Polycom® DMA® 7000 System
Getting Started Guide
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The EULA for your version is available on the Polycom Support page for the DMA 7000 system.

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Polycom, Inc.
6001 America Center Drive
San Jose CA 95002
USA

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</tbody>
</table>
Polycom® DMA® System Server Setup

The sections below describe the steps required to perform the initial installation and setup of a Polycom® Distributed Media Application™ (DMA®) 7000 video collaboration infrastructure server or two-server cluster.

If your enterprise ordered two Polycom DMA servers, it’s imperative that you know whether the intent is to set up a single co-located two-server DMA cluster or to set up two separate single-server DMA systems. Once you’ve configured two DMA servers as a two-server cluster, reconfiguring the servers as separate single-server DMA systems requires re-imaging the servers.

This document does not address creation of a supercluster (the integration of multiple geographically distributed DMA clusters into a centrally managed system). This document addresses only initial installation and setup in a single location.

You can’t create a supercluster until all the systems to be superclustered have been individually installed in their distributed locations, set up as described in this document, and then properly configured as standalone systems, as described in the Polycom DMA 7000 System Operations Guide and online help.

Before you start, we strongly suggest that you read “Introduction to the Polycom DMA System” in Chapter 1 and all of Chapter 2 of the Polycom DMA 7000 System Operations Guide, available for download from support.polycom.com.

The servers in a two-server cluster must be co-located, preferably in the same rack. If possible, use one of the Ethernet cables included in the server shipment to connect them to each other.

If you have a Polycom CMA system, be aware that a two-server DMA cluster is not functionally the same as a CMA system with a redundancy server, and the proper procedure for installation is not the same. We strongly recommend installing and configuring both servers of a two-server cluster as a single system, as described in this document.

If you have an existing fully configured and operational single-server system that you want to expand into a two-server cluster, use the procedure described in the “Adding a Second Server” section of the online help or Polycom DMA 7000 System Operations Guide, not this document.
At the end of this procedure, you will have successfully logged into the Polycom DMA system and be ready to finish configuring the system.

This document describes only the installation and initial configuration of a DMA server or two-server cluster up to the point where you can access its management interface from your enterprise network. At that point, the majority of the system configuration work is still ahead of you.

The tasks required to complete the system configuration are described in the “Polycom DMA System Initial Configuration Summary” section of the online help (Chapter 2 of the Polycom DMA 7000 System Operations Guide).

Assumptions

This document is written for a technical audience. You must know the following:

• Basic computer and network system administration skills
• Physical installation and cabling of servers
• Network configuration, including IP addressing, subnets, gateways, domains, DNS, time servers, and possibly network routing
• The deployment plan for the Polycom DMA system being installed and the video conferencing/collaboration network of which it will be a part

If necessary, obtain the assistance of the appropriate IT or network administration personnel before proceeding.

Documentation Resources

In addition to this guide, the available documentation that describes the Polycom DMA system includes:

• Polycom DMA 7000 System Quick Start Guide
• Polycom DMA 7000 System Release Notes
• Polycom DMA 7000 System Operations Guide
• Online help. In the management interface, select Help > Help Contents to access the entire help system, or click on any page or the Help button in any dialog box to see the specific help topic for that location.

For more information about partner product interoperability, refer to the partner deployment guides.

For information about specific certifications, refer to:

Complete the First-Time Setup Worksheet

Before you begin system setup, fill out the applicable fields in the **My System Values** column of the following worksheet.

### First-Time Setup Worksheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Information</th>
<th>My System Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System IP type</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify whether the system should support IPv4, IPv6, or both. If both, complete all the IP address information below. If only IPv4 or IPv6, complete only the corresponding fields below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System server configuration</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify whether you’re installing a single-server system or a two-server system. For a single-server system, the Server 2 section below is not used. If you received two servers, be sure you’ve read and understood the cautions on page 1 and know whether you’re setting up a co-located two-server DMA cluster or two separate single-server DMA systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System split network setting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specify whether to combine or split the system’s management and signaling interfaces. If the same network will be used for both management (administrative access) and signaling, the signaling IP addresses and Shared Signaling Network Settings section below are not used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caution:** Choose split networking *only* if you need to restrict access to the management interface and SNMP to users on an isolated “non-public” network separate from the enterprise network. Typically, this is the case *only* in high-security environments.

In most network environments, users accessing the management interface are on the same enterprise network as endpoints and other devices communicating with the DMA system, and they use the same physical and virtual IP addresses and the same network interface.

To split the network configuration, you must use different gateways and subnets for management and signaling, and separate physical connections for the management and signaling networks (eth0 for management, eth2 for signaling). In a split network configuration, routing rules are necessary for proper routing of network traffic.

If management and signaling traffic are combined on the same network (subnet), both use the same physical and virtual IP addresses and the same network interface.

If you aren’t sure whether split networking is appropriate, possible, or necessary for this installation, consult the appropriate IT staff or network administrator for your organization.
### Configuration Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server 1</th>
<th>Management host name</th>
<th><strong>My System Values</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local host name of the first (or only) DMA server’s management (or combined) interface. Host names may contain only letters, numbers, and internal dashes (hyphens), and may not include a domain. The reserved values appserv* and dmamgk-* may not be used. The host name is combined with the domain name specified under General System Network Settings to form the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management IPv4</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the first (or only) server’s management (or combined) interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management IPv6</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the first (or only) server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signaling IPv4</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the first (or only) server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signaling IPv6</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the second server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Server 2</th>
<th>Management host name</th>
<th><strong>My System Values</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local host name of the second server’s management (or combined) interface. Host names may contain only letters, numbers, and internal dashes (hyphens), and may not include a domain. The reserved values appserv* and dmamgk-* may not be used. The host name is combined with the domain name specified under General System Network Settings to form the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management IPv4</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the second server’s management (or combined) interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Management IPv6</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the second server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signaling IPv4</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the second server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Signaling IPv6</td>
<td>Static, physical IP address(es) for the second server’s signaling interface (if networking is split).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Polycom® DMA® System Server Setup

### Shared Management Network Settings

In the combined network configuration (most network environments), users accessing the management interface are on the same network as endpoints and other devices communicating with the DMA system, and these settings are used for both management and signaling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Information</th>
<th>My System Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Virtual host name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Virtual host name and IP address(es) for the system's management (or combined) network interface. For a one-server configuration, these fields are disabled. (Exception: If only IPv6 is enabled, the system must have two addresses, so a single-server system must still have a virtual host name and IP address.) Host names may contain only letters, numbers, and internal dashes (hyphens), and may not include a domain. The reserved values appserv* and dmamgk-* may not be used. The host name is combined with the domain name specified under General System Network Settings to form the fully qualified domain name (FQDN).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet mask</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPv4 network mask that defines the subnetwork of the system’s management or combined interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 prefix length</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPv6 CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) prefix size value (the number of leading 1 bits in the routing prefix mask) that defines the subnetwork of the system’s management or combined interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of the gateway server used to route network traffic outside the subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-negotiation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes or no. If no, indicate speed and full or half duplex. <strong>Note:</strong> Auto-negotiation is required if your network is 1000Base-T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Information</td>
<td>My System Values</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shared Signaling Network Settings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Needed only if signaling network is separate (this is rarely the case; see the description for “System split network setting” on page 3). In that case, required even for single-server installation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual signaling host name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Virtual host name and IP address(es) for the system's signaling network interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual signaling IPv4</td>
<td></td>
<td>For a one-server configuration, these fields are disabled. (Exception: If only IPv6 is enabled, the system must have two addresses, so a single-server system must still have a virtual host name and IP address.) Host names may contain only letters, numbers, and internal dashes (hyphens), and may not include a domain. The reserved values appserv* and dmamgk-* may not be used for host names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virtual signaling IPv6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet mask</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPv4 network mask that defines the subnetwork of the system's signaling interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv6 prefix length</td>
<td></td>
<td>IPv6 CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) prefix size value (the number of leading 1 bits in the routing prefix mask) that defines the subnetwork of the system's signaling interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPv4 gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of the gateway server used to route network traffic outside the subnet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-negotiation</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes or no. If no, indicate speed and full or half duplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Auto-negotiation is required if your network is 1000Base-T.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS search domains</td>
<td></td>
<td>Space- or comma-separated list of fully qualified domain names to query on the DNS servers to resolve host names (optional). The system domain is added automatically; you don’t need to enter it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Configuration Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Information</th>
<th>My System Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DNS 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP addresses of up to three domain name servers. At least one DNS server is required. Your Polycom DMA system must be accessible by its host name(s), not just its IP address(es), so you (or your DNS administrator) must create A (address) resource records (RRs) for IPv4 and/or AAAA records for IPv6 on your DNS server(s). A/AAAA records that map each physical host name to the corresponding physical IP address and each virtual host name to the corresponding virtual IP address are mandatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>DNS 1 DNS 2 DNS 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domain: The domain for the system. This is combined with the host name to form the fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For instance: Host name: dma1 Domain: callservers.example.com FQDN: dma1.callservers.example.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signaling DSCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Differentiated Services Code Point value (0 - 63) to put in the DS field of IP packet headers on outbound packets associated with signaling traffic. The DSCP value is used to classify packets for quality of service (QoS) purposes. If you’re not sure what value to use, leave the default of 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management DSCP</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Differentiated Services Code Point value (0 - 63) to put in the DS field of IP packet headers on outbound packets associated with management traffic. The DSCP value is used to classify packets for quality of service (QoS) purposes. If you’re not sure what value to use, leave the default of 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default IPv6 gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>The IPv6 gateway’s address and the interface used to access it, generally eth0, specified as: &lt;IPv6_address&gt;%eth0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default IPv4 gateway</td>
<td></td>
<td>If management and signaling traffic are on separate networks, select which of the two networks’ gateway servers is the default. Your choice depends on your network configuration and routing. Typically, unless all the endpoints, MCUs, and other devices that communicate with the system are on the same subnet, you’d select the signaling network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configuration Information</td>
<td>My System Values</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Time</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Time zone in which the system is located. We strongly recommend selecting the time zone of a specific geographic location (such as America/Denver), not one of the generic GMT offsets (such as GMT+7). If you really want to use a generic GMT offset (for instance, to prevent automatic daylight saving time adjustments), note that they use the Linux/Posix convention of specifying how many hours ahead of or behind local time GMT is. Thus, the generic equivalent of America/Denver (UTC-07:00) is GMT+07, not GMT-07.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP server #1</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of the primary NTP time server. Use of time servers is strongly recommended (and required before creating or joining a supercluster). All the devices in your video conferencing deployment should use the same time servers to avoid potential problems caused by time differences among devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP server #2</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of a second NTP time server (optional, but strongly recommended).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP server #3</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of a third NTP time server (optional, but strongly recommended).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Routing Configuration

In a combined network configuration (the most common setup), where users accessing the management interface are on the same network as endpoints and other devices communicating with the DMA system, the operating system's underlying routing configuration is likely sufficient and special routing rules usually aren't needed.

In a split network configuration, routing rules are necessary for proper routing of network traffic. If you know you need to set up a network routing rule or rules, specify the information below for each rule.

If you aren't sure, consult the appropriate IT staff or network administrator for your organization.

**Caution:** In split network configuration, the management network and signaling network must use different gateways and subnets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration Information</th>
<th>My System Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination host/network</td>
<td></td>
<td>The IP address of the destination network host or segment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prefix length</td>
<td></td>
<td>The CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) value that, together with the destination host/network address, defines the subnet for this route. For IPv4, a prefix length of 24 is equivalent to specifying a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. A prefix length of 16 is equivalent to specifying a subnet mask of 255.255.0.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td></td>
<td>In split network configuration, specify the interface for this route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Via</td>
<td></td>
<td>IP address of router for this route. Optional and only needed for non-default routers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collect the Necessary Materials

Before you install a Polycom DMA system, collect these materials:

- Polycom DMA 7000 System Release Notes
- Polycom DMA system server shipment
- Completed First-Time Setup Worksheet
- PC running Microsoft® Windows® (XP Pro, Vista, or Windows 7) with:
  - 1280x1024 (SXGA) minimum display resolution; 1680x1050 (WSXGA+) or greater recommended
  - USB and Ethernet ports
  - Java™ 1.6 or newer
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer® 7 or newer, Mozilla Firefox® 3 or newer, or Google Chrome 11 or newer
  - Adobe® Flash® Player 9.0.124 or newer

The Polycom DMA system’s Flex-based management interface requires Adobe Flash Player. For stability and security reasons, we recommend always using the latest version of Flash Player. Even so, be aware that your browser’s Flash plugin may hang or crash from time to time. Your browser should alert you when this happens and enable you to reload the plugin. In some cases, you may need to close and restart your browser.

In the Google Chrome browser, use the Adobe Flash plugin, not the built-in Flash support.

- The Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility, available from:
  - The /usb-gui directory of the system recovery disk
  - The Polycom Support page for the Polycom DMA 7000 system at support.polycom.com

Beginning with version 5.1, single-server Polycom DMA systems no longer use virtual host names and IP addresses (unless they’re in IPv6 only mode). Because of this change, you must use the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility released with version 5.1 or later to configure network settings for such a system. Do not attempt to use an older version of the DMA USB Configuration Utility.
Unpack and Install the Hardware Components

The Polycom DMA system uses either one or two Polycom-branded Dell servers. Unpack and install the servers as described in the Polycom DMA 7000 System Quick Start Guide included in the shipment.

If the Quick Start Guide isn’t readily available, follow the procedure below.

To unpack and install the hardware

1. If you purchased Polycom conference platforms (MCUs) with your Polycom DMA system servers, unpack and install them as described in the documentation for the model you purchased.

2. Examine the shipping containers for damage. If you find damage, file a claim with the delivery carrier. Polycom is not responsible for damage sustained during shipment of this product.

3. Open and review the container packing slips.

4. Open the containers and examine the contents. A single-server Polycom DMA system shipment includes:
   - 1 Polycom DMA system server
   - 1 copy of the Polycom DMA 7000 System Quick Start Guide (which contains this procedure)
   - 2 power cords
   - 1 rack-mount kit
   - 1 bezel assembly and key
   - 1 server documentation set
   - 1 Polycom DMA system recovery disk (included for recovery purposes; the software on the disk is already installed on the server)

If the system recovery disk is inserted into a PC that can boot from the optical drive and that PC is rebooted, the PC boots from the DMA system recovery disk, which performs a full disk wipe and a clean installation of the DMA system OS and software, destroying all existing data on the PC.

If your server shipment was sent shortly after a new release, the box may contain two disks. One contains the software installed on the server at manufacturing, and the other contains the newer version, which was added before shipment but not installed on the server. In that case, you should use the newer version disk (check the version number on the label) to install that version of the software.

- 1 blank USB memory stick on which you can install the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility (available in the /usb-gui directory of the system recovery disk and at support.polycom.com)
- 1 USB memory stick with server diagnostic utilities (to be used only under the direction of Polycom Global Services)
- 1 server Product Information Guide
- 2 Ethernet cables, short and long (not used for a single-server system)

If you ordered the optional 2-post rack mounting kit, it’s in a separate box. A two-server system shipment contains a second set of the above items.

5 Examine the contents for damage. Again, if you find damage, file a claim with the delivery carrier.

6 Unpack your system and identify each item. Keep all shipping materials in case you need them later.

7 Assemble the rails and install the server(s) in the rack. To rack-mount a server, see the Rack Installation Guide (available at http://support.dell.com/support/edocs/systems/peR620/en/index.htm).

8 Connect the power cable(s) to the server(s).

9 (Optional) Attach the power cord retention bracket on the right bend of the power supply handle. Bend the power cable into a loop and attach to the bracket’s cable clasp. Repeat for the second power supply.
10 Plug the other end of the cable into a grounded electrical outlet or separate power source such as an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) or a power distribution unit (PDU).

Don’t turn on the server(s) at this time.

11 Remove the bezel(s) from the server(s).

12 Connect the Polycom DMA server(s) to the network:

a Connect the GB 1 Ethernet port of each server to the enterprise network to be used for management (or combined) traffic.
   
   This is the eth0 network interface, which must be used for this purpose.

b For a split network configuration, connect the GB 3 Ethernet port of each server to the network to be used for signaling traffic.
   
   This is the eth2 network interface, which must be used for this purpose.

c For a two-server system, connect one of the Ethernet cables included in the server shipment between the GB 2 ports of the two servers.
   
   This is the eth1 network interface, which must be used for this purpose.

Don’t turn on the server(s) at this time.

Configure the Polycom DMA System Server(s)

You can configure the Polycom DMA system server(s) using the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility (available in the /usb-gui directory of the system recovery disk and at support.polycom.com) and the USB memory stick included in the server package.

Beginning with version 5.1, single-server Polycom DMA systems no longer use virtual host names and IP addresses (unless they’re in IPv6 only mode). Because of this change, you must use the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility released with version 5.1 or later to configure network settings for such a system. Do not attempt to use an older version of the DMA USB Configuration Utility.
To configure the system server(s) without using the USB Configuration Utility, see “Alternate Procedure: Configure the Polycom DMA System Server(s) Without Using the USB Stick” on page 20.

To configure the Polycom DMA system server(s)

1. Connect the blank USB memory stick to the Windows PC on which you put the ZIP file containing the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility.

2. Unzip the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility files to the USB memory stick.


4. In the DMA USB Configuration Utility window, click Configure the System Parameters.
5 On the **Network** page, select the **System IP type**, **System server configuration**, and **System split network setting** that you specified on the **First-Time Setup Worksheet**.

Be sure you’ve read and understood the cautions on pages 1, 2 and 3.

The settings you make for these three items determine which of the remaining network value fields are enabled. For instance, if you specify a single-server configuration, the Server 2 fields are disabled (grayed out).

6 Enter the network values from the **First-Time Setup Worksheet**.

7 If you need to set up a special network routing rule or rules, click **Routing Configuration**, create the rule(s), and click **OK**.

In the usual combined network configuration, routing rules are generally not necessary. In a split network configuration, routing rules are necessary for proper routing of network traffic. If you aren’t sure what rule or rules you need, consult the appropriate IT staff or network administrator for your organization.

8 Click **Next**.

9 On the **System Time** page:

   a Select the correct **System time zone** for your location.

   We strongly recommend selecting the best location-specific setting, not one of the generic GMT offset settings. The location-specific settings automatically include the correct daylight saving time adjustments (if any) for that location and will be updated as locales change their time policies in the future.

   If you really want to use a generic GMT offset (for instance, if you don’t want the location-appropriate daylight saving time adjustments), note that they use the Linux/Posix convention of specifying how many hours ahead of or behind local time GMT is. Thus, the generic equivalent of America/Denver (UTC-07:00) is GMT+07, not GMT-07.

   b Under **NTP servers**, enter the IP addresses (or domain names) for the time servers from the **First-Time Setup Worksheet**.

   We strongly recommend specifying at least one and preferably three time servers. Use NTP stratum 3 quality time servers if possible. At least one time server must be specified before creating or joining a supercluster.

10 Click **Done**.

The utility confirms that the configuration file was created and returns you to the initial menu.
11 Verify that the initial menu now states that **The USB stick is set to apply system parameters** (as shown below).

![DMA Configuration Utility](image)

12 Close the program.

13 In your system tray, click **Safely Remove Hardware** and select **Safely Remove USB Mass Storage Device**. When a message tells you it's safe to do so, disconnect the USB memory stick from the PC.

Make sure the server(s) are still turned off.
If you’re replacing the system software on the server(s) with a newer version, do the following:

a. Turn on the first (or only) server and insert the system recovery disk for the newer version.

b. Insert the USB stick into one of the server’s USB ports.

c. Reboot the first (or only) server. Leave the second server off.

The server boots from the DVD, and the installation commences. About 15-20 minutes later, the DVD ejects and the server reboots. After it reboots, the server reads its network and system parameters from the USB stick and applies them.

d. Go to step 16.

If you’re not replacing the system software, do the following:

a. On the first (or only) server, insert the USB stick into one of the server’s USB ports.

b. Turn on the first (or only) server. Leave the second server off.

After it boots, the server reads its network and system parameters from the USB stick and applies them.

c. Go to step 16.

Wait for the front panel LCD to display DMA Ready. Then disconnect the USB stick and if applicable, remove the disk. If you’re installing a single-server system, skip to step 19.
If you’re installing a two-server cluster and replacing the system software with a newer version, do the following:

a  Turn on the second server and insert the system recovery disk for the newer version.

b  Reboot the second server. Leave the first server on.

   The second server boots from the DVD, and the installation commences. About 15-20 minutes later, the DVD ejects and the server reboots. After it reboots, the second server detects the first server, gets its configuration settings from it, and joins the cluster. When done, both servers’ LCDs display **DMA Clustered**.

c  Go to step 19.

If you’re installing a two-server cluster and not replacing the system software, turn on the second server. Leave the first server on.

After it boots, the second server detects the first server, gets its configuration settings from it, and joins the cluster. When done, both servers’ LCDs display **DMA Clustered**.

If the LCD displays **DMA Installed**, the system software is installed, but not configured. Make sure the USB stick is set to apply system parameters and inserted into a functioning USB port, and then reboot the server.

If the LCD displays anything else or nothing, stop. Contact Polycom Global Services for assistance.

If the LCD displays anything else or nothing, stop. Contact Polycom Global Services for assistance.
On a PC with network access to the Polycom DMA system, point your browser to the system’s virtual host name or IP address and log in with user ID **admin** and password **admin**.

The Polycom DMA system’s management interface appears, displaying the **Dashboard**. From its menus, you can complete your system setup.

The tasks required to complete the system configuration are described in the “Polycom DMA System Initial Configuration Summary” section of the online help (Chapter 2 of the Polycom DMA Operations Guide), which refers you to the relevant online help or Polycom DMA Operations Guide topics for detailed descriptions and procedures as appropriate.

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**Warning:** Don’t turn off a Polycom DMA system server by simply unplugging it or otherwise removing power, especially if it’s going to remain off for some time. If a server loses power without being properly shut down, the RAID controller fails to shut down, eventually depleting its battery. If that happens, the server can’t be restarted without user input, requiring a keyboard and monitor.
Alternate Procedure: Configure the Polycom DMA System Server(s) Without Using the USB Stick

If for some reason you can’t use the Polycom DMA USB Configuration Utility on the USB memory stick, the following procedure enables you to complete the initial setup using only a laptop PC and an Ethernet cable.

This is possible because Polycom DMA system servers are shipped with default network settings you can use to connect to the system. The settings are:

- IP address: 192.168.1.101
- Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default gateway: 192.168.1.1

To configure the Polycom DMA system server(s) using a laptop PC

1. Follow the unpack and install procedure (page 11) through step 9. Do not connect the server(s) to the enterprise network.

2. Configure the network settings on your laptop to put it on the same network segment as the Polycom DMA system server(s) (see the server’s default settings above). For instance, you can use the following settings:
   - IP address: 192.168.1.20
   - Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0
   - Default gateway: 192.168.1.1

3. Connect an Ethernet cable between your laptop and the GB 1 interface of the first (or only) server.

   You can use the cable that will later connect the server to the switch (enterprise network) or one of the cables included in the server shipment. Be sure you connect to the server’s GB 1 interface, not the GB 2 or GB 3 interface.

4. If you’re replacing the system software on the server(s) with a newer version (see the note on page 17), do the following:

   a. Turn on the first (or only) server and insert the system recovery disk for the newer version.

   b. Reboot the first (or only) server. Leave the second server off.

   The server boots from the DVD, and the installation commences. About 15-20 minutes later, the DVD ejects and the server reboots. When it’s finished, the front panel LCD displays DMA Installed. This indicates that the system software is installed, but its network and time settings aren’t configured.
Go to step 6.

5 If you’re not replacing the system software, start the first (or only) server. The server boots, which takes several minutes. When it’s finished, the front panel LCD displays **DMA Installed**. This indicates that the system software is installed, but its network and time settings aren’t configured.

6 On the laptop, point your browser to http://192.168.1.101 (if a security certificate warning appears, ignore it) and log in with user ID **admin** and password **admin**.

   The Polycom DMA system’s management interface appears, displaying the **Dashboard**.

7 Go to **Admin > Local Cluster > Network Settings** and select the **System IP type**, **System server configuration**, and **System split network setting** that you specified on the **First-Time Setup Worksheet**.

   Be sure you’ve read and understood the cautions on pages 1, 2 and 3.

8 Enter the network values from the **First-Time Setup Worksheet**.

9 If you need to set up a special network routing rule or rules, click **Routing Configuration**, create the rule(s), and click **OK**.

   The settings you make for these three items determine which of the remaining network value fields are enabled. For instance, if you specify a single-server configuration, the Server 2 fields are disabled (grayed out).

   If the network into which you’re installing the system requires 802.1x authentication for servers (this is rarely the case), incorrect settings in the **LAN Security Settings** section can make the system unreachable. Recovering from this situation requires disconnecting the system from the network and connecting a laptop directly to the system in order to access it. Make certain these settings are correct if needed.
10 Click **Update**. When asked to confirm restarting the system, click **Yes**. The system begins to reboot.

11 While the server is rebooting, do the following:
   
   a. Disconnect the Ethernet cable from the laptop and connect the server’s GB 1 Ethernet port to the enterprise network to be used for management or combined traffic.
      
      This is the eth0 network interface, which must be used for this purpose.
   
   b. For a split network configuration, connect the GB 3 Ethernet port to the network to be used for signaling traffic.
      
      This is the eth2 network interface, which must be used for this purpose.

   The reboot process takes several minutes. When it’s finished, the front panel LCD displays **DMA Ready**.

   ![Warning]

   **If the LCD displays anything else or nothing, stop. Contact Polycom Global Services for assistance.**

12 From a PC with network access to the Polycom DMA system, point your browser to the system’s virtual host name or IP address (if installing a two-server system) or physical host name or IP address (if installing a single-server system) and log in with user ID **admin** and password **admin**.

13 Go to **Admin > Local Cluster > Time Settings** and do the following:
   
   - Select the correct **System time zone** for your location.

   We strongly recommend selecting the best location-specific setting, not one of the generic GMT offset settings. If you really want to use a generic GMT offset, note that they use the Linux/Posix convention of specifying how many hours ahead of or behind local time GMT is. Thus, the generic equivalent of America/Denver (UTC-07:00) is GMT+07, not GMT-07.
b Under **NTP servers**, enter the IP addresses or domain names for the time servers from the First-Time Setup Worksheet.

We strongly recommend specifying at least one and preferably three time servers. Use NTP stratum 3 quality time servers if possible. At least one time server must be specified before creating or joining a supercluster.

c Click **Update**. When asked to confirm restarting the system, click **Yes**.

The system reboots, which takes several minutes. When it’s finished, the front panel LCD displays **DMA Ready**.

d If you’re installing a single-server system, skip to step 15.

14 If you’re installing a two-server cluster, do the following:

If you’re not sure whether you’re installing a two-server cluster, please re-read page 1. Both servers in the cluster must be running the same version of the software, so if you installed a newer version on the first server, you **must** do so on the second.

a If you replaced the system software on the first server with a newer version, turn on the second server, insert the system recovery disk for the newer version, and reboot it.

The server boots from the DVD, and the installation commences. About 15-20 minutes later, the DVD ejects and the server reboots. When it’s finished, the front panel LCD displays **DMA Installed**. This indicates that the system software is installed, but its network and time settings aren’t configured.

b Connect the GB 1 Ethernet port of the second server to the enterprise network to be used for management (or combined) traffic. For a split network configuration, connect the GB 3 port to the network to be used for signaling traffic.

c Connect one of the Ethernet cables included in the server shipment between the GB 2 ports of the two servers.

d Verify that the first server is running and its front panel LCD displays **DMA Ready**. Then turn on (or reboot) the second server.

After the second server boots, it detects the first server, gets its configuration settings from it, and joins the cluster. When done, both servers’ LCDs display **DMA Clustered**.

If the LCD displays anything else or nothing, stop. Contact Polycom Global Services for assistance.
Log back into the system and complete your system setup.

The tasks required to complete the system configuration are described in the “Polycom DMA System Initial Configuration Summary” section of the online help (Chapter 2 of the Polycom DMA 7000 Operations Guide), which refers you to the relevant online help or Polycom DMA 7000 Operations Guide topics for detailed descriptions and procedures as appropriate.

Don’t turn off a Polycom DMA system server by simply unplugging it or otherwise removing power, especially if it’s going to remain off for some time. If a server loses power without being properly shut down, the RAID controller fails to shut down, eventually depleting its battery. If that happens, the server can’t be restarted without user input, requiring a keyboard and monitor.