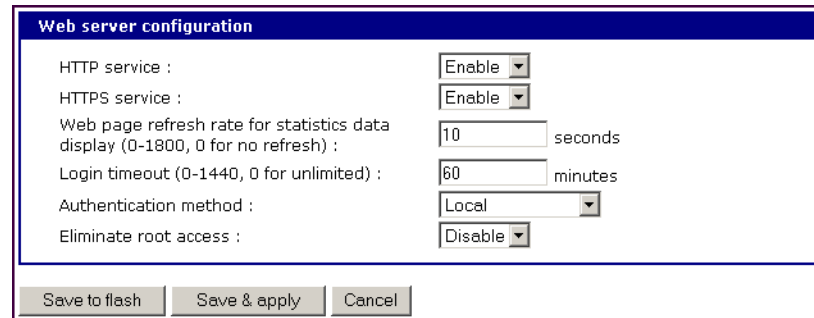
Changes are saved and applied immediately. There is no need to reboot.

Configuring HTTP and HTTPS

By default HTTP and HTTPS are enabled on the Digi CM device. To modify these settings, do the following:

- Enter the IP address for the Digi CM in a web browser's URL.
- Under the left navigation bar, **Network > Web server configuration**
- Select Enabled or Disabled.
- Set the desired refresh rate for statistics, connection, and power control data. The default value is 10 seconds.

5. Select an authentication method for accessing the web interface. The default is local.
6. To save and apply changes, click Save & apply.



The image shows a 'Web server configuration' dialog box with the following settings:

HTTP service :	Enable
HTTPS service :	Enable
Web page refresh rate for statistics data display (0-1800, 0 for no refresh) :	10 seconds
Login timeout (0-1440, 0 for unlimited) :	60 minutes
Authentication method :	Local
Eliminate root access :	Disable

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Save to flash', 'Save & apply', and 'Cancel'.

Configuring for SSH

Accessing the Digi CM's command line via SSH is enabled by default (TCP port 22).

Options

The Port Access Menu and individual ports can be configured for SSH.

The Digi CM supports Blowfish and 3DES encryption methods for SSH.

Configuring the Port Access Menu for SSH

1. Access the web interface.
2. Log in as root, admin, or a member of the port administration group. The default password for root is `dbps`, and the default password for admin is `admin`.
3. Under **Serial port > Configuration > Port access menu configuration**.
The Port access configuration menu appears.

4. Select SSH as the Port access menu protocol.

Port access menu configuration

Port access menu :

Port access menu port number (1024-65535) :

Port access menu protocol :

Port access menu inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) :

Enable/Disable port access menu local IP :

Port access menu local IP :

Port access menu quick connect via :

Port access menu web applet encoding :

Port access menu authentication method :

[Email alert configuration]

Enable/Disable email alert for port login :

Title of email :

Recipient's email address :

[SNMP trap configuration]

Enable/Disable port login trap :

Use global SNMP configuration :

Trap receiver settings :

IP Address	Community	Version
0.0.0.0	public	v1
0.0.0.0	public	v1

5. Click Save & apply.

Configuring a Port for SSH

1. Access the web interface.
2. Log in as root, admin, or a member of the port administration group. The default password for root is `dbps`, and the default password for admin is `admin`.
3. Under **Serial port > Configuration**.
4. Select All or one individual port you want to configure for SSH.
5. Click **Host mode configuration**.
6. Specify SSH as the Protocol as shown in the following screenshot.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 [Move to]

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Console server

Type of console server : Other

Rackable systems MGMT card : Disable

Enable/Disable assigned IP : Enable

Assigned IP : 192.168.1.101

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Remote connection

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : SSH

Port escape sequence : Ctrl-|z

Port break sequence : ~break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Disable

Dial-in modem test phone number :

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

7. Click Save & apply.

Adding, Editing, and Removing Users

The root user and system administrator can add, remove, or edit users from the web interface.

Procedure

1. Access the web interface.
2. Log in as root or admin. The default password for root is `dbps`, and the default password for admin is `admin`.

- Under the **System administration** heading click **Users administration**.

The screenshot shows the 'User administration' window. At the top, there are fields for 'User name' and 'User group' (set to 'All group') with a 'Search' button. Below this is a table titled 'Current local users'.

☐	#	User name	User group	Shell
☐	1	admin	System admin	Configuration menu
☒	2	root	Root	CLI

At the bottom of the table are three buttons: 'Add', 'Edit', and 'Remove'.

- Select Add, Edit, Remove or click the username to edit a user.
 - Add: Assign a user name, user group, password, and shell.
 - Edit: Change user group, password, or their shell
 - Remove: Remove a user from the system

The screenshot shows the 'Add user' window. It contains the following fields and options:

- User name :
- Select group :
- Password :
- Confirm password :
- Shell program :
- SSH public key authentication :
- Select SSH Version :
- SSH public key file:

At the bottom are two buttons: 'Add' and 'Cancel'.

- Click Save & apply.

Note: The root and admin users cannot be removed from the system.

About Shell Options

The shell program selection determines the interface you see when establishing a Telnet or SSH session or connecting via the console port with the Digi CM.

User Group	Shell Program Options
root	command line
system admin	command line, configuration menu, port access menu, custom menus
port admin	configuration menu, port access menu, custom menus
user	port access menu, custom menus

Chapter 3

Installing and Configuring PC Cards

Introduction

This chapter includes information on adding and configuring PC cards for the Digi CM. PC card devices that can be added to the Digi CM include a serial modem, compact-flash card, wireless LAN card, and a network LAN card.

Compatible PC Cards

All compact-flash cards work with the Digi CM, but not all serial modem, wireless LAN, or regular LAN cards do. To see a list of compatible cards that have been tested with the Digi CM, visit the Digi support site at <http://cm.digi.com>.

Adding a Compact-flash Card

A PC card slot is located on the front panel of the Digi CM. The arrow in the following graphic indicates the PC card slot.



Digi CM 32 shown

To install and configure the compact-flash card on the Digi CM, do the following.

1. Insert the card into the PC card slot.
2. Access the web interface.
3. Under the **PC card** heading click **Configuration**.

PC card configuration	
Currently configured PC card	
Card type :	None
PC card service	
Configure the detected card Stop card service	
Detected PC card	
Card type :	ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card
Model :	TOSHIBA THNCF064MMA
New PC card is detected.	
Save to flash Save & apply Cancel	

Adding a Network Card

4. Click Configure the detected card.

The following fields appear on the configuration page.

Always select the Stop card service button and Save & apply before removing the PC card.

— ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card configuration

Total data size to be used - Enter the amount of memory you want to assign to the compact-flash card for configuration files.

Delete all files in ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card - Select the Delete button to clear the compact-flash card of all files.

Format ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card. - The options are EXT2 or FAT formats. Select the format option and then select the Format button.

— Automatic Backup/Restore Configuration

Automatically backup configuration - Choose Yes to enable and No to disable automatic backup.

Restore previously saved configuration - Click Restore to import the previously saved configuration.

Restore currently saved configuration - Click Restore to import the most recently saved configuration.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "PC card configuration". It is divided into several sections:

- Currently configured PC card:** Displays Card type: ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card, Model: TOSHIBA THNCF064MMA, Size: 64 MB, and File system: (blank).
- ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card configuration:** Includes a Total data size to be used (0~0 MB) field set to 64, a Delete all files in ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card button, and a Format ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card section with a dropdown set to EXT2 and a Format button.
- Automatic Backup/Restore configuration:** Includes an Automatically backup configuration dropdown set to Yes, and two Restore buttons for previously and currently saved configurations.
- PC card service:** Contains two buttons: "Configure the detected card" and "Stop card service".
- Detected PC card:** Displays Card type: ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card, Model: TOSHIBA THNCF064MMA, and a red status message: "Card service is successfully configured. Save the PC card service configurations."

At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Save to flash", "Save & apply", and "Cancel".

5. Enter the appropriate parameters on the configuration page.
6. Click Save to flash or Save & apply.

Adding a Network Card

To install and configure a network card on the Digi CM, do the following.

1. Insert the card into the PC slot.
2. Access the web interface.
3. Under the **PC card** heading, click **Configuration**.

Note: The card is automatically discovered and a configuration menu is displayed.

4. Enter the appropriate parameters in the configuration menu.

PC card configuration

Currently configured PC card

Card type : Network Card
Model : corega K.K. corega FEtherII PCC-TXD

Network configuration

IP mode : DHCP

IP address : 192.168.1.254

Subnet mask : 255.255.255.0

Default gateway : 192.168.1.1

Primary DNS : 204.221.114.1

Secondary DNS : 168.126.63.2

PC card service

Configure the detected card Stop card service

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

5. Click Save & apply.

Note: If DHCP is active the IP address will appear after the configuration is saved and applied.

Adding a Wireless LAN Card

To install and configure a wireless LAN card on the Digi CM, do the following.

1. Insert the card into the PC slot.
2. Access the web interface.
3. Under the **PC card** heading, click **Configuration**.

Note: The card is automatically discovered and a configuration menu is displayed.

PC card configuration

Currently configured PC card

Card type : None

PC card service

Configure the detected card Stop card service

Detected PC card

Card type : Wireless Network Card
Model : Cisco Systems 350 Series Wireless LAN Adapter

New PC card is detected.

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

4. Click Configure the detected card.
5. Enter the appropriate parameters in the configuration menu.
WEP is the acronym for Wired Equivalent Privacy and is a security protocol for wireless LANs using encryption to protect data transfers. If you are unsure of the settings for the wireless card, see your network administrator.

Adding a Serial Modem

SSID - Set Service Identifier and is the name of the wireless LAN network

Use WEP key - Enable or disable the WEP key

WEP mode - Encrypted or unencrypted

WEP key length - The options are 40 or 128 bits if the WEP key is enabled

WEP key string - Refer to the wireless network administrator for the wireless encryption key string

The screenshot shows the 'PC card configuration' window. It has three main sections: 'Currently configured PC card', 'Network configuration', and 'Wireless network card configuration'. The 'Currently configured PC card' section shows 'Card type : Wireless Network Card' and 'Model : Cisco Systems 350 Series Wireless LAN Adapter'. The 'Network configuration' section includes fields for 'IP mode : DHCP', 'IP address : 192.168.1.254', 'Subnet mask : 255.255.255.0', 'Default gateway : 192.168.1.1', 'Primary DNS : 192.168.1.1', 'Secondary DNS : 0.0.0.0', and 'Reuse old IP at bootup time on DHCP failure : Disable'. The 'Wireless network card configuration' section includes 'SSID : test', 'Use WEP key : Enable', 'WEP mode : Encrypt', 'WEP key length : 128 bits', and 'WEP key string :'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Configure the detected card', 'Stop card service', 'Save to flash', 'Save & apply', and 'Cancel'.

6. Click Save to flash.

Adding a Serial Modem

The modem must first be inserted and installed on your system before it can be used. To configure the modem do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. From the menu click **Configuration** under the **PC card** heading.

Note: The card is automatically discovered and a configuration menu is displayed.

The screenshot shows the 'PC card configuration' window after a serial modem card has been detected. The 'Currently configured PC card' section now shows 'Card type : None'. The 'PC card service' section has buttons for 'Configure the detected card' and 'Stop card service'. The 'Detected PC card' section shows 'Card type : Serial Modem Card' and 'Model : Zoom PCMCIA V92 DataFax'. A red message 'New PC card is detected.' is displayed. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Save to flash', 'Save & apply', and 'Cancel'.

3. Click Configure the detected card.

The screenshot shows a 'PC card configuration' window with the following sections:

- Currently configured PC card**
 - Card type : Serial Modem Card
 - Model : Zoom PCMCIA V92 DataFax
- Serial Modem Card configuration**
 - Init string :
 - Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) :
- PC card service**
 -
- Detected PC card**
 - Card type : Serial Modem Card
 - Model : Zoom PCMCIA V92 DataFax

Below the 'Detected PC card' section, a red message states: **Card service is successfully configured. Save the PC card service configurations.**

At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: , , and .

4. Edit any appropriate parameters and Click Save & apply.

Chapter 5**System and Port Logging****Introduction**

The Digi CM provides four options for saving system and port logs. The options are: a syslog server, NFS server, compact-flash card, and the Digi CM memory. When memory is selected as the storage location, log files are saved to volatile memory, meaning files are lost when the power is turned off. To use a syslog server, an NFS server, or a compact-flash card, you must first enable the devices and enter the required information. Compact-flash cards must be installed before they can be enabled and configured for logging purposes.

System logs track events such as logins, authentication failures, system configuration changes, and more. Port logs on the other hand document the data flow through the serial ports. Locations for viewing the system and port logs is outlined in this chapter.

Enabling Log Storage Location**Enable NFS Server**

Log data can also be saved to an NFS server, but the NFS server must be configured with read and write privileges. To use an NFS server, you must specify the NFS server's IP address and its mounting path. Encrypted NFS is using a SSH connection to tunnel all data. To enable the NFS server for port or system logging, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the Network heading, Click **NFS server configuration**.

NFS service - Enabled or disabled.

Primary NFS server name -IP address of NFS server or DNS name

Mounting path on primary NFS server - directory to primary NFS server

Primary NFS timeout - Interval in seconds before timeout (5-3600)

Primary NFS mount retrying interval - Interval in second between attempts to connect (5-3600)

Enable/Disable encrypted primary NFS server - IF server supports encrypted NFS server

Encrypted primary NFS server user - User name of server

Encrypted primary NFS server password - password

Secondary NFS service - Enabled or Disabled

Secondary NFS server name - Name of server

Mounting path on secondary NFS server - Directory to server

Secondary NFS timeout (sec, 5-3600) - Timeout in seconds

Secondary NFS mount retrying interval (sec, 5-3600) - Retry interval in seconds

Enable/Disable encrypted secondary NFS server - If secondary server supports encrypted NFS server

Encrypted secondary NFS server user - User name

Encrypted secondary NFS server password - Password

Confirm secondary NFS server password - Repeat password

The screenshot shows the 'NFS server configuration' web interface. It is divided into two main sections: 'Primary NFS server' and 'Secondary NFS server'. The 'Primary NFS server' section has the 'NFS service' dropdown set to 'Enabled'. Fields include 'Primary NFS server name' (192.168.200.100), 'Mounting path on primary NFS server' (/), 'Primary NFS timeout (sec, 5-3600)' (5), 'Primary NFS mount retrying interval (sec, 5-3600)' (5), 'Enable/Disable encrypted primary NFS server' (Enabled), 'Encrypted primary NFS server user' (Gilligan), 'Encrypted primary NFS server password' (masked with dots), and 'Confirm primary NFS server password' (masked with dots). The 'Secondary NFS server' section has the 'Secondary NFS service' dropdown set to 'Disabled'. Fields include 'Secondary NFS server name', 'Mounting path on secondary NFS server', 'Secondary NFS timeout (sec, 5-3600)' (5), 'Secondary NFS mount retrying interval (sec, 5-3600)' (5), 'Enable/Disable encrypted secondary NFS server' (Disabled), 'Encrypted secondary NFS server user', 'Encrypted secondary NFS server password', and 'Confirm secondary NFS server password'. At the bottom are three buttons: 'Save to flash' (highlighted in yellow), 'Save & apply', and 'Cancel'.

NFS server configuration	
NFS service :	Enabled ▾
Primary NFS server name :	192.168.200.100
Mounting path on primary NFS server :	/
Primary NFS timeout (sec, 5-3600) :	5
Primary NFS mount retrying interval (sec, 5-3600) :	5
Enable/Disable encrypted primary NFS server :	Enabled ▾
Encrypted primary NFS server user :	Gilligan
Encrypted primary NFS server password :	••••••••
Confirm primary NFS server password :	••••••••
Secondary NFS service :	Disabled ▾
Secondary NFS server name :	
Mounting path on secondary NFS server :	
Secondary NFS timeout (sec, 5-3600) :	5
Secondary NFS mount retrying interval (sec, 5-3600) :	5
Enable/Disable encrypted secondary NFS server :	Disabled ▾
Encrypted secondary NFS server user :	
Encrypted secondary NFS server password :	
Confirm secondary NFS server password :	

3. Choose Enabled.
4. Enter the IP address of the primary and secondary (if applicable) NFS server and the mounting path of each.
5. Click Save & apply.

Enable SYSLOG Server

To enable the Digi CM for system or port logging on a syslog server, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Network** heading, click **SYSLOG server configuration**.
3. Choose Enable.

4. Enter the IP address of the primary and secondary (if applicable) syslog server and select the syslog facility from the drop down menu.
5. Click Save & apply.

Enable A Compact-flash Card

The compact-flash card must be installed and configured on the Digi CM before it can be used for system logging or storing Digi CM configuration information. When storing log files to an external flash card, the size of the available storage is dependent on both the size of the card and the port counts of the Digi CM used. The maximum settings for log file sizes are listed in the following table. See also Adding a Compact-flash Card on page 27.

Total Flash Card Size	Digi CM	System Log	Port Log (per port)	Total Memory Used
32	8	4.6	3.1M	29M
	16	4.6	1.53M	
	32	4.6	762K	
	48	4.6	500K	
64	8	9.2	6.2M	58M
	16	9.2	3.1M	
	32	9.2	1.53M	
	48	9.2	1.02M	
128	8	18.4	12.3M	118M
	16	18.4	6.2M	
	32	18.4	3.1M	
	48	18.4	2.0M	
256	8	36.8	24.6M	236M
	16	36.8	12.3M	
	32	36.8	6.2M	
	48	36.8	4.1M	

Enable Digi CM Memory

The Digi CM memory is already enabled for port logging and only needs to be configured for system or port logging. When storing log files to the Digi CM local memory, a total of 3.5M is available. The amount of memory per serial port is dependent on the port count of the Digi CM used. The log file sizes are shown in the following table are maximum settings. See also Configuring System Logging on page 36.

Digi CM	System Log	Port Log (per port)	Total Memory Used
8	300K	400K	3.5M
16		200K	
32		100K	
48		66K	

Configuring System Logging

To configure the Digi CM for system logging, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under **System status & log**, click **System logging**.
3. Choose Enabled for System logging and the log buffer size.
4. From the System log storage location, choose the location you want from the drop down menu. The choices available are dependent on what you have enabled and/or installed. The Digi CM memory choice is always available.

System logging - Enable or Disable

System log storage location - Memory or NFS server

System log to SYSLOG server - Enable to store system logs to a SYSLOG server

System log buffer size (KB, 300 max) - Log buffer size in KB

Send system log by Email - Enable or Disable

Number of log messages to send a mail (1-100) - Number of messages

System log recipient's mail address - Email address for log recipient

5. Choose to enable or disable email alerts and the number of log messages to send. The default value is 5 seconds for the delay in log email messages.
6. Enter the contact email address.
7. Click Save & apply.

Viewing System Logs

The system logs can be viewed from the web interface on the System logging page or from the location where they have been saved. The following table lists the file locations of the system logs.

System Logfile	
Log Storage	File Location
Digi memory	/tmp/logs
Compact-flash card	/mnt/flash/logs
Syslog server	must be viewed on the syslog server
NFS server	/mnt/nfs/logs

Configure Port Logging

If a serial port is configured for console server mode, the port logging feature can be enabled. Port logging allows you to save serial data to the memory of the Digi CM, a compact-flash card, a syslog server, or to an NFS server. If the memory is used for port logging, all data will be cleared when the system's power is turned off.

You can also define alarm keywords for each serial port and send email alerts or SNMP traps to enable unattended serial data monitoring. The following steps configure a serial port for port logging in console server mode.

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial port** heading, Click **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or the Individual port and then **Port logging**.
4. Configure the settings:

Logging direction - Specify what to log. Options are: Server – only server output, User – only user output, Both with/without arrows – server and user output with/without directional arrows. Default: server output.

Security advice: When logging user output passwords will be saved into the log file!

Port log to SYSLOG server - Enable to store port logs to a SYSLOG server

Port logging filename - Options are to specify your own or use the port title for the port log filename

Show last 10 lines of a log upon connect -Show previous last 10 lines of log when connecting to this port

Strip the ^M from SYSLOG -For logging to a SYSLOG server, strip out all ^M

Monitoring interval -The frequency in seconds to update the port log

5. Click Save & apply.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 — Move to —

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port logging : Enable

Logging direction : Server output

Port log storage location : Memory

Port log to SYSLOG server : Disable

Port log buffer size (KB, 400 max.) : 50

Port logging filename : Specify below

(null as default file name[portXXdata]) : port1 data

Time stamp to port log : Enable

Show last 10 lines of a log upon connect : Disable

Strip the ^M from SYSLOG : Disable

Monitoring interval (sec, 5-3600) : 5

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Port log :

Clear Refresh

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

Note: When port logging is enabled, a Port Event Handling page is available to create alarm keywords and send alerts. See Chapter 5 Alerts and Notifications on page 51 for more information.

Viewing Port Logs

The port logs can be viewed from the web interface on the Port logging page or from the location where they have been saved. The following table lists the file locations of the system logs.

Port Logfile	
Log Storage	File Location
Digi memory	/tmp/port#data
Compact-flash card	/mnt/flash/port#data
Syslog server	must be viewed from the syslog server
NFS server	/mnt/nfs/port#data

To view the port logs on the NFS server for port number 5, enter the following command:

```
more /mnt/nfs/port5data
```

Partial logfiles can also be viewed on the web interface by going to **Serial port** > **Configuration** > select a port you want to view > **Port logging**.

Introduction

This chapter provides information on configuring serial ports. Key port configuration attributes include whether or not the port is enabled or disabled, the host mode, which defines a type of communication between the port and a remote host, the protocol, authentication, user access restrictions, and serial communication attributes.

Enabling and Disabling the Ports

All serial ports may be enabled or disabled individually or as a group from the web interface.

1. Click **Serial port** > **Configuration** > Port number or all
2. Select Enable or Disable from the drop down menu.
3. Click Save to flash and continue with other configurations or click Save & apply.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1

Enable/Disable this port

Enable/Disable this port : Enable

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Reset this port : Reset

Set this port as factory default : Set

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port event handling

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

Resetting Ports

The Digi CM allows you to restart all processes associated with a port and to disconnect all sessions.

To reset an individual port:

1. Click **Serial port** > **Configuration** > Port number.
2. Click Reset this port: Reset.

Reset individual port settings

Individual ports can be reverted to factory defaults.

1. Click **Serial port** > **Configuration** > Port number.
2. Click Set this port as factory default: Set.

Port Title

The Digi CM offers multiple ways to configure the port title; both manually and automatically. The default is set to "Port Title # xx" with xx being the port-number.

Automatic Device Recognition allows the Digi CM to evaluate the attached devices and populate the port title. Additionally the Digi CM can generate a SNMP trap or send an e-mail in case the response of the device changes or it stops responding.

If **Active detect** is selected, a configurable probe string (carriage return =0x0d by default) is sent to the console port and the response is saved to a file at /var/run/systemrep_raw.portxx with xx being the port number.

This file is parsed using a script /tmp/cnf/active_detect and the operating system and device name are written to files: /var/run/HostnamePortxx and /var/run/OSPortxx.

The commands to parse the system response are user customizable, so if you have a device that is not recognized immediately by the Digi CM, he can add a rule to the file.

If **Passive detect** is selected, no probe string is sent to the attached device but the port buffer is analyzed.

The script /tmp/cnf/passive_detect is executed and the results are saved to files: /var/run/HostnamePortxx and /var/run/OSPortxx.

After editing the scripts as either active_detect or passive_detect, save them to flash using the saveconf command so they are not lost after a reboot.

Configuring Automatic Device Recognition

Configure a serial port for Automatic Device Recognition.

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading, Click **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or an Individual port > **Serial port parameters**.
4. Edit the fields as they apply to your configuration.

Automatic detection - Enable or disable automatic detection of devices

Use detected port title - Enable if you want the Digi CM to automatically use the results of the detection mechanism to populate the port title. Disable if you want the default port title. If you choose Disable, you can still use the alarm feature.

Port title - Manually entered or automatically populated title of the port.

The Digi CM allows access to a port by using only the number of the port title, making it unnecessary to know the serial port number.

The default is set to "Port Title xx" with xx being the port number.

Probe string - The probe string is an ASCII string that is sent to the device.

Special characters are coded in hexadecimal values like:

CR	\x0d
LF	\x0a
ESC	\x1B

Examples are:

Parse string	output
root\x0d\x0a	root<CR><LF>
\x1Btest\x0d	<ESC>test<CR>
\x1B test\x0d	<ESC><Space>test<CR>
\x1b\x20test\x0D	<ESC><Space>test<CR>
\x1B\x20\x74\x65\x73\x74\x0d	<ESC><Space>test<CR>

Detected OS - Displays the result of the Active or Passive detection process.

Device detection method - If Active is selected a probe string is periodically sent to the device and the response is analyzed. If Passive is selected, the port

Apply all Ports Settings

logging is parsed to determine the device name and the OS.

Detection initiation - Active only if automatic detection is Enabled. Periodically or If new device is detected are the choices in the drop down menu. If Periodically is selected, the probe string is sent once every n minutes to the device while no connection is active to the serial port. When If new device is detected is selected, the probe string is only sent if a change on the DSR signal on the serial port is detected. Normally a device will activate the DSR signal if the serial port becomes active.

Detection delay - The delay before the first active detect process is started and between active detections.

5. Click Save & apply.

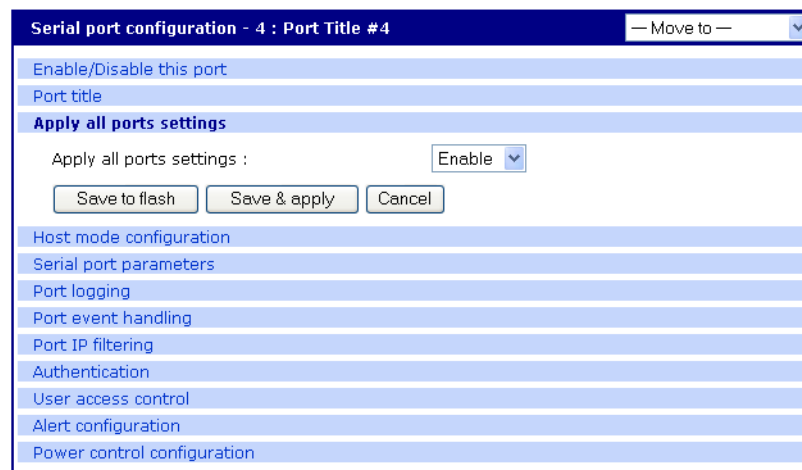
Apply all Ports Settings

The Digi CM supports managing all ports simultaneously. If changes are made to the page “all ports”, they are automatically applied to all ports. You can choose to exclude ports from this feature.

To enable/disable this feature for a port:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading, click **Configuration**.
3. Choose an individual port > **Host mode configuration**.
4. Select Enable or Disable from the drop down menu.
5. Click Save to flash and continue with other configurations or click Save & apply.

Note: When changing a parameter for all ports, all settings of the complete page are applied to all ports.



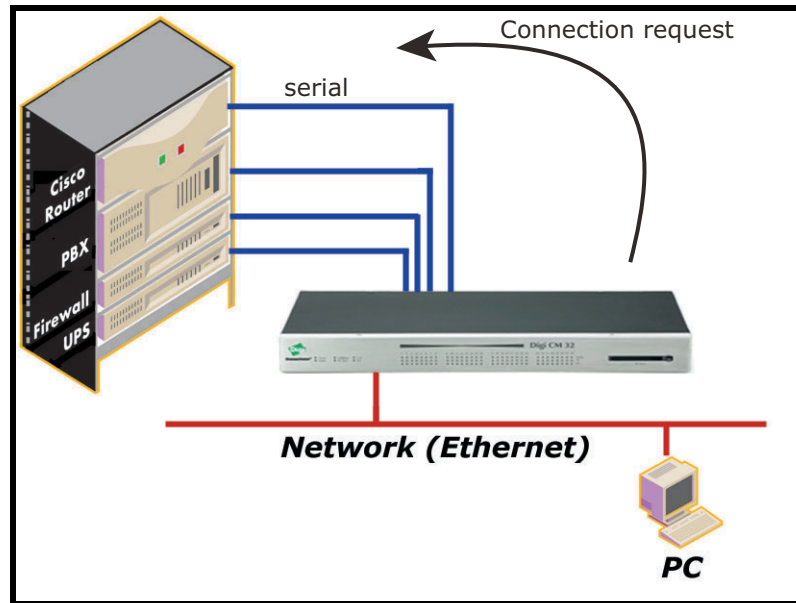
Host Mode Configuration

The Digi CM provides four modes of communication between serial devices and remote hosts. Console server, terminal server, dial-in modem, and dial-in terminal server. These are described in the following sections.

Console Server Mode

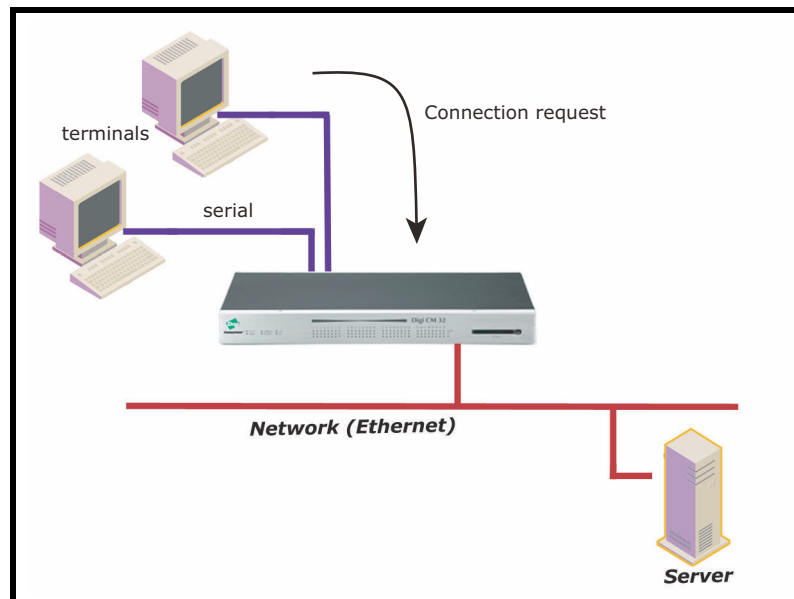
Configuring a serial port as a console server creates a TCP socket on the Digi

CM that listens for a Telnet or SSH client connection. When you connect to the TCP socket, you have access to the device attached to the serial port as though the device were connected directly to the network. RawTCP is also supported with the Console Server Mode.



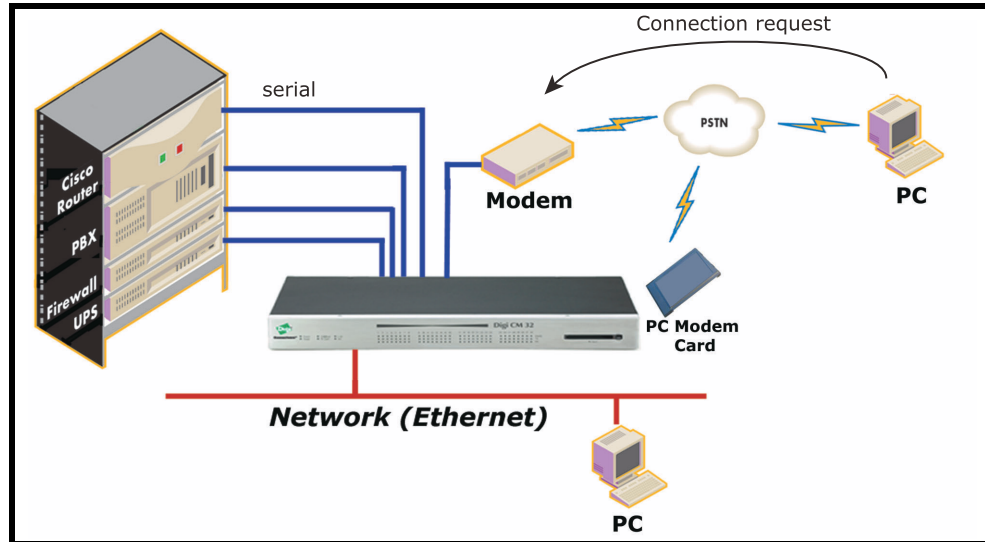
Terminal Server Mode

In terminal server mode, the Digi CM serial port is configured to wait for data from the device connected to the port. If data is detected, the Digi CM starts a TCP session as a Telnet or SSH client to a pre-defined server. The server must be defined by you before the port can be configured for a Telnet or SSH client. This mode is used when you want to access servers on the network from a serial terminal. RawTCP is also supported with the Terminal Server Mode.



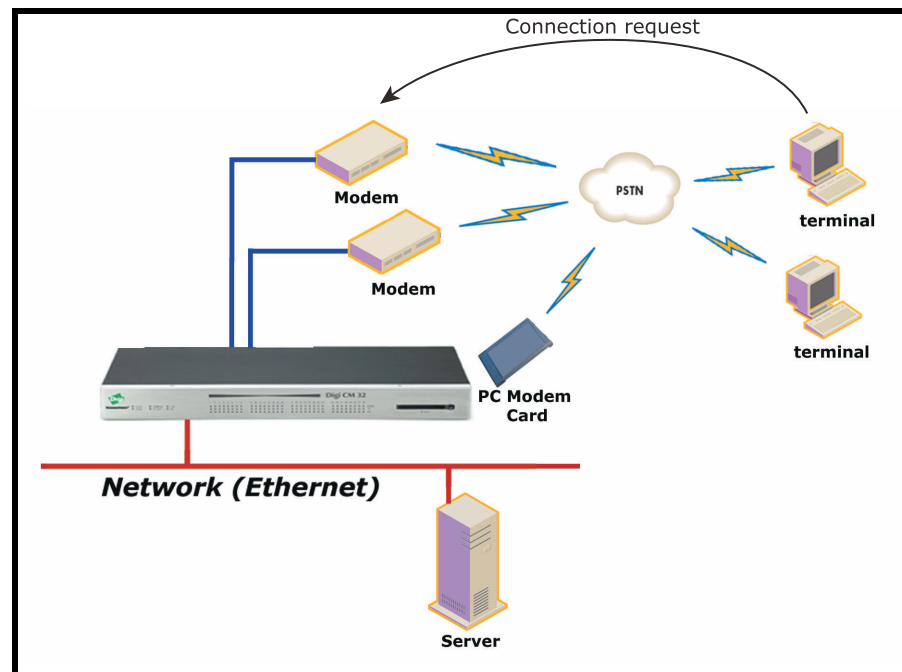
Dial-In Modem Mode

In this mode, the Digi CM assumes an external modem is attached to the serial port and is waiting for a dial-in connection from a remote site. When a user dials-in using a terminal application, the Digi CM accepts the connection and displays the appropriate prompt or menu for you that logged in. Example: User 'root' would see the command line interface (CLI), whereas the user 'admin' would see the config menu or CLI depending on the shell for that user.



Dial-In Terminal Server

Dial-in terminal server mode is a combination of the terminal server mode and the dial-in modem mode. In the dial-in terminal server mode, the Digi CM assumes the serial port is connected to an external modem and is waiting for a dial-in connection from a remote site. When you dial-in using terminal applications, the Digi CM accepts the connection as a Telnet or SSH client to a pre-defined server. This mode is most frequently used when you want to use modems to access servers on a network.



Configuring Host Mode

To configure a serial port for host mode, enter the values in the applicable fields. To access the Host mode configuration screen, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading, click **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or an Individual port > **Host mode configuration**.

Serial port configuration - All ports : Port Title [Move to]

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Console server

Type of console server : Other

Rackable systems MGMT card : Disable

Enable/Disable assigned IP : Enable

Assigned IP : 192.168.1.101

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Remote connection

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : SSH

Port escape sequence : Ctrl- z

Port break sequence : ~^break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Disable

Dial-in modem test phone number :

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

4. Fill in the highlighted fields as they apply to your configuration.

Host mode - The options are console server mode, terminal server mode, dial-in modem mode, and dial-in terminal server mode.

Type of console server - The options are MS SAC console -English or Japanese which you use to provide a graphic user interface to the Windows Server 2003 Special Administration Console (see "Microsoft SAC Support" on page 75) and Other, which you use in all other cases.

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card - Enable to use Rackable's Management card.

Enable/Disable assigned IP - Determines whether an IP address will be

assigned to the port. The default is Enable.

Assigned IP - Also known as alternate IP, this field assigns an IP address to the port, enabling you to Telnet directly to the serial port using an IP address (without having to specify a TCP port).

Listening TCP port - This is the TCP port you will specify when connecting directly to the port using Telnet or SSH.

Terminal server option - The Terminal server option allows you to define the functionality of this port if a terminal is connected. The Remote connection establishes a Telnet/SSH connection to the destination IP. The Shell program launches an application on the Digi CM (specified in Terminal Shell program path.)

Terminal server shell program path - Path to specified shell program. Used in Terminal Server mode.

Destination IP - Used in terminal server mode, this is the IP address of the system that you will be automatically connected to when you access the port.

Destination port - Used in terminal server mode, this is the TCP port that will be used when the port you accessed is automatically connected to a system on the network.

Protocol - The options are SSH, RawTCP, and Telnet.

Port escape sequence - The letter to initiate port escape.

Port break sequence - The sequence of characters that sends a break character to a device.

Inactivity timeout - The timeout length ranges from 1 to 3600 seconds. 0 means that there is no timeout.

Modem init string - Use the default string or enter your own string.

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback - Enable to use the callback option.

Dial-in modem callback phone number - Specify the callback number to use.

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test - Enable periodic modem test. See "Configuring For Dial-In Modem Access" on page 85 for details.

Dial-in modem test phone number - Specify test number to use.

Dial-in modem test interval - Specify in hours the interval to test the modem.

Use comment - Determines whether a port user is prompted to add a comment each time the port is accessed.

Quick connect via - Determines method for connecting to a port when in console server mode. Available with Telnet/SSH.

Web applet encoding - Supported languages for Java terminal.

5. Click Save & apply.

Supported Protocols

The Digi CM supports three protocol options: SSH, Raw TCP, and Telnet.

In configuring a serial port, you have three protocol options. The three protocols available are: RawTCP, SSH, and Telnet. Choose SSH as the protocol when logging in from an SSH client program to access a port. Choose RawTCP when connecting directly to a TCP socket. Choose Telnet when logging in from a Telnet client program and accessing the ports. Use the Host

mode configuration page in the web interface to select the correct protocol.

Serial Port Parameters

In attaching a serial device to a Digi CM serial port, the port parameters must match. The serial ports by default are enabled, meaning you have full access to the port. To configure the port parameters for the Digi CM, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading, Click **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or an Individual port > **Serial port parameters**.
4. Fill in the serial port parameters. The following are the defaults: bps=9600, data bits=8, parity=none, stop bits=1, flow control=none, and DTR behavior=High when open.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Serial port configuration - All ports : Port Title". It has a "Move to" dropdown in the top right. The left sidebar contains links: "Enable/Disable this port", "Port title", "Host mode configuration", "Serial port parameters" (highlighted), "Port logging", "Port IP filtering", "Authentication", "User access control", and "Alert configuration". The main content area is for "Serial port parameters" and includes the following settings:

Type :	RS232
Baud rate :	9600
Data bits :	8 bits
Parity :	None
Stop bits :	1 bit
Flow control :	None
DTR behavior :	High when open

At the bottom of the settings are three buttons: "Save to flash", "Save & apply", and "Cancel".

5. Click Save & apply

DTR Behavior

DTR can be set on the serial port to one of three settings: always high, always low, or High when open. Setting the DTR to High when open keeps the DTR high if a TCP connection is established. The DTR setting cannot be set by you when the host mode is configured for dial-in modem or dial-in terminal server mode.

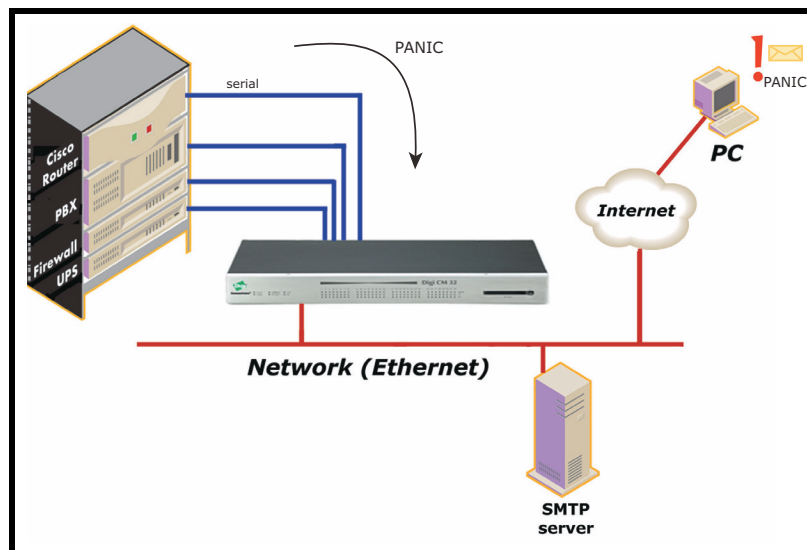
Inter-character Timeout

This setting is only available when the host mode protocol is set for RawTCP. The parameter sets the time value for the Digi CM to transfer data stored in the buffer. The Digi CM transfers data when the buffer is full using the TCP/IP protocol. However, if it is not full, the Digi CM will also transfer data dependent on the timeout value selected.

Chapter 5**Alerts and Notifications****Introduction**

The Digi CM can be configured for system alerts and notifications. It sends email messages when the number of system log messages reaches a certain value or when an alarm message is detected in the serial port data. The Digi CM uses SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) for sending the notifications. To use SMTP, the system administrator must configure a valid SMTP server for sending the emails. The Digi CM supports three types of SMTP servers: SMTP server without authentication, SMTP server with authentication, and POP before SMTP.

The Digi CM also supports SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), a protocol used to manage a network and monitor devices on a network. System and port alerts can also be sent using SNMP traps. The Digi CM supports both versions 1 and 2 of the SNMP protocol. The main function of SNMP on the Digi CM is to allow a system administrator to query remote devices for information.



Configuring SMTP Alerts

Most SMTP servers check the sender's email address with the host domain name to verify the address as authentic. Consequently, when assigning an email address for the device email address, any arbitrary username with the registered hostname may be used. An example is username@company.com.

To configure the Digi CM for SMTP alerts, the following parameters are required:

SMTP server - Use either the hostname or the IP address.

Device mail address - Specify the sender's email address for the log and alarm delivery.

SMTP mode - Specify the type of SMTP server to use.

Username and password - These fields are required for POP before SMTP and SMTP with authentication servers.

To configure SMTP alerts on the Digi CM, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Network** heading, choose **SMTP configuration**.
3. Fill in the required fields. SMTP with authentication and POP before SMTP require usernames and passwords.
4. Click Save & apply.

SMTP configuration

Primary SMTP server :

Primary SMTP server name :

Primary SMTP mode :

Primary SMTP user name :

Primary SMTP password :

Confirm primary SMTP password :

Secondary SMTP server :

Secondary SMTP server name :

Secondary SMTP mode :

Secondary SMTP user name :

Secondary SMTP password :

Confirm secondary SMTP password :

Device mail address :

SNMP Information

The Digi CM supports SNMP authentication, power on, and link up traps.

Applications such as NMS (Network Management System) or an SNMP browser can exchange information with the Digi CM and control actions to the unit. The protocol functions defined for SNMP includes GET, SET, GET-Next, GET-Bulk, and TRAP. Below are the definitions of the protocol functions found in SNMP. Authentication, power on, and link up traps are supported.

Protocol	Function
GET	Queries a device for more information
SET	Makes changes to a device's state
GET-Next	After an initial GET query, goes to the next value
GET-Bulk	Retrieves tables of information and security functions
TRAP	Notifies a system administrator of a significant event

Traps

There are additional traps that can be set at the port level. The following table shows where the trap is under **Serial port > Configuration** on the web interface, trap name, configure options, and the trap functions. The MIBs for login traps can be found at <http://ftp.digi.com/support/utilities/digicm/>

Trap Location	Trap Name	Function
Port access menu	Port login trap	Notify about any login action to the port access menu (succeed and fail)
Alert configuration	Port login trap	Notify about login to this specific port (succeed and fail) (only available if host mode is set to "Console server")
Alert configuration	Device connection trap	Notify about a change of the DTR signal line (only available if host mode is set to "Console server")
Alert configuration	Active detection trap	Notify about changes in the device's response to the probe string (see also "Automatic Device Recognition" on page 19, only available if host mode is set to "Console server")
Alert configuration	Dial-in modem test trap	Notify about modem test (succeed and fail) (only available if host mode is set to "Dial-in modem")
Port event handling	Keyword notification trap	Notify about the occurrence of a keyword in the port log (only available if host mode is set to "Console server")

Configuring SNMP

To configure the Digi CM for SNMP do the following:

1. Access the Digi CM web interface.
2. Under the **Network** heading, choose **SNMP configuration**.
3. Fill in information for the MIB-II system objects section and choose Yes under EnableAuthenTrap. The fields are described in the following section:

sysContact - Identity of the contact person managing the MIB-II system.

sysName - The name identifying the system. By convention, this is the fully qualified domain name of the Digi CM unit. An example is:
DigiCM@companyname.com.

sysLocation. - The physical location of the unit such as Room 264 or Engineering Lab.

sysService (Read only). - A series of values, separated by commas, indicating the set of services the system provides. By default the Digi CM only supports Application (7) service level.

EnablePowerOnTrap. - Determines whether the SNMP agent generates a trap each time the Digi CM is started.

EnableAuthenTrap. - Indicates whether the SNMP agent process is permitted to generate authentication failure traps.

EnableLinkUpTrap. - Determines whether the SNMP agent generates a trap each time the network connection comes up.

EnableLoginTrap - Determines whether the SNMP agent generates a trap for each login.

Note: Trap values override all other configuration information, meaning all other authentication failure traps can be disabled with this setting.

4. Enter Access control settings based on the following field descriptions:

IP Address - Defines what applications can access the Digi CM SNMP agent to exchange information and control actions. If no IP addresses are listed, any application can access the SNMP agent.

Community - The options are public or private.

Permissions - The options are Read only or Read/Write.

5. Enter Trap receiver settings based on the following field descriptions:
IP Address - Enter the IP address of the device receiving the trap alerts.
Community - The options are public or private.
Version - Choose the SNMP version, either version 1 or version 2c.

The image shows a 'SNMP configuration' window with three main sections:

- MIB-II system objects:** Fields for sysContact (administrator), sysName (Digi CM), sysLocation (my location), sysService ("7"), and EnablePowerOnTrap (No), EnableAuthenTrap (Yes), EnableLinkUpTrap (No), and EnableLoginTrap (Yes).
- Access control settings (NMS):** A table with columns for IP Address, Community, and Permission. It lists four entries: 192.168.100.101 (digicm, Read only), 0.0.0.0 (public, Read only), 0.0.0.0 (public, Read only), and 0.0.0.0 (public, Read only).
- Trap receiver settings:** A table with columns for IP Address, Community, and Version. It lists four entries: 0.0.0.0 (public, v1), 0.0.0.0 (public, v1), 0.0.0.0 (public, v1), and 0.0.0.0 (public, v1).

At the bottom are buttons for 'Save to flash', 'Save & apply', and 'Cancel'.

6. Click Save & apply.

Managing the SNMP Protocol

The Digi CM SNMP protocol can be managed using an NMS or SNMP browser. However, before the NMS or SNMP browser can access the data, the Access control settings must list the IP address of the host from which the browser is executed. See the preceding graphic for details.

Configuring Port Event Handling

Once an SMTP or SNMP server has been configured, it can be used to send port-related alerts and notifications. The following describes how to configure a port for port event handling.

1. Access the web interface.
2. Choose **Serial port > Configuration**.
3. Choose a port to configure and then **Port logging**.
4. Select Enable.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port logging :

Logging direction :

Port log storage location :

Port log to SYSLOG server :

Port log buffer size (KB, 400 max.) :

Port logging filename :

(null as default file name[portXXdata])

Time stamp to port log :

Show last 10 lines of a log upon connect :

Strip the ^M from SYSLOG :

Monitoring interval (sec, 5-3600) :

Port log :

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

5. Choose Save & apply.
 6. Choose **Port event handling**.
- The following page appears.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 — Move to —

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port event handling

Check	Key word #	Key word	Reaction
☐	1	panic	SNMP

Action on key word : ☒ Add ☐ Edit ☐ Remove

Key word :

Email notification :

Title of email :

Recipient's email address :

SNMP trap notification :

Title of SNMP trap :

Use global SNMP configuration :

SNMP trap receiver IP address :

SNMP trap community :

SNMP trap version :

Secondary SNMP trap receiver IP address :

Secondary SNMP trap community :

SNMP trap version :

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

7. Select an action and enter the keyword for the port event handling.
8. Enable Email notification.

Note: It is assumed that SMTP is configured first. If not, see "Configuring SMTP Alerts" on page 52.

9. Enter the title of the Email (subject line).
10. Enter the Email recipient's address.
11. Enable SNMP trap notification.
12. Enter the title of the trap.
13. Choose either to use the global SNMP settings by enabling "Use global SNMP configuration" or specify special settings for this port.
14. Enter the IP address of the trap receiver.
15. Enter the SNMP community
16. Select the version.
17. Complete configuration and then choose Save & apply.

Note: Key word is any text string that will trigger an alert when it traverses the serial port.

Config Alerts for Automatic Device Recognition (ADR)

Before configuring the alerts for Automatic Device Recognition, be sure you have configured the port for ADR as described in "Configuring Automatic Device Recognition" on page 42.

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading, Click **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or an Individual port > **Alert Configuration**.
4. Follow the Email Alert steps to configure the email alert or follow the SMTP Notification to configure SMTP.

Email Alert

Enable "Email Alert for active detection"

Enter the Title of email

Enter Name and email address where the email should be sent.

SMTP Notification

Enable "Active detection trap"

Configure the trap receiver by one of the following two ways:

Enter "Use global SNMP configuration"
OR

Enter the IP address of the trap receiver, the SNMP trap community and select the version

5. Complete configuration and choose Save & apply.

Alert configuration

[Email alert configuration]
Email alert for port login : Disable
Title of email :
Recipient's email address :
Email alert for device connection : Disable
Title of email :
Recipient's email address :
Email alert for active detection : Enable
Title of email :
Recipient's email address :

[SNMP trap configuration]
Port login trap : Disable
Device connection trap : Disable
Active detection trap : Enable
Use global SNMP configuration : Enable
Trap receiver settings :

IP Address	Community	Version
0.0.0.0	public	v1
0.0.0.0	public	v1

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Power control configuration

Chapter 6

User Administration

Administering Users

Required Privileges

Only root and admin can administer users. The root user has unlimited administration privileges. Admin can view and change all attributes except those that belong to the root user.

Procedure

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under **System administration**, choose **Users administration**.

The following screen appears.

#	User name	User group	Shell
1	Gilligan	Port admin	Configuration menu
2	Skipper	System admin	CLI
3	admin	System admin	Configuration menu
4	root	Root	CLI

Note: The username on the Digi CM is case sensitive.

3. Do one of the following:

To...	Do the Following...
Add a user	- Click Add. - Fill in the attribute fields. See the table that follows for information on attribute fields. - Click Add.
Edit a user	- Click on the username. - Fill in the attribute fields. See the table that follows for information on attribute fields. - Click Submit.
Remove a user	- Check the box that corresponds to the user you want to remove. - Click Remove. - Choose OK at the prompt.

Add user

User name :

Select group :

Password :

Confirm password :

Shell program :

SSH public key authentication :

Select SSH Version :

SSH public key file:

4. Click **Apply changes**.

User Fields

Field	Description
User name	Name for the user, which must be between 3 and 29 characters and cannot include colons (:), less than or greater than signs (< >), ampersand (&), spaces, or quotation marks. The at sign @ and period . are acceptable. The username on the Digi CM is case sensitive.
Select group	Group to which the user is assigned. Groups include Root, System Admin, Port Admin and User. See "User Groups" on page 11 for more information
Password	Password to assign to the user. This must conform to the rules stipulated above for a user name.
Confirm password	Confirms the password.
Shell program	Interface presented to the user when he/she logs on to the system from a Telnet or SSH connection.
SSH public key authentication	Alternative method of identifying yourself to a login server. More secure than just a password.
SSH public key to use	Current public file key or create a new public file key
Select new SSH public key version	SSH1 only supports one type of key SSH2 supports both RSA and DSA key types
Select new SSH public key file	Location for the SSH public key file

Chapter 7 Configuring Security and Authentication

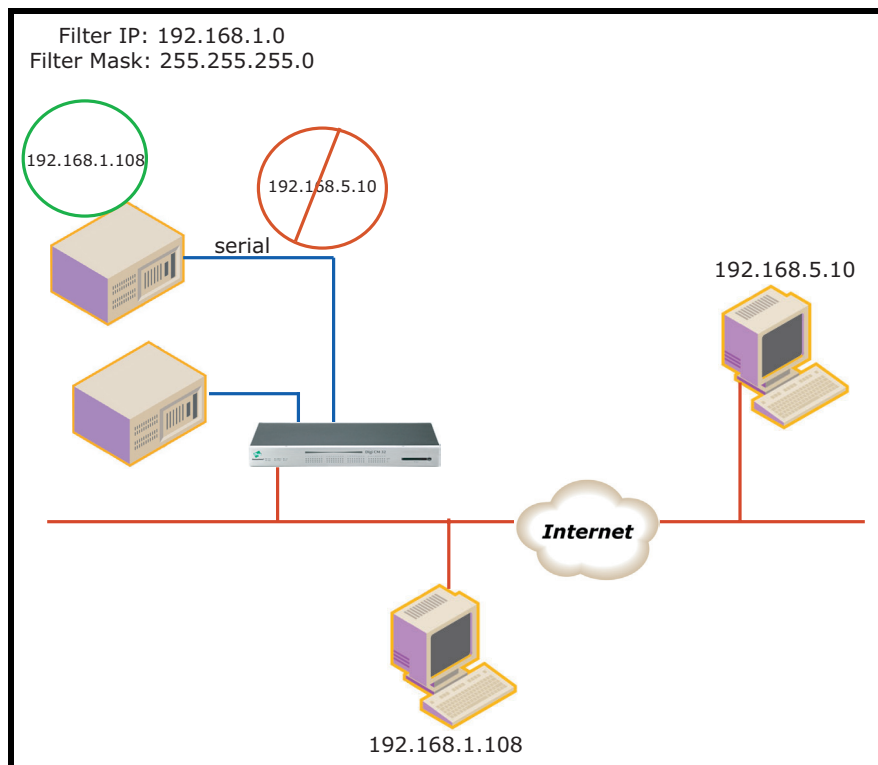
Introduction

The Digi CM provides several ways to control access to the network and the devices on the network. One method is through IP filtering, which allows or prevents users with specific IP addresses from accessing devices or serial ports on the network. IP filtering can be permitted or restricted for all ports globally or on a per port basis. Another access control method involves restricting or permitting specific users. Users can be easily added or removed from either a restricted or permitted users list. Sniff session access, which allows multiple users to access a single port, is also discussed.

The Digi CM provides for various authentication methods. They are: Local, RADIUS, TACACS+, LDAP, and Kerberos. Authentication may be configured where a secondary method is attempted if the primary method fails.

Configuring Network IP Filtering

The Digi CM offers built-in firewall functionality to limit TCP/IP traffic to and from certain networks, TCP ports and interfaces. The functionality implemented is based on the Linux tool IPtables.



Configuring Network IP Filtering

It is also possible to enable or disable specific services of the Digi CM:

Telnet console (TCP/IP port 23)

SSH console (TCP/IP port 22)

Web configuration (TCP/IP port 80)

#	Interface	Option	IP address/Mask	Port	Chain rule	Action
No IP filtering rule found...						
	all	Normal	192.168.1.10/255.255.255.0	8080	ACCEPT	Add

Service	Status	Action
Telnet console	Enabled	Enable Disable
SSH console	Enabled	Enable Disable
Web configuration	Enabled	Enable Disable

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Interface - The interface is the name of the network interface via which a packet is received. It can be one of these three values:

eth0 : the default Ethernet interface of the Digi CM

eth1 : the secondary interface added by using a PC card or wireless card

all : both interfaces

Option - The Option determines that this rule will be applied to the IP address/Mask specified or to its inverse -meaning the rule will be applied to all except those specified.

Normal : applied to the hosts included

Invert : applied to the hosts excluded

IP address/Mask - The IP address/Mask specifies the host range by entering base host IP address followed by "/" and subnet mask. The host range can be one of the following scenarios by changing the value:

- Only one host of a specific IP address
- Hosts on a specific subnet
- Any host

Specified host range	Input format
Any host	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
192.168.1.120	192.168.1.120/255.255.255.255
192.168.1.1 ~ 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0
192.168.0.1 ~ 192.168.255.254	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0
192.168.1.1 ~ 192.168.1.126	192.168.1.0/255.255.255.128
192.168.1.129 ~ 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.128/255.255.255.128

Port - A TCP/IP Port on the Digi CM that other hosts try to access. The port can be specified using a single value or a range of ports in the form of: port1:port2, where *port1* defines the lowest port and *port2* the highest port.

Chain rule - The Chain rule determines whether access from the hosts is allowed or not. It can be one of these two values:

ACCEPT : access allowed

DROP : access not allowed

A user can add a new IP filtering rule by entering the values for the parameters and clicking the Add button on the right hand side of the table. A user can remove a rule by using the Remove button. After having finished editing the table be sure to save the settings to flash using the Save to flash button or to save and apply them using the Save & apply button. Be aware that the changes need to be applied before becoming active.

This screen shot shows 5 IP rules that have been established.

IP filtering						
#	Interface	Option	IP address/Mask	Port	Chain rule	Action
1	all	Normal	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0	22	ACCEPT	Remove
2	all	Invert	192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0	23	DROP	Remove
3	all	Normal	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	80	DROP	Remove
4	all	Normal	192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0	80	ACCEPT	Remove
5	all	Normal	192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0	80	ACCEPT	Remove
	all	Normal			ACCEPT	Add

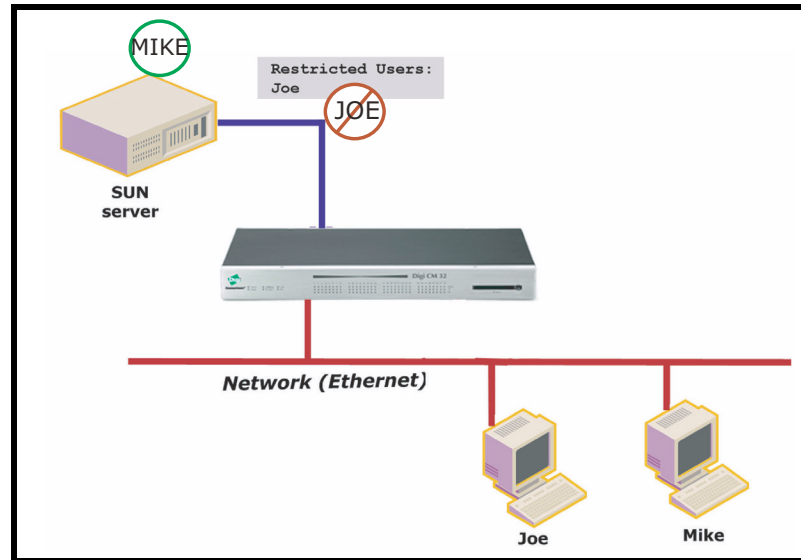
Service	Status	Action	
Telnet console	Enabled	Enable	Disable
SSH console	Enabled	Enable	Disable
Web configuration	HTTP disabled : HTTPS enabled	Enable	Disable

Rule #1 defines SSH access to the Digi CM (port 22). The Normal option specifies that the rule applies to all addresses listed. The rule says to Accept traffic from these addresses for Port 22.

Rule #2 defines Telnet access to the Digi CM (port 23). The Invert option specifies that the rule applies to all addresses except those listed. The rule says to Drop traffic from all addresses not listed.

Rule #s 3, 4, and 5 define access to the Digi CM using HTTP (port 80). However, rule 3 blocks all traffic, rule 4 allows access from IP address 192.168.1.0. and rule 5 allows access from IP address 192.168.2.0.

Configuring User Access Control



Another method to control access to the serial ports on the Digi CM is through the User Access Control configuration. This configuration can be done on a per port basis or globally by selecting the All Ports option. It is not necessary to have users added to the system to assign rights. However, for the permissions or restrictions to be enforced, the username must match exactly or the application will not recognize any misspellings and is also case-sensitive. If you want to add users, click on "System administration > Users administration". For more details how to add users refer to "Administering Users" on page 59.

Note: Users do not need to be authenticated locally; they can be users on any configured authentication server.

An administrator can choose either one of two strategies to assign rights to a port:

- allowing "everyone" access to a port and then restricting access to certain users or
- specifying every user that has right to a port.

If <<everyone>> is checked, all users configured locally or that are using a remote authentication mechanism like LDAP or Kerberos have access to this port. If <<everyone>> is not checked, everyone allowed to access this port needs to be listed.

When entering usernames for access permission or restrictions, the username must be entered exactly as the username found on the remote authentication server or configured locally. The username is case sensitive.

In the following example, there are three users configured on a Digi CM: Jeff, Tim and Paul.

If you want to give Tim and Paul read/write access and power access to this port, you could either

Configuring Security and Authentication

- grant rights to Paul and Tim,

Serial port configuration - 2 : Port Title #2

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

User	Access type			Action
	Port	Monitor	Power	
<<Everyone>>	☐	☐	☐	
Paul	☒	☐	☒	Remove
Tim	☒	☐	☒	Remove
	☒	☐	☐	Add

Enable/Disable sniff mode :

Sniff session display mode :

Display data direction arrows :

Permit monitoring only mode :

Alert configuration

Power control configuration

Note: The usernames and passwords on the Digi CM are case sensitive.

- or restrict rights to Jeff

Serial port configuration - 2 : Port Title #2

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

User	Access type			Action
	Port	Monitor	Power	
<<Everyone>>	☒	☐	☒	
Jeff	☐	☐	☐	Remove
	☐	☐	☐	Add

Enable/Disable sniff mode :

Sniff session display mode :

Display data direction arrows :

Permit monitoring only mode :

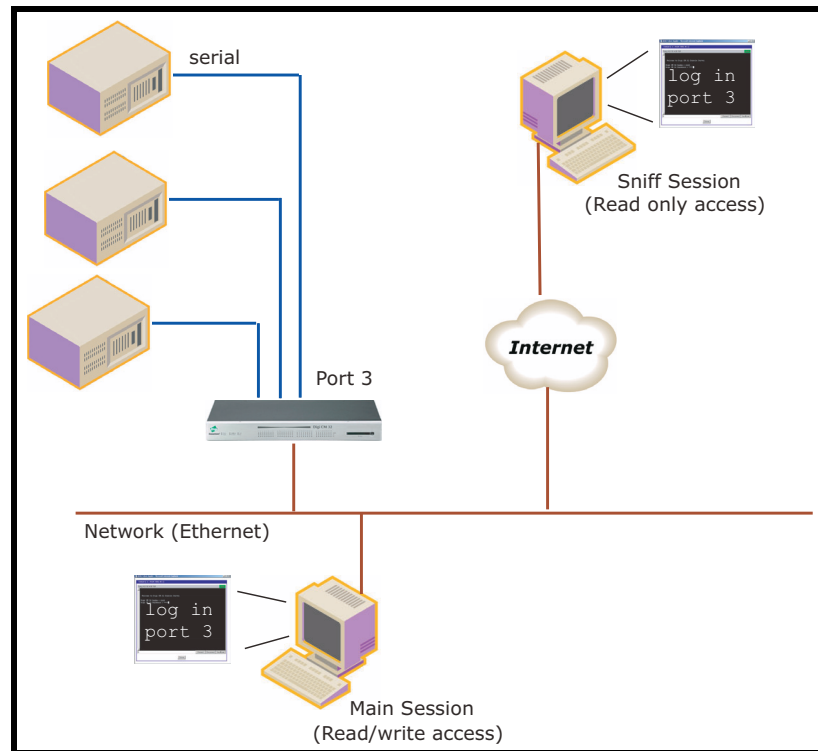
Alert configuration

Power control configuration

Note: The usernames and passwords on the Digi CM are case sensitive.

Sniff Session

A sniff session enables multiple users to access a single serial port for viewing the data stream. Anyone that is registered for a sniff session can access a specific serial port even if someone else is using the port. The Digi CM supports multiple concurrent sniff sessions.



There are four options for a Sniff Session mode, disabled, input, output, and both. You can configure the sniff session modes on a per-port basis from the Serial port configuration page.

Enable/Disable sniff mode

- Disabled - The sniff mode is disabled and no one can enter a sniff session after the first person is logged on.
- Enabled - - Allows everyone with access the following options while in sniff mode:

Sniff session display mode

- server output - View all data to a serial port from a remote connection
- user input - View all data from a serial port to a remote connection
- both - See all data transmitted or received through a serial port

Display data direction arrows

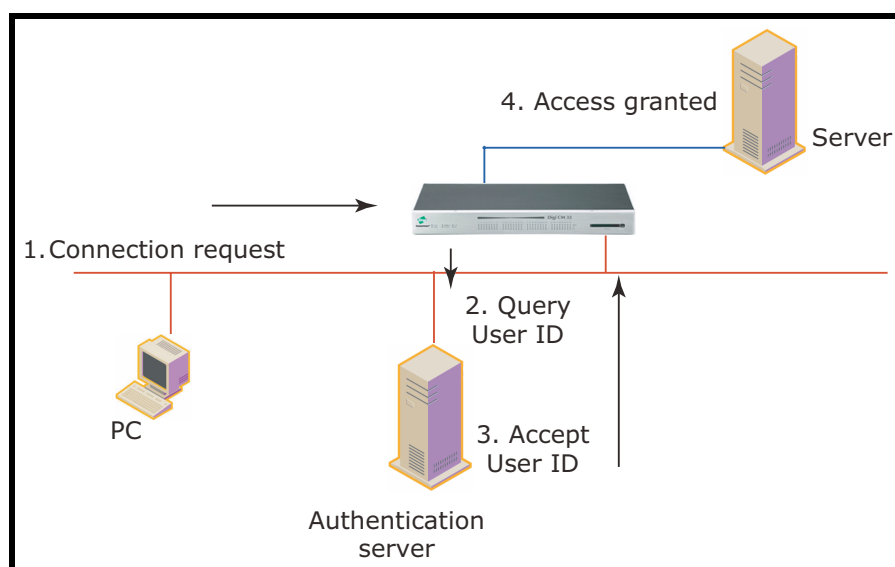
- Enable/Disable - displays arrows to indicate direction of data to or from the server. When accessing the port as a second user the global "Port escape menu" will be displayed. See "Port Escape Menu" on page 16.

Permit monitor only mode

- **Enable:** A user with “Monitor” permissions can only connect to the port in read only mode any time.
- **Disable:** A user with “Monitor” permissions can connect if a read/write user has a connection to the port. A read only session is automatically disconnected if the main user (read/write session) disconnects from the port.

Authentication

The Digi CM supports multiple methods of user authentication. The following methods are supported: Local, TACACS+, RADIUS, LDAP, and Kerberos. The type of authentication protocol you use is dependent on your environment.



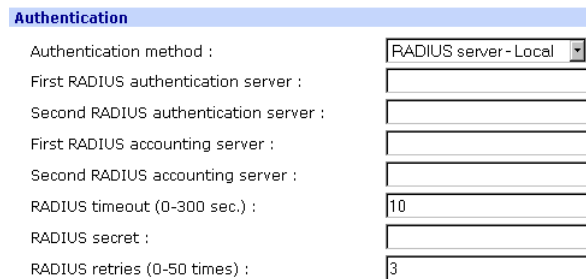
Configuring Authentication Methods for Port Access

You can choose between having a single authentication method, such as RADIUS, or an authentication method where a Local authentication service is used in addition to the RADIUS, LDAP, TACACS+ server, or Kerberos. These options are listed when you configure the Digi CM for authentication. To configure a Digi CM for authentication, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial port** heading, choose **Configuration**.
3. Choose All or an Individual port > **Authentication**.
4. From the drop down menu, choose an authentication method. A configuration screen for that particular authentication method is displayed. The following figure displays the parameters for setting up a RADIUS

Configuring Authentication for the Web Server

server as the primary authentication server and Local authentication if the primary authentication method fails.



The 'Authentication' window contains the following fields and values:

Field	Value
Authentication method :	RADIUS server - Local
First RADIUS authentication server :	
Second RADIUS authentication server :	
First RADIUS accounting server :	
Second RADIUS accounting server :	
RADIUS timeout (0-300 sec.) :	10
RADIUS secret :	
RADIUS retries (0-50 times) :	3

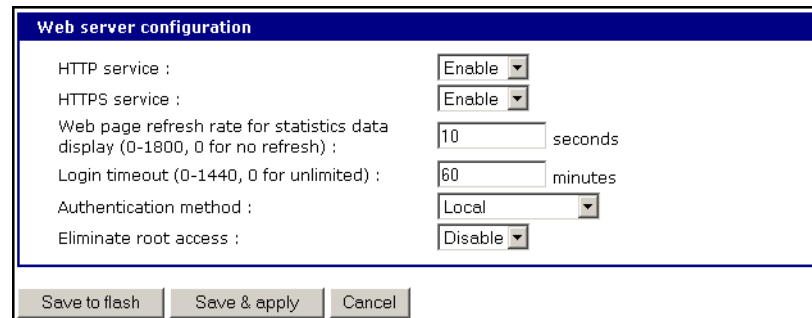
Note: Remote authentication to Port access menu can be obtained from Serial port > Configuration > Port access Menu

5. Fill in the appropriate fields.
6. Choose Save & apply changes.

Configuring Authentication for the Web Server

1. Access the web interface.
2. Choose **Network > Web server configuration**.

The following screen appears.



The 'Web server configuration' window contains the following fields and values:

Field	Value
HTTP service :	Enable
HTTPS service :	Enable
Web page refresh rate for statistics data display (0-1800, 0 for no refresh) :	10 seconds
Login timeout (0-1440, 0 for unlimited) :	60 minutes
Authentication method :	Local
Eliminate root access :	Disable

Buttons at the bottom: Save to flash, Save & apply, Cancel

3. Choose an authentication method and then Save & apply.

When using remote authentication for the web server, such as Radius, TACACS+, LDAP or Kerberos, you must also be added to the local database. The **user password** must be different from local authentication or it will do local authentication instead of remote. See "Administering Users" on page 59 for details.

Once your password is approved by the authentication server, the Digi CM uses the local permission rights to provide proper access privileges for you to ports and the configuration.

Chapter 8**Custom and Default Menus****Introduction**

The Digi CM has several default menus for easy configuration and access by different users. Depending on access privileges, the menus available are the Web Interface, Configuration Menu, and Port Access Menu. A Custom Menu feature for creating menus is also available through the web interface.

The Custom Menu feature enables system administrators to create menus for specific users; in other words, system administrators can create a customized interface to selected ports. Custom menus can only be configured via the web however, they can only be accessed via the shell (command line).

Making Custom Menus

Before making custom menus, plan the kind of menus and menu items you want available to your users. A good plan would include the following:

1. Add users to the system.
2. Create a menu name with sort and display features.
3. Add menu items and submenus to the new menu.
4. Assign users to the menus.

Adding Users

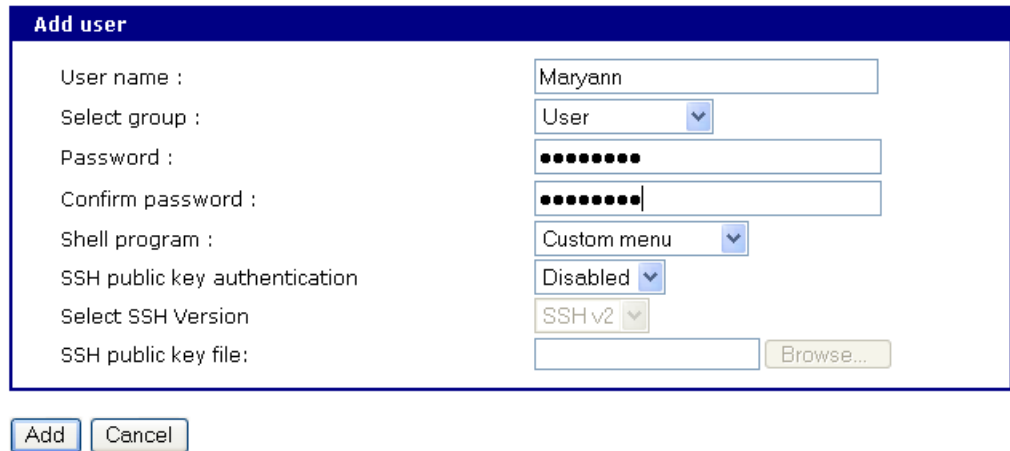
You cannot assign users to a menu until you have added users to the system. To add users, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **System administration > Users administration > Add**

The screenshot shows the 'User administration' web interface. At the top, there are fields for 'User name' and 'User group' (set to 'All group'), along with a 'Search' button. Below this is a section titled 'Current local users' containing a table with four columns: '#', 'User name', 'User group', and 'Shell'. The table lists four users: 1 (Gilligan, Port admin, Configuration menu), 2 (Skipper, System admin, CLI), 3 (admin, System admin, Configuration menu), and 4 (root, Root, CLI). At the bottom of the table are 'Add', 'Edit', and 'Remove' buttons.

#	User name	User group	Shell
1	Gilligan	Port admin	Configuration menu
2	Skipper	System admin	CLI
3	admin	System admin	Configuration menu
4	root	Root	CLI

3. Enter the User name and User group from the drop down menu. Select Custom menu from the drop down menu for the Shell program.



Add user

User name : Maryann

Select group : User

Password :

Confirm password :

Shell program : Custom menu

SSH public key authentication : Disabled

Select SSH Version : SSH v2

SSH public key file: Browse...

Add Cancel

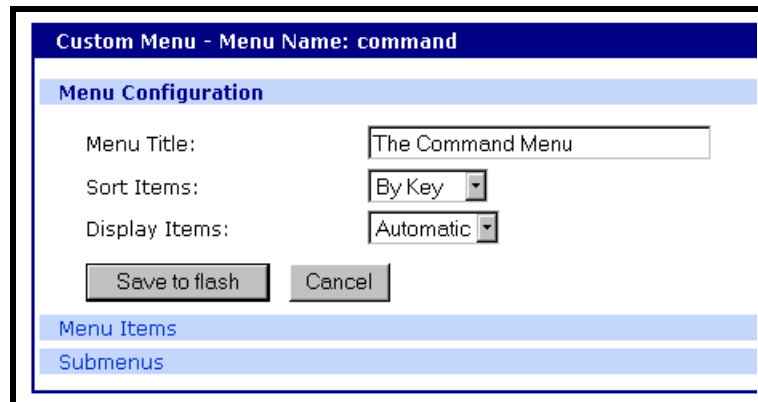
4. Click Add to add the user.
5. Continue to add users as needed.

Note: You do not need to Save to flash or Apply changes to add users.

Creating Menu Names

To make a custom menu, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **Custom Menu > Configuration.**
3. Enter the Menu Name to assign and click the Add Menu button.
The menu is added.
4. Click the hyperlink to the menu you just created.
5. From the drop down menu, select the way to Sort and Display items.



Custom Menu - Menu Name: command

Menu Configuration

Menu Title: The Command Menu

Sort Items: By Key

Display Items: Automatic

Save to flash Cancel

Menu Items

Submenus

6. Click Save & apply.
7. Repeat as required to create additional menus.

Adding Menu Items

Once you have defined a menu name and added users, you can then add menu items. To add menu items, do the following:

1. **Custom Menu > Configuration > Menu Name** hyperlink for the menu you want to configure.
2. Choose **Menu Items > Add Item**.

The following screen appears.

3. Fill in the desired parameters. The parameters are:
 - Key** - Assign any letter or number except a value already used by another menu item.
 - Label** - Assign a label or name for the menu item.
 - Create new submenu** - Assign a name for a new submenu that this menu item will be assigned or linked to.
 - Go to existing submenu** - Choose an existing submenu from the drop down menu that this menu item will be assigned or linked to.
 - Connect to serial port** - Connects you to a specified port.
 - Connect to clustered serial port** - Connects you to a clustered port.
 - Telnet to a remote host** - Enter a remote host's IP address or hostname.
 - SSH (Secure Shell) to a remote host** - Enter the hostname or IP address of a remote host and the remote username.
 - Execute a custom command** - Enter a customized command that is any valid command on the command line with acceptable user privileges.

4. Choose Apply.
5. Repeat this procedure to add more menu items.

Note: To add or configure submenus, select the Submenus hyperlink on the Menu Configuration page.

Assigning Users to a Menu

Once a menu has been created, users can be assigned to the menu by doing the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **Configuration > Custom Menu > Menu Users.**

A list of available users is displayed.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Custom Menu Configuration". It has two tabs: "Custom Menus" and "Menu Users", with "Menu Users" being the active tab. Below the tabs, there is a table with two columns: "User Name" and "Assigned Menu". The table contains two rows: one for "nicholas" with "defaultmenu" selected in a dropdown, and one for "root" with "command" selected in a dropdown. Below the table, there is a note: "Note: You must add a user to the system in the [Users administration](#) page." At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Save to flash" and "Cancel". At the very bottom, there is a link for "Menu Configuration".

3. Choose a menu for a user by selecting a menu from the drop down Assigned Menu list.
4. Choose Save & apply.

Default Menu

Port Access Menu

The PortAccess menu is a flat (one level) menu showing all ports, port titles and the mode of each port.

Using the PortAccess menu you have a complete overview of all ports and can initiate a connection to any of them.

When you choose to connect to a specific port, you are prompted again for the username and password.

```
[Digi_CM_Device]
=====
Port#      Port Title      Mode      Port#      Port Title      Mode
-----
1   Port Title #1      CS        2   Port Title #2      CS
3   Port Title #3      CS        4   Port Title #4      CS
5   Port Title #5      CS        6   Port Title #6      CS
7   Port Title #7      CS        8   Port Title #8      CS
Enter command (1-8 serial port, P passwd, others for exit)
----->
```

There are multiple ways to access the PortAccess menu:

- Assigned IP address (see "Configuring Host Mode" on page 47)
- TCP/IP port 7000
- TCP/IP port 22 or 23 if the "Shell program" is set to "port access menu" for this specific user (see chapter "Administering Users" on page 59)
- By calling "portaccessmenu" from the command line

The PortAccess menu allows simple access to each port.

By typing the number of the port to connect to, the Digi CM initiates a connection to this port using the appropriate protocol (Telnet or SSH).

You can also change your own password by using the "P" Key.

If the Digi CM is configured to be the master in a master-slave scenario, the "S" key will bring up a list of all slaves. Selecting a slave will then spawn a connection to the Port Access Menu of the slave.

When using a Digi CM 48 not all ports can be displayed on one screen. Ports 33-48 can be viewed after hitting the <Enter> key.

Chapter 9**Microsoft SAC Support****About Digi CM Support for Microsoft Windows Server 2003**

The Digi CM provides a browser-based user interface to Microsoft's text-based Special Administration Console (SAC), an integral part of Windows Server 2003 Emergency Management Services (EMS). Both the English and Japanese versions of SAC are now supported. When a server running Windows Server 2003 is connected to a Digi CM serial port, key SAC functions--normally accessed from the command line--are available from a graphical user interface (GUI). SAC features accessible from this interface include:

- Reset and shutdown
- Show performance values like memory utilization
- Show and configure IP settings per interface
- Show the process list and kill processes

Note: While the EMS port is available at all times using Telnet or SSH, the special GUI is available only while SAC is active.

Manage [MS SAC] on port 1	
System	
System Name:	WHQLED
Operating System:	Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition
OS Version:	5.2
Service Pack:	None
System date/time:	04/30/2003 20:31:04 (GMT)
Time since last restart:	2 seconds.
Control	
Connect	Connect to Microsoft SAC console
Restart	Restart system
Shutdown	Shutdown system
Performance	
Processes	
Serial Port Log	
IP Settings	

Set Up Overview

Set up for Digi CM SAC support is a three-step process:

1. Set up the Windows Server 2003 for SAC support. To do this, ensure that the COM port used for console traffic is properly set up. This includes designating a COM port for console communication and setting the port speed (baud) appropriately. For further information please refer to Setting Up the Windows Server 2003 Port below.
2. Cable the console port on the Windows Server 2003 to a Digi CM port. See the cabling information in Chapter 17.
3. Set up the Digi CM for SAC support. See "Setting Up the Digi CM for SAC Support" on page 76.

Setting Up the Windows Server 2003 Port

1. Sign on to the Windows Server 2003 as the administrator.
2. Access the command line.
3. Use the `bootcfg` command to redirect console traffic to the correct COM port. The following is the command syntax and an example. See the Microsoft documentation for additional information on the SAC feature.

Command Syntax

```
bootcfg /ems on /port com# /id # /baud 115200
```

where *com#* is the COM port to which console traffic will be redirected, *#* is the number of the boot entry, and the port speed is set to the Digi - recommended rate (although you can use any rate supported by Windows Server 2003).

Command Example

In this example, console output is redirected to COM 2, the boot entry is specified as 1, and the port speed set to 115200.

```
bootcfg /ems on /port com2 /id 1 /baud 115200
```

Setting Up the Digi CM for SAC Support

To set up a serial port to provide access to the Windows Server 2003 console port, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Choose **Serial port > Configuration**.
3. Choose a port.
4. Choose **Host mode configuration**.

The Host mode configuration page appears.

5. Set the Host mode to Console server and the Type of console server to MS SAC -English (or Japanese) console as shown in the following figure.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 — Move to —

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Console server

Type of console server : MS SAC console - English

Rackable systems MGMT card : MS SAC console - English
MS SAC console - Japanese
Other

Enable/Disable assigned IP :

Assigned IP : 192.168.1.101

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Remote connection

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : Telnet

Port escape sequence : Ctrl- [z

Port break sequence : ~break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Disable

Dial-in modem test phone number :

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port event handling

Port IP filtering

Authentication

User access control

Alert configuration

6. Set other fields as appropriate.
7. Click Save & apply.
8. Configure serial port communication settings, by doing the following:
 - a. Choose Serial port parameters from the menu.
 - b. Adjust settings as required. This includes ensuring that the Baud rate matches the setting on the Windows Server 2003 serial port and Flow control is set to None. Ignore the DTR behavior field.
 - c. Click Save & apply.

Accessing the Windows Server 2003 Console Port from the Digi CM GUI

To access the Windows Server 2003 console port, do the following:

- 1. Access the web interface.
- 2. Choose **Serial port > Connection.**

A screen similar to the following appears.

Serial port connection							
Port access menu connection							
Port access menu connection							
Individual port connection							
P	C	M	Port#	Title	# of	User	Comments
			1	Port Title #1	0		< Not used >
			2	Port Title #2	0		< Not used >
			3	Port Title #3	0		< Not used >
			4	Port Title #4	0		< Not used >
			5	Port Title #5	0		< Not used >
			6	Port Title #6	0		< Not used >
			7	Port Title #7	0		< Not used >
			8	DIGI RPM on Port 8	0		< Power controller >

- 3. Click on the title of the port to which the Windows Server 2003 console port is connected.

Note: If support for "Windows Server 2003" and "Rackable Systems Management Card" is selected a menu will appear and you must choose between the two functions.

A screen similar to the following appears.

Manage [MS SAC] on port 1	
System	
System Name:	WHQLED
Operating System:	Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition
OS Version:	5.2
Service Pack:	None
System date/time:	04/30/2003 20:31:04 (GMT)
Time since last restart:	2 seconds.
Control	
Connect	Connect to Microsoft SAC console
Restart	Restart system
Shutdown	Shutdown system
Performance	
Processes	
Serial Port Log	
IP Settings	

- 4. Use the Digi CM GUI to perform SAC functions. The following table describes attributes of the controls on the GUI.

Field	Description
Connect	Connects to the SAC console port via the command line interface.
Restart	Reboots the Microsoft Server 2003.
Shutdown	Shuts down the Microsoft Server 2003. Caution! This switches off the server and you can no longer access it remotely.
Performance	Provides access to Microsoft Server 2003 status information.
Process	Provides access to the process list, which allows you to view and kill active processes.
Serial Port Log	Provides access to port logging information.
IP Settings	Provides access to IP settings, enabling you to verify and change settings.

Introduction

Rackable Systems manufactures a management card that is built into some of their servers. It interfaces between the Digi CM and the server's serial port. In normal mode, it allows transparent communication between the Digi CM and the server. After detecting an escape sequence, it allows you to control functions from the server independently of the main processor. The controllable functions are listed below:

- Switching power on or off
- Rebooting
- Turning the status LED on or off
- Programming the LCD panel
- Reading the temperature from inside the server
- Setting the power on delay

The Digi CM offers a graphical web based user interface to manage the Rackable Systems Management Card.

Set up**Set up of the Digi CM to support the Rackable Systems Management Card**

To set up the serial port to provide access to the Rackable Systems Management console, do the following:

1. Access the Digi CM's web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading choose **Configuration**.
3. Choose a port.
4. Choose **Host mode configuration**.

The Host mode configuration page appears.

5. Set the Host mode to Console server.
6. Set the "Rackable Systems Mgmt Card" support to Enable.
7. Click Save & apply.

Configure serial port communication settings:

1. Choose **Serial port parameters** from the menu.
2. Adjust the settings as required. The defaults for the Rackable Systems Management Card are identical to these of the Digi CM:

Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1
Flow control	None
DTR behavior	High when open

3. Click Save & apply.

Assign a port name:

1. Choose port title from the menu.
2. Enter a port title.
3. Click Save & apply.

Accessing the Rackable Systems Management Card from the Digi CM user interface

1. Access the Digi CM's web interface.
2. Under the **Serial Port** heading choose **Connection**.

A screen similar to the following appears.

Serial port connection						
Port access menu connection						
Port access menu connection						
Individual port connection						
P	C	M	Port#	Title	# of	User
						Comments
			2	Port Title #2	0	< Not used >
			3	Port Title #3	0	< Not used >
			4	Rackable Server	0	< Not used >
			5	Port Title #5	0	< Not used >
			6	Port Title #6	0	< Not used >
			7	Port Title #7	0	< Not used >
			8	Port Title #8	0	< Not used >

3. Click on the icon in the M (Manage) column or on the title of the port to which the Rackable Server is connected.

A screen similar to the following appears.

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card - 4 : Port Title #4	
Control	
Manufacturer :	Rackable Systems
Power status :	ON Power on Power off Reboot
Connect to Rackable Systems Mgmt Card console :	Connect
LED/LCD management	
Rackable Systems Mgmt Card properties	

4. Use the Digi CM user interface to perform Rackable Systems Management Card functions. The following describes attributes of the user interface controls.

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card - 4 : Port Title #4	
Control	
LED/LCD management	
[LED management]	
Status :	OFF Turn on Turn off Blinking
[LCD management]	
Currently displayed message :	Enter message :
Server 25 Linux	
Erase Save	Enter
Show saved LCD upon startup :	Yes Set to No
Contrast (0-100):	50 Set
Rackable Systems Mgmt Card properties	

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card - 4 : Port Title #4

Control

LED/LCD management

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card properties

[Temperature]
 Temperature : 26 °C (78 °F)

[Power on characteristics]
 Power on delay (sec, 0-99) : 1 sec. (99 for off)

Power sense : Other to Reset

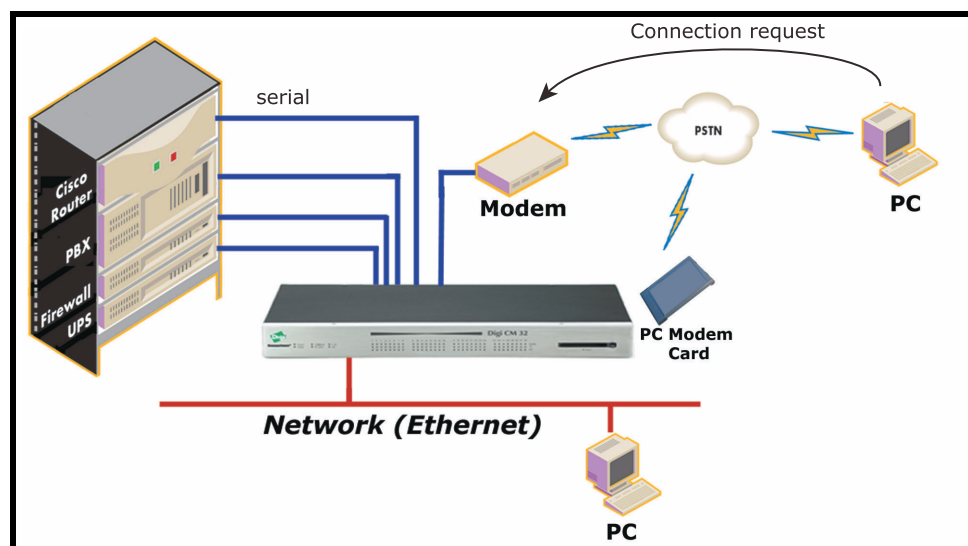
[Communication parameters]
 Baud rate : 19200

Field	Description
Control	
Power status	The first column shows the current state. Three buttons are available to initiate an action to either, power on, power off or restart the server. Dependant on the current status Power on or Power off is disabled.
Reboot	Reboot the Rackable Server by sending a 500ms reset signal to the server.
Connect	Spawn the Java Telnet applet or the local Telnet/SSH application to connect directly to the port.
LED Mgmt	
LED Management	To control the LED in the front of the Rackable Server. The first columns shows the current status of the LED. Three buttons are available to select the activity of the status LED: turn on, turn off and blinking. Either of these buttons is disabled.
LCD Mgmt	
Currently displayed message	Shows the message that is currently displayed on the LCD display.
Erase	This function clears the LCD display. The saved message stays saved to flash.
Save	Save currently displayed message to flash memory.
Show saved LCD message upon startup	The first columns shows the current status: Yes or No. This parameter defines which message is displayed upon startup of the server, either the saved message or the standard: "Rackable Systems Phantom Vx.xx".
Contrast	Set a contrast for the LCD panel. The default is 50, the range is 0 – 100.
Phantom Properties	
Temperature	Indicates current temperature inside the Rackable Systems Server.
Power delay	Time in seconds before the server starts up after applying power (0-98 seconds, 99 means no power on delay).
Power sense	The power sense option toggles between sensing server power on the reset header or on the J7 connector. Most applications will use the "Reset" option. This option should be set before shipping from Rackable Systems, but may need to be reset if somehow changed after shipping.
Communication settings Baud Rate	Configure the baud rate used to communicate with the Rackable Systems Management Card. For this change to become effective reset or power-cycle the Management card, and be sure to switch the port settings in the Digi CM port settings.

Chapter 11**Configuring Remote Dial-In Access****Introduction**

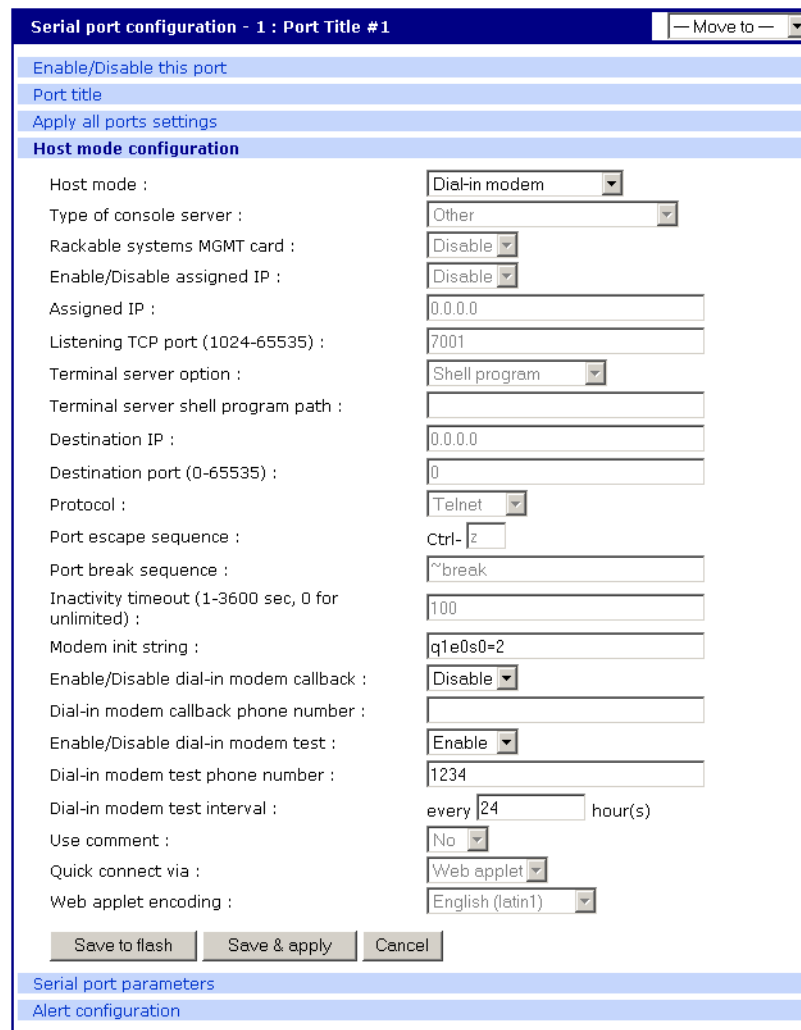
The Digi CM supports dial-in connections from remote sites for out-of-band access. In this configuration, the Digi CM has serial ports configured for external modems and waits for dial-in connections from remote sites. If you dial-in using a terminal application, the Digi CM accepts the connection and displays a menu of available serial ports. In a dial-in terminal server mode, the Digi CM makes a TCP connection with either a Telnet or SSH client to a pre-defined server. RawTCP is also an option for dial-in users.

For more information on the different types of Host mode configuration, see "Host Mode Configuration" on page 44.

**Configuring For Dial-In Modem Access**

To configure a serial port for a dial-in modem, enter the values for these fields: Host mode, Modem init string, and Inactivity timeout. To access the Host mode configuration screen, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial port** heading, choose **Configuration**.
3. Choose a specific port under Individual port configuration and then choose **Host mode configuration**.
4. Select Dial-in modem for the Host mode in the drop down menu.
5. Fill in the appropriate fields as they apply to your configuration.



Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Dial-in modem

Type of console server : Other

Rackable systems MGMT card : Disable

Enable/Disable assigned IP : Disable

Assigned IP : 0.0.0.0

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Shell program

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : Telnet

Port escape sequence : Ctrl- Z

Port break sequence : ~break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Enable

Dial-in modem test phone number : 1234

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

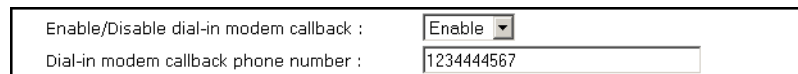
Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Alert configuration

Modem init string - The default modem init string is q1e0s0=2. The init string sets the modem to quiet mode, echo off, and Auto Answer on two rings. The modem init string is used for initializing an external modem attached to a Digi CM serial port. See your modem user manual for more information.

Callback - For security reasons, the callback feature can be activated.

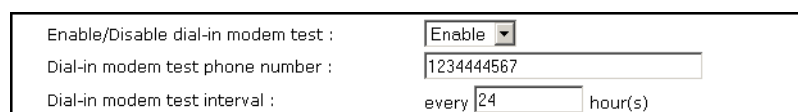


Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Enable

Dial-in modem callback phone number : 1234444567

If callback is enabled, the Digi CM does not accept any incoming calls. After the incoming call is rejected, a callback is initiated to the phone number configured in the “Dial-in modem callback phone number”.

Modem test - To ensure the proper functionality of the modem, the Digi CM has the ability to test the modem connection in a configurable interval.



Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Enable

Dial-in modem test phone number : 1234444567

Dial-in modem test interval : every 24 hour(s)

The modem test allows you to specify a phone number and an interval.

After the system has booted, the interval has elapsed, and the modem is not in use, the specified dial number is called. The modem trains and receives a login prompt from the other side (normally another Digi CM).

If the login-in prompt (*login:*) is detected the line is disconnected again and the modem test is considered successful.

Two ports can call each other using this modem test procedure.

Please be aware that the tests will fail if the other modem is in use.

There are multiple ways to review the information about the mode test:

- syslog in the Digi CM itself:

```
07-16-2004 12:45:01 > Port #16 - Modem Test started. Calling to 1234444567.
```

```
07-16-2004 12:45:22 > Modem connected through Port #15
```

```
07-16-2004 12:45:22 > Port #16 - Modem Test succeeded
```

In this example a modem connected to port 16 is calling another modem connected to port 15.

Any errors occurring are captured in the syslog file as well.

- e-mail based notification

The **Alert configuration** dialog of the port configuration, contains multiple settings:

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1 [Move to]

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Serial port parameters

Alert configuration

[Email alert configuration]

Email alert for dial-in modem test :

Title of email :

Recipient's email address :

[SNMP trap configuration]

Dial-in modem test trap :

Use global SNMP configuration :

Trap receiver settings :

IP Address	Community	Version
0.0.0.0	public	v1
0.0.0.0	public	v1

The title of the e-mail and the address can be configured.

To be able to configure e-mail notifications, a primary SMTP server has to be configured under **Network > SMTP configuration**.

- SNMP configuration

It is also possible to receive notifications using SNMP traps.

When using SNMP traps the global settings for IP address, Community

Adding a PC Modem

and Version can be used, or specified separately.

The Trap MIB can be downloaded from support.digi.com (select your product and go to Diagnostics, Utilities and MIBs).

6. Click Save & apply.

Adding a PC Modem

A PC card slot is provided on the front panel of the Digi CM. The graphic below has an arrow indicating the PC card slot.



Digi CM 32 shown

To install and configure the PC modem on the Digi CM, do the following.

1. Insert the card into the PC slot.
2. Access the web interface.
3. From the menu, choose **Configuration** under the **PC card** heading.
4. Choose Discover a new card.

The Digi CM searches for a PC card and displays a configuration menu.

5. Enter the appropriate parameters in the configuration menu.
6. Click Save & apply.

Configuring For Dial-In Terminal Server Access

The host mode Dial-In Terminal Server is identical to the host mode Terminal Server but allows you to configure a modem init string. In this mode an incoming modem connection is automatically connected to an IP address.

To configure a serial port for a dial-in terminal server access, enter the values for these fields: Host mode, Destination IP, Base Port, Protocol, Inactivity timeout, and Modem init string. To access the Host mode configuration screen, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **Serial port** heading, choose **Configuration**.
3. Choose a specific port under Individual port configuration and then choose **Host mode configuration**.

4. Select Dial-in terminal server for the Host mode from the drop down menu.

Serial port configuration - 1 : Port Title #1

Enable/Disable this port

Port title

Apply all ports settings

Host mode configuration

Host mode : Dial-in terminal server

Type of console server : Other

Rackable Systems Mgmt Card : Disable

Enable/Disable assigned IP : Enable

Assigned IP : 192.168.1.101

Listening TCP port (1024-65535) : 7001

Terminal server option : Remote connection

Terminal server shell program path :

Destination IP : 0.0.0.0

Destination port (0-65535) : 0

Protocol : Telnet

Port escape sequence : Ctrl- z

Port break sequence : ~break

Inactivity timeout (1-3600 sec, 0 for unlimited) : 100

Modem init string : q1e0s0=2

Enable/Disable dial-in modem callback : Disable

Dial-in modem callback phone number :

Enable/Disable dial-in modem test : Disable

Dial-in modem test phone number :

Dial-in modem test interval : every 0 hour(s)

Use comment : No

Quick connect via : Web applet

Web applet encoding : English (latin1)

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

Serial port parameters

Port logging

Port IP filtering

5. Fill in the appropriate fields as they apply to your configuration.

Destination IP - The IP address of the system that you will be automatically connected to when you access the port.

Destination port - The TCP port that will be used when the port you accessed is automatically connected to a system on the network.

Protocol - The protocol that will be used to establish the connection to Destination IP: port. The options are SSH, RawTCP, and Telnet.

Inactivity timeout - The timeout length ranges from 1 to 3600 seconds; 0 is unlimited timeout.

Modem init string - Use the default string or enter your own string.

6. Click Save & apply.

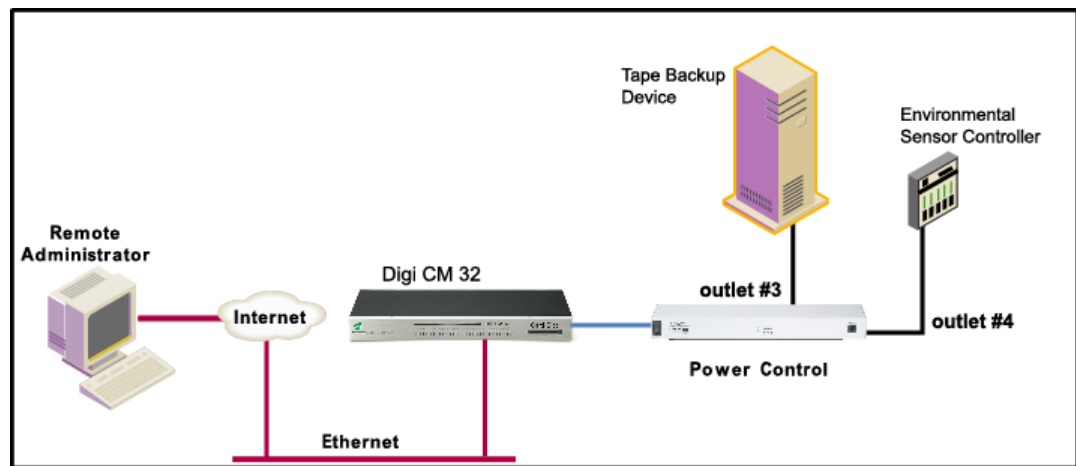
Chapter 12

Power Controller

Introduction

The Power Controller feature allows the administrators of the Digi CM to use console management to control power functions. Power control consists of three basic functions: on, off, and reboot (power cycle). There are two typical scenarios when using a power controller. The simplest scenario is a non-serial device connected to a power controller (for example, an environmental sensor controller or a tape backup device). The power controller is configured and accessed through the Digi CM.

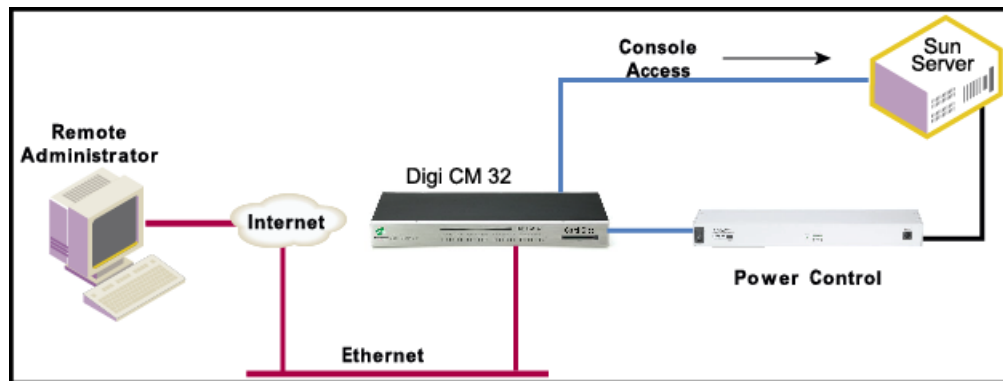
This illustration shows the a power controller configured through the Digi CM for non-serial devices.



The second scenario is a serial device (such as a router or server) managed through a port on the Digi CM with its power supply mapped through the power control feature. After configuration is complete, you need only reference the console management port on the Digi CM to also manage power. The Power Controller feature handles the relationship of a specific outlet to a serial device as if the power supply was also connected to the same port as the serial device. In other words, you don't need to see the physical connection or remember which outlet controls a specific serial device after configuration - the Digi CM does that for you.

Installing Power Controller

The following illustration shows a Sun server configured through a serial port connection on the Digi CM 32.



Installing Power Controller

To connect the Digi RPM power controller to the Digi CM use the straight-thru cable provided with the Digi RPM unit. Plug one side into the "Console" port of the Digi RPM and the other into any port of the Digi CM. If you plan to connect multiple power controllers, set up all of them as described before proceeding. For details on how to configure the Digi RPM for cascading refer to "Cascading Multiple Digi RPM Units" on page 100.

If you are using any other manufacturer of power controllers, please refer to "About Serial Port Cabling" on page 143 for more information.

Before proceeding, plug the power controller into an appropriate power source and turn it on.

Note: The DIP switches on the Digi RPM are used for cascading. Make sure that the dip switches of the first unit are set to off. For more information about cascading refer to "Cascading Multiple Digi RPM Units" on page 100.

Configuring Power Controller

Only system administrators can add a power controller although authorized users may reconfigure outlets or serial ports.

Configure the serial port parameters to match the power controller

1. Log in to the Digi CM (username root, password dbps).
2. Click **Serial port > Configuration**.
3. Select the port number of the serial port you want to connect to the power controller.
4. Select the **Serial port parameters**:

Baud rate	9600
Data bits	8
Parity	None
Stop bits	1
Flow control	None
DTR behavior	High when open
5. Click Save & apply.
6. Continue by adding the power controller.

Add the power controller

1. Log in to the Digi CM (username root, password dbps).
2. Click **Power Controller > Configuration**.

Power controller configuration

Add power controller

Port :

Manufacturer :

The number of cascaded units :

Power controllers

Port#	Manufacturer	Title	Outlets	Action
No power controller added...				

3. Select the port number of the serial port you want have connected to the power controller(s), the manufacturer of the power controller, and the number of units to be cascaded (1 means that one unit will be connected (no cascading)).

Note: The number of cascaded units cannot be changed later, so make sure you have all power controllers connected before proceeding.

The default title is the manufacturer brand and the port number it is connected to. You have the ability to change this title in step 5 if needed.

4. Click Add controller.
5. After the controller is detected automatically, you can correct the number of ports if necessary or edit the port title.
6. Click Save & apply.
7. Continue by setting the alarms and thresholds.

Setting Alarms and Thresholds

Power Controller allows administrators to set an alert via E-mail notification or an SNMP trap when environmental conditions exceed specifications.

The screenshot shows the 'Power controller configuration - Digi RPM 8' window. The 'Alarms & thresholds' tab is selected. The configuration includes:

- Alarm threshold :** 14.0 amps (maximum value)
- Temperature threshold :** 90.0 °F (radio button selected, °C is also available)
- Send email alert :** ☐ (with sub-options for 'On alarm threshold' and 'On temperature threshold')
- To :** [Empty text field]
- Send SNMP trap :** ☐ (with sub-options for 'On alarm threshold' and 'On temperature threshold')
- Use global SNMP configuration :** Disable (dropdown menu)
- Trap receiver settings :**

IP Address	Community	Version
0.0.0.0	public	v1
0.0.0.0	public	v1

At the bottom, there is a tab for 'Outlets'.

1. Under **Power Controller** click **Alarms & thresholds**.
2. Enter the appropriate parameters. Select the condition(s) for an alert and enter the information for the alert (E-mail or SNMP trap or select both).

Note: If multiple power management units are cascaded, the alarm threshold is set for the sum of all outlets.

Note: To set up an E-mail alert it is assumed that the mail server has already been set up. If not, go to "Configuring SMTP Alerts" on page 52. If the SMTP server is not set up, the E-mail option will not be available.

3. Click Save & apply
4. Continue by configuring the outlets.

Outlet Configuration

The following procedure allows you to setup the power supplied to your device from the power controller.

1. From **Power controller**, click **Outlets**.
2. Click the outlet number to configure.

Outlet	Port	Title	Unit#	Outlet#
1	None	None	0	1
2	None	None	0	2
3	None	None	0	3
4	None	None	0	4
5	None	None	0	5
6	None	None	0	6
7	None	None	0	7
8	None	None	0	8

User	Power access	Action
<<Everyone>>	☒	Add
	☐	Add

Buttons: Save to flash, Save & apply, Cancel

3. Select the serial port number that controls the device connected to the Digi CM (if any). If the port number has a title, it will appear.

Note: If you want to add a title or change the existing title, go to Serial port > Configuration and select the port number that you want to add or change the title. Enter the title and click Save & apply. Go back to Power Controller > Configuration > Title > Outlets and select the outlet you are configuring to continue.

4. If you are not selecting a serial port number, you can modify a user's access on this screen. Enter the User Access Control parameters - see "User Access for Power Controller" on page 96.
5. Click Save to flash and repeat steps 2- 4 for each outlet you want to configure.
6. Click Save & apply.

Outlet	Port	Title	Unit#	Outlet#
1	1	Sun Server	0	1
2	2	Sun Server	0	2
3	None	None	0	3
4	None	None	0	4
5	None	None	0	5
6	None	None	0	6
7	None	None	0	7
8	None	None	0	8

User	Power access	Action
<<Everyone>>	☒	
Gilligan	☒	Remove
	☒	Add

Buttons: Save to flash, Save & apply, Cancel

Note: The screen above shows that serial port one on the Digi CM is connected to a Sun Server that is supplied power from outlets 1 and 2 on the power controller. In the example above, Gilligan has access to the power outlets.

- To select the parameters for the User Access Control, click the **User Access** link. You may grant specific users permission to access an outlet or restrict access for specific users from an outlet. For more information see "User Access for Power Controller" on page 96.

User Access for Power Controller

The Digi CM can be configured to allow all users or specific users access to the power controller feature as well as restricting specific users to the power controller feature. User Access is configured on an outlet by outlet basis.

Note: User Access to a serial device that is connected to the power controller in configured under Serial Port > Configuration > Port # > User Access

Configuring to Allow Specific Users Access

To configure the Digi CM for specific users, you must deselect <<Everyone's>> access and add the specific user and access as in the following steps.

- Log in to the Digi CM (username root, password dbps)
- Click **Power Controller > Configuration > Outlets** > Select the outlet # to configure.
- Select the port to configure to the outlet. If it is a non-serial device select None.
- Edit the outlet title. If there is a serial port, the port title will appear and cannot be edited from this screen.
- Click Save & apply.

6. Under Everyone uncheck the Access type and click Save to flash.
7. Enter the user that will have access and check the Access type.
Note: Port is access to the port. Monitor is access to sniff. Power is access to the power management.
8. Click Save to flash. Repeat steps 7 and 8 for additional users.
9. Click Save & apply after all users have been entered.

Power controller configuration - DIGI RPM on Port 8

Power controller

Alarms & thresholds

Outlets

Outlet	Port	Title	Unit#	Outlet#
1	1	Sun Server	0	1
2	1	Sun Server	0	2
3	None	Backup Tape Device	0	3
4	None	Light display	0	4
5	None	None	0	5
6	None	Test	0	6
7	None	None	0	7
8	None	None	0	8

Serial port :

Outlet title :

User access control :

User	Power access	Action
<<Everyone>>	☐	
Gilligan	☒	Remove
	☐	Add

Note: The screen above shows outlets 1 & 2 control power to the Sun Server configured on port 1 of the Digi CM. Outlets 3 and 4 are not serial devices. Gilligan has been designated the specific user to control outlet # 3.

Configuring to Restrict Specific Users

To restrict specific users, you must select access for << Everyone>> and add the restricted user by deselecting his or her access.

1. Log in to the Digi CM (username root, password dbps)
2. Click **Power Controller > Configuration > Outlets** > Select the outlet # to configure.
3. Select the port to configure to the outlet. If it is a non-serial device select None.
4. Edit the outlet title. If there is a serial port, the port title will appear and cannot be edited from this screen.
5. Click Save & apply.
6. Check Everyone and click Save to flash.
7. Enter the username that will NOT have access, uncheck the Access types that are restricted, and click Add.

Power Controller Management

Note: Port is access to the port. Monitor is access to sniff. Power is access to the power management.

- 8. Click Save to flash and repeat steps 7 and 8 for additional users.
- 9. When all users have been added Click Save & apply.

Power controller configuration - DIGI RPM on Port 8

Power controller

Alarms & thresholds

Outlets

Outlet	Port	Title	Unit#	Outlet#
1	1	Sun Server	0	1
2	2	Sun Server Backup	0	2
3	None	Backup Tape Device	0	3
4	None	Environmental Sensor	0	4

Serial port :
Outlet title :
User access control :

None

Environmental Sensor

User	Power access	Action
<<Everyone>>	☒	
Gilligan	☐	Remove
	☒	Add

Save to flash

Save & apply

Cancel

5	None	None	0	5
6	None	None	0	6
7	None	None	0	7
8	None	None	0	8

Note: Gilligan does not have access to Outlet # 4.

Power Controller Management

The Power Controller Management option allows you to change outlet settings or get a quick update of the power controller status.

- 1. Under **Power Control** click **Management**.

Power controller management				
Power controller				
Port#	Manufacturer	Title	Outlets	Status
8	DIGI RPM	DIGI RPM on Port 8	8	Connected

The Power controller management screen gives a quick view of all the power controllers and the current status of the connection. The Port # and Manufacturer fields are a link to the specific power controller statistic page which displays information for the power controller. If the status is 'Disconnected' the links are inactive.

- Click either the Port # or the power controller title.

Power controller management - DIGI RPM on Port 8

Power controller

Model : RPM8

Alarm threshold : 30.0 amps

Temperature : 86.0 °F (30.0 °C)

Circuit breaker : Good

RMS voltage : 120.0 volts

RMS current : 0.0 amps

Max current detected : 0.0 amps

Outlets

The Power controller statistics screen appears to show the Alarm threshold, Current temp, Circuit breaker condition, RMS voltage, RMS current, and Max current detected.

The Clear button will reset the Max current detected to 0.0 amps. From this screen click Outlets.

- Select the outlet number that you would like to manage.

Note: The screen below shows that all the outlets are powered On and outlet 3 is Rebooting, therefore the Backup Tape Device is power cycling.

Power controller management - DIGI RPM on Port 8

Power controller

Outlets

	Outlet	Port	Title	Unit#	Outlet#
ON	1	1	Sun Server	0	1
ON	2	2	Sun Server Backup	0	2
Rebooting	3	None	Backup Tape Device	0	3
Power on Power off Reboot					
ON	4	None	Environmental Sensor	0	4
ON	5	None	None	0	5
ON	6	None	None	0	6
ON	7	None	None	0	7
ON	8	None	None	0	8

- Click Power on, Power off, or Reboot depending on what you want the outlet to do.

Cascading Multiple Digi RPM Units

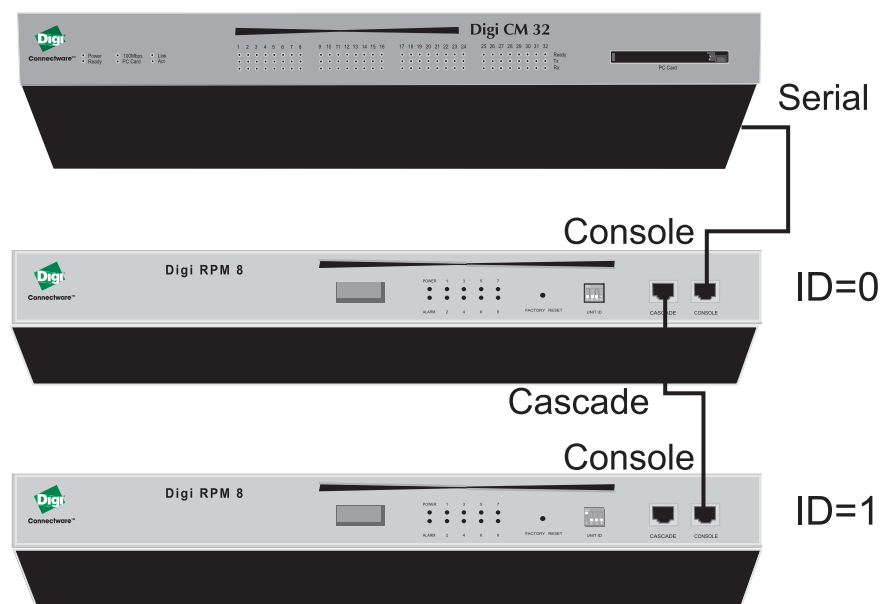
The Digi RPM power controllers can be cascaded when used with the Digi CM.

The DIP switches on the front panel of the Digi RPM allow configuring unique identities (ID) to the Digi RPMs so they can be identified. In a cascaded environment each unit has to be configured to a unique ID.

To cascade the Digi RPM connect a serial port of the Digi CM to the Console Port of the first Digi RPM using a straight-thru cable. Connect the “Cascade” Port of the first Digi RPM to the “Console” Port of the second.

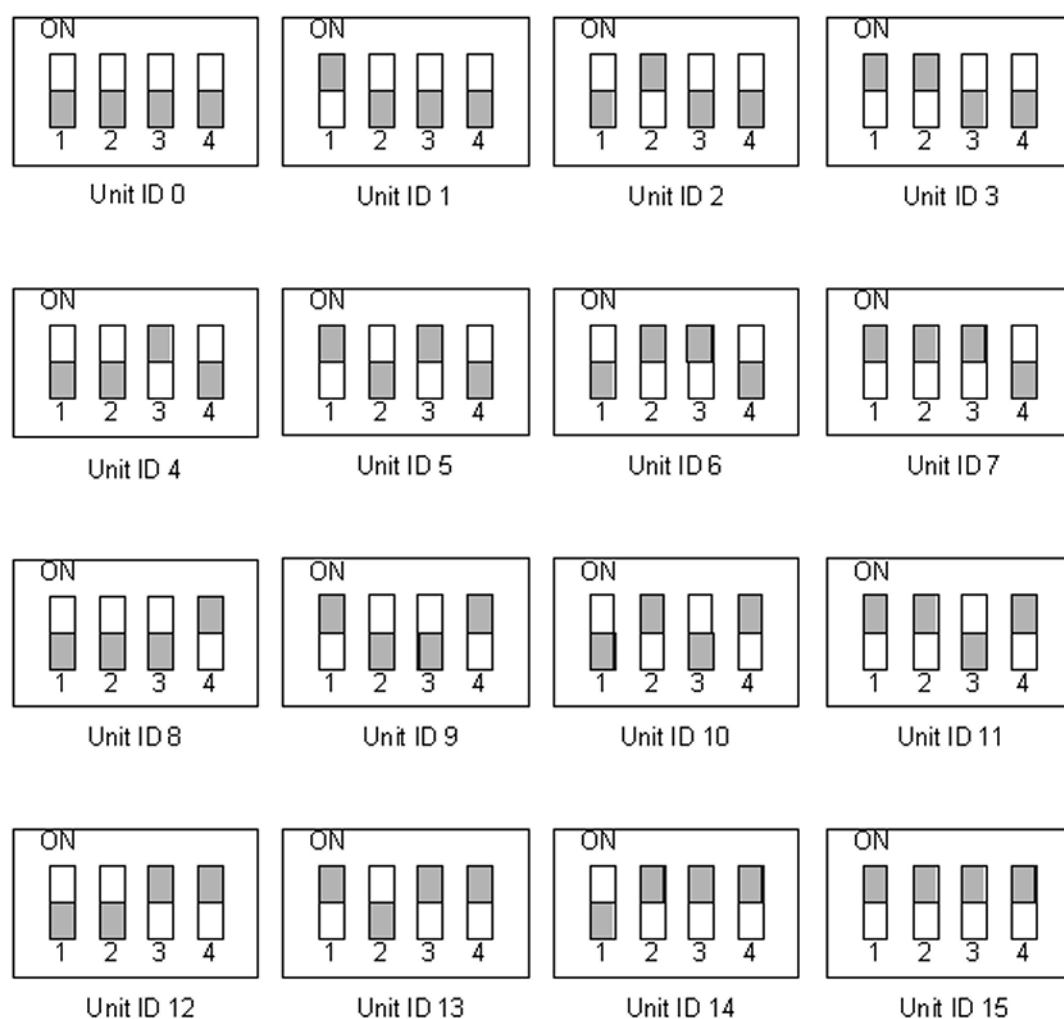
Following an example of two cascaded Digi RPMs connected to a Digi CM.

Please note that the ID for the first unit is set to 0 and for the second unit it is set to 1.



The next table shows all possible IDs that can be configured on the Digi RPM.

Unit ID Switch Configuration



Chapter 13

Port Clustering

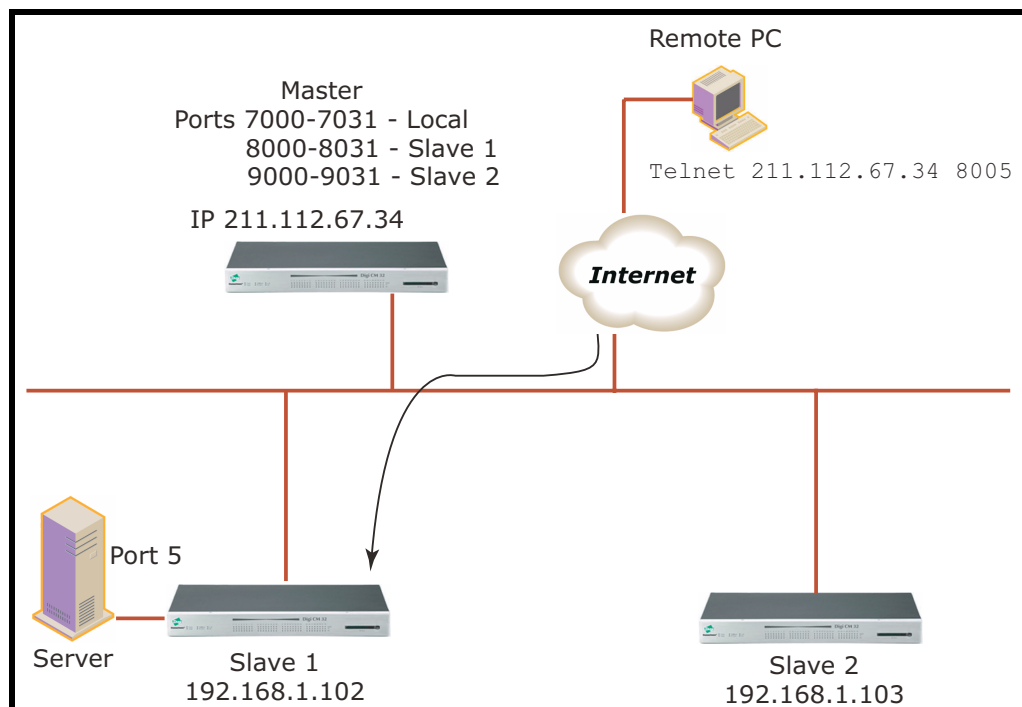
Introduction

Port clustering is the ability to manage many serial ports on one or multiple slave devices from one master device using a single IP address. For instance, the Digi CM can manage up to 16 slave devices or a maximum 816 serial ports with one Master device. Ports can be configured either collectively or individually depending on user preference. Each master and slave device is configured separately; they cannot be configured from one master console.

A secondary IP address can be specified to put all slaves on a private network. The secondary IP option can be found under **Network → IP configuration**.

To set up the Digi CM for port clustering you will need to:

- Configure all Digi CM serial ports
- Assign one Digi CM as the master clustering device; all other Digi CMs default to slave devices.
- Import slave configuration to the Digi CM master device



Configuring Port Clustering

Assigning Master Clustering Mode

To assign a Digi CM as the master cluster device, do the following:

- 1. Access the Digi CM through the web interface. This Digi CM needs to be the unit you want as the Master.
- 2. Under the **Clustering** heading, choose **Configuration**.
- 3. Choose Master from the drop down menu.
Subsequent units will be configured in Slave mode by default.
- 4. Choose Save & apply.

Clustering configuration

Clustering mode configuration

Clustering mode :

Master

Authentication mode :

Local

Save to flash

Save & apply

Cancel

Configuring Slave Ports on the Master Unit with Auto Config

Ports on slave units are automatically enabled and set to the Telnet protocol. If you want to disable some or all of the ports or you want to use a different protocol, make these changes to the slave units before you autoconfigure the slave ports on the master unit.

To configure the slave serial ports on the master unit, do the following:

- 1. Access the Digi CM through the web interface.
- 2. Under the **Clustering** heading, choose **Configuration**.
- 3. Select the hyperlinked letter under Unit ID or the dashed line under IP address.

Clustering configuration

Clustering mode configuration

Clustering mode :

Master

Authentication mode :

Local

Save to flash

Save & apply

Cancel

Clustering information

Unit ID	IP address	No. of port	Unit ID	IP address	No. of port
A	-----	--	B	-----	--
C	-----	--	D	-----	--
E	-----	--	F	-----	--
G	-----	--	H	-----	--
I	-----	--	J	-----	--
K	-----	--	L	-----	--
M	-----	--	N	-----	--
O	-----	--	P	-----	--

- Select Enable from the Enable/Disable this unit drop down menu.
A new configuration screen appears.

Clustering configuration - Unit A

Basic configuration

Enable/Disable this unit : Enable

IP address :

No. of port : 48

Slave authentication mode : Local

Connect to slave unit to change configuration : Please, Do [Auto Configure] after changing

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☐	0	0	N/A

Port access menu configuration

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☐			N/A

Individual port configuration

Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol	Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
1	☐			N/A	2	☐			N/A
3	☐			N/A	4	☐			N/A
5	☐			N/A	6	☐			N/A
7	☐			N/A	8	☐			N/A
9	☐			N/A	10	☐			N/A
11	☐			N/A	12	☐			N/A
13	☐			N/A	14	☐			N/A
15	☐			N/A	16	☐			N/A
17	☐			N/A	18	☐			N/A
19	☐			N/A	20	☐			N/A
21	☐			N/A	22	☐			N/A
23	☐			N/A	24	☐			N/A
25	☐			N/A	26	☐			N/A
27	☐			N/A	28	☐			N/A
29	☐			N/A	30	☐			N/A
31	☐			N/A	32	☐			N/A
33	☐			N/A	34	☐			N/A
35	☐			N/A	36	☐			N/A
37	☐			N/A	38	☐			N/A
39	☐			N/A	40	☐			N/A
41	☐			N/A	42	☐			N/A
43	☐			N/A	44	☐			N/A
45	☐			N/A	46	☐			N/A
47	☐			N/A	48	☐			N/A

Base source port :

Base destination port :

- Enter the IP address of the slave unit in the IP address field.

Configuring Port Clustering

6. Select the Auto Config button and the Master Digi CM automatically imports the configuration of the Slave serial ports to the Master Digi CM.

The following figure displays serial port configuration imported from a slave unit.

Note: When changing the protocol or authentication on the slave make sure to re-run "auto config" on the master.

Clustering configuration - Unit A

Basic configuration

Enable/Disable this unit :

IP address :

No. of port :

Slave authentication mode :

Connect to slave unit to change configuration : Please, Do [Auto Configure] after changing

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☒	7099	80	HTTP

Port access menu configuration

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☒	7050	7000	Telnet

Individual port configuration

Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol	Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
1	☒	7051	7001	Telnet	2	☒	7052	7002	Telnet
3	☒	7053	7003	Telnet	4	☒	7054	7004	Telnet
5	☒	7055	7005	Telnet	6	☒	7056	7006	Telnet
7	☒	7057	7007	Telnet	8	☒	7058	7008	Telnet
9	☒	7059	7009	Telnet	10	☒	7060	7010	Telnet
11	☒	7061	7011	Telnet	12	☒	7062	7012	Telnet
13	☒	7063	7013	Telnet	14	☒	7064	7014	Telnet
15	☒	7065	7015	Telnet	16	☒	7066	7016	Telnet
17	☒	7067	7017	Telnet	18	☒	7068	7018	Telnet
19	☒	7069	7019	Telnet	20	☒	7070	7020	Telnet
21	☒	7071	7021	Telnet	22	☒	7072	7022	Telnet
23	☒	7073	7023	Telnet	24	☒	7074	7024	Telnet
25	☒	7075	7025	Telnet	26	☒	7076	7026	Telnet
27	☒	7077	7027	Telnet	28	☒	7078	7028	Telnet
29	☒	7079	7029	Telnet	30	☒	7080	7030	Telnet
31	☒	7081	7031	Telnet	32	☒	7082	7032	Telnet

Base source port :

Base destination port :

7. Choose Save & apply.

Note: If Auto Config fails, Clear your cache (delete temporary Internet files) under Tools > Internet Options on the tool bar.

Configuring Slave Ports on the Master Unit Manually

If you do not use Auto Config you may set the port numbers to any range of numbers.

1. Enter the IP address that you wish to configure.
2. Select Enable from the drop down menu and enter the number of ports.

3. Enter the Port access menu Source port number (the port number to access the device.)
4. Enter the Port access menu Destination port number (the physical port number on the Slave unit for the Port access menu.)
5. Select a protocol if appropriate.
6. Click Save to flash.

Clustering configuration - Unit B

Basic configuration

Enable/Disable this unit : Enable

IP address : 192.168.1.81 Auto Configure

No. of port : 8

Slave authentication mode : Local Set Authentication

Connect to slave unit to change configuration : Please, Do [Auto Configure] after changing

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☐	0	0	N/A

Port access menu configuration

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☒	7100	7000	N/A

Individual port configuration

Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol	Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
1	☐			N/A	2	☐			N/A
3	☐			N/A	4	☐			N/A
5	☐			N/A	6	☐			N/A
7	☐			N/A	8	☐			N/A

Base source port : Set

Base destination port : Set

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

7. Enable all the ports you wish to use.

- Enter the Base source port number to start the numbering and click Set.

Clustering configuration - Unit B

Basic configuration

Enable/Disable this unit :

IP address :

No. of port :

Slave authentication mode :

Connect to slave unit to change configuration : Please, Do [Auto Configure] after changing

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☐	0	0	N/A

Port access menu configuration

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☒	7100	7000	N/A

Individual port configuration

Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol	Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
1	☒	7101		N/A	2	☒	7102		N/A
3	☒	7103		N/A	4	☒	7104		N/A
5	☒	7105		N/A	6	☒	7106		N/A
7	☒	7107		N/A	8	☒	7108		N/A

Base source port :

Base destination port :

- Enter the Base destination port number and click Set.

Clustering configuration - Unit B

Basic configuration

Enable/Disable this unit :

IP address :

No. of port :

Slave authentication mode :

Connect to slave unit to change configuration : Please, Do [Auto Configure] after changing

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☐	0	0	N/A

Port access menu configuration

Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
☒	7100	7000	N/A

Individual port configuration

Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol	Port#	Enable	Source port	Destination port	Protocol
1	☒	7101	7001	N/A	2	☒	7102	7002	N/A
3	☒	7103	7003	N/A	4	☒	7104	7004	N/A
5	☒	7105	7005	N/A	6	☒	7106	7006	N/A
7	☒	7107	7007	N/A	8	☒	7108	7008	N/A

Base source port :

Base destination port :

Note: The Source ports and Destination ports can be understood as the Destination port number is the actual physical port number on the Slave unit and the Source port number is the extension number of the Slave unit to the Master unit. In other words, the Master device port number 7051 = Slave port device number 7001.

- Click Save & apply.

Clustering Parameters

Below is a list and brief description of clustering parameters:

Slave authentication mode - To specify if your database is controlled by the master unit, or locally by the slaves themselves.

Connect to slave unit to change configuration - A quick access method to connect to the slave.

Enable - This shows whether the port is enabled or disabled. All ports are enabled by default.

Source port - This is the port number that you would access to get to the slave on the master unit. The first slave port defaults to 7050 for the port access menu and the port numbers increase according to the number of ports on the CM.

Destination port - The destination port is the corresponding port number on the slave unit. On a 32-port slave unit, the destination port numbers range from 7001 to 7032.

Protocol - The four options are N/A (not available), SSH, Telnet, and RawTCP.

Base source port - If you choose not to use AutoConfig, you can set these ports manually. Base source port is the first port number on a master unit. By default the base source port on the master unit is 7001. The base source ports extend the master's ports via the slave ports. For example, starting the base source port number with 7051 results in a 32-port unit being numbered from 7051 to 7082. Port number 7050 is the port access menu of the slave. If you configure the device manually, the port access menu must also be configured separately.

Base destination port - The physical port numbers of the slave device.

Note: However, you can change the base source port number to another number and the rest of the ports on the unit will be sequentially numbered from the base source port.

Accessing the Cluster Ports

You can connect to the slave port using the web, Telnet or SSH client. You can access the port access menu or custom menu of each slave device or connect directly to each slave port.

— Web Access

1. Click **Clustering > Connection > Port number**.
2. Log in to the port
3. Enter the port escape sequence (listed on page)

— Telnet

1. Telnet to the IP and the port number of the device.

```
telnet 143.191.3.9 7051
```

Configuring Port Clustering

2. Login and enter your password

root

dbps

3. Enter the port escape sequence (listed on page).

— **SSH**

1. Click on the port with SSH protocol

2. Login

3. Enter the port escape sequence (listed on the page)

Depending on your access rights you can sniff (read only) or monitor (read/write), or manage power of the ports.

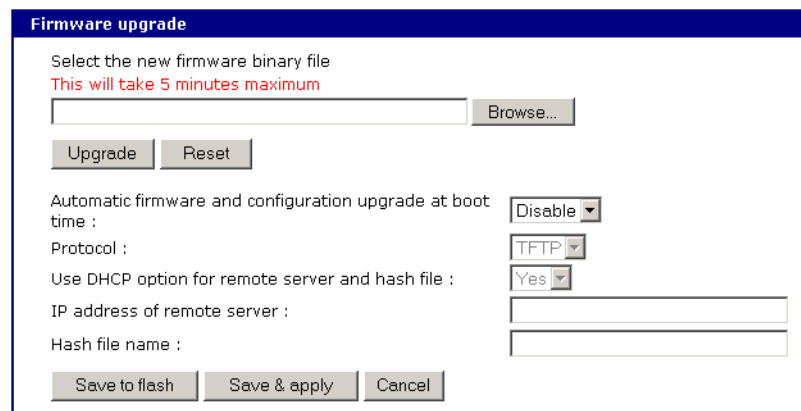
Chapter 14**System Administration****Introduction**

This chapter describes how to perform tasks performed either by root or the system administrator. These tasks fall under the general heading of system administration and include firmware upgrades, resetting the unit to defaults, and disaster recovery procedures.

Upgrading the Firmware**Web Interface**

The web interface allows you to download the latest firmware version to a Digi CM . The latest firmware can be found at: <http://cm.digi.com>. Do the following to upgrade the firmware:

1. Access the web interface.
2. Under the **System administration** heading, choose **Firmware upgrade**.
3. Choose the Browse button and locate the firmware download.
4. Choose Upgrade. The Digi CM will automatically reboot when the upgrade is complete.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Firmware upgrade". It contains the following elements:

- A text prompt: "Select the new firmware binary file".
- A red warning message: "This will take 5 minutes maximum".
- A text input field for the firmware file path, followed by a "Browse..." button.
- "Upgrade" and "Reset" buttons.
- A section for automatic upgrade settings:
 - "Automatic firmware and configuration upgrade at boot time :" with a "Disable" dropdown menu.
 - "Protocol :" with a "TFTP" dropdown menu.
 - "Use DHCP option for remote server and hash file :" with a "Yes" dropdown menu.
 - "IP address of remote server :" with an empty text input field.
 - "Hash file name :" with an empty text input field.
- "Save to flash", "Save & apply", and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom.

Note: Do not powercycle the unit for five minutes after the firmware upgrade is completed, as the unit is writing the firmware to flash!

Configuration Management

Configuration management allows you to save all or parts of your configuration. The Digi CM saves all configurations when the Save & apply button is used or the **Apply changes** link is used. These configurations are saved to the local CM in /tmp/cnf directory by default. Manage these configurations by exporting the files to your location of choice.

1. Click **System administration > Configuration management**. The Configuration management screen appears.
2. Under Configuration Export, select the file locations that you wish to save enter a name and click Export.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration management' window. It has two main sections: 'Configuration export' and 'Configuration import'.

Configuration export section:

- Location: Radio buttons for CF Card, Primary NFS server, User space(/usr2), and Local machine.
- Encrypt: A dropdown menu set to 'Yes'.
- File name: A text input field with '.syscm' as a placeholder.
- An 'Export' button.

Configuration import section:

- Location: Radio buttons for CF Card, Primary NFS server, User space(/usr2), and Local machine. A 'Factory default' radio button is also present.
- Configuration selection: A list of checkboxes:
 - Select all (checked)
 - System configuration (Including IP configuration) (checked)
 - Serial port configuration (checked)
 - Clustering configuration (checked)
 - Custom menu configuration (checked)
 - System user configuration (checked)
- Encrypt: A dropdown menu set to 'Yes'.
- File selection: A 'Select file' dropdown menu and a 'Local' text input field with a 'Browse...' button.
- An 'Import' button.

Automatically Upgrading the Digi CM Firmware or Configuration using TFTP

The Digi CM supports upgrading the firmware, configuration, or any other files in the file system using a TFTP-based mechanism.

During boot, the Digi CM can verify a “hash” file and determine if it needs to download upgrades from the TFTP server.

There are multiple ways to configure the TFTP upgrade function.

DHCP

The DHCP server can automatically assign a TFTP upgrade server and file to the Digi CM during boot. The options implemented are:

(66) TFTP server address

(67) TFTP filename (this is the filename of the hash file)

To enable DHCP firmware upgrade:

1. Click **System administration > Firmware upgrade**.
2. Set “Automatic firmware and configuration upgrade at boot time” to Enable.
3. Set “Use DHCP option for remote server and hash file” to Yes.
4. Click Save & apply.

The next time the Digi CM reboots, it will analyze the hash file and upgrade the firmware, configuration, or other files if required.

Directly configure the TFTP server and the name of the “hash” file

To configure the IP address of the TFTP server and the filename of the hash file on the Digi CM follow the steps below:

1. Click **System administration > Firmware upgrade**.
2. Set “Automatic firmware and configuration upgrade at boot time” to Enable.
3. Set “Use DHCP option for remote server and hash file” to No.
4. Configure the “IP address of remote server “.
5. Configure the “Hash file name”.
6. Click Save & apply.

The next time the Digi CM reboots, it will analyze the hash file and upgrade the firmware, configuration, or other files if required.

If you have trouble with the TFTP upgrade process, please verify that the hash file and the other files are accessible using TFTP.

The structure of the hash file

The hash file is an ASCII configuration file with one line per entry. Each entry defines one upgrade action.

There are 3 actions defined:

- 1 upgrade firmware
- 2 upgrade configuration
- 3 upgrade any file

The action is the first entry in the line and it also defines the syntax of the line.

Syntax for action 1: firmware upgrade

1,<image name>,<model name>,<version>

<image name> specifying the path and the filename of the firmware on the TFTP server

<model name> specifying the product name especially the port count e.g. DigiCM48, DigiCM32, DigiCM16 or DigiCM8

This allows you to have one hash file for different models.

<version> the version number of the firmware

The Digi CM will download the firmware if the version number of the running firmware is different than the firmware version in the hash file (the current firmware version is saved in file /tmp/cnf/version).

Note: Make sure the firmware version in the hash file matches the firmware version on the FTP directory, otherwise you will start a continuous upgrade process.

Example: 1,cm48.img,DigiCM48,v1.6.0

After the firmware was upgraded the Digi CM boots again.

Resetting Factory Defaults

Syntax for action 2: configuration upgrade

2,<image name>,<model name>,<version>

<image name> specifying the path and the filename of the configuration file on the TFTP server

<model name> specifying the product name especially the port count e.g. DigiCM48, DigiCM32, DigiCM16 or DigiCM8

This allows you to have one hash file for different models.

<version> the version number of the firmware

The Digi CM will download the configuration if the version in the hash file is different from the version saved in the file /tmp/cnf/.cnfversion.

This file does not exist until you do the first automatic configuration upgrade. It is also deleted if the unit is reset to factory defaults.

If the /tmp/cnf/.cnfversion file does not exist, no download will occur.

The file /tmp/cnf/.cnfversion is a hidden file.

Example: 2,config.tar.gz,DigiCM48,v1.6.0

After the firmware configuration is upgraded the Digi CM boots again.

A sample hash file can be downloaded from: <http://cm.digi.com>.

Syntax for action 3: file upgrade

3,<file name>,<options>,<destination>

<file name> specifying the path and the filename of the file on the TFTP server

<options> - F : forced copy (override existing file)

- X : uncompress

- Z : unzip

- U : default option for file uploading

<destination> directory on the Digi CM to place the file

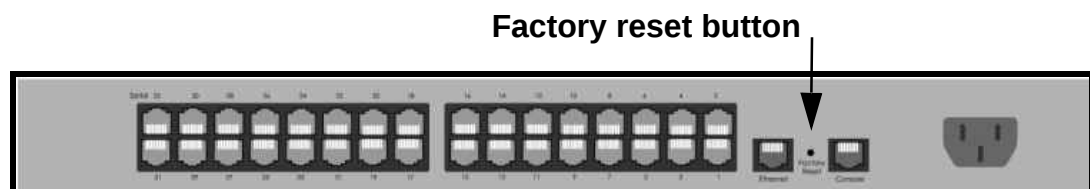
These files are downloaded every time the Digi CM boots and there is no reboot after downloading.

Example: 3,snmpd.conf,FU,/tmp/cnf

The file snmpd.conf is copied from the TFTP server and placed into /tmp/cnf. The file is used as is and the previous version is overwritten.

Resetting Factory Defaults

There are two ways to reset the unit to the factory defaults. The quickest and simplest method is to push and hold the hardware factory default reset button until the Ready light on the front panel goes out. The reset button is located on the back panel of the unit next to the Ethernet port. The arrow points to the reset button's location.



Digi CM 32 shown

The alternative method to reset the unit is through the web interface. The web interface provides the option of retaining the IP settings. To use the web interface to reset the Digi CM, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **System administration > Configuration management**
3. Under Configuration import select Factory default.

The screenshot shows the 'Configuration management' web interface. The 'Configuration import' section is active, showing options for Location (CF Card, Primary NFS server, User space(/usr2), Local machine) and a selected 'Factory default' option. A checklist for 'Configuration selection' includes 'Select all', 'System configuration (Including IP configuration)', 'Serial port configuration', 'Clustering configuration', 'Custom menu configuration', and 'System user configuration', all of which are checked. The 'Encrypt' dropdown is set to 'Yes'. The 'File selection' dropdown is set to 'Select file', and the 'Local' field is empty. The 'Import' button is visible at the bottom.

4. Select the Configuration factory default options you want to restore from the checklist.
5. Click Import. The Digi CM will automatically reboot.

The following are the default values when the Digi CM is reset to the factory defaults.

- Static IP Address: 192.168.161.5
- Port Access Menu IP Address: 192.168.1.100
- Port Access Menu TCP Port Number: 7000
- Serial Port IP Address: 192.168.1.101-
- Serial Port TCP Port Number: 7001-

Setting Date and Time

The Digi CM provides two options for keeping system time. The first is by using an NTP server and the other is through an internal battery backup. To configure the Digi CM for date and time, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **System administration > Date and time.**

Date and time

Use NTP : Disabled ▾

NTP server (0.0.0.0 for Auto) : 192.168.200.100

Date [mm/dd/yyyy] : 12/12/2003

Time [hh:mm:ss] : 16:14:41

[Standard time]

Timezone : CST

Time offset from UTC (UTC + [x.x]hours) : -6.0

[Daylight saving time]

Enable/Disable daylight saving time : Enabled ▾

Daylight saving timezone : CST

Time offset from UTC (UTC + [x.x]hours) : 0.0

Start date [mm/dd] : 01/00

Start time [hh:mm:ss] : 00:00:00

End date [mm/dd] : 01/00

End time [hh:mm:ss] : 00:00:00

Save to flash Save & apply Cancel

3. To use an NTP server, choose Enable, the NTP server's IP address, the Time offset, and the Date and Time fields.

or

To use the internal battery, fill in the Date and Time fields only.

Note: If you change your time zone, you must go back and reconfigure your time for the time zone change to be effective.

4. Choose Save & apply.

Configuring a Host Name

The system administrator can assign a Host name to the Digi CM. This is often helpful for administration purposes to locate a specific Digi CM on the network. To assign the Digi CM a device name, do the following:

1. Access the web interface.
2. **System administration > Device name.**
3. Enter the name you want to assign the Digi CM.
4. Choose Save & apply.

Chapter 15**Command Line Interface****Introduction**

The Digi CM runs the embedded Hard Hat Linux operating system. The command line interface for configuration purposes is accessible only by the root user. The system administrator has read only privileges from the command line. By default the root user is connected to the CLI (command line interface) when accessing the Digi CM through Telnet or SSH. To gain access to the command prompt, the root user uses the username **root** and the root password. The default root password is **dbps**.

This chapter includes the Linux commands available on the embedded Linux operating system and the location of files useful to the root user for administrative purposes.

Note: The root user should be aware that deleting or corrupting files may prevent the Digi CM from booting properly. Before editing any files, be sure to back up your configuration files.

Linux Commands

The purpose of this section is to list the various Linux commands available on the Digi CM. This is simply a listing of commands and does not detail what the commands do or give their particular parameters. If you need more information, see the man pages on a Linux system.

Two commands that are very important for saving and applying changes to the configuration files are:

- `saveconf`: The `saveconf` command saves the configuration files to flash memory.
- `applyconf`: The `applyconf` command immediately applies the configuration changes.

The configuration files are located in `/tmp/cnf` directory.

Two system utility menus that are important for accessing and configuring the Digi CM and the serial ports are the `portaccessmenu` and `configmenu`.

- `portaccessmenu`: This menu allows the user to access the serial ports on a Digi CM.
- `configmenu`: This menu enables the system administrator to configure the Digi CM. It has essentially the same functionality as the web interface for configuring a unit with the exception of the ability to create custom menus.
- `portreset #`: This command allows the user to reset a specific port. It restarts all processes associated with the port.

Important File Locations

Shell and Shell Utilities				
sh	ash	bash	echo	sed
env	false	grep	more	which
pwd				
File and Disk Utilities				
ls	cp	mv	rm	mkdir
rmdir	ln	mknod	chmod	touch
sync	gunzip	gzip	zcat	tar
dd	df	du	find	cat
vi	tail	mkdosfs	mke2fs	e2fsck
fsck	mount	umount	scp	
System Utilities				
date	free	hostname	sleep	stty
uname	reset	insmod	rmmod	lsmod
modprobe	kill	killall	ps	half
shutdown	poweroff	reboot	telnet	init
useradd	userdel	usermod	whoami	who
id	su			
Network Utilities				
ifconfig	iptables	route	telnet	ftp
ssh	ping			

Important File Locations

The Digi CM has several files that are important for administrative use. Below is a brief listing of some files that the root user or system administrator might desire to either monitor or edit.

Default Script

The default script file is executed whenever the Digi CM is booted. The file is `/usr/rc.user` and can be modified with the `vi` editor. The modified script becomes effective when the system is rebooted.

Bootling Sequence

When the Digi CM boots, it decompresses the `/cnf/cnf.tar.gz` file to `/tmp/cnf/*` and unmounts the `/cnf` file. If the configuration files are modified in the `/tmp/cnf` file and the configuration is saved to flash (`saveconf`), the unit mounts the `/cnf` file and compresses the `/tmp/cnf/*` to `/cnf/cnf.tar.gz`.

Config Files

All config files are in /tmp/cnf and /tmp/cnf subdirectories. The following table lists the filenames and a brief description.

File Name	Description
active_detect	Active auto detection of serial devices
chap-secrets	Chap authentication information when using “PPPoE”
client.pem	Web certificate
./cluster/cluster.conf	Cluster “Master” port information
./cluster/unit#.conf	Cluster “Slave” port information
.cnfversion	Version of current configuration. Used for TFTP update only
dhcpd.opt	DHCPD information
./digi/digi.cnf	Auto Backup configuration via the PC Flash Card stored automatically
ez-ipupdate.conf	“Dynamic DNS” information for IP assigning
group	User group information
host.cnf	Host name look up order
hosts	Host name table
interfaces	Basic loopback (lo) and ethernet interface (eth0) information (IP, gateway, etc)
krb5.conf	Kerberos information
./keywords	Keywords for alert configuration
./menu	All custom menu information, .xml files
pap-secrets	PAP auth via PPPoE
passive.detect	Passive auto detection of serial devices
passwd	User password file
./power/power.cnf	Power management configuration
pppoe.conf	Config file for PPPoE
redirect.cnf	Basic port and portaccessmenu config information
resolv.conf	DNS information
server.pem	Private key for SSH with key certification information
shadow	Secure password file

File Name	Description
snmpd.conf	SNMP information
./ssh	Directory for SSH information
system.cnf	Basic network config information (IP, gateway, etc)
timezone	Time zone configuration
./usracctl	Directory containing user access control information
version	Firmware version

User Storage Space

The Digi CM comes with 1 megabyte of user storage space. This storage space can be used to store custom scripts. The location is /usr2. Custom scripts such as simple commands, are simply dropped into /usr2. If a file needs to be edited, copy the file into usr2/rc.user, kill the process, then restart the process from the new file. Scripts from the user storage may be created to run during boot after the network is up. The following are some examples of various ways to create a script stored in the user storage space.

- Saving IP tables options permanently
- Changing radius socket ports
- Limiting root access to the console on Digi CM products
- Sending a break

Example Scripts

Example Script: Saving IP tables options permanently

Add the following command in the '/usr2/rc.user' script file just above "exit 0". Disabling Telnet is just shown as one example.

1. Create a new script file '/usr2/run.user' which includes the commands you want.

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 23 -j DROP
```

2. Run the following command to make the script executable

```
chmod 755 /usr2/run.user
```

3. Add the following command in the '/usr2/rc.user' script, just above "exit 0"

```
ln -s /usr2/run.user /etc/rc.d/rc2.d/S60runuser
```

4. Reboot

```
reboot
```

Note: If you factory default the unit, the '/usr2/rc.user' script file is moved to '/usr2/rc.user.old#' and the default rc.user file will be restored.

Example Script: Changing radius socket ports

The radius client obtains the radius socket ports to use via the '/etc/services' file. The client only looks up the lines starting with 'radius' and 'radacct'.

1. Modify the `/etc/services` file as follows. Change lines starting with 'radius' and 'radacct' to the socket numbers you wish. For example:

```
radius 1645/tcp
radius 1645/ucp
radacct 1646/tcp
radacct 1646/ucp
```

2. After editing `/etc/services` copy it to `/usr2`

```
cp /etc/services /usr2
```

3. Edit `/usr2/rc.user` and add the following line just above "exit 0":

```
cp -a /usr2/services /etc/services
```

4. Reboot

```
reboot
```

Note: If you factory default the unit, the `'usr2/rc.user'` script file is moved to `'usr2/rc.user.old#'` and the default `rc.user` file will be restored.

Example Script: Limiting root access to the console on Digi CM products (for SSH only)

This prevents root access from any means except physically logging in on the Digi CM console.

1. Modify `'etc/inetd.conf'` and append `-f /usr2/sshd_config` to the `sshd` line.

```
cp /etc/inetd.conf /usr2/inetd.conf
```

2. Edit `'etc/ssh/sshd_config'`. Change "PermitRootLogin" to `no`.

```
cp /etc/ssh/sshd_config /usr2
```

3. Add the following commands in the `'usr2/rc.user'` script. Add these commands just above "exit 0":

```
cp -a /usr2/inetd.conf /etc/inetd.conf
while killall inetd 2>/dev/null;
do sleep 5;
done
/usr/sbin/inetd
```

4. Reboot

```
reboot
```

Note: If you factory default the unit, the `'usr2/rc.user'` script file is moved to `'usr2/rc.user.old#'` and the default `rc.user` file will be restored.

Example Script: Sending a break from an existing session with the Digi CM

From a Telnet session - If the Telnet was initiated from a UNIX command line Telnet client. Issuing the Telnet escape sequence `'^]` (control-right_square_bracket) will take you to the `'telnet>'` prompt.

```
telnet>send brk
```

Note: Other Telnet clients often have a "send break" option.

From an ssh session - Type the `[tilde-break]` which is the default ssh break characters.

```
~break
```

The ssh break can be changed from the Web UI or config menu under **Serial ports > Configuration > Host mode configuration > SSH break sequence**. Additional binaries or applications can be added to /usr2 such as:

- crontab
- netstat
- fuser

To download these utilities go to: <http://ftp.digi.com/support/utilities/digicm/>

User Administration

Add, edit or delete users with the Digi CM command line interface.

```
root@Digi_CM_Device:~# useradd -d/tmp-g 502 -s/bin/editconf -p test1 test1
usage: useradd [-u uid [-o]] [-g group] [-G group,...]
               [-d home] [-s shell] [-e comment] [-m [-k template]]
               [-f inactive] [-e expire ] [-p passwd] name
               useradd -D [-g group] [-b base] [-s shell]
               [-f inactive] [-e expire ]
```

- Add user

Example: `useradd -d /tmp [-g groupid] [-s shellprogram] [username]`

groupid = Options are: Sys admin, Port admin, or Standard User.

500 = Sys admin

501 = Port admin

502 = Standard User

These are the three types of groups supported by the Digi CM. You must use one of these.

shellprogram = Options are: CLI (Command Line Interface), Config menu, Port access menu, or Custom menu.

/bin/bash = CLI

/bin/editconf = Configuration menu

/bin/vts.master = Port access menu

/bin/menu = Custom menu

These are the four types of shells supported by the Digi CM. You must use one of these four.

- passwd [username]

- saveconf

- applyconf

- Modify user

Example: `usermod -d /tmp [-g groupid] [-s shellprogram] [username]`

Syntax is the same as it is for *useradd* mentioned above.

- saveconf

- applyconf

- Delete user

Example: `userdel [username]`

- saveconf

- applyconf

Chapter 16

Configuration Menu

The configuration menu presents the same functionality in configuring the Digi CM as does the web interface, excluding the creation of custom menus. The configuration menu is navigated by using the number representing the menu item and the ESC key to return to earlier menus. Telnet to the Digi CM, log in (username `root`, password `dbps`) and enter `configmenu` to start any configuration. If you log in as `admin`, the configuration menu will automatically appear.

Accessing the Configuration Menu

The configuration menu is available through a Telnet or SSH session to the root user, system administrator, or port administrator. (Port administrator can only change serial port parameters.) The configuration menu enables the authorized users to configure the Digi CM with the same functionality as is available with the web interface. The only functionality missing from the configuration menu is the ability to create custom menus.

The root user, by default, is connected from a Telnet session to the Linux command line. In order to access the configuration menu, the root user enters `configmenu` at the command prompt. The configuration menu follows the layout of the web interface.

```

login: root
Password:
root@digi_CM_Device:~# configmenu
-----
Welcome to Digi CM 8 configuration page
Current time : 10/23/2004 15:43:55      F/W REU.   : v1.6.0rc3
Serial No.   : U32730356               MAC Address : 00-40-9d-23-21-df
IP mode      : Static IP                IP Address  : 192.168.1.80
-----
Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----->

```

Choices for the configuration menu are made by selecting the number of a menu item. The ESC key allows you to move back a menu each time it is selected. Sometimes only one menu item is presented; however, that single menu item has two or more options that have to be configured.

Configuring SSH

1. Choose Serial Port Configuration and then an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports.
2. Choose Host mode configuration > Protocol > SSH.

The Save changes option saves changes to flash memory only.

```

Select menu
1. Network
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
--> 2

Serial configuration
-----
Port#      Title      Mode Dest/AssignedIP Port  Proto  Serial-Settings
1 Port Title #1      CS  0.0.0.0      7001  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
2 Port Title #2      CS  0.0.0.0      7002  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
3 Port Title #3      CS  0.0.0.0      7003  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
4 Rackable Server    CS  0.0.0.0      7004  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
5 Port Title #5      CS  0.0.0.0      7005  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
6 Port Title #6      CS  0.0.0.0      7006  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
7 Port Title #7      CS  0.0.0.0      7007  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
8 Port Title #8      CS  0.0.0.0      7008  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configre < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports
-----
1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. Alert Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> 3

Serial configuration --> All ports --> Host mode configuration
-----
Select menu
1. Host mode : Console Server
2. Assigned IP : N/A
3. Listening TCP port : 7001
4. Protocol : Telnet
5. Inactivity timeout : 100 sec
6. Port escape sequence : Ctrl-z
7. Port break sequence : ~break
8. Use comment : No
9. Type of Console Server : Other
a. Rackable Systems MGMT Card : Disable
b. Quick connect via : Web Applet
c. Web Applet Encoding : English <latin1>
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> 4
Select Protocol :
1 = Telnet, 2 = SSH, 3 = Raw TCP
--> 2_

```

3. Use the ESC key to return to the main configuration menu.
4. Choose Exit and apply changes.

Choose Exit and apply changes when you have made all your changes.

Adding, Editing, and Removing Users

1. Choose System administration > User administration and then choose an operation to perform (Add, Remove, or Edit)
2. Configure the user as required.
3. Use the ESC key to return to the main configuration menu.
4. Choose Exit and apply changes.

Adding and Configuring a PC Card

To add a modem card, compact-flash card, wireless LAN card, or a network card to the Digi CM using the configuration menu, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose PC Card configuration

```

4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 5

PC Card Configuration
-----
Currently configured PC card : <none>

Select menu
1. Change card configuration
2. Stop the card service to disable or remove card
3. Configuring a new card
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 3

Insert new card and then press [ENTER] key
Now configuring card type. Please wait !!!
Press [ESC] key to stop card configuring.

```

3. Configure the card by choosing Change card configuration.

Note: The system searches for the card and displays information on the product model number and type of card.

```

Currently configured PC card : <none>

Select menu
1. Change card configuration
2. Stop the card service to disable or remove card
3. Configuring a new card
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 3

Now configuring card type. Please wait !!!
Press [ESC] key to stop card configuring.
PC card found.

PC Card Configuration
-----
Currently configured PC card : ATA/IDE Fixed Disk Card
Model : TOSHIBA THNCF064MMA
Size : 64 MB
File System : ext2

Select menu
1. Change card configuration
2. Stop the card service to disable or remove card
3. Configuring a new card
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
---->

```

4. Use the ESC key to back out to the main configuration menu.
5. Choose Save Changes.

Host Mode Configuration

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial Port Configuration > an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports > Host Mode Configuration.

```

11 Port Title #11      CS  192.168.1.111  7011  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
12 Port Title #12      CS  192.168.1.112  7012  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
13 Port Title #13      CS  192.168.1.113  7013  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
14 Port Title #14      CS  192.168.1.114  7014  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
15 Port Title #15      CS  192.168.1.115  7015  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
16 Port Title #16      CS  192.168.1.116  7016  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configre < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports
-----
1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. SNMP Trap Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
---->

```

3. Enter the desired parameters for each menu item.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Port Parameters

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial Port Configuration > an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports.

```

11 Port Title #11      CS 192.168.1.111  7011  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
12 Port Title #12      CS 192.168.1.112  7012  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
13 Port Title #13      CS 192.168.1.113  7013  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
14 Port Title #14      CS 192.168.1.114  7014  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
15 Port Title #15      CS 192.168.1.115  7015  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
16 Port Title #16      CS 192.168.1.116  7016  SSH  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configure < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports

1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. SNMP Trap Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
---->

```

3. Enter the desired parameters for each menu item.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Port Access Menu

Another default menu is the Port Access Menu, which is available to all users.

1. Access Configuration menu
2. Select Serial Port Configuration.
3. Select 0 for all ports.
4. Select Port access menu configuration.

```

Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 2

Serial configuration

Port#      Title      Mode  Dest/AssignedIP  Port  Proto  Serial-Settings
1 Port Title #1      DI
2 Port Title #2      CS  0.0.0.0          7002  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
3 Port Title #3      CS  0.0.0.0          7003  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
4 Port Title #4      CS  0.0.0.0          7004  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
5 Port Title #5      CS  0.0.0.0          7005  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
6 Port Title #6      CS  0.0.0.0          7006  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
7 Port Title #7      CS  0.0.0.0          7007  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
8 Port Title #8      CS  0.0.0.0          7008  Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configure < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports

1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. Alert Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

```

You can access this menu through a Telnet or SSH session using the IP address of the Digi CM followed by the port number 7000 as in the following example:

```
telnet 192.168.100.200 7000
```

By default root is connected to the command line interface and the preceding option allows the root user access to the port access menu.

System Logging

System logging is a two part process. First, the device being used to record the system logs must be configured. Secondly, system logging must be configured for the system under System status and log. System logs can be saved to the Digi CM system memory (there is no need to configure the memory), a compact-flash card, an NFS server, or a SYSLOG server.

Configure the System Log Device

To configure the compact-flash card for system logging, see "Adding a Compact-flash Card" on page 27. Adding a Compact-flash Card For an NFS or SYSLOG server, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Network configuration > NFS or SYSLOG server configuration.

```
Network configuration
-----
Select menu
1. IP configuration
2. SNMP configuration
3. Dynamic DNS configuration
4. SMTP configuration
5. IP filtering
6. SYSLOG server configuration
7. NFS server configuration
8. Web server configuration
9. Ethernet configuration
a. TCP service configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
-----> 7
```

3. Disable or enable the server.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Configure System Logging

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose System Status & log > System logging.

```
System status & log
-----
Select menu
1. System status
2. System logging
3. User logged on list
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
-----> 2

System status & log --> System logging
-----
Select menu
1. Enable/Disable system logging : Enable
2. System log buffer size : 50 KB
3. System log storage location : Memory
4. Display system logs
5. Clear system logs
6. Send system log by Email : Disable
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----->
```

3. Enter the desired parameters for the menu items.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.

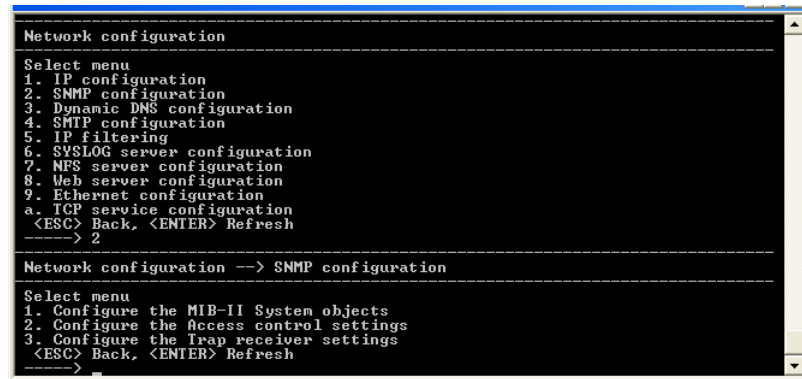
Configuring SNMP

5. Choose Save changes.

Configuring SNMP

To configure SNMP from the configuration menu, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Network Configuration > SNMP configuration.

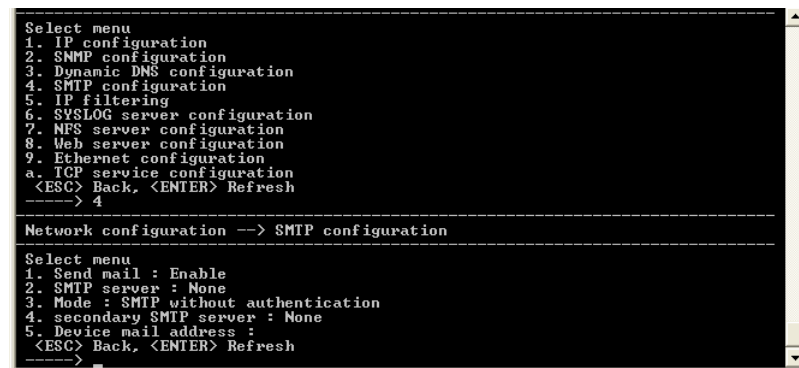


3. Enter the desired parameters for the menu items.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Configuring SMTP

To configure SMTP from the configuration menu, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Network configuration > SMTP configuration.



3. Enter the desired parameters for the menu items.
4. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Network IP Filtering

To configure the Digi CM for Network IP filtering, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Network configuration > IP filtering.

```
Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 1

Network configuration

Select menu
1. IP configuration
2. SNMP configuration
3. Dynamic DNS configuration
4. SMTP configuration
5. IP filtering
6. SYSLOG server configuration
7. NFS server configuration
8. Web server configuration
9. Ethernet configuration
a. TCP service configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 5

Network configuration --> IP filtering

#  Iface  Option  IP/Mask  Port  Command
1  all    Invert  192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0  22    DROP
2  all    Invert  192.168.0.0/255.255.0.0  23    DROP
3  all    Normal  192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0  80    ACCEPT
4  all    Normal  192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0  80    ACCEPT
5  all    Normal  0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0  80    DROP
6  all    Normal  192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0  443   ACCEPT
7  all    Invert  192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0  443   DROP

a. Telnet Console : Enabled
b. SSH Console : Enabled
c. Web Configuration : HTTP Disabled : HTTPS Enabled

1. Add a Rule
2. Remove a Rule
3. Edit a Rule
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
---->
```

3. Choose a menu item and enter the desired parameters for the menu items.
4. Use the ESC key to return to the main menu.
5. Choose Save changes.

Port IP Filtering

To configure the Digi CM for Port IP filtering, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial port configuration.
3. Choose an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports > IP filtering.

```
11 Port Title #11      CS  192.168.1.111  7011  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
12 Port Title #12      CS  192.168.1.112  7012  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
13 Port Title #13      CS  192.168.1.113  7013  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
14 Port Title #14      CS  192.168.1.114  7014  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
15 Port Title #15      CS  192.168.1.115  7015  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
16 Port Title #16      CS  192.168.1.116  7016  Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configure < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports

1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. SNMP Trap Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 6
```

4. Choose a menu item and enter the desired parameters for the menu items.
5. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
6. Choose Save changes.

Sniff Sessions

To configure a port or all ports for sniff users, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial port configuration.
3. Choose an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports > User access control.
4. Choose User Access Control.
5. Choose Enable/Disable Sniff Mode.

```

Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 2

Serial configuration
-----
Port#      Title      Mode  Dest/AssignedIP  Port   Proto   Serial-Settings
1 Port Title #1      DI
2 Port Title #2      CS  0.0.0.0          7002   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
3 Port Title #3      CS  0.0.0.0          7003   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
4 Port Title #4      CS  0.0.0.0          7004   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
5 Port Title #5      CS  0.0.0.0          7005   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
6 Port Title #6      CS  0.0.0.0          7006   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
7 Port Title #7      CS  0.0.0.0          7007   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
8 Port Title #8      CS  0.0.0.0          7008   Telnet  RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configre < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports
-----
1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. Alert Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 8

Serial configuration --> All ports --> User access control
-----
1. User Permissions
2. Enable/Disable Sniff Mode : Disable
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 2
Select enable/disable sniff mode < 1 = Enable, 2 = Disable > :

```

6. Choose a menu item and enter the desired parameters.
7. Use the ESC key when all parameters are entered to return to the main menu.
8. Choose Save changes.

For information on entering a sniff session, see the next section, "Viewing A Sniff Session" on page 131.

Viewing A Sniff Session

A sniff user enters a sniff session by starting a Telnet session on a specified port. In the following example, a sniff user telnets to port 7 of a Digi CM. From the command prompt enter the following command:

```
telnet 192.168.100.42 7007
```

1. Log in and enter your password
2. Enter the port escape sequence.

```
Port Menu:
b      send break
d      disconnect a sniff session
a      send message to port user
x      close current connection to port
```

When sniff users login to a port from a Telnet session, a sniff session menu is displayed with your permitted options. The first user (with port access rights) to login to the port is in the main session.

```
Port Menu:
<Port Title #1> <Port 1> is being used by <Gilligan>
The <Skipper> is connected in monitoring mode.
m      take over main session
s      enter as a slave session
d      disconnect a sniff session
a      send message to port user
x      close current connection to port
```

The next user (with port access rights) to enter the port will be given the option to take over the main session. This user is given the option to take over the main session by either terminating the first user or switching the first user to sniff (read only).

```
Port Menu:
<Port Title #7> <Port 7> is being used by <Gilligan>
The <Skipper> is connected in monitoring mode.
m      take over main session
s      enter as a slave session
l      show last 100 lines of log buffer
d      disconnect a sniff session
a      send message to port user
x      close current connection to port
Take over master session and
t      terminate session of main session
s      switch main session to sniff mode
```

Field Descriptions for Sniff Sessions

Escape Sequence Ctrl+	Description of Action	Occurrence
m	take over main session (read/write)	only presented to users with read/write access upon entering a session
s	enter as a slave session (read only)	only presented to users with read/write access upon entering a session
b	send break	not functional for sniff users
l	show last 100 lines of log buffer	must enable logging for this option
d	disconnect a sniff session	only functional to admin
a	send message to port user(s)	not available to sniff users
r	reboot device using power-switch	only if power management is available on this port
p	power device on/off	(show only on or off) only if power management is available on this port
x	close current connection to port	closes the sniff session connection

Authentication

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial port configuration.
3. Choose an individual port number or 0 (zero) for all ports > Authentication.
4. Choose Authentication type.

```

Select menu
1. Network
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
--> 2

Serial configuration
-----
Port#      Title      Mode  Dest/AssignedIP  Port    Proto    Serial-Settings
1 Port Title #1      DI
2 Port Title #2      CS  0.0.0.0          7002    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
3 Port Title #3      CS  0.0.0.0          7003    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
4 Port Title #4      CS  0.0.0.0          7004    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
5 Port Title #5      CS  0.0.0.0          7005    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
6 Port Title #6      CS  0.0.0.0          7006    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
7 Port Title #7      CS  0.0.0.0          7007    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
8 Port Title #8      CS  0.0.0.0          7008    Telnet   RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configre < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> 0

Serial configuration --> All ports
-----
1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Port Logging
6. IP Filtering
7. Authentication
8. User Access Control
9. Alert Configuration
0. Port access menu configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> ?

Serial configuration --> All ports --> Authentication
-----
1. Authenticon Type : Local
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
--> 1
Select authentication type.
0 = None, 1 = RADIUS, 2 = Local, 3 = RADIUS-Local, 4 = Local-RADIUS
5 = TACACS+, 6 = TACACS+-Local, 7 = Local-TACACS+
8 = LDAP, 9 = LDAP-Local, 10 = Local-LDAP
11 = Kerberos, 12 = Kerberos-Local, 13 = Local-Kerberos
14 = RADIUS Down-Local
----->

```

5. Use the ESC key to return to the main menu.
6. Choose Save changes.

Dial-in Modem Access

Individual serial ports on the Digi CM can be configured for dial-in modem access. To use dial-in modem mode, an external modem is first attached to a serial port and then the serial port is configured for dial-in modem access. In the illustration below, port 7 is configured for a dial-in modem.

To configure a serial port for a dial-in modem, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial Port Configuration.
3. Choose an individual port number and then Host Mode Configuration.
4. Select Host mode and then Dial-in modem.

```

Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 2

Serial configuration
-----
Port#      Title      Mode  Dest/AssignedIP  Port  Proto  Serial-Settings
1 Port Title #1      TS    0.0.0.0          0      Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
2 Port Title #2      CS    0.0.0.0          7002   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
3 Port Title #3      CS    0.0.0.0          7003   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
4 Port Title #4      CS    0.0.0.0          7004   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
5 Port Title #5      CS    0.0.0.0          7005   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
6 Port Title #6      CS    0.0.0.0          7006   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
7 Port Title #7      CS    0.0.0.0          7007   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No
8 Port Title #8      CS    0.0.0.0          7008   Telnet RS232-9600-N-8-1-No

Enter port number to configre < 0 for all port configuration >
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 1

Serial configuration --> port #1
-----
1. Enable/Disable Port : Enable
2. Port Title : Port Title #1
3. Host Mode Configuration
4. Serial Port Parameters
5. Authentication
0. Apply all ports setting : Enable
a. Port Management
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 3

Serial configuration --> Port#1 --> Host mode configuration
-----
Select menu
1. Host mode : Terminal Server
2. Terminal Server Option : Shell Program
3. Shell Program Path :
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 1
Select Host mode :
1 = Terminal Server, 2 = Console Server, 3 = Dial-in moden,
4 = Dial-In Terminal Server
----> 3

```

5. Use the ESC key to return to the main menu.
6. Choose Save changes.

Dial-in Terminal Server Access

Individual serial ports on the Digi CM can be configured for a dial-in terminal server access. To use dial-in terminal server access, an external modem is first attached to a serial port on the Digi CM and then the serial port is configured for dial-in terminal server mode. In the illustration below, port 7 is configured for dial-in terminal server mode.

In terminal server mode, you are connected directly to a server.

To configure a serial port for a dial-in terminal server, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Serial port configuration.
3. Choose an individual port number and then Host Mode Configuration.

```

Select menu
1. Host mode : Dial-in moden
2. Inactivity timeout : 100 sec
3. Modem init string : qle0s0=2
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 1
Select Host mode :
1 = Terminal Server, 2 = Console Server, 3 = Dial-in moden,
4 = Dial-In Terminal Server
----> 1

```

4. Choose Dial-in Terminal Server and configure the other configuration parameters.

5. Use the ESC key to return to the main menu.
6. Choose Save changes.

Clustering

By default clustered slave devices are configured using the Telnet protocol and port parameters of the following: bps=9600, data bits=8, parity=none, stop bits=1, flow control=none. When the master device autoconfigures a slave device, it simply imports the information from the slave unit. If you want other protocols or other port parameters, you should configure your slave unit first with those parameters before autoconfiguring.

Before you start this configuration procedure, the slave units should already be configured unless you want them set to the default values. To set up the Digi CM for clustering, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose Clustering configuration > Unit position.
3. Assign the unit as the master device.

A new screen is displayed.

```
Select menu
1. Network Configuration
2. Serial Port Configuration
3. Clustering Configuration
4. Power Controller
5. PC Card Configuration
6. System Status & Log
7. System Administration
8. Save Changes
9. Exit without Saving
a. Exit and Apply Changes
b. Exit and Reboot
<ENTER> Refresh
----> 3

Clustering Configuration

Select menu
0. Unit position : Master

1. ----- 2. -----
3. ----- 4. -----
5. ----- 6. -----
7. ----- 8. -----
9. ----- 10. -----
11. ----- 12. -----
13. ----- 14. -----
15. ----- 16. -----
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
---->
```

4. Enter the number 1 for the first slave unit.
5. Choose Enable/Disable unit clustering > Enable.

```
Clustering configuration --> Unit #1

Select menu
1. Enable/Disable unit clustering : Disable
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 1
Select unit clustering option < 1 = Enable, 2 = Disable > : 1
```

6. Enter the values for Slave Unit IP, No. of ports, and Port configuration.

```
Select menu
1. Enable/Disable unit clustering : Enable
2. Slave Unit IP : None
3. No. of Ports : 0
4. Port configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 2
Enter slave unit IP : 143.191.4.101

Clustering configuration --> Unit #2

Select menu
1. Enable/Disable unit clustering : Enable
2. Slave Unit IP : 143.191.4.101
3. No. of Ports : 0
4. Port configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 3
Enter no. of ports < 1 = 4, 2 = 8, 3 = 16, 4 = 32, 5 = 48 > : 4

Clustering configuration --> Unit #2

Select menu
1. Enable/Disable unit clustering : Enable
2. Slave Unit IP : 143.191.4.101
3. No. of Ports : 32
4. Port configuration
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 4

Clustering configuration --> Unit #2

Port# S. Port D. Port Enh Proto Port# S. Port D. Port Enh Proto
1 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 2 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
3 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 4 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
5 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 6 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
7 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 8 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
9 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 10 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
11 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 12 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
13 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 14 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
15 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 16 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
17 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 18 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
19 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 20 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
21 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 22 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
23 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 24 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
25 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 26 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
27 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 28 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
29 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 30 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN
31 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN 32 0 0 0 D UNKNOWN

Enter port number to confiugre < 0 for all port configuration >
----> 0
```

7. Select the port number to configure or 0 for all ports.
8. Select Enable configuration
9. Select Auto Configuration
10. Choose Exit and apply changes.

Firmware Upgrade

Before upgrading firmware from the configuration menu you should have:

- Downloaded the firmware to a system on the same subnet
- Set up a terminal emulation program that supports Zmodem transfer protocol

To upgrade the firmware with the configuration menu, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose System administration.

```
System Administration

Select menu
1. User administration
2. Device name : Digi_CM_Device
3. Date and time
4. Configuration management
5. Firmware upgrade
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 5

*** Firmware upgrade will RESTART your device. ***
Do you want to start firmware upgrade ? (y/n) : _
```

3. Choose Firmware upgrade. Enter y for Yes when asked if you want to upgrade the firmware.

If the firmware upgrade is successful, the Digi CM will reboot automatically. If a **Firmware upgrade failed!** Warning appears, do not reboot the unit but repeat the upgrade process.

Restoring Factory Defaults

You have two choices to restore the unit to its factory defaults. The options are restoring all factory defaults or restoring all factory defaults except IP settings. To restore your unit to the factory defaults, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose System administration.
3. Select Configuration import.
4. Select Location

```

System Administration
-----
Select menu
1. User administration
2. Device name : Digi_CM_Device
3. Date and time
4. Configuration management
5. Firmware upgrade
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 4

System Administration --> Configuration Management
-----
Select menu
1. Configuration export
2. Configuration import
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 2

System Administration --> Configuration Management --> Configuration import
-----
Select menu
1. Location : None
2. Filename : None
3. Encrypt : Yes
4. Configuration Selection <Press A-E to select each option>
   A. [X] System configuration
   B. [X] Serial port configuration
   C. [X] Clustering configuration
   D. [X] System user configuration
   E. [X] Custom menu
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----> 1
Select location.
< 1 = CF Card
  2 = Primary NFS
  3 = User Space (/usr2),
  4 = Local Machine.
  5 = Factory Default >
----> 5

```

5. Select Factory Default.

The system will restore factory defaults, and the unit will automatically reboot.

Note: Use System Administration to save your configuration in case you need to reload it later or onto another system. See "Adding and Configuring a PC Card" on page 124 for more information.

Setting Date and Time

Date and time on the Digi CM can either be kept internally or by an NTP server. To set the parameters for date and time on the Digi CM, do the following:

1. Access the configuration menu.
2. Choose System administration.
3. Choose Date and Time.
4. Enter the desired parameters.
5. Choose Save changes.

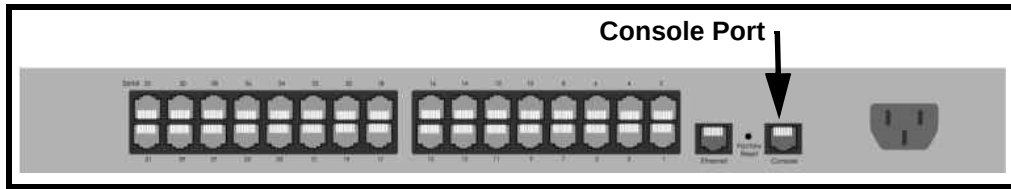
Accessing the Boot Loader Program

The Boot Loader program can be accessed during the boot process. The main function of the program is to provide a backup means for restoring the

firmware if the Digi CM will no longer boot. It also provides a hardware testing module that detects and tests hardware components on the unit.

To access the Boot Loader program, do the following:

1. Connect the Ethernet cable from the console port on the rear panel of the Digi CM to a serial port on a workstation. Use the Ethernet cable packaged with the Digi CM and attach the DB-9 adapter. The arrow in the following graphic points to the Console Port.



2. Set up a terminal emulation program, such as HyperTerminal, using the following port parameters: bps=9600, data bits=8, parity=none, stop bits=1, and flow control=none.
3. Turn the power on to the unit.
4. Press ESC within 3 seconds of booting the unit to get Boot Loader menu.

Hardware Test Menu

The Boot Loader program provides a hardware test for detecting and testing hardware components on the Digi CM. From the Boot Loader menu, choose the number 3 to access the Hardware test. Options for several components appear.

Disaster Recovery

The Digi CM provides a disaster recovery procedure in the event the configuration data is destroyed or corrupted. The Digi CM automatically restores a corrupted configuration file system to the factory default settings. However, if the Digi CM fails to boot in spite of being reset to the factory default settings, the firmware can be restored by using the Boot Loader program.

To restore the Digi CM to the factory default configuration settings, you will need to use a TFTP or BOOTP server. To use the Boot Loader program to flash new firmware, do the following:

1. Connect the console port on the rear panel of the Digi CM to a serial port on a workstation. Use an Ethernet cable with a DB-9 adapter.
 2. Set up a terminal emulation program such as HyperTerminal. Use the following port parameters: bps=9600, data bits=8, parity=none, stop bits=1, flow control=none
 3. Reboot or power on the Digi CM.
 4. Press the ESC key within three seconds of applying power to the device.
- The following screen appears.

Use the ESC key to return to an earlier menu screen.

```

Bootloader<48port> 1.1.1 <Jun  2 2004 - 15:07:26>
CPU      : XPC855xxZPnnD4 <65 MHz>
DRAM     : 256 MB
FLASH    : 32 MB
PC CARD  : No card
EEPROM   : A type exist
Ethernet : AUTO-NEGOTIATION
Autoboot Start: 0

-----
Welcome to Boot Loader Configuration page
-----
Select menu
1. RTC configuration [ Oct 29 2004 - 10:54:22 ]
2. Hardware test
3. Firmware upgrade [S/W Version : v1.5.3.1]
4. Exit and boot from flash
5. Exit and reboot
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
-----> 3

```

5. Choose Firmware upgrade by entering 3.
The following screen appears.

```

-----> 3
-----
Firmware upgrade
-----
Select menu
1. Protocol [BOOTP]
2. IP address assigned to Ethernet interface [192.168.161.5]
3. Server's IP address [192.168.0.128]
4. Firmware File Name [cm48.bin]
5. Start firmware upgrade
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
-----> 1
Select protocol < 1 = BOOTP, 2 = TFTP> : 2
-----
Firmware upgrade
-----
Select menu
1. Protocol [TFTP]
2. IP address assigned to Ethernet interface [192.168.161.5]
3. Server's IP address [192.168.0.128]
4. Firmware File Name [cm48.bin]
5. Start firmware upgrade
<ESC> Back, <ENTER> Refresh
----->

```

6. Enter the information for the first menu items.
 - Protocol: The choices are BOOTP or TFTP
 - IP address assigned: Enter the IP address of the Digi CM
 - Server's IP address: The IP address of the BOOTP or TFTP server
 - Firmware File Name: The filename for the firmware

Note: Use the ESC key to back up to earlier menu screens.

7. Choose Start firmware upgrade.
The firmware upgrade will take several minutes to process.
This will factory default the unit.
8. When the upgrade process is complete, choose ESC to return to the main menu.
9. Choose Exit and boot from flash.

Chapter 17**Hardware Information****Introduction**

This chapter provides information on Digi CM hardware. Among the topics covered are the hardware specifications, LED descriptions, pinouts for the Ethernet cable, pinouts for the cable adapters, and rack mounting specifications.

Hardware Specifications**Digi CM 48**

Hardware Specifications		
Attribute	Value AC Powered	Value DC Powered
Operating temperature	40°F to 120°F (5°C to 50°C)	40°F to 120°F (5°C to 50°C)
Storage temperature	-20°F to 140°F (-29°C to 60°C)	-20°F to 140°F (-29°C to 60°C)
Humidity	10% to 90% non-condensing	10% to 90% non-condensing
Power supply	Internal, 100 -240VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1.2A (max)	Internal, 36 - 72 Vdc, 1.2A (max)
Power consumption	0.37A /120VAC, 45W (typical), 150W (max)	0.4A /48Vdc, 19W (typical), 40W (max)
Fuse (internal)	FUSE (Type L) AC250V, 2A	Fuse (Type L) 250V, 5A
Operating system	Linux Hard Hat embedded	Linux Hard Hat embedded
SDRAM	256 megabytes	256 megabytes
Flash memory	16 megabytes	16 megabytes
Dimensions: unpackaged	17.5" x 10.0" x 1.75" (44.5 x 25.4 x 4.5 cm)	17.5" x 10.0" x 1.75" (44.5 x 25.4 x 4.5 cm)
Dimensions: packaged	20.375" x 15.25" x 4.75 (517.5 mm 387.3 mm x 120.6 mm)	20.375" x 15.25" x 4.75 (517.5 mm 387.3 mm x 120.6 mm)
Weight: unpackaged	6.5 lbs (2.95 kg)	6.7 lbs (3.05 kg)
Weight: packaged	9.95 lbs (4.51 kg)	10.2 lbs (4.61 kg)

Digi CM 16 and Digi CM 32

Attribute	AC Powered Value	DC Powered Value
Operating temperature	40°F to 120°F (5°C to 50°C)	40°F to 120°F (5°C to 50°C)
Storage temperature	-20°F to 140°F (-29°C to 60°C)	-20°F to 140°F (-29°C to 60°C)
Humidity	10% to 90% non-condensing	10% to 90% non-condensing
Power supply	Internal, 100 - 240VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1.2A (max)	Internal, 36 - 72 Vdc, 1.2A (max)
Power consumption	0.1A /120VAC (type), 12W (typical), 40W (max)	0.25A /48Vdc, 12W (typical), 40W (max)
Fuse (internal)	FUSE (Type L) AC250V, 2A	
Operating system	Linux Hard Hat embedded	Linux Hard Hat embedded
SDRAM	64 megabytes	64 megabytes
Flash memory	8 megabytes	8 megabytes
Dimensions: unpackaged	17" x 8.5" x 1.75" (431.8 cm x 215.9 cm x 44.5 cm)	17" x 8.5" x 1.75" (431.8 cm x 215.9 cm x 44.5 cm)
Dimensions: packaged	20.375" x 15.25" x 4.75 (517.5 cm x 387.3 cm x 120.6 cm)	20.375" x 15.25" x 4.75 (517.5 cm x 387.3 cm x 120.6 cm)
Weight: unpackaged	5.8 lbs (2.63 kilograms)	5.8 lbs (2.63 kilograms)
Weight: packaged	8.6 lbs (3.9 kilograms)	8.6 lbs (3.9 kilograms)

Digi CM 8 AC Powered

Attribute	Value
Operating temperature	40°F to 120°F (5°C to 50°C)
Storage temperature	-20°F to 140°F (-29°C to 60°C)
Humidity	10% to 90% non-condensing
Power supply	External, 100 - 240VAC, 50/60 Hz, 1.0A (max)
Power consumption	AC input: 0.05A /120VAC, 6W (typical), 12W (max) DC input: 0.8A/5VAC, 4.5 W (typical), 8W (max)
Operating system	Linux Hard Hat embedded
SDRAM	64 megabytes
Flash memory	8 megabytes
Dimensions	9.5" x 6.25" x 1.25" (241.3 cm 158.75 x 31.75 cm)
Weight	2.5 lbs (1.13 kilograms)

LED Indicators

Use the LED indicators to confirm your attachment to the network and that the Digi CM is able to send and receive data.

LED		Function
System	Power	On when power is supplied
	Ready	On when system is ready to run
	PC	On when a PC device is running
Ethernet	100Mbps	On when 100Base-TX connection is detected
	LINK	On when connected to an Ethernet network
	Act	Blinks when there is activity on the Ethernet port
Serial port*	In use	On when the serial port is ready to run
	Rx/Tx	Blinks when there is traffic on the serial port

*Not available on the Digi CM 48

About Serial Port Cabling

The Digi CM simplifies cabling. The RJ-45 8-pin configuration matches all SUN and Cisco RJ-45 console port configurations, enabling CAT 5 cabling without pinout concerns. Three DB-25 and one DB-9 adapters come in the package. A DB-25 male, a DB-25 female, and a DB-9 adapter support console management applications. A DB-25 male adapter provides a modem connection. See the cable adapter information that follows later in this chapter.

Note: The cable length restrictions common to RS-232 cables apply to the Digi CM serial cable as well.

Serial Port Pinouts

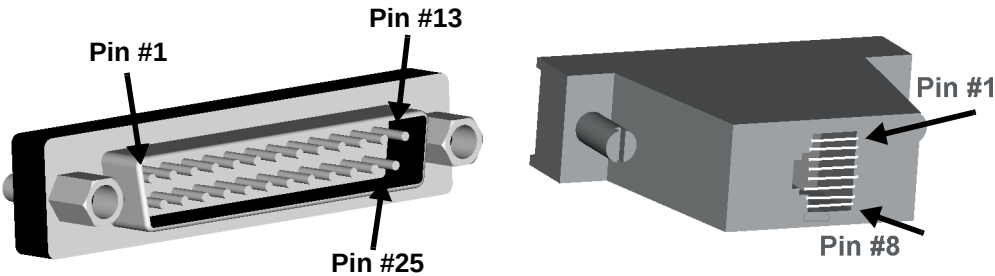
The Digi CM uses an RJ-45 connector for serial ports. Pin assignments are listed in the following table.

Pin	Description
1	CTS
2	DSR
3	RxD
4	GND
5	DCD Note: Inbound signal can also be used as a second ground.
6	TxD
7	DTR
8	RTS

Cable Adapters

The Digi CM comes with four cable adapters. The following illustrations show cable adapter pin outs. Additional adapters can be purchased from Digi in quantities of 8.

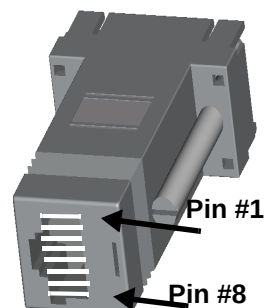
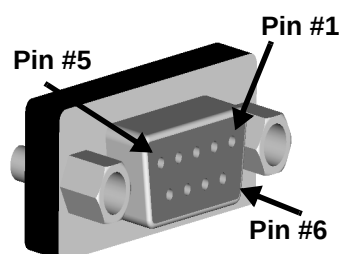
DB-25 Male Console Adapter
(Digi 8-pack reorder P/N 76000672)



DB-25 Male to RJ-45 Connector Pin Assignments

RJ-45	Signal		DB-25M	Signal
1	CTS	Connected to	4	RTS
2	DSR	Connected to	20	DTR
5	DCD			
3	RxD	Connected to	2	TxD
4	GND	Connected to	7	GND
6	TxD	Connected to	3	RxD
7	DTR	Connected to	6	DCD
			8	DSR
8	RTS	Connected to	5	CTS

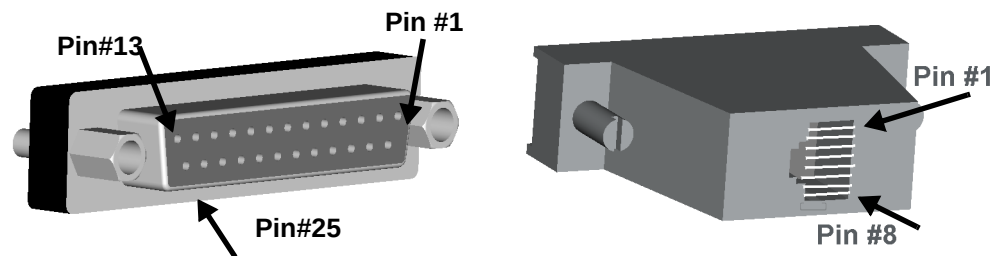
DB-9 Female Console Adapter
(Digi 8-pack reorder P/N 76000671)



DB-9 Female to RJ-45 Pin Assignments

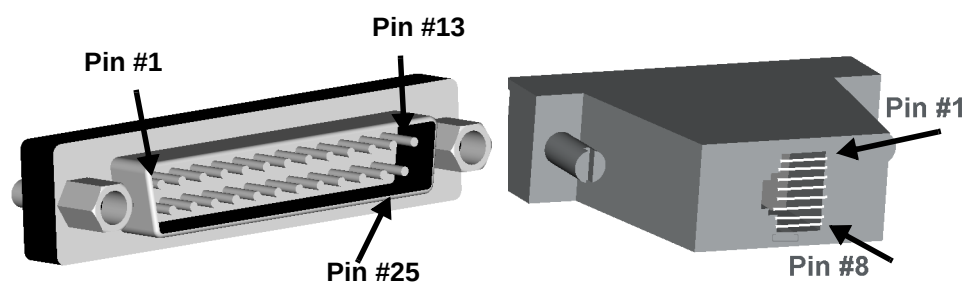
RJ-45	Signal		DB-9F	Signal
1	CTS	Connected to	7	RTS
2	DSR	Connected to	4	DTR
5	DCD			
3	RxD	Connected to	3	TxD
4	GND	Connected to	5	GND
6	TxD	Connected to	2	RxD
7	DTR	Connected to	1	DCD
			6	DSR
8	RTS	Connected to	8	CTS

DB-25 Female Console Adapter
(Digi 8-pack reorder P/N 76000673)



DB-25 Female to RJ-45 Pin Assignments

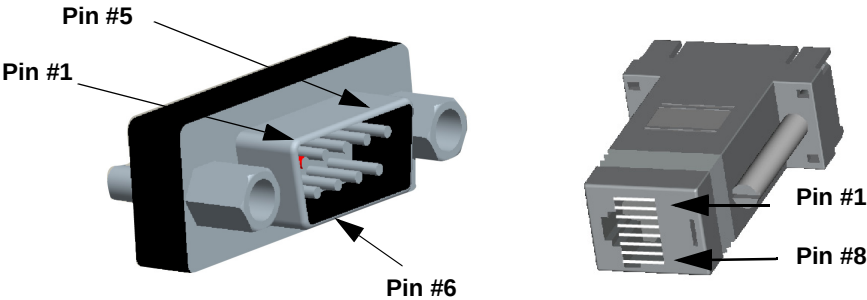
RJ-45	Signal		DB-25M	Signal
1	CTS	Connected to	4	RTS
2	DSR	Connected to	20	DTR
5	DCD			
3	RxD	Connected to	2	TxD
4	GND	Connected to	7	GND
6	TxD	Connected to	3	RxD
7	DTR	Connected to	6	DCD
			8	DSR
8	RTS	Connected to	5	CTS

DB-25 Male Modem Adapter (Digi 8-pack reorder P/N 76000670)**DB-25 Male Modem to RJ-45 Pin Assignment**

RJ-45	Signal		DB-25M	Signal
1	CTS	Connected to	5	CTS
2	DSR	Connected to	6	DSR
3	RxD	Connected to	3	RxD
4	GND	Connected to	7	GND
5	DCD	Connected to	8	DCD
6	TxD	Connected to	2	TxD
7	DTR	Connected to	20	DTR
8	RTS	Connected to	4	RTS

DB-9 Male Modem Adapter (Digi 8-pack reorder P/N 76000702)

(Available but not included)

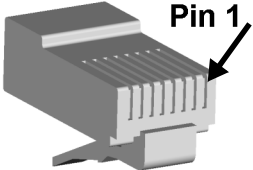


DB-9 Male Modem to RJ-45 Pin Assignment

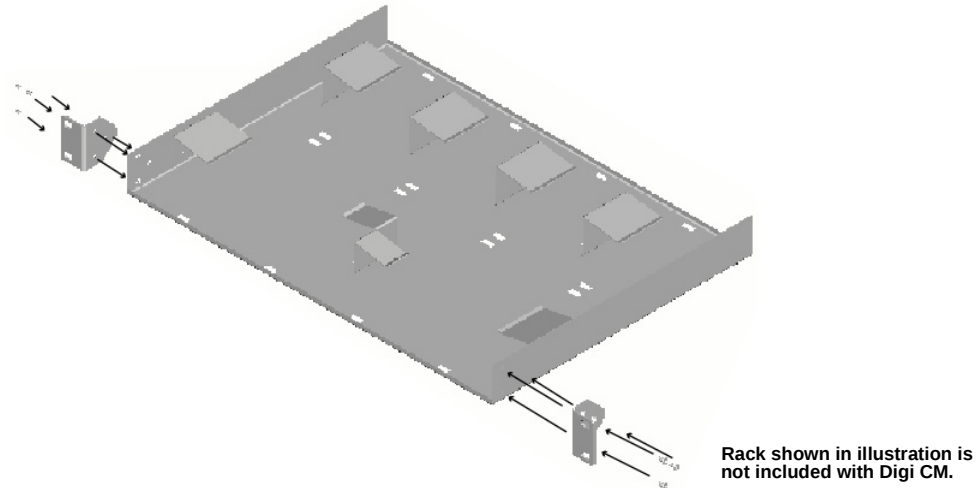
RJ-45	Signal		DB-9M	Signal
1	CTS	Connected to	8	CTS
2	DSR	Connected to	6	DSR
3	RxD	Connected to	2	RxD
4	GND	Connected to	5	GND
5	DCD	Connected to	1	DCD
6	TxD	Connected to	3	TxD
7	DTR	Connected to	4	DTR
8	RTS	Connected to	7	RTS

Ethernet Pinouts

The Digi CM uses a standard Ethernet connector, that is a shielded and compliant with AT&T 258 specifications.

Pin	Description	
1	Tx+	
2	Tx-	
3	Rx+	
4	NC	
5	NC	
6	Rx-	
7	NC	
8	NC	

Rack Mounting Installation



1. Attach enclosed bracket ears to rack as shown in illustration.
2. Follow safety precautions when placing Digi CM on rack.

Rack Mounting Safety Precautions

- Distribute weight evenly in the rack to avoid overloading.
- Ensure proper ventilation with at least 12 inches (30 centimeters) of clearance on all sides.
- Check equipment nameplate ratings before connecting to the supply circuit to avoid overloads which may damage over-current protection devices and supply wiring.
- Maintain reliable earthing for rack-mounting equipment, especially for supply connections.
- Install equipment in Restricted Access Areas only (dedicated equipment rooms/closets) in accordance with Articles 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.
- Connect equipment to a DC supply source (reliably earthed) that is electrically isolated from the AC source.
- Directly connect the equipment chassis to the DC supply system-grounding electrode conductor or a bonding jumper from a grounding terminal bar (or bus) that is connected to the DC supply system grounding electrode conductor.
- Contain equipment that has a connection between the grounded conductor of the same DC supply circuit, the grounding conductor, and also the point of grounding of the DC system in the same immediate area. Do not ground the equipment elsewhere.

Rack Mounting Installation

- Locate the DC supply source within the same premises as the equipment.
- Route away and secure all DC input wiring from sharp edges to prevent chaffing as well as provide strain relief.
- Provide a readily accessible disconnect device and protective device a fixed wiring for a DC power supply suitable for the specified rated voltage and current. Disconnect and protective devices to be rated 2A Amps maximum.

Chapter 18**Certifications****Safety**

- US: UL1950
- Canada: CSA 22.2 No. 60950
- Europe: EN60950 (CB Scheme Report)

Working Inside the Digi CM

NOTICE: Do not attempt to service the Digi CM yourself, except when following the instructions from Digi Technical Support personnel. In such a case, first perform the following actions:

- Turn off the Digi CM.
- Ground yourself by touching an unpainted metal surface at the back of the equipment before touching anything inside your equipment.

Replacing the Battery

A coin-cell battery maintains date and time information. If you have to repeatedly reset time and date information after turning on your Digi CM, replace the battery.

CAUTION: A new battery can explode if it is incorrectly installed. Replace the 3 Volt CR2032 battery only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the battery manufacturer. Discard used batteries according to the battery manufacturer's instructions.

Rack Mounting Installation Considerations

For a rack setup with forced air, the device can run 0-55° C with no extra space above or below the device (default design of the Digi CM Rack provides 1/16" = 2mm between devices).

For a rack setup with no forced air, make sure that the air in-between devices does not get warmer than 55°C by the following measures:

- Providing space between the devices, or
- controlling the ambient temperature on the rack.
- Distribute weight evenly in the rack to avoid overloading.
- Check equipment nameplate ratings before connecting to the supply circuit to avoid overloads which may damage over-current protection devices and supply wiring.
- Maintain reliable earthing for rack-mounting equipment, especially for supply connections.

Environmental Considerations and Cautions

The following is a list of environmental considerations that will ensure safe and efficient operation of your Digi CM:

- Do not position the Digi CM near high-powered radio transmitters or electrical equipment, such as electrical motors or air conditioners. Interference from electrical equipment can cause intermittent failures.
- Avoid exceeding the maximum cabling distances discussed in the online cable guide.
- Do not install the Digi CM in areas where condensation, water, or other liquids may be present. These may cause safety hazards and equipment failure.

For DC powered equipment:

- Install equipment in Restricted Access Areas only (dedicated equipment rooms/closets) in accordance with Articles 110-16, 110-17, and 110-18 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70.
- Connect equipment to a DC supply source (reliably earthed) that is electrically isolated from the AC source.
- Directly connect the equipment chassis to the DC supply system grounding electrode conductor or a bonding jumper from a grounding terminal bar (or bus) that is connected to the DC supply system grounding electrode conductor.
- Contain equipment that has a connection between the grounded conductor of the same DC supply circuit, the grounding conductor, and also the point of grounding of the DC system in the same immediate area. Do not ground the equipment elsewhere.
- Locate the DC supply source within the same premises as the equipment.
- Route away and secure all DC input wiring from sharp edges to prevent chaffing as well as provide strain relief.
- Provide a readily accessible disconnect device and protective device a fixed wiring for a DC power supply suitable for the specified rated voltage and current. Disconnect and protective devices to be rated 2A Amps maximum.

Note: The Digi CM is intended to connect to networking devices. Do not attempt connecting to a telephone line.

Safety Instructions

CAUTION: Do not operate your Digi CM with the cover removed.

- To avoid shorting out your Digi CM when disconnecting the network cable, first unplug the cable from the equipment and then from the network jack. When reconnecting a network cable to the equipment, first plug the cable into the network jack and then into the equipment.
- To help prevent electric shock, plug the Digi CM into a properly grounded power source. The cable is equipped with 3-prong plug to help ensure proper grounding. Do not use adapter plugs or remove the grounding

prong from the cable. If you have to use an extension cable, use a 3-wire cable with properly grounded plugs.

- To help protect the Digi CM from transients in electrical power, use a surge suppressor, line conditioner, or uninterruptible power supply.
- Be sure that nothing rests on Digi CM cables and that the cables are not located where they can be stepped on or tripped over.
- Do not spill food or liquids on your Digi CM. If it gets wet, contact Digi Technical Support.
- Do not push objects into the openings of your Digi CM. Doing so can cause fire or electric shock by shorting out interior components.
- Keep your Digi CM away from heat sources and do not block cooling vents.

Emissions

- US: FCC part 15, Class A
- Canada: ICES 003 Class A
- Europe: EN55022
- Japan: VCCI
- Australia: AS3548

Immunity

Europe: EN55024:1998

EN61000-3-2: 2000

EN61000-3-3: 1998

Solaris Ready



All Digi CM products are Solaris Ready certified. This certification identifies these products have met the stringent testing requirements for system compatibility, interoperability, ease-of-installation, functionality, and network interoperability as defined and controlled by Sun Microsystems.

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