FUJITSU Server
PRIMEQUEST 2000 Series
Glossary

[A]

AC OFF addition

Addition of a component while the AC power supply to the cabinet is off.

AC OFF replacement

Replacement of a component while the AC power supply to the cabinet is off. Replacement of OPL and MP can be performed by only AC OFF replacement.

API

Application Program Interface: A set of instructions and functions used to develop operating systems and middleware.

ARI

Alternative Routing ID: Function for PCI Express bridges combined with SR-IOV.

ASR&R

Automatic Server Reconfiguration & Restart: Function for isolating problems in a partition and rebooting it if any error occurs during POST. ASR&R enables the Watchdog function to reboot the partition if an error occurs while the operating system is starting up or running.

[B]

Bank DDDC

Bank DDDC is the function that perform DDDC by unit of memory Bank.

Basic Input Output System

System that functions as the basic input output system (BIOS) to the operating system (OS). For the PRIMEQUEST 2000 series, BIOS is a general term for the UEFI/CSM.

BIOS

Basic Input Output System: See the definition of Basic Input Output System.

BIOS firmware

See the definition of Basic Input Output System.

BMC

Baseboard Management Controller: System management controller that monitors and controls the hardware together with MMB.

BMC firmware

Baseboard Management Controller firmware: Firmware that monitors the CPU temperature and DIMM status. BMC firmware provides remote access to BIOS settings and operating system console information.

[C]

CLI

Command Line Interface: Interface with UNIX, DOS, or another such operating system. The CLI enables the user to enter commands and optional arguments to communicate with the operating system.

Cluster interconnect

Server connections for mutual monitoring between nodes in a cluster configuration. Ordinarily, the cluster interconnect uses a dedicated LAN.

CMCI

Corrected Machine Check Interrupt: Interrupt generated to notify the operating system that a correctable CPU error occurred.

CNA

Converged Network Adapter. CNA is a network adapter for integrating NIC, HBA and HCA.

CoA

Certificate of Authenticity: Visual identifier that helps identify genuine Microsoft software and components.

COM port

COMmunication port: RS-232C serial port for PC/AT-compatible machines. The COM port is also called an RS-232C port.
Most PC/AT-compatible machines have COM ports at the rear. Generally, the port is used to connect a device such as a modem, terminal adapter, or scanner.

Console redirection

Function for operating the main unit from a remote device. Text console redirection enables the user to display and check text content on a monitor as though the user were operating the keyboard of the main unit.

CRU

Customer Replaceable Unit: Component that the user can replace for maintenance.

CSM

Compatibility Support Module: Module for running programs for legacy BIOS interfaces on the UEFI.

CSS

Customer Self Service: CSS component can be replaced by customers themselves.

[D]

DDDC

Double Device Data Correction: Function with the capability of correcting errors in the event of two separate DRAM failures.
In addition, it detects and corrects multi-bit errors.

DDR3

Double Data Rate 3: Standards for the next generation of memory that operates at higher speeds and consumes less power than conventional DDR2 memory.

DDR4

Double Data Rate 4: Standards for the next generation of memory that operates at higher speeds and consumes less power than conventional DDR3 memory.

Degradation function

Function that stops the hardware whose malfunction is found during power-on or system operation. With the degradation function, the system continues operating with the remaining hardware.

DIMM

Dual Inline Memory Module: Compact memory module that has pins on both sides.

DR

Dynamic Reconfiguration: Function that enables to change resource configuration in a partition without rebooting the partition.

DU

Disk Unit: Disk Unit can have HDDs or SSDs and PCI Express cards to control them.

[E]

ECC

Error Checking Correction: Error correction code, or a method of using the error correction code to check for and correct errors.

EFI

Extensible Firmware Interface: Specification that defines a firmware interface between an operating system and platform hardware. EFI defines an interface without the limitations of the conventional interface (BIOS) for PC/AT-compatible machines. The interface also provides a more versatile boot process than the BIOS.

Enable Kit

Form in which OEM Windows is sold with PRIMEQUEST. It must be purchased at the same time as the hardware. It can be used only on Fujitsu computers.

Event monitoring linkage

One of the functions for managing and monitoring the PRIMEQUEST servers with Systemwalker Centric Manager.

Extended partition

An Extended Partition is a partition which is divided by Extended Partitioning function. Each Extended Partition contains software resources such as an operating system and applications as well as hardware resources such as CPU core, memory, PCI Express slots.

Extended Partitioning

Extended Partitioning function divides hardware resources into finer partitions than physical partitions and operates independent systems (OS) as divided units.

Extended Socket

Extended Socket is the function which enables up to 20 Gbps high-speed communication among Extended Partitions on the same physical Partition.

[F]

FANM

FAN Module: Two FAN Modules are included in a PSU and a FAN Unit.

FANU

FAN Unit: FAN Unit has only FAN Modules and is installed at the same place as a PSU.

FBU

Flash Backup Unit: FBU is installed in an SB, an IOU_1GbE and a DU by up to one and up to two, respectively. For IOU_1GbE, FBU is optional.
TFM module on a SAS RAID Controller Card is connected to FBU. TFM module includes a Flash memory. When AC lost, Write Cache information on the RAID Card is backed up by supplying power from FBU.

FC

Fibre Channel: One of the serial interface standards. The Fibre Channel standard uses optical fiber cables as the transmission medium.

FCoE

Fibre Channel over Ethernet: FCoE is the protocol that integrates SAN (Storage Area Network) and LAN (Local Area Network) by the Ethernet.

Firmware

Embedded software for basic hardware control.

Flexible I/O

Function that can combine any SBs and IOUs, irrespective of their mounting locations, to configure a partition.

FRU

Field Replaceable Unit: Component that a field engineer can replace for maintenance. No user should replace the component.

FRU-ROM

Field Replaceable Unit-ROM: ROM mounted on each SB and other such boards. The information stored in FRU-ROM includes unique configuration information and manufacturing information for the board. The MMB firmware uses this information on each board to display components that can be replaced for maintenance, check the configurations of such components, and perform other tasks.

FST

Field Support Tool: PC used by a customer engineer (CE).

[G]

GbE

Gigabit Ethernet: Ethernet standards for high-speed communication of up to 1 Gbps.

[H]

HBA

Host Bus Adapter: Adapter that connects the server to peripherals.

HCA

Host Channel Adapter. Adapter that provides Infiniband connection to the server.

HDD

Hard Disk Drive: Device that reads a hard disk. HDD also can be an abbreviation for the hard disk itself.

Home SB

Home System Board: SB with the active input/output controller hub (ICH), among the SBs configured in a partition. The partition can have only one SB specified as the Home SB.

Hot addition

Addition of a component for expansion of the hardware configuration without stopping the partition. Once the addition work is completed, the component can be incorporated into the running system.

Hot plug

Method of replacing a component by removing it and inserting the replacement while power is on.

Hot replacement

Replacement of a component without stopping the partition, after the component has entered the stopped state from the operating state because an error occurred in the running system. Once the replacement work is completed, the component can be incorporated into the running system.

Hot-system cold-partition addition

Addition of a component while the AC power supply to the cabinet is on. Hot-system cold-partition addition differs from hot addition in that the partition is stopped and the added component does not interfere with the operation of the partition.

Hot-system cold-partition replacement

Replacement of a component while the AC power supply to the cabinet is on. Hot-system cold-partition replacement differs from hot replacement in that the partition is stopped and the replaced component does not interfere with the operation of the partition.

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol: Protocol used by Web servers and clients to transfer data.

HTTPS

Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer: HTTP protocol with an SSL data encryption function.

[I]

I2C

Inter-Integrated Circuit: Protocol used for high-speed communication between integrated circuits (ICs).

IA

Intel Architecture: Generic term for the basic design (architecture) of Intel's microprocessors.

ICT

Information Communication Technology.

Infiniband

Infiniband is an interface that provides clustering servers and connection between server and storage.

IOU

IO Unit: IO Unit is the board that has PCI Express switch to provide PCI Express ports for PCI Express slots and a DU. IOU means both of IOU_1GbE and IOU_10GbE.

IP address

Internet Protocol address: Network address assigned by an administrator, for connection to the Internet and intranets. IPv4 uses 32-bit addresses. IPv6 uses 128-bit addresses.

IPMI

Intelligent Platform Management Interface: Standardized interface specifications established so that server management software can monitor server hardware independently of specific hardware systems and operating systems.

iSCSI

iSCSI is the protocol that enables to send and receive data with remote storage device via IP network by wrapping SCSI commands in TCP/IP packets.

ISV

Independent Software Vendor: Application software provider that has no special relationship with a particular hardware or operating system maker.

[J]

Java

Execution and development environment for the Java programming language. An execution and development environment for Java programs is called a Java platform.

[L]

LAN

Local Area Network: Network that enables the transfer of data among the computers, printers, and other devices connected in a facility.

LDAP

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol: Protocol used to access directory databases in a TCP/IP network, such as the Internet and intranets.

LED

Light-Emitting Diode: Light source that indicates a device state. Users determine the device state by the color and on/off/ blink state of the LED.

Legacy BIOS compatibility function

See the definition of CSM.

LNKC

LiNK Card: Card built into the PCI_Box to connect between IOU and PCI_Box.

[M]

MAC address

Media Access Control address: Unique 48-bit address assigned to a network interface card (NIC) or network equipment such as a network interface on the motherboard.

MAC Address Keeping

Function for keeping a MAC address during SB replacement. PRIMEQUEST 2000 series support MAC Address Keeping for internal LAN except for PRIMEQUEST 2800B.

Maintenance IP Address

IP address used to communicate via the REMCS. This IP address is also used to communicate with the maintenance terminal connected to the CE port.

Maintenance LAN

LAN connected to the FST and used for system maintenance operations.

Management LAN

LAN that connects the MMB to partitions and to LANs outside the cabinet, enabling management of the PRIMEQUEST system.

MCA recovery

Machine Check Architecture (MCA) recovery allows the partition to continue to operate by cooperating with OS if uncorrectable error occurs in memories and caches. MCA recovery includes MCA recovery Execution Path and MCA recovery Non-Execution Path.

MCA recovery Execution Path

MCA recovery Execution Path performs MCA recovery to uncorrectable error which is detected during executing instruction in instruction fetch unit of CPU and data cache of CPU.

MCA recovery Non-Execution Path

MCA recovery Non-Execution Path performs MCA recovery to uncorrectable error which is detected when Last Level Cache (LLC) performs write back to memories or during patrol scrubbing of memories.

Memory Mirror Mode

Memory Mirror Mode is the function that duplicates memory and writes data in both of the duplicated memory. When uncorrectable error will occur in one memory, the other memory will be used. PRIMEQUEST 2000 series support memory mirroring within a CPU.

Memory Operation Mode

Memory Operation Mode enables to set the operation and configuration of memory. Memory Operation Mode includes five modes. Memory operation mode is set by MMB Web-UI.

1. Normal Mode
    Memory mirroring and memory sparing are not used in Normal Mode.

2. Full Mirror Mode
    Memory configurations are duplicated in all SBs and Memory Scale-up Boards included in a partition by using the function of memory controller within a CPU in Full Mirror Mode. The capacity of memory recognized by system becomes half of total capacity of installed memories.
    PRIMEQUEST 2000 series support memory mirroring within a CPU.

3. Partial Mirror Mode
    Memory configurations are duplicated in the Home SB included in a partition in Partial Mirror Mode. When a partition includes one SB, Partial Mirror Mode is equal to Full Mirror Mode.
    For duplication of memory, see the item of Full Mirror Mode.

4. Address Range Mirror Mode
    Memory configurations are duplicated partially included in a partition in Address Range Mirror Mode.
    For duplication of memory, see the item of Full Mirror Mode.

5. Spare Mode
    Reserved rank is made in installed DIMMs and data is shifted to the reserved rank before DIMMs fail. BIOS detects proactive failure of DIMMs. The capacity of memory recognized by system decreases than total capacity of installed memories. Spare Mode and Mirror Mode cannot be set together.

6. Performance Mode
    Memory mirroring and memory sparing are not used and the performance of memory is made much account of in Performance Mode.

Memory Scale-up Board

Memory Scale-up Board is the board for expanding memory without increasing CPUs.

Memory Scale-up Controller

Memory Scale-up Controller is the chip for controlling Memory Scale-up Board.

MIB

Management Information Base: Information released by a network device managed by SNMP in order to post the device status to an external destination.

Middleware

Software that runs under an operating system and provides application software with more advanced and detailed functions than the operating system. Middleware is positioned between the operating system and application software in terms of its characteristics.

MMB

ManageMent Board: System control unit that performs management tasks, including control and monitoring in the cabinet, partition management, and system initialization.

MMB CLI

Command line interface (CLI) supported by the MMB. The MMB CLI enables operation with commands, such as for display and settings.

MMB firmware

ManageMent Board firmware: Firmware for control and monitoring in the cabinet and partition management.

MMB Web-UI

Web user interface (Web-UI) supported by the MMB. Partition-related setting information and error monitoring information can be checked from the MMB Web-UI.

MP

MidPlane: Unit consisting only of connectors. The MP has no power supply, active device, or other active component mounted. Both sides of the MP are designed for connections to boards such as SBs and IOUs.

MRL

Manually-operated Retention Latch: Hardware mechanism whose function is to fix PCI cards in place during a PCI Hot Plug operation.

MRL emulation

Function as an alternative to the MRL. MRL emulation is used to fix a PCI Express card during PCI Hot Plug operation.

[N]

NIC

Network Interface Card or Network Interface Controller: Hardware that supports network functions.

NMI

Non-Maskable Interrupt: Interrupt generated to notify the operating system and BIOS.

NTP

Network Time Protocol: Standard time information protocol used on the Internet. Highly precise time information with consideration of line speeds and load changes in paths can be obtained via NTP.

NUMA

Non-Uniform Memory Access: A form of architecture in a shared-memory multiprocessor computer system. NUMA is a non-uniform architecture. In NUMA, the access cost to the main memory depends on the memory location and multiple processors that share the main memory.

[O]

OPL

Operator Panel: OPL is the board that has system LED, system FRU and intake air temperature sensor.

Optimal FAN control cooling

Function for optimizing fan speed. The optimal FAN control cooling function controls fan speed according to the ambient temperature (intake air temperature) in addition to the temperatures of individual components in the device.

Optimal power allocation

Function that varies the number of active power supplies according to the system configuration. Optimal power allocation keeps power supply highly efficient.

[P]

Packaged product

Package product is one form of sales of Windows products. Sold in stores and other such outlets, a package product is a set of disks and a license in one package.

Partition

A partition is an independent system equipped with the functions of a processing unit. There are two kinds of partition: Physical partition and Extended Partition.

Partition granularity

Smallest unit of the components making up a partition. The granularity of physical partition is SB, IOU, DU and PCI_Box_LH. The granularity of Extended Partition is each device such as CPU core, memory and PCI Express slot.

Partitioning

The Physical partitioning divides the hardware resource into multiple systems within the cabinet and operates independent systems (OS) as divided units.

PCIB

PCI Board on PCI_Box: The PCIB is a main one of boards which compose PEXU. The PCIB includes a PCI Express switch, PCI slot, and LNKC interface slot.

PCI_Box

PCI slot expansion unit.

PCI_Box_LH

PCI_Box Logical Half: PCI_Box Logical Half is a half part of PCI_Box. PCI_Box_LH is partition granularity (minimum unit per partition) of PCI_Box. One PCI_Box_LH can be connected per one PCNC.

PCNC

PCI_Box Connection Card in IOU: If you connect PCI_Box to IOU, you must install PCNC in PCI Express slot of the IOU.

PCI Express

Peripheral Component Interconnect Express: Standard established by the PCI-SIG for the next generation of serial communication interfaces to replace the PCI bus.

PECI

Platform Environment Control Interface: Intel's protocol for a proprietary single-wire interface. PECI includes functions for controlling and monitoring CPUs and chip sets.

PEXU

PCI EXpress Unit: Slot expansion unit for PCI Express cards. The PEXU is mounted in the PCI_Box.

PHP

PCI Hot Plug: Technology that enables PCI cards to be mounted and removed while the system is operating.

Physical Partition

A physical partition is a system which is divided by Partitioning function. Each physical partition contains software resources such as an operating system and applications as well as hardware resources such as SBs and IO Units.

PIROM

Processor Information ROM: EEPROM for writing CPU information.

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Platform

Type of operating system or environment that is the base for operation of application software.

POST

Power-On Self-Test: Hardware test that is automatically run when the computer is powered on.

Power consumption monitoring

Function for monitoring the amount of power consumed by the main unit and PCI_Box. The MMB Web-UI displays the power consumption information.

Power Saving

Power consumption in overall system is limited in Power Saving. The threshold of power consumption and the action when system power consumption becomes beyond the threshold are set by MMB Web-UI. Power Saving is supported only if PSU_P is installed in the system.

Prefetch

Function configured in the CPU. If the data of an address is expected to be necessary in the future as data loaded in a cache, this function stores (fetch) in advance (pre) the data in the cache.

PRIMECLUSTER

Highly reliable infrastructure software developed as a combination of Fujitsu's virtualization technology and technology for high reliability and high availability. PRIMECLUSTER improves the redundancy of system components, such as servers, storage, and networks. It quickly detects errors, takes over processes (failover), and degrades fault locations automatically.
Thus, an entire system becomes highly reliable with PRIMECLUSTER.

PRIMECLUSTER linkage

Linkage by PRIMECLUSTER of clusters configured with multiple partitions whose redundant configurations consist of active and standby systems. PRIMECLUSTER linkage includes functions for sending events between partitions and monitoring and reporting the system status.

Proactive monitoring

Function that issues a warning when a correctable hardware error occurs and exceeds a specific limit but does not affect operation.

PSU

Power Supply Unit: Component that converts AC voltage to DC voltage as a DC power supply. PSU means PSU_S and PSU_P.

PSU_P

PSU 80PLUS PLATINUM: PSU_P complies with 80PLUS PLATINUM.

PSU_S

PSU 80PLUS SILVER: PSU_S complies with 80PLUS SILVER.

PXE

Preboot eXecution Environment: Network boot standard based on BIOS technology that enables remote operation of management tasks. The tasks include system startup and operating system installation or update.

[Q]

QPI

Intel(R) QuickPath Interconnect: QPI is High-speed serial interconnect between a CPU and CPU.

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QSS

Quick Support System: Tool for batch collection of troubleshooting data on the product and operating system. QSS collects software investigation data for the REMCS.

[R]

RAID

Redundant Array of Independent Disks: Technology that increases reliability and processing speeds by using multiple hard disks as a single disk.

RAS

Reliability, Availability, Serviceability: Quality as defined in terms of reliability, availability, and serviceability. The RAS features of the PRIMEQUEST 2000 series include highly reliable components, redundant configurations of power supplies, fans, and other components, and the capability to report problems when they occur and isolate the faulty components.

REMCS

REMote Customer Support system: Fujitsu's remote customer support service.

REMCS Agent

Function for reporting information on the server system to the REMCS Center via the Internet. This information includes hardware/software configuration information, hardware error information, and log information.

REMCS LAN

LAN connected to the REMCS Center. The PRIMEQUEST servers and REMCS Center communicate the necessary information for REMCS function to each other via the REMCS LAN.

REMCS linkage

See the definition of REMCS Agent.

Remote storage

One of the functions of the BMC. With the remote storage function, remote operation of the local drive of a PC is seemingly identical to operation of a drive connected to a USB port of the server.

Reserved SB

Reserved System Board: SB reserved for possible failures.

RHEL

Red Hat Enterprise Linux: Linux distribution released by Red Hat, Inc.

RTC

Real-Time Clock: Clock chip mounted on an SB and MMB.

[S]

S.M.A.R.T.

Self-Monitoring Analysis Reporting Technology: Function that enables a hard disk to monitor its own conditions and log any errors that occur. S.M.A.R.T. records the errors in the system log or event log via the driver.

sadump

When errors occur in system, sadump will collect memory dump for investigation of the error. sadump runs on only Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL).

SAN

Storage Area Network: Dedicated network for connections between a server and storage devices.

SAN boot

Boot from a SAN storage device that is configured with a Fibre Channel switch, etc. and connected to a dedicated network.
It is not a boot from an HDD or other storage unit built into the server.

SAS

Serial Attached SCSI: One of the SCSI standards. SAS defines an interface for connecting devices such as hard disks to computers. SAS uses serial transmission to enable faster transfer speeds.

SB

System Board: Board with a mounted CPU and memory.

SCSI

Small Computer System Interface: Standards for connections between PCs and peripherals. The American Standards Association established SCSI.

SDDC

Single Device Data Correction: Function that will recover the data even if one DRAM chip fails.

SDRAM

Synchronous DRAM: Memory standard for access speeds that are higher than those of DRAM.

Secure Boot

Secure Boot is the function that UEFI firmware checks whether an operating system to be boot and IO cards is not tampered and boot the operating system only if they are not tampered before OS booting.

SEL

System Event Log: Information on the processing parameters, processing, and processing results logged during hardware and software operations.

ServerView Agents

Tool that monitors hardware and operating system conditions. ServerView Agents also executes operational instructions from SVOM.

ServerView Agentless Service

The ServerView Agentless Service is a software component installed in the operating system. It monitors the PCI Express card. When an error is detected, it is reported through MMB.

ServerView Installation Manager

Software that facilitates setup work, such as operating system installation, for the initial installation or rebuild of a server. ServerView Installation Manager can improve some procedures for HDDs, such as the procedures for configuring a RAID and selecting a driver. This can ensure quick and reliable setup, even by a user with no expertise. Setup with ServerView Installation Manager stabilizes operation in the early stages, when operation is beginning.

ServerView Mission Critical Option

Software that complements the SVS function for PRIMEQUEST. For example, it provides a function for notifying the REMCS of detected errors in linkage with the MMB and a function for hot replacement of disks and PCI cards.

ServerView Operations Manager

Support tool for prompt recovery and stable operation. ServerView Operations Manager reliably detects hardware errors, displays the errors on the console, and sends e-mail about them to the administrator.

ServerView RAID Manager

Management tool for the monitoring, management, maintenance, and configuring of array controllers and their connected hard disks and logical drives.

ServerView Suite

Hardware monitoring software installed as standard. ServerView Suite is a set of system integration management tools. The tools make installation easy and clear to do, and provide features such as simple system management and stable operation
24 hours a day, 365 days a year. ServerView Suite is common software for the PRIMEQUEST 2000 series and PRIMERGY.
SVS provides the functions of the following software.
- ServerView Installation Manager
- ServerView Operations Manager
- ServerView Agent
- ServerView RAID Manager
- ServerView Mission Critical Option

Service life components

Power supply units (PSUs), fans, and other components that need periodic replacement. Each of these components has a service life, which is a given period of time or number of rotations. The component must be replaced periodically because its performance will deteriorate after its service life expires.

SMI2

Scalable Memory Interconnect 2: SMI2 is the communication interface between memory controller within a CPU and memory buffer.

SMP

Symmetric Multiple Processor: Parallel processing system in which all processors work together through common memory resources.

SMTP

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol: Protocol for sending and receiving e-mail via the Internet and intranets.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol: TCP/IP-compliant protocol for managing the devices in a network.

SNMP trap linkage

Function used with a management application (manager) to monitor the SNMP traps reported for errors that occur in the PRIMEQUEST servers.

Speed Step

Function that saves power by dynamically decreasing the voltage and clock frequency to keep the CPU load factor higher when the CPU is active and not in the idle state.

SPI Flash

Serial Peripheral Interface Flash: SPI Flash is the flash memory that stores BIOS code.

SR-IOV

Single Root - IO Virtualization: PCI Express standard that adds multiple virtual functions into a card and provides direct access from a virtual machine to each of these functions.

ssh

Secure SHell: Program for logging in to another computer in a network, executing commands from a remote computer, and moving a file to another computer.

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer: Protocol under which information is encrypted for transmission. Netscape Communications Corporation developed SSL.

Standalone server management

Method that concentrates management methods in the MMB to manage a system consisting of multiple partitions. The MMB Web-UI is used for system management operations and settings.

SV Agent

ServerView Agent: See the definition of ServerView Agent.

SVAS

ServerView Agentless Service: See the definition of ServerView Agentless Service

SVIM

ServerView Installation Manager: See the definition of ServerView Installation Manager.

SVmco

See the definition of ServerView Mission Critical Option.

SVOM

ServerView Operations Manager: See the definition of ServerView Operations Manager.

SV RAID

ServerView RAID Manager: See the definition of ServerView RAID Manager.

SVS

ServerView Suite: See the definition of ServerView Suite.

System setting information

Device setting and identification information.

Systemwalker

One of Fujitsu's middleware products. Systemwalker is integrated operations management software.

Systemwalker Centric Manager

One of Fujitsu's middleware products. Systemwalker Centric Manager is the base software for integrated operations management of an information system.

Systemwalker Centric Manager linkage

Function for managing and monitoring the PRIMEQUEST servers with Systemwalker Centric Manager.

Systemwalker linkage

See the definition of Systemwalker Centric Manager linkage.

[T]

Telnet

Protocol or standard method for remote control of computers connected to a TCP/IP network, such as the Internet and intranets.

TPM

Trusted Platform Module: Security chip with multiple functions, including encryption processing, encryption key storage, and platform authentication using a certificate.

Turbo Boost

Function that increases the core frequency within the range of the TDP (Thermal Design Power) to a higher level than the specified frequency when multiple CPU cores are in the idle state.

[U]

UART

Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter:
Communication circuit that converts data signals between serial and parallel forms.

UEFI

Unified Extensible Firmware Interface: Specification that defines a firmware interface between an operating system and platform hardware. The original name was EFI during development by Intel. The name was changed to UEFI when the Unified EFI Forum assumed control of the specification.

UPS

Uninterruptible Power Supply: Standby power supply unit that protects against possible damage and loss of computer data from a momentary voltage drop or unexpected power failure.

USB

Universal Serial Bus: One of the standards for connecting peripheral devices such as keyboards and mice.

[V]

Video redirection

Function for operating the main unit from a remote device. Video redirection enables the user to display and check graphical content on a monitor as though the user were operating the mouse and keyboard of the main unit.

Virtual Media

Virtual Media is one of the BMC function. Virtual Media enables the local drive in remote PC to be used as if it is connected to USB port of the server.

VLAN

Virtual LAN: Function for logically grouping the individual ports of one switching hub. Each group operates as an independent LAN.

VM Assist

Virtual Machine Assist: Function for assisting virtualization. VM Assist is packaged with the CPU and IOH under the name of VT-x. VM Assist reduces the host-guest communication overhead caused by startup of the guest operating system on the host operating system. The assist function works on the CPU side and I/O side.

VMDq

Virtual Machine Device Queues: Intel's virtualization support mechanism configured on a LAN card.

VT-d

Intel(R) Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O: Function that supports I/O virtualization. VT-d converts DMA transfer addresses and reassigns interrupts in multiple VMs.

VT-x

Intel(R) Virtualization Technology: Function that supports CPU virtualization. In VT-x2, the "VMX root" and "VMX non-root" operation modes are added to the conventional operation modes for the processor (Ring 0-

3). A feature of VT-x2 is that it reduces the overhead created by the privileged instructions from a guest operating system.

[W]

Web-UI

Web User Interface: Interface that uses a Web browser used to operate devices and display device information.

WHEA

Windows Hardware Error Architecture: Architecture that provides a common infrastructure for processing hardware errors on the Windows platform. WHEA uses multiple functions, including PCI Express Advanced Error Reporting (AER) and MCA for CPUs.

WOL

Wake On LAN: Technology for starting a device in the standby state with an instruction from another device connected via an external LAN. All LAN ports (2 port/IOU) and PCI Express slots on IOU support WOL in PRIMEQUEST 2000 series.

[X]

xAPIC

eXtended Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controller: Interrupt controller architecture conventionally used.