Dell Repository Manager version 3.4.4

User's Guide

DELLTechnologies

Notes, cautions, and warnings

(i) **NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

⚠ **CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.**

⚠ **WARNING: A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.**

Contents

About Dell Repository Manager

Dell Repository Manager (DRM) is an application within the Dell OpenManage portfolio that allows IT administrators to manage the system updates. Dell Repository Manager provides you with the updates from the Dell inventory and catalogs that are available in the application preferences.

DRM ensures that the systems are up to date with the latest BIOS, drivers, and firmware. DRM allows you to:

- Compare the Dell inventory with the catalogs to provide updates on the Dell systems.
- Create repositories using the base catalog and specify the Dell system whose components are added in the repository.
- Rearrange the components to group the related updates together for systems running the Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems.
- Generate comparison reports and update baselines of the custom repositories.
- Import the repository content in .exe, .msi, and .bin formats.
- Export the repository content in **catalog.xml** format only.

The customized repositories consist of Dell Update Packages (DUPs) or Non-DUPs with formats-.exe, .msi, .bin, or any other file formats-files. Use the repositories to apply updates with the update packages. DUPs are software utilities that are provided to update specific software and firmware components.

Dell Repository Manager integrates with Dell systems management products such as iDRAC, Dell OpenManage Enterprise, Dell OpenManage Essentials and the Dell Management Plug-in for VMware vCenter.

Topics:

New features

Table 1. New features in Dell Repository Manager v3.4.4

Functional area	Feature description	Summary of benefits
Protocols	Supported protocols	Support for Redfish protocols.
Schedule export jobs	Support to schedule the export jobs	Support to schedule the export jobs for any interval (daily, weekly, or monthly).
Delete Catalog using CLI mode	Delete a catalog using CLI mode	Support to delete a catalog using CLI mode
Repository with Integration	The default selection of DUP formats for the selected integration type.	- If any DUP format (Linux, Windows-64, and OS-Independent) is not selected, then based on the Integration type you select, the applicable DUP formats are selected automatically. - The default selection of DUP formats is enabled for modification.
Command line Interface (CLI) mode	Extended support for CLI mode	Enhanced CLI to accept only the supported commands for any DRM operations. Any partial or incomplete commands are not supported.
Platform bootable ISO plug-in	Enhanced support for Platform bootable ISO plug-in	Support enabled for Platform bootable ISO plug-in (SLES operating system Kernel based) for DRM version 3.4.4 or later.
Dell System Update (DSU) support	Support for DSU	Support for DSU latest version.
Security	Security enhancements	Enhanced the security aspects.

Compatibility Matrix

This chapter addresses the language, hardware and software requirements to be considered before installing DRM.

Topics:

Language requirement

DRM supports English US. No locale formats or other languages are supported.

Minimum hardware requirements

Table 2. Hardware requirements

Requirement	Details
Processor	1 GHz Pentium processor or equivalent
RAM	4 GB
Hard Disk	1 GB of available space
Display	1024x768–2560x1600 (maximum) high color, 64-bit
Optical Drive (Optional)	CD/DVD writer
Architecture or Platforms for laptops	x86

Software requirements

DRM works on a wide range of Operating Systems for Windows and Linux. Listed are the specific Operating Systems that DRM is tested with:

* Microsoft Windows Server 2019
* Microsoft Windows Server 2022
* Microsoft Windows 10
* Microsoft Windows 11
* RedHat Enterprise Linux 8.8
* RedHat Enterprise Linux 9.2
* SUSE Linux 15 SP5
* Ubuntu 22.04

Optional requirements

* **Internet connectivity**—To access, create, work with bundles, update catalogs, plug-ins, and repositories.

  (i) **NOTE:** You can use the local repositories on DRM without internet connectivity.
* **CD/DVD or USB burning software**—To create a bootable CD/DVD or bootable USB.

Getting started with DRM

This chapter describes the process to download DRM application on windows operating systems and linux operating systems and the access privileges required to install DRM on windows operating systems.

Topics:

- Download DRM
- Access privileges for installing DRM on Microsoft Windows operating systems

Download DRM

You can download DRM from DRM Knowledge Base page or `dell.com/support`.

To download DRM from `dell.com/support`:

1. Launch the Dell support site.
2. Enter **Dell Repository Manager** in the search box and press **Enter**.
3. In **Dell Repository Manager resources**, click **DRM Download link**. The **Dell Repository Manager driver details** page is displayed.
4. From the **Available formats** section, click **Download** to download the .exe file and .bin files.

The DRM installer is downloaded in the local drive.

Access privileges for installing DRM on Microsoft Windows operating systems

Install DRM with specific access privileges to run the DRM services on windows operating systems.

The access privileges are:

- **Restricted Access**—The DRM service runs with **LocalService** account privileges. The restricted access is selected by default when installing DRM in GUI mode or CLI mode. For any directories that are required to be accessed from DRM, the user must manually provide access to the DRM service. For example, an explicit access must be granted to files and folders for any DRM operations to be performed.

  (i) **NOTE:**
    - DRM v3.4.3 or later version can be installed with default-restricted access privileges in silent mode.
    - If the restricted access mode is selected, the recommendation is to disable the privilege **SeImpersonatePrivilege** in your system to enhance the security protocols.

- **System Access**—The DRM service runs with **LocalSystem** account privileges. Unlike restricted access, installing DRM with system access does not require access to DRM services for the operating system or Local directories. For example, an explicit access to files and folders is not required for any DRM operation to be performed.

  (i) **NOTE:** If you select system access to run the DRM services, certain operating system directories are not accessible for any operations through DRM. The directories include Program Files, Program Files(x86), and Windows.

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Install DRM

Install the DRM application on windows and linux operating systems using Graphical user interface (GUI), command line interface in interactive or console mode, and silent mode.

Dell Repository Manager creates a database in the system during the installation process.

For the list of supported operating systems, see Software requirements.

For the supported languages, see Language requirement.

For more information about using DRM with Command line interface (CLI), see Appendix A.

Topics:

Install DRM using GUI on Windows operating systems

Install the DRM using a graphical user interface (GUI) on Microsoft Windows operating systems to manage the system updates.

About this task

The cleanup of the installation directory is performed before installing DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before upgrading DRM.

Steps

1. Download the DRM installer .exe file from the Dell support site.
2. Go to the location where the DRM installer is downloaded. Double-click <DRMINSTALLER_3. x.x.xxx_A00 > , where x.x.xxx denotes the latest version or the build number.
   The **Dell Repository Manager** installation wizard is displayed.
   ⓘ **NOTE:** The preinstallation summary on DRM installer GUI does not appear in a readable format during a fresh installation of DRM on a Windows operating system with a resolution less than 1600.
3. Review the **Introduction** page and click **Next**.
4. Review the License Agreement and select **I accept the terms of the License Agreement**, and click **Next**.
   Click **Previous** to review the selected preferences on the previous page.
5. On the **Choose Install Folder** page, select a folder and click **Next**.
   To revert to the default folder, click **Restore Default Folder**.
   ⓘ **NOTE:** If an installation directory or the working directory path `C:\programdata\dell\drm` contains the symbolic links, then the installation is stopped because symbolic links can lead to a security breach. Remove the symbolic link and retry the installation.
6. On the **Choose Shortcut Folder** page, select one of the locations and click **Next**. The available options are **In a new Program Group**, **In the Start Menu**, **On the Desktop**, **In the Quick Launch Bar**, **Other**, and **Don't create icons**.
   If you want to create icons for all the users using the repository manager, select **Create Icons for All Users**.
   ⓘ **NOTE:** An intermittent performance lag is observed when you switch between the create shortcut options multiple times using keyboard during the fresh installation of DRM.

7. On the **Migrate previous versions data** page, the **Repositories** information and **Preferences** from any 2.x version of the repository manager (if installed) is migrated to the current version of the software.

8. On the **Database** page, Set **DRM database password** by entering the **Password** and then **Confirm Password**.

    ⓘ **NOTE:**
      ● DRM database password must contain a minimum of eight characters with a combination of one uppercase, one lowercase, and one numeric character.
      ● Only admin users can update the database password by using the update password command.
      ● The use of special characters in database password is not mandatory.
      ● If the password is lost, DRM cannot recover it.

9. On the **Service** page, select **Restricted access** or **System Access**. For more information, see Access privileges.

    ⓘ **NOTE:** The **Restricted access** is selected by default when you install DRM using GUI or CLI mode. If needed, change the access privilege from restricted to system access, or system to restricted access while upgrading from DRM v3.4.3 to any above versions. For more information about changing the access without losing data, see the Frequently asked questions section.

10. On the **Pre-Installation Summary** page, review the selected preferences and click **Install**.

11. On the **Progress** page, view the progress of DRM installation.
    The installation is completed in a few minutes. The DRM application icon is created on the desktop.

12. On the **Install status** page, click **Done** to exit the installer.
    Dell repository manager is configured on your system.

13. When the **Service Installation Successful** message is displayed, click **Ok**.

Results

DRM services start in a few minutes.

View the status of the DRM services in **Task Manager** > **Services** > **DRM services** > **Running**.

Install DRM using CLI on Windows operating systems

Install DRM using a command-line interface (CLI) in an interactive or console mode and silent mode on Windows operating systems to manage the system updates. The silent mode does not need a password and installs DRM in the default path.

About this task

The restricted access is selected by default when you install DRM using GUI or CLI mode. If needed, change the access privilege from restricted to system access, or system to restricted access while upgrading from DRM v3.4.3 to above versions.

For more information about access privileges, see Access privileges for installing DRM on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

ⓘ **NOTE:** The cleanup of the installation directory is performed before installing DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before upgrading DRM.

Steps

1. Download the **<DRMINSTALLER_3.x.x.xxx_A00>** software from the support site dell.com/support.

2. Launch the command prompt or the command-line interface (CLI) from the folder location where the DRM installer file is available.

3. On the interface, enter one of the following commands and press **Enter**.
      ● For **CLI mode:**`DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.exe –i console`
      ● Or
      ● For **GUI mode:** `DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.exe`

4. Review the **Introduction** and press **Enter** to continue.

5. Review the license agreement and then accept by entering **Y or N** > **Enter**.

6. Select the default folder location or enter an absolute path to install DRM and press **Enter**.

    ⓘ **NOTE:** If an installation directory or the working directory path `C:\programdata\dell\drm` contains the symbolic links, then the installation is stopped because symbolic links can lead to a security breach. Remove the symbolic link and retry the installation.

7. Enter **Y (yes)** to verify the DRM installer location and press **Enter**.
8. Select the location to create the **DRM application link** and press **Enter** to accept the default location.

   If you install DRM to a default location, ensure that the installed DRM and its features work as expected.
9. Set the **DRM database password** by entering the **Password** and press **Enter**.
   - DRM database password must contain a minimum of eight characters with a combination of one uppercase, one lowercase, and one numeric character.
   - The use of special characters in database password is not compulsory.
   - If the password is lost, DRM cannot recover the last set password.
   - Only an admin user can update the database password by using update password command.
10. Enter the password again to **Confirm Password**, and press **Enter**. Review the **Pre-Installation summary**, and press **Enter** to continue.
11. Press **Enter** to install DRM.

    When the Installation completes in a few minutes, press **Enter** to exit the Installer.

Results

- DRM application shortcut icon is created on the desktop.
- To view the installed files, go to **Program files** > **Dell** > **Dell Repository Manager**.
- Launch DRM and click **Alerts** to view the status as **Services started**.

Next steps

Post-installation:
1. After the installation is completed, a **drmuser** user account is created. This account is used to run all DRM tasks in repositories and catalogs.
2. Provide read and write access to a **drmuser** user account for all directories and files that are used for repository and catalog tasks.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** If the **drmuser** user account does not have the required read and write access to the respective directories and files that are used for repository and catalog tasks, this gives an **Access Denied** error.

Install DRM using silent mode on Windows operating system

The installation of DRM application using silent mode does not require a password and installs DRM in the default path.

About this task

The cleanup of the installation directory is performed before installing DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before upgrading DRM.

Steps

1. Launch the command prompt or the command line interface (CLI) from the folder location where the DRM Installer file is available.
2. Enter the command: `DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.exe -i silent`.
3. Press **Enter**.

   The **Database password** option to set and update the password is not enabled for silent mode.

   The silent mode installation installs the DRM application in the default path.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** If an installation directory or the working directory path `C:\programdata\dell\drm` contains the symbolic links, then the installation is stopped because symbolic links can lead to a security breach. Remove the symbolic link and retry the installation.

Results

- DRM application shortcut icon is created on the desktop.
- To view the installed files, go to **Program files** > **Dell** > **Dell Repository Manager**.
- Launch DRM and click **Alerts** to view the status as **Services started**.

Install DRM on Linux operating systems

Install DRM using GUI mode, CLI interactive or console mode, and silent mode on Linux operating systems to manage the system updates.

Prerequisites

- Log in with the root or administrative privileges.
- Install the following libraries for Ubuntu operating systems:
  - Libgtk-2.0-0
  - Libgtk-2.0-cil

Steps

1. Download the **<DRMINSTALLER_3.x.x.xxx_A00>** software from the support site dell.com/support.
2. Launch the command prompt or command-line interface and go to the location where the DRM installer file is available.

   (i) **NOTE:** The preinstallation summary on DRM installer GUI does not appear in a readable format using GUI mode during the fresh installation of DRM having resolution less than 1600.

3. On the interface, enter one of the following commands:
   - For **CLI mode:** `DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.bin -i console`

     Or

   - For **GUI mode:** `DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.bin`
4. Review the **Introduction** and press **Enter** to continue.
5. Review the license agreement, enter (0) and then accept by entering **Y or N** > **Enter**.
6. Select the default folder location to install and create the **DRM application link** and then press **Enter**. Or press **Enter** to accept the default location.

   (i) **NOTE:** Any custom path location is not supported on the Linux operating system.

7. Set the **DRM database password** by entering the **Password** and press **Enter**.
   - DRM database password must contain a minimum of eight characters with a combination of one uppercase, one lowercase, and one numeric character.
   - The use of special characters in database password is not compulsory.
   - If the password is lost, DRM cannot recover the last set password.
   - Only a root user can update the database password by using update password command.
8. Review the **Pre-Installation summary**, and press **Enter** to continue.
9. The default location to install DRM is `/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/`. Press **Enter**.
10. In jre folder deletion check, press **Enter**.
    The Installation completes in a few minutes. Press **Enter** to exit the Installer and press **Enter** again.

Next steps

Post-installation:
1. After the installation is completed, a **drmuser** user account is created. This account is used to run all DRM tasks in repositories and catalogs.
2. Provide read and write access to a **drmuser** user account for all directories and files that are used for repository and catalog tasks.

   (i) **NOTE:** If the **drmuser** user account does not have the required read and write access to the respective directories and files that are used for repository and catalog tasks, gives an **Access Denied** error .

Install DRM using silent mode on Linux operating systems

The installation of DRM application using silent mode on linux operating systems does not need password and installs DRM in the default path.

Steps

1. Launch the command prompt or the command line interface (CLI) from the folder location where DRM Installer file is available.
2. Enter the command: `./DRMInstaller_3.x.x.x_A00.bin -i silent`.
3. Press **Enter**.
   Wait for a few minutes for DRM to install. The silent mode installation installs the DRM application in the default path.
   ⓘ **NOTE:** The **Database password** option to set and update the password is not needed for silent mode.

Results

- DRM application shortcut icon is created on the desktop.
- To view the installed files, enter a path `opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/` and press **Enter**.
- To view the downloaded files, enter `ls` and press **Enter**.

Sample commands

This section describes some of the sample commands that are used in installing and using DRM.

Table 3. Sample commands

Linux syntax	Microsoft Windows syntax	Description
`/DRMInstaller.bin`	`DRMInstaller.exe`	The DRM installer is opened only if the operating system supports a GUI. If the operating system does not support a GUI then the installation proceeds without the GUI.
`./drm -h or ./drm --help`	`drm /? or drm /h`	Displays the command line options and help information.
`./drm -v or ./drm --version`	`drm /v or drm -version`	Displays the installed DRM version.
`Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.sh -i silent -uninstall`	`Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.exe -i silent -uninstall`	Uninstall DRM silently, and the DRM data is removed by default without user intervention.
`Change\ Dell\ Repository\ Manager\ Installation -i console -repair`	`Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.exe" -i console -repair`	Repair DRM

Launch Dell Repository Manager

Launch Dell Repository Manager (DRM) from the desktop, or from the Start menu, or go to the folder location where DRM is installed. By default, DRM is installed in `C:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\drm.bat`.

To run DRM on Linux operating system—Type `drm` on the black terminal console.

To run DRM from the Start menu—Click **Start** > **All programs** > **Dell Repository Manager**.

To run DRM using desktop—Click **Dell Repository Manager** application icon available on desktop.

To run DRM using command line interface—Open the command prompt and type `drm`.

Configure Application Preferences

This chapter provides instructions to configure the application preferences to use the DRM application. Configure the various settings such as network, notifications, plug-in update, catalog update, and data storage settings.

Topics:

- Configure network settings
- Configure notifications
- Configure store settings
- Configure plug-in settings
- Configure catalogs settings
- Configure DRM to use SUU as a content source

Configure network settings

Configure the network settings that define the preferences that are used when performing any activity involving or requiring network connectivity.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Network** to configure the following settings:
   - **Web Download Protocol**—Only the **HTTPS** protocol is supported to download content from the Dell support site.
   - (Optional) **Concurrent downloads**—Set the number of downloads with a maximum limit of 10 DUPs at a time. Go to **Dell Repository Manager** > **View** > **Jobs** to view the status of the download.
   - **Proxy configuration**—If you require a proxy server, enable the Proxy server tab.
     - Enter the **Proxy Server Address** and **Proxy Port**.
     - Click **Credentials** to provide the username and password.
   - (i) **NOTE:** When setting the proxy in CLI, ensure that you provide a proxy port number.

Table 4. Port information

Port numbers	Protocols and file sharing
8090	DRM Service
443	HTTPS
80	HTTP through proxy server
137-139 and 445	CIFS and SMB

(i) **NOTE:**
- The NFS share is not supported.
- If the proxy server is enabled, the following features that use the downloads from the support site are supported with the proxy server: Download, Export, Platform Bootable ISO, Catalog update, and Plug-in update.

3. Click **Apply**.

Configure notifications

Configure the notifications to notify the users about any updates that are related to jobs, catalogs, or refresh.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Notification**, select the relevant option—**Notification for Catalog update** or **Notification for jobs** and provide the email IDs.

   Add more email addresses to notify multiple users. To add multiple users, separate the recipients using a semicolon (;).
3. Click **Configure** in the upper right corner.
   The **Configure Email** window is displayed.
4. From the **Email Type** drop-down menu, select the method through which you want to send an email. The available options are **SMTP** and **Microsoft Exchange**.

   If you select **SMTP**, provide the following details:
   - In **Sender** details:
     - If you enable the anonymous authentication, enter an email ID of the recipient.
     - If you disable, enter an email ID, username, password, and domain.
   - In **SMTP** options:
     - Enter the SMTP server and port number.
     - To bypass proxy, select **None**.
     - To establish communication, select SSL or TLS.

     (i) **NOTE:** It is recommended to have the message size in mail server that is configured to a minimum of 25 MB to ensure proper functioning of notification.

   If you select **Microsoft Exchange**, enter an email ID, username, password, and Microsoft Exchange URL.
5. Click **Send Test Mail**.
   The **Test Mail successful** message is displayed in the lower left corner.
6. Click **Reset and Save** > **Save** > **Apply** > **Ok**.

Results

(i) **NOTE:** A notification is sent to the email address that has been configured.

Configure store settings

Configure the storage settings to store the repository information, downloaded files, or logs.

Prerequisites

- If you install or upgrade DRM 3.4.3 or later with restricted access mode on Windows operating system, ensure that you have required access—(read or write, list folder contents, so on) to the **NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE** account in the directory including all sublevel directories. This access is required to export, import, download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
- For Linux users only, ensure that you have **read** and write access to the drmuser account in the particular directory including all subdirectories. This access is required to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Store**.
3. Click **Browse** to select the location to store the repositories and click **Open**.

   (i) **NOTE:**
   - The default location for storage is `C:\ProgramData\Dell\drm\store`.

- The **Browse** text box field is disabled to edit the store path.

4. In the **Alert when storage exceeds**, enter a value less than from the **storage space available**. The maximum storage space available is 406.11 GB.

   (i) **NOTE:** When the size of the file exceeds a certain limit (less than the maximum size), an alert is sent.

5. Click **Clean Up** to clear the files after deleting any repositories, or DUPs or bundles or any components that are not referenced.

6. When the **Cleanup job submitted successfully** message is displayed, click **Ok**.
   After refreshing, the Storage space-used option displays value Zero (0 B).

7. After selecting the preferences, click **Apply**.
   - The repositories can be stored in a local storage location, a mapped network shared location, or Common Internet File System (CIFS) share location only.
   - The NFS share is not supported.

Configure plug-in settings

Configure the plug-in settings to update the available plugins in the DRM application.

Prerequisites

- For windows operating system, ensure that you have required access—(read or write, list folder contents, so on) to the **NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE** account in the directory including all sublevel directories. The access is required to export, import, download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
- For Linux users only, ensure that you have **read** and **write** access to the drmuser account in the particular directory including all subdirectories. The access is required to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
- Add the signature file in the same location as the repository. Signature file is used for security validation of the plugins that are supported with DRM.
- Ensure that the plug-in and sign files have the same name. For example, if the plug-in file name is **Systems-Management_Application_FT56W_LN64_1.6.0_A00.BIN**, then save the sign file as **Systems-Management_Application_FT56W_LN64_1.6.0_A00.BIN.sign**.
- Add the signature file in the same location as the repository for files of the following formats such as tar.gz, .cab, .bin.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Plug-ins**. Select and update the plug-ins that are based on the deployment methods you use:
   - Dell Bootable ISO Plug-in for using Smart Bootable ISO script type and Platform Smart Bootable ISO features.
     (i) **NOTE:** The forced Update option is supported on Bootable ISO Plug-in 902.2 and above.
   - Dell Server Update Utility x64 plug-in for using SUU ISO script type in GUI mode.
   - Dell System Update (BIN) for using Smart Deployment Script for Linux script type.
   - Dell System Update (EXE) for using Smart Deployment Script for Windows script type.
   - The latest used plug-in versions are displayed in **Current version** and are available in the store local path.
   - If any of the plug-ins is not downloaded, then the status of the plug-in displays as **Not available** in **Current version**. The latest plug-in version is displayed in **Available version**.
3. In **Update Actions**—select whether to automatically download new versions of the plug-in or notify when a new version is available.
   - The **Alert when a new version of plug-in is available** option is selected by default that displays the latest versions in **Available version** and gives a notification on the DRM home page.
   - Select the **Automatically download new versions of plug-ins when available** option to ensure that you have the latest versions of the plug-ins and click **Apply**.
4. In **Source of Plug-in Update**, select the source of plug-in update from the available options, **Dell Online** and **Folder** that is the local location or the network shared location (Common Internet File System and Server Message Block v2).
   - If selecting **Dell Online** option, click **Apply**.

- If selecting the **Folder** option, browse for the folder where the plug-ins are downloaded. For network locations, enter the location name, username, password, and then click **Add**.

5. Select the required plug-in from the **Plug-ins** section and click **Update**.
6. Click **Apply**.
7. When a **Preferences saved successfully** message is displayed, click **Ok**.

Results

A job is created in **Dell Repository Manager** > **View** > **Jobs** to update the plug-in which is downloaded to the specified storage location by default.

ⓘ **NOTE:** If multiple versions of the same plug-in are available in the selected plug-in update source location, then all versions of the plug-in are displayed in the **Preferences** window instead of the most recent version. Click **Update** to refresh the list and view the most recent version of the plug-in.

Configure catalogs settings

Configure the catalog settings to obtain the update information and determine the availability of new updates in the repository created from the source. Add a catalog, or delete a catalog, or update a catalog with the latest available versions.

Prerequisites

Prerequisite:

- If you install or upgrade DRM 3.4.3 or later with restricted access mode on Windows operating system, ensure that you have required access (read or write, list folder contents, so forth) to the NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE account in the directory including all sublevel directories. The access is required to export, or import, or download a repository, or add a catalog, or update a plug-in or configure the storage location in Dell Repository Manager > Application Preferences.
- For Linux users only, ensure that you have read and write access to the drmuser account in the particular directory including all sublevel directories. The access is required to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in Dell Repository Manager > Application Preferences.
- Ensure that the catalog file and sign file have same names.
- Ensure that you add the catalog and signature files in the same location.
- Add the signature file with same name in the same location as the repository for files with formats such as .xml.gz and .gz.

About this task

The various catalogs are:
- Enterprise server catalog
- Index catalog
- Catalogs for specific solutions:
  - **ESXi Catalog**—Recommends firmware or BIOS versions for ESXi.
  - **Validated MX Stack Catalog**—Recommends firmware or BIOS versions for MX platform devices.
  - **Lifecycle Controller Catalog**—Updates in the Microsoft Windows DUP format.
  - **vSAN Catalog**—Recommends updates for vSAN solution.
  - **Dell Solutions for Microsoft Azure Stack HCI**—Recommends firmware or BIOS versions for Microsoft Azure.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Catalogs** to add, or delete, or update the catalogs.
3. In **Update Actions**, a new catalog is automatically downloaded and updated or notifies when a new catalog is available.
   - If you select **Automatically download and update new catalogs when available** option, the catalogs start updating every two hours from the `downloads.dell.com` with the latest available versions.

     ⓘ **NOTE:** A notification is displayed every two hours about the catalog update.

   - If you select **Alert when catalog is available**, a notification is available in the upper right corner on DRM home page.
   - If you select **None**, unable to receive notifications and unable to update the catalog.
4. After selecting the preferences, click **Apply**.

Results

- It is recommended to add a maximum number of 10 catalogs. Adding catalogs more than 10 impact the performance of DRM. Hence, delete the catalogs that are not in use.
- By default, the Enterprise catalog is selected as Base catalog when creating a repository.
- A notification is displayed every two hours with the information about the catalog update.
- If the catalog update is unsuccessful, a notification is displayed in the upper right corner of the DRM home page.

Configure DRM to use SUU as a content source

This section describes the process to configure DRM to use SUU as a content source.

Prerequisites

Add the repository folder from the SUU ISO file to the local path using one of the following methods:

- If the SUU ISO file is mounted, copy the repository folder from the mounted SUU to any local path.
- If the SUU ISO file is copied to a local path, extract the repository folder to a local path.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
   The **Preferences** window is displayed.
2. In the left pane, click **Store**.
3. Click **Browse** to select the repository folder path.
4. Click **Open** and then click **Apply**.
   A new store path is set for the repository.

   (i) **NOTE:** Ensure that the new store path has sufficient storage space.
5. To use an SUU ISO file as a repository, create a manual repository by clicking **Add repository**. From the **Base catalog** drop-down menu, select the catalog.xml file from the extracted repository folder.
6. Select the repository that is created from the SUU catalog and run any download or export operation.

Create Repositories

DRM enables you to create a repository that contains multiple system bundles and allows you to manage baselines and create deployment tools. Repositories provide access to inventory and catalog updates, ensuring you to stay up to date with the latest releases. Repositories are categorized in three types: Manual, CMC inventory, and Integration.

If a system is unable to reach `downloads.dellcom`, then anything that is bundled with DRM installer that is downloaded from the Dell support site, is used for repository creation.

If the catalog update is unsuccessful or not reachable, a notification is displayed on DRM home page.

Topics:

- Create manual repository
- Create repository with integration
- Create repository with CMC inventory
- Create an empty repository

Create manual repository

This section describes the process to create a repository manually with a required update package using GUI or CLI method. Use the customized repository to apply the updates.

About this task

The operating systems are not supported with manual repository creation, and inventory is not available.

(i) **NOTE:** The servers that reached end of support life are not available in the latest catalogs. If you require updates for such servers, create a repository by selecting the **Base Catalog** as **Index catalog**, and select **Catalog Group** as **Update Catalog (GZ format) for Enterprise Servers** and select an older catalog version that is supported for same servers.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, click **Add Repository**.
   The **Add Repository** window is displayed.
2. Enter the **Repository Name** and **Description**.
3. From the **Base catalog** drop-down list, select a catalog to be used as the base catalog for the repository.
   - By default, an **Enterprise Sever Catalog** option is selected. The other available options are Index Catalog, or None (for an empty repository), or Choose File if you want to add a custom base catalog that is saved in a local or a shared location.
   - If you select **Choose File** option to add a custom base catalog, select the catalog file that is saved in a local or common shared location. The previously loaded catalogs are also listed alongside the **Choose File** option.
4. In the **Repository type** section, click **Manual** to select the required PowerEdge server systems whose components are added in the repository.
   - Select **All systems in base catalog** to apply updates to all the systems.
   - Select **Custom** > **Choose Systems** to select the systems individually to apply the update. The **Select Systems** window is displayed.
     - In the **Line of Business** section, select the check box of the PowerEdge.
     - From the list, select the systems that you want to include in the repository from the list. The search box enables you to locate and select the specific server models or choose **Select All** option to include all listed server models. The selected PowerEdge system is displayed in the right pane of the window×.
     - Click **Save**.
5. In the **Operating systems** section, select **All operating systems in base catalog** option to apply updates to all the operating systems or select **Custom** > **Choose Operating Systems** to select the operating systems whose updates are to be in the repository.

- Select the checkboxes of the required operating systems and DUP formats. The search box enables you to search for and select the specific operating systems or choose **Select All** to include the displayed operating systems.
- Click **Save**.

6. In the **Components**, select All components types and devices in base catalog option to apply updates to all the devices, or select Custom > Choose Components to select the components to be in the repository.
    - In the **Component type**, select the check box of the required components. The search box enables you to search for and select the specific components or choose Select All to include the displayed components.
    - Click **Save**.

7. Select **Add** to create the repository.
   The repository is created and displayed on the Dell Repository Manager home page.

Create repository with integration

This section describes the process to create a repository with the supported Dell consoles to manage the Dell PowerEdge servers.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, click **Add Repository**.
   The **Add Repository** window is displayed.

2. Enter the **Repository Name** and **Description**.

3. Select a catalog from the **Base catalog** drop-down, to be used as a base catalog for the repository.
    - By default, an **Enterprise Sever Catalog** option is selected. The other available options are Index Catalog, or None (for an empty repository), or Choose File.
    - If you select **Choose File** option to add a custom base catalog, select the catalog file that is saved in a local or common shared location. The previously loaded catalogs are also listed alongside the **Choose File** option.

4. In the **Repository type**, click **Integration**.

5. In the **DUP Format**, select the check box of the format that you want in the repository. The available options are: Linux, Windows-64, and OS-Independent.
   Dell consoles deploy firmware using DUPs in the Windows format (.exe).
   ⓘ **NOTE:**
    - If you do not select any DUP format, then based on the console integration you select in the **Integration Type**, the applicable DUP formats are selected automatically.
    - Modify the default selection of the DUP format when required. If you do not require the default selection, clear the check box, and all the DUP formats are considered for repository creation.

6. In the **Integration Type** drop-down menu, select the console with which you want to integrate. The available options are:
    - **iDRAC**—Hostname or IP, Port Number, Username, Password, and proxy server.
    - **Dell OpenManage Enterprise**—hostname or IP address and port number, Username, Password, and proxy server. The supported format is `IP-Address or hostname`.
    - **Dell OpenManage Essentials**—Hostname or IP, Port Number, Username, Password, and Proxy Server.
    - **Dell OpenManage integration for VMware vCenter (OMIVV)**—Virtual Appliance IP, vCenter Server IP, Username, Password, and proxy server.
    - **Dell OpenManage Integration for Microsoft Systems Center (OMIMSSC)**—hostname or IP address and port number, Username, Password, and Proxy Server. The supported format is `IP-Address or hostname`.

   The integration of the supported Dell consoles is applicable for the consoles that have incorporated the web services such as OpenManage Integration for Microsoft System Center and OpenManage Enterprise v3.0 or later versions.

7. After selecting the required console for integration, enter the credentials and click **Connect**.
   The available system and models are displayed in the **Integration Type** section.

8. Select **Add** to create the repository.
   The repository is created and displayed on the Dell Repository Manager home page.
   ⓘ **NOTE:** Repository creation may fail when there are no applicable updates for Operating System-Independent format for iDRAC integration.

Create repository with CMC inventory

This section describes the process to create a repository with the inventory using GUI or CLI method. For information about collecting the inventory, see `Dell Chassis Management Controller for PowerEdge M1000e Users Guide`.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, click **Add Repository**.
   The **Add Repository** window is displayed.
2. Enter the **Repository Name** and **Description**.
3. Select a catalog from the **Base catalog** drop-down, to be used as a base catalog for the repository.
   - By default, an **Enterprise Sever Catalog** option is selected. The other available options are Index Catalog, or None (for an empty repository), or Choose File if you want to add a custom base catalog that is saved in a local or a shared location.
   - If you select **Choose File** option to add a custom base catalog, select the catalog file that is saved in a local or common shared location. The previously loaded catalogs are also listed alongside the **Choose File** option.
4. In the **Repository type**, click **CMC Inventory**.
5. In the **DUP Format**, select the check box of the operating system formats that you want in the repository. The available options are: Linux, Windows-64, and OS-Independent.
6. In **Inventory**, click **Browse** and go to a network or local storage path where the inventory is saved.
7. Select the required inventory file and click **Open** > **Add**.
   The repository is created and displayed on the Dell Repository Manager home page.

Create an empty repository

This section describes the process to create an empty repository.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, click **Add Repository**.
   The **Add Repository** window is displayed.
2. Enter the **Repository Name** and **Description**.
3. From the **Base Catalog** drop-down list, select **None**.
4. Click **Add**.
   The repository is created and displayed on the Dell Repository Manager home page.

Manage Repositories

This chapter describes the management of repositories. Using DRM, you can perform the basic tasks such as work with the created repositories. Dell Repository Manager creates a database in the system during the installation process.

Dell Repository Manager dashboard displays the list of created repositories. Perform the following operations:

- **Edit, Delete, or Refresh Repositories**—Modify repository details, or remove repositories, or update repository information.
- **Work with Components**—Download or import components, and copy components to either new or existing repositories.
- **Bundles Management**—Add, copy, delete, or clone bundles within repositories.
- **Using Filters**—Using filters to search for specific repositories based on criteria such as criticality, category, and component types that require updates.
- **Job Management**—View and manage scheduled jobs, giving you the ability to edit or delete them as needed.

Topics:

- View repository
- View repository properties
- Edit repository
- Compare and update repository
- Refresh repository
- Delete repositories
- Manage bundles in the repositories
- Delete components from bundle
- Copy bundles and components
- Clone bundles
- Work with DUPs or components
- View and manage jobs
- Work with filters
- Save and mail logs

View repository

After creating the repositories, view the repositories in Dell Repository Manager drop-down menu. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Home**, or click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Repositories**.

View repository properties

View the details or properties of the created repositories on the Dell Repository Manager home page.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repository for which you want to view the properties.
2. The details of the selected repository are displayed in the **Property** section available in the right pane of the home page. The property includes information such as, **Name**, **Version**, **Type**, **Number of Bundles**, **Number of Components**, **Date**, **Size**, and **Available Versions**.

   (i) **NOTE:** To refresh the inventory of integration type of repositories, click **Refresh Inventory**.

Edit repository

This section describes the process to edit the details of a created repository.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository.
   The **Property** window is displayed.
2. In the right pane, click **Edit** to edit the selected repository.
   The **Edit** window is displayed.
3. Edit or update the required fields—Name, Label, or Description.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** The command-line interface (CLI) mode is supported for editing only the Repository **Name**. For more
   information, see `command-line interface` section.

4. Click **Save**.

Compare and update repository

Compare the repository from the components or platforms with the selected repositories for any new updates available in the
catalog and online repositories. Update the components, bundles, repository of a repository and catalogs to the latest version by
clicking **Update** in the compare window.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository that you want to compare.
2. Click **Compare**.
   The Compare window is displayed.
3. In the **View** section, select the **Component View** or **Platform View**.

   The updates that are available in the catalog are displayed on the **Compare** window. The names of DUPs in the created
   repository are different when compared with the DUP names in the latest catalog version available in the **Compare** window.
   View and compare the repository version with the latest catalog version.

4. In the **Filter** section:
   - From the **Type of Change** drop-down, select the required preferences. The available options are **Upgraded**,
     Downgraded, and **No Change**.

     ⓘ **NOTE:** When you select **Upgraded** for a specific PowerEdge server to upgrade DUP components, then the
     same DUP components across different PowerEdge platforms bundles in the same repository are also updated
     automatically.
   - From the **Criticality** drop-down list, select the criticality as **Urgent**, **Recommended**, or **Optional**.
5. Click **Update**.
   If you have any updates between the previous and the latest version of the catalog, the changes are displayed.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** When no updates are available, the **Update** tab is disabled.

Refresh repository

This section describes the process to refresh a repository or schedule a refresh job for a required interval.

About this task

The refresh operation updates the components in the repository with the latest version available in the **Enterprise Server
Catalog**.

A repository can be linked to only one refresh job.

ⓘ **NOTE:** If the servers or components in the repository are not available in the **Enterprise Catalog**, then those servers or
components cannot be refreshed. The servers and components available in the latest **Enterprise Catalog** are refreshed.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories that you want to refresh.
2. Click **Refresh**.
   The **Refresh** window is displayed, and the selected repositories are displayed.
3. Select the **Frequency** as now, daily, weekly, or monthly.
   Ensure that you select different repositories for refresh operation. If you select the same repository, a warning message is displayed.
4. In **Settings**, select the day or date for the weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start Time**.
5. Enable the **Send email notification on refresh completion** option and enter an email address to notify users and click **Save**.

Results

To view the status of the refresh job, go to **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.

(i) **NOTE:** If a refresh job fails, use one of the following paths to view the logs:

- For windows operating systems—`C:\ProgramData\Dell\drm\log`
- For linux operating systems—`var/dell/drm`
- Go to **Dell Repository Manager** > **Help and Support** > **Save and Mail logs**, and then download or send an email. View the downloaded logs using path `C:\ProgramData\Dell\drm\log /drmservice-0` file.

Delete repositories

This section describes the process to delete the created repositories.

About this task

(i) **NOTE:** The deletion of the repository deletes all the scheduled export and refresh jobs that are associated with that repository. It is recommended to delete the repository or the jobs only if the scheduled jobs (export and refresh) are not in running state.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository or multiple repositories.
2. Click **Delete**.
   A **Delete** window is displayed as a warning to confirm the deletion.
3. From the **Repository** drop-down, select the check box of the versions that you want to delete. To delete all versions, click **All Versions** check box.

   (i) **NOTE:** Only the latest repository version is deleted if you do not select the check box.

4. Click **Delete**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you select all the repositories and if you do not select **Delete all Repository version** check box in the **Delete** window, then only the current versions of the selected repositories are deleted. However, the older versions of the repositories are retained.

Manage bundles in the repositories

Add bundles

This section describes the process to add bundles in a repository.

Bundles are added in three ways:

- Add bundles manually
- Add empty bundles

● Copy bundles from another repository

Add bundles manually

This section describes the process to add bundles manually in a repository.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository and click **Add Bundles**.
   The **Add Bundles** window is displayed.
2. In **Bundle Type**, select **Manually add the bundles**.
   The **Select Systems** section is displayed.
3. Click **Choose Systems**.
   The **Select Systems** window is displayed.
4. From the **Line of Business** section, select the PowerEdge systems that you want to include or click **Select All** to include all the listed systems.
   The selected PowerEdge system is displayed in the right pane of the window.
5. Click **Save**.
6. Click **Choose Operating Systems**.
   The **Operating Systems** window is displayed.
7. Select the operating system and DUP format. The available options are Linux, WIndows-64, and OS-independent.
   The relevant list of DUPs is displayed at the bottom.

In the search box, enter the DUP name, or select the required DUP from the list, or click **Select All** to include all the listed DUPs. The selected operating systems are displayed in the right pane of the window. Click **Save**.

8. Click **Choose Components**.
   The **Components** window is displayed.
9. In the **Component Type**, select the check box of the required components and click **Save**.
   The relevant list of devices is displayed at the bottom.
10. In the search box, enter the device name or select the device from the list, or click **Select All** to include all the listed devices.
    The selected devices are displayed in the right pane of the window. Click **Save**.
11. Click **Add** to add the bundle with the selected preferences.

Results

Adding bundles results in an increment of the repository version.

Add empty bundles

This section describes the process to add empty bundles.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository and click **Add Bundles**.
   The **Add Bundles** window is displayed.
2. In **Bundle Type**, select **Add an empty bundle**.
3. Enter the bundle name in the **Bundle Name** text field.
4. From the **DUP format** drop-down list, select the DUP type. The available options are: Linux, Windows-64, and OS-Independent.
5. From the **Systems** drop-down list, select the systems and click **Add**.
   An empty bundle is added in the selected repository.
6. Click **Add**.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** The name of the empty bundle is not unique. However, the DUP name and platform must match for the bundle to be displayed. The combination of the DUP format and the platform or system determines the bundle type.

Results

- Adding an empty bundle results in an increment of the repository version.
- The size of an empty bundle shows size as 0 bytes in the respective repository on the Dell Repository Manager home page.
- The name of an empty bundle is not unique. However, the DUP name and platform must match for the bundle to be displayed. The combination of the DUP format and the platform or system determines the bundle type.
- The name of an empty bundle changes to the added bundle.

Next steps

Select the repository where an empty bundle is added. Click the bundle and click **Add Bundles** > **Copy bundles from another repository.**.

Copy bundles from another repository

This section describes the process to copy bundles from the selected repositories to the target repository.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository and click **Add Bundles**.
   The **Add Bundles** window is displayed.
2. In the **Bundle Type**, select **Copy bundles from another repository** option.
3. From the **Select Repository** drop-down, select the repository and select the bundle.
   The selected bundles are displayed at the bottom.
4. Click **Add** to copy the bundle.

Results

- Copying the bundles result in an increment of the repository version.
- When you add an empty bundle, and try to copy files from the same platform type and same operating system from another repository, replaces an empty bundle name with a newly added bundle.

Delete bundles

This section describes the process to delete the selected bundles.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository.
2. Expand the repository list to view the bundles associated with that repository.
3. Select a bundle or more bundles from another repositories and click **Delete**.
   A Delete window is displayed as warning to confirm the deletion.
4. Click **Delete**.

Results

Deleting the bundles or components results in an increment of the repository version. However, an older version of the repository retains the deleted bundles

Delete components from bundle

This section describes the process to delete the components from bundles.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository.
2. Expand the repository list to view the bundles associated with that repository.
3. Select a bundle and expand the tree to view the components associated with the bundle.

4. Select a component to delete or select multiple components from different bundles in a repository or from different repositories.
   A **Delete** window is displayed as warning to confirm the deletion.
5. Select the **Delete from all the bundles in the Repository** check box if you want to delete from all the bundles.
6. Click **Delete**.

Results

Deleting the components from bundles results in an increment of the repository version. However, an older version of the repository retains the deleted components.

Copy bundles and components

This section describes the process to copy components from one bundle to another bundle or copy one or multiple bundles from one repository to another repository.

About this task

If DUPs are available within the DRM application, then use Copy feature to copy the components. Use an import feature if DUPs are not available in the DRM application but outside DRM or in the network share or local storage path.

Steps

1. On **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select and expand a repository to the bundles associated with that repository.
2. Select the bundle and click to expand the list of the components associated with that bundle to be copied.
3. Select the component and click **Copy**.
   The **Copy components** window is displayed.
4. From the **Select Repository** drop-down list, select a repository and select the bundle where you want to copy the components.
   The **Selected bundles** contains the bundle that you selected earlier.
5. Click **Add**.
   The bundles or the components are added in the repository.

Results

Copying the bundles and components result in an increment of the repository version.

Clone bundles

This section describes the process to clone the selected bundles from a repository to a different repository.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository.
2. Expand the repository to view the bundles associated with that repository.
3. Select a bundle and click **Clone**.
   The **Clone Bundles** window is displayed.
4. From **Select Repository** drop-down list, select the repository and click **Clone**.

Results

Cloning a bundle results in an increment of the repository version.

Work with DUPs or components

All the Dell Update Packages (DUPs) and non-DUPs for example—.exe, .msi, .bin, or any other file formats are called as components. DUPs are used for updating the Basic Input or Output System (BIOS), firmware, drivers on specific platforms or any other application.

DUP dependencies

The feature articulates the relationship between the two different DUPs. A Server Update Utility (SUU) enables certain rules and submissions to determine if the conditions or requirements are met. These conditions or requirements are called dependencies. Dependency exists when a DUP of a particular type has a dependency on an additional DUP for further execution. This helps the users to determine, which DUP to install first and which one to follow. The two types of dependencies are:
● Hard dependency—that must be applied in order to be able to apply the update.
● Soft dependency—that must be applied in order to use certain new features coming with an update.

(i) **NOTE:** In the certain scenarios, for a complete update or upgrade, ensure that you install two and more DUPs. Restart the system for individual DUPs to realize the impact of other installed DUPs.

DUP conventions for DRM

This section describes the use of Dell update packages (DUPs) with the supported Dell PowerEdge servers.

DUPs are update packages from Dell, which help you to keep your system up to date. DUPs are application that are available in various formats; Windows 64-bit, and Linux (64-bit). For 13th generation PowerEdge servers or later select 64-bit operating systems. For more information about this format, see Identifying the generation of your Dell PowerEdge servers.

View component properties

This section describes the process to view the properties of components.
1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select a repository that you want to view.
2. Expand a repository to view the bundles associated with that repository.
3. Select a bundle and click to expand the list of components associated with that bundle.

The properties of the component are displayed in the right pane of the **Property** section.

(i) **NOTE:** If the dependant DUPs are available for a DUP, it is displayed in the **Properties** section as prerequisites. The dependant DUPs are exported or downloaded automatically with the selected DUPs.

Download components

This section describes the process to download components associated with a bundle.

About this task

No catalog is available in the download path. After the download of the DUPs is completed, the DUPs are then directly available in the download path and not in a folder structure.

(i) **NOTE:** If a DUP is initiated for download with a dependent DUP, then the dependent DUP also gets downloaded at the same location.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories that have the components you want to download.
2. Expand the repository to view the bundles associated with that repository.
3. Select a bundle and click to expand the list of components associated with that bundle.
4. Select the components and click **Download**.
   The **Download Components** window is displayed.
5. Click **Browse** and go to the location (local or network path) to save the download and click **Open** > **Download**.

> (i) **NOTE:** To download the component to a shared location, enter the location name in the format `\\IP address\folder location`. Provide the relevant credentials in the Network window and click **Add**. Login with the relevant credentials and select the location to download the components.

Import components

This section describes the process to import Dell components or DUPs associated with a bundle from local or network share path. If a DUP is initiated for an import with a dependent DUP in a repository, then the corresponding dependent DUP must be available at the same location. A DUP can be imported to an empty repository with having supported empty bundle added in the repository.

Prerequisites

- Add the plug-in and signature files in the same location where the repository is available.
- The plug-in and sign files have the same name.
- Add the signature file in the same location of the repository for files of the supported formats—tar.gz and .bin.
  > (i) **NOTE:** For windows DUPs (.exe) the signature file is embedded.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repository and bundle where you want to import the components. Click **Import**.
   The **Import component** window is displayed.
2. Click **Browse** and go to the location (local or network path) that you intend to import the components, and click **Open**.
   - The **verify component signature** checkbox is selected by default.
   - To import the components from a network shared location, log in to the shared location by providing the appropriate credentials and select the components to import.
3. Click **Import**.
   The component is successfully imported to the specified repository.

Results

- The import of components to a repository results in an increment of the repository version.
- Only one DUP can be imported using Graphical User Interface (GUI). And import the multiple DUPs using the Command Line Interface (CLI).
- Verify the signature of the DUPs, if not done before importing.

View and manage jobs

About this task

This section describes the process to work with scheduled jobs such as refresh, download, or export, or plugin update, or catalog update, or platform bootable ISO creation, that are triggered and listed in the jobs view of DRM.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Jobs**.
   The **Jobs** page is displayed. The jobs page displays the triggered job name, status, next execution date/time, last execution date/time, affected repositories, and logs.
3. In **Logs**, the **Show Log** option is displayed for certain jobs. This option provides more details about the job.

Results

To view the details about any failure in the job, go to service logs. For more information, see `/var/dell/drm/log/drmservice-0.log` file in Linux operating system and `/programdata/dell/drm/log/drmservice-0.log` file in windows operating system.

A progress bar displays the status of a job that is executing.

Next steps

You can **Edit** and **Delete** the created jobs.

Edit jobs

Edit the scheduled jobs or the completed jobs on the **Jobs** page for refresh and export jobs. The refresh jobs are edited to refresh the repository in accordance with the latest available enterprise catalog version in DRM. The editing of an export job is enabled to update the scheduled frequency.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.
   The **Jobs** page is displayed.
2. Select the job and click **Edit**.
   - To edit a refresh job, click **Edit** to refresh the job in accordance with the latest available enterprise catalog version in DRM and click **Save**.
   - To edit an export job, click **Edit** to update the scheduled **Frequency** as daily, monthly or weekly. Select the day or date for weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**. Click **Save**.
     - (i) **NOTE:**
       - The editing of one time **Run now** export jobs is not supported.
       - The recurring schedule of an export job overwrites the existing content on the same target location.

Results

The status of the triggered edit job is updated to **scheduled** state and runs as per the selected frequency.

Delete jobs

Delete the scheduled jobs, unsuccessful jobs, or completed jobs for any DRM operations on the **Jobs** page.

About this task

(i) **NOTE:** Deleting a scheduled or running export job or refresh jobs delete the created job from the **Jobs** page. It is recommended to delete the jobs only if the scheduled jobs are not in running state.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.
   The **Jobs** page is displayed.
2. Select the job that you want to delete and click **Delete**.
   A warning message is displayed to confirm the deletion.
3. Click **Delete**.

   (i) **NOTE:** The deletion of an export job does not impact the exported content such as catalogs, DUPs.

Work with filters

This section describes the process to work with options to filter the repositories based on conditions.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories that you want to filter.

2. Click ⏷ icon available in the upper right corner of the interface.

3. Set the preferences to filter the repositories. The available conditions are **Criticality**, **Category**, and **Type**. In **Search** box, enter a particular component or a bundle.

4. From the **Criticality** drop-down menu, select the required preference. The available options are, **Urgent**, **Optional**, and **Recommended**.

5. From the **Category** drop-down menu, select the required category. For example, **Application**, **Audio**, **BIOS**, or other available categories.

6. From the **Type** drop-down menu, select the required components.

7. After the preferences are set, click **Apply**.

The components are displayed based on the selected preferences. The filter icon changes to ⏶ .

- The image of the filter changes to an animation image after successfully applying the filters.
- The arrow next to the filter icon points down when the filter is hidden.
- The arrow next to the filter icon points down when the filter is expanded and applied.

ⓘ **NOTE:** After you apply a filter, the result pertaining to the selected filter preference is displayed. Click **Reset** to revert to the default view of the repository.

Example

Search and select the components by entering the keywords of the components. For example, type **Fibre** in the search bar and click **Apply** to search all the instances with the keyword **Fibre** in all the repositories. To revert to default preferences, click **Reset**.

Next steps

If you delete, copy, or download the components after applying filters, only the filtered data is available and an entire repository is not displayed. When you delete the filtered content, an empty repository is displayed. Click **Reset** to view the other components in the repository. The filter logo is changed to ⏶ .

Save and mail logs

This section describes the process to save and email the logs.

Prerequisites

Configure the email settings to send and download the logs.

Steps

1. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Save and Mail logs**.
   The **Save or Mail Logs** window is displayed.

2. Enter the email address of the recipient and click **Send** to send the logs through email address by configuring the email settings.

   To configure the email settings, see Configure notifications.

3. Click **Download** to save the logs to a local location or a network shared location.

   - In CLI mode, the DRM logs are downloaded to a network share location, only if you have accessed the network share location before on the system. However, unable to download the DRM logs when the network share location is not accessed before.
   - In GUI mode, to download the DRM logs in network share location if not accessed before, it prompts to log in with the user credentials for first time. However, after accessing the network share location once, it does not prompt for the credentials and DRM logs are downloaded to the same network share location.

    ⓘ **NOTE:** The DRM service connection is reestablished irrespective of the message `Lost connection, waiting for DRM service to connect` that is displayed on the GUI when you save or replace the logs to a local or network shared location.

8

Export the deployment tools

This chapter describes the process of creating and exporting the customized deployment tools to update the firmware or drivers of the Dell PowerEdge servers. This enables the deployment of the repository to a particular set of systems.

Prerequisites

- Install the plugins before you start with exporting of deployment tools except export as share option.
- Local service access is enabled before using an export feature.

About this task

The export jobs are scheduled for the latest repository versions and for the desired intervals by selecting either of the frequencies (Daily, or weekly or monthly) and time. For DRM v3.4.4 or later, the exported share catalog name is `<reponame>_catalog.xml`.

To export the deployment tools with date and time:

- Allows only one export job with same repository and same deployment type.
- Delete an existing export job if you want to use the same repository and same deployment type.
- The recurring schedule of an export job overwrites the existing content on the same target location.

Steps

1. On **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories or bundles for which you want to create the deployment tools. Dell System Update (DSU) is used in orchestrating the deployment.
2. Click **Export**.
   The **Export Deployment Tools** window is displayed. The repositories that you select are displayed in the **Selected Repositories** section.
3. To schedule an export of a repository for any interval, enable the **Schedule Job** option. Select the **Frequency** as Daily or weekly or monthly. Select the day or date for weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you do not enable the **Schedule Job** option, then by default the created job is submitted to run at once. The editing of one time job is not supported.

4. In the **Deployment Tool Type** section, select the required deployment tool to be created for the updates.

   Select **Click to Configure** and update the plug-in, if the required plug-in is not available.

   The available options are:
   - **Smart Bootable ISO**—supports Linux bundles only. Select the **Replace Default Script** checkbox to get the custom scripts. You can force an update by selecting an **Enable Force Update** checkbox. Reboot the Dell system when required by selecting the **Reboot system automatically** checkbox. For more information, see Create a smart bootable ISO.
   - **SUU ISO**—supports the Server update utility (SUU) as an ISO image file. Select **Save SUU to Directory** checkbox to save the files. For more information, see Create a Server Update Utility (SUU) ISO.
   - **Smart Deployment Script**—select the **Script Type** as Microsoft windows or Linux operating systems. If you want to use custom scripts, select the **Replace Default script** checkbox. Specify the script to start before or after the deployment script is started by selecting the **Pre-Script** or **Post-Script** or select a custom script. You can force an update by selecting an **Enable Force Update** checkbox. For more information, see Create a smart deployment script.
   - **Share**—exports the repository as Local storage or network share. You can export only the catalog by selecting an **Export only catalog** checkbox. For more information, see Export repository as share.
5. Select the required preferences and click **Export**.

Results

(i) **NOTE:**
- DSU v1.6 or later is required to use the **Enable Force Update** option.

- When you select a lower version of a repository, you have an option to delete all the higher versions of the repository on the **Export Deployment Tools** window.
- If a plug-in update is available, a message is displayed. You can configure and set the plug-in preferences. For more information about configuring plug-in preferences, see Configuring plug-in preferences.

Topics:

Create a smart bootable ISO

This section describes the process to export the repository to a smart bootable ISO using linux bundles updates of the repository.

About this task

ⓘ **NOTE:**
- Secure Boot is not supported with smart Bootable ISO.
- Only Linux DUPs are supported and exported as Bootable ISO.

Steps

1. On **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories or bundles for which you want to create the deployment tools.
   If you do not select any repository, a warning message is displayed.

2. Click **Export**.
   The **Export Deployment Tools** window is displayed. The repositories that you select are displayed in the **Selected Repositories** section.

3. To schedule an export of a repository for any interval, enable the **Schedule Job** option. Select the **Frequency** as Daily or weekly or monthly. Select the day or date for weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** If you do not enable the **Schedule Job** option, then by default the created job is submitted to run at once. The editing of one time job is not supported.

4. In the **Deployment tool type** section, select **Smart Bootable ISO**.

5. If you want to use a custom script instead of a default script, and then select the **Replace Default Script** checkbox, and click **Select**.
   - During Bootable ISO deployment, the selected custom script is replaced with the default script. Ensure that the custom script file is not named as `apply_bundles.sh`.
   - Running a custom script requires the relevant libraries to be included and other dependencies to be met on the target systems.
   - Save the script file name using alphabets and numbers only.

6. Click **Browse** to select the location (local storage or network share) and click **Open** to download the ISO.

   ⓘ **NOTE:** Ensure that you provide the required permissions to the parent folder.

7. Select an **Enable Force update (Bootable ISO Plugin 902.2 or greater)** checkbox, only if the bootable ISO plug-in is greater than 902.2 version.
   The equivalent updates cannot be deployed on Dell systems with enable force update for the repository having iDRAC dependency DUP.

8. Select **Reboot system automatically** checkbox, when required and click **Export**.
   View the status of an export job, in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.

Results

ⓘ **NOTE:**
- If an exported repository contains the higher version of DSU DUP, then after applying the updates using an already installed version of DSU, ensure that you upgrade the DSU version to the latest available version.
- DSU is used in orchestrating the deployment of the update packages.

Example

If any updates require reboot after mounting the ISO file, following is a sample script which allows to reboot the host operating system:

```
#!/bin/bash
shopt -s expand_aliases
alias 'rpm=rpm --ignoresize'
mkdir -p /var/cache/yum
mount -ttmpfs tmpfs /var/cache/yum
rpm -ivh --nodeps /opt/dell/toolkit/systems/RPMs/rhel7/yumrpms/*
echo "diskspacecheck=0" >> /etc/yum.conf
echo "Installing dell-system-update ..."
if rpm -U --force /opt/dell/toolkit/systems/RPMs/dell-system-update*.rpm
then
  echo "DSU installation successful ..."
  export LANG=en_US.UTF-8
else
  echo "DSU installation failed."
  exit 1
fi
mkdir -p /usr/libexec/dell_dup/

version=$(dsu -v | cut -d ' ' -f 5)
version=$(echo $version | cut -d' ' -f 1)
installed_version=$(dsu -v | cut -d ' ' -f 5)
installed_version=$(echo $installed_version | cut -d' ' -f 1)
if [[ $installed_version < 1.7.0 ]]
then
echo "Trying to Upgrade DSU"
/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/repository/FOLDER05605556M/1/Systems-
Management_Application_DVHNP_LN64_1.7.0_A00.BIN -f -q
if [[ $? -eq 0 ]]
then
echo DSU update Succesful
version=$(dsu -v | cut -d ' ' -f 5)
version=$(echo $version | cut -d' ' -f 1)
else
echo DSU Update Failed
fi
fi

echo "Starting dsu"
if [[ $version > 1.6.0 ]]
then
dsu --non-interactive --source-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/
repository --source-type=REPOSITORY --ic-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/
drm_files/repository/FOLDER05897955M/1/invcol_FJ2R1_LN64_19_12_200_744_A00 --config=/opt/
dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/dsuconfig.xml --import-public-key --reboot

elif [[ $version > 1.5.3 ]]
then
dsu --non-interactive --source-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/
repository --source-type=REPOSITORY --ic-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/
drm_files/repository/FOLDER05897955M/1/invcol_FJ2R1_LN64_19_12_200_744_A00 --config=/opt/
dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/dsuconfig.xml

elif [[ $version > 1.5.2 ]]
then
dsu --non-interactive --source-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/
repository --source-type=REPOSITORY --ic-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/
drm_files/repository/FOLDER05897955M/1/invcol_FJ2R1_LN64_19_12_200_744_A00 --config=/opt/
dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/dsuconfig.xml

else
```

```
dsu --non-interactive --source-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/drm_files/
repository --source-type=REPOSITORY --ic-location=/opt/dell/toolkit/systems/
drm_files/repository/FOLDER05897955M/1/invcol_FJ2R1_LN64_19_12_200_744_A00
exit "$STATUS"
fi
```

Create a Server Update Utility (SUU) ISO

Export the repository to a Dell Server Update Utility (SUU) ISO and run the updates over the operating systems using either an ISO image file or as a directory. The support of SUU plug-in is enabled internally with the Dell System Update (DSU) engine for export SUU ISO feature.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories or bundles for which you want to create the deployment tools.

   If you do not select any repository, a warning message is displayed.

2. Click **Export**.
   The **Export Deployment Tools** window is displayed. The repositories that you select are displayed in the **Selected Repositories** section.

3. To schedule an export of a repository for any interval, enable the **Schedule Job** option. Select the **Frequency** as Daily or weekly or monthly. Select the day or date for the weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you do not enable the **Schedule Job** option, then by default the created job is submitted to run at once. The editing of a one-time job is not supported.

4. In the **Deployment Tool Type** section, select **SUU ISO**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you select a lower version of the repository, when the higher versions of the same repository are available, then **Remove all higher versions** check box option is displayed on the **Export deployment tool** window.

5. Click **Browse** to select the location (local storage or network share) and click **Open** to download the ISO.
   Select the **Save SUU to Directory** checkbox to save the ISO image files in an expanded format. Thus, SUU is saved in a non-ISO format.

6. Click **Export**.
   View the status of an export job, in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.

Create a smart deployment script

This section describes the process to export the repository to a smart deployment script in windows and linux operating systems by replacing the default script as well as prescript and postscript.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories or bundles for which you want to create the deployment tools.

   If you do not select any repository, a warning message is displayed.

2. Click **Export**.
   The **Export Deployment Tools** window is displayed. The repositories that you select are displayed in the **Selected Repositories** section.

3. To schedule an export of a repository for any interval, enable the **Schedule Job** option. Select the **Frequency** as Daily or weekly or monthly. Select the day or date for the weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you do not enable the **Schedule Job** option, then by default the created job is submitted to run at once. The editing of a one-time job is not supported.

4. In the **Deployment Tool Type** section, select **Smart Deployment Script**.

5. Select the type of script from the **Script Type** drop-down. The available options are: **Windows** and **Linux**.
   - **Windows script type**—select the windows bundles from the repository to export.

- **Linux script type**—select the Linux bundles form the repository to export.

6. If you want to use a custom script instead of a default script, then select the **Replace Default Script** check box, and click **Select**.

   (i) **NOTE:**
   - When you deploy the **Smart Deployment Script**, the selected custom script is invoked from the default script.
   - Running custom scripts require the relevant libraries to be present and dependencies to meet in the target systems.

7. Specify if the script is to be started before or after the deployment script. The available options are **Pre-script** and **Post-script**.

   Save the script file name using alphabets and numbers only.

   (i) **NOTE:** Ensure that the file names of the script, or prescript, or postscript are not the same as default script file name.

8. Click **Select** to choose the script file.

9. Click **Browse** to select the location and click **Open** to download the ISO.

10. To force an update, select the **Enable Force Update (DSU Plug-in 1.6 or greater)** checkbox and click **Export**.
    View the status of an export job, in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.

Results

When the smart deployment script runs and installs the DSU plug-in (if not preinstalled), performs the updates on the Dell system components, and then uninstalls the DSU again. Thus, the DSU-generated log and status files are unavailable.

(i) **NOTE:** If an exported repository contains the higher version of DSU DUP, then after applying the updates using an already installed version of DSU, ensure that you upgrade the DSU version to the latest available version.

Next steps

After creating the script, download the plug-in and sign files manually.

Export repository as share

Export the content of a created repository as share to a local storage, or network shared location that includes both catalogs and DUPs.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select the repositories or bundles for which you want to create the deployment tools.

   If you do not select any repository, a warning message is displayed.

2. Click **Export**.
   The **Export Deployment Tools** window is displayed. The repositories that you select are displayed in the **Selected Repositories** section.

3. To schedule an export of a repository for any interval, enable the **Schedule Job** option. Select the **Frequency** as Daily or weekly or monthly. Select the day or date for weekly and monthly cadence and set the **Start time**.

   (i) **NOTE:** If you do not enable the **Schedule Job** option, then by default the created job is submitted to run at once. The editing of one time job is not supported.

4. In the **Deployment Tool Type** section, select **Share**.

5. Click **Browse** to select the location (local storage or network share) and click **Open** to download the DUPs and catalogs.

6. To export only the catalog, select **Export only catalog** checkbox and click **Export**.
   View the status of an export job, in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Jobs**.

Create a PowerEdge server-based platform bootable ISO

Create a platform bootable ISO based on PowerEdge server using the latest enterprise catalog from the Dell support site without creating or using any repository. The platform-based Bootable ISO builds a Bootable ISO that contains all the firmware update packages for the selected platform.

Prerequisites

- Connect to the Internet before creating a server-based Platform Bootable ISO.
- An adequate space between 2 GB to 5 GB is available in the location for the selected PowerEdge server to save the created Platform Bootable ISO.
- If you need a customized Bootable ISO, use the Smart Bootable ISO work flow.

About this task

(i) **NOTE:** The PowerEdge server-based platform bootable ISO does not support scheduled recurring export jobs for ISO creation.

Steps

1. On the **Dell Repository Manager** home page, select **Platform Bootable ISO**.
   The **Select System** window is displayed.
2. Select a PowerEdge server to create a Platform Bootable ISO.
   Select the server system from the list, or use the search filter to quickly locate the system.
   (i) **NOTE:** Only one server system can be selected at a time.
3. Click **Browse** to select the location and click **Open** where you want to save the Bootable ISO.
   The **Create** tab is enabled.
   The Name is available as: `<server model>_BOOTABLE_<catalog version>.iso`.
4. Click **Create**.
   A job is created on the **Jobs** page and is available as an alert in the upper right corner of the home page.

Results

- The plug-in updates run in the background on the jobs page, and the latest plug-in version is available in DRM.
- The selected system running with a platform bootable ISO restarts automatically after updating the components.

DRM Maintenance

This chapter describes the procedures to upgrade DRM to the latest versions. You can repair DRM or uninstall DRM using GUI mode or CLI mode on windows operating systems and Linux operating systems.

Topics:

Upgrade DRM

Upgrade the DRM to the latest version for better performance. In the DRM application, when a new version of DRM is released, a notification as bell alert is displayed in the upper right corner of the home page in Graphical User Interface (GUI).

Prerequisites

- In the Windows operating systems, while upgrading to DRM version 3.4.3 or above, If the store path location is set as any of these custom locations (Windows, Program Files, Program Files x86) in the local drive, irrespective of the selected service access privilege type, the store path will reset again to default after upgrade.

  (i) **NOTE:** The content available in the custom store locations such as (Windows, or Program Files, or Program Files x86) is copied to the new default location which is set by DRM while upgrading.

- The cleanup of the installation directory is performed before installing or uninstalling DRM on Windows operating system. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before upgrading DRM.
- If you migrate from the DRM version 2.x to the DRM version 3.x, ensure that you upgrade to version 3.0, and then upgrade to the specific DRM 3.x version.
- If you upgrade to DRM version 3.4.3 and above, the installation path cannot be altered in Windows and Linux operating system. The **Choose Install Folder** and **Choose Shortcut Folder** options are disabled during DRM upgrade.

Steps

1. Launch Dell Repository Manager.
2. Click **Dell Repository Manager** > **Check for New Version** to download and install to the latest version of the repository manager.

   The **Set DRM database password** option is enabled for DRM version 3.4.x and above to install or upgrade DRM as part of security enhancements.

Results

- Relaunch the DRM application after a successful upgrade operation.
- After upgrade, to view the Online help (OLH) files, clear the browser's cache and then relaunch the OLH files.
- During DRM upgrade on Windows Server 2019, or Windows Server 2022, the installer may not run automatically because of windows security policies. Hence, manually run the installer file from the location `C:\Users\username\AppData\Local\Temp`.

Repair DRM using GUI mode on Microsoft Windows Operating Systems

Repair the Dell Repository Manager through interactive mode on Microsoft Windows Operating Systems:

Steps

1. Click **Control panel** > **Programs** > **Programs and Features**.
2. In the **Programs and Features** window, select **Dell Repository Manager**, and click **Uninstall or Change**.
   The **Configure Dell Repository Manager** wizard opens in the maintenance mode.
3. Select **Repair Product**, and click **Next**.
4. Click **Install** to repair DRM.
   The DRM application is repaired.
5. Select **Yes, restart my system** option or select **Yes, I will restart my system myself** option to complete the installation and the changes to reflect in the application, click **Done**.

   (i) **NOTE:** Restart the system and launch DRM after a successful repair operation.

6. When **Service Installation successful** message is displayed, click **Ok**.

Repair DRM using CLI mode on Windows operating systems

Repair DRM using Command Line Interface (CLI) mode on Windows Operating Systems.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command-line interface.
2. Use the path `c:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\_Dell Repository Manager_installation\Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.exe" -i console -repair`.
3. Press **Enter**.
   The files are restored.

Repair DRM using GUI mode on Linux operating systems

Repair the Dell Repository Manager using Graphical User Interface (GUI) mode on Linux operating systems.

Steps

1. Open the command-line interface and go to the location where DRM is installed. By default, the path is set as `/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/_Dell Repository manager_installation`.
2. Enter the command— `./Change Dell Repository Manager Installation`
   The **Configure Dell Repository Manager** wizard opens in the maintenance mode.
3. Select **Repair Product** and click **Next**.

   By default, the **Uninstall Product** option is selected.

   (i) **NOTE:** The intermittent performance lag is observed when you switch from repair to uninstall for uninstall operation, or from uninstall to Repair option using keyboard for repair operation during DRM application maintenance.

4. Click **Install**.
   The DRM application is repaired.
5. Select **Yes, restart my system** option or select **Yes, I will restart my system myself** to complete the installation and the changes to reflect in the application, click **Done**.

Results

Restart the system and launch DRM after a successful repair operation.

Repair DRM using CLI mode on Linux operating systems

Repair the Dell Repository Manager using Command Line Interface (CLI) on Linux operating systems.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command-line interface.
2. Using the path to repair DRM—`/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/_Dell\ Repository\ Manager_installation\Change\ Dell\ Repository\ Manager\ Installation -i console -repair`.
3. Press **Enter**.
   The DRM files are repaired.

Uninstall DRM using GUI mode on Windows operating systems

Uninstall the Dell Repository Manager using interactive mode on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

About this task

The cleanup of the installation logs is performed while uninstalling DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before uninstalling DRM.

Steps

1. Click **Control panel** > **Programs** > **Programs and Features**.
2. In the **Programs and Features** window, select **Dell Repository Manager**, and click **Uninstall or Change**.
   The **Configure Dell Repository Manager** wizard opens in the maintenance mode.
3. Select **Uninstall Product** option and click **Next**.
   - The **Remove repository content** check box is selected by default to remove the DRM content.
   - If you clear the check box, the database is not deleted.
4. Click **Next** to uninstall DRM.
   The **Services stopped successfully** message is displayed. The DRM files are uninstalled in a few minutes.
5. Click **Done**.
   The uninstallation process deletes the following:
   - The created DRM Installer shortcut from the desktop.
   - DRM files from the path—`Local Disk(C:)>ProgramData>Dell`.

Results

When DRM is installed using CLI interactive mode, then to uninstall the DRM using GUI mode on Windows operating system, run the below command: `/Change Dell Repository Manager Installation -i gui`.

Uninstall DRM using CLI mode on Windows operating systems

Uninstall DRM using a command-line interface (CLI) mode on Windows operating systems.

About this task

The cleanup of the installation logs is performed while uninstalling DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before uninstalling DRM.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command-line interface,
2. Use the path `c:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\_Dell Repository Manager_installation\Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.exe" -i console -uninstall` and press **Enter**.
3. Enter one of the options:

Option	Description
1	Remove Database.
2	Do not remove DRM database.

- If you press **Enter** without giving any option 1 or 2, remove the database by default.
- If you enter option 2, it uninstalls the DRM application without removing the database from `Local Disk(C:)>ProgramData>Dell>drm`.

The uninstallation completes in a minute.

Results

When DRM is installed using GUI mode, then to uninstall the DRM using CLI interactive mode on Windows operating system, run the below command: `/Change Dell Repository Manager Installation -i console`

Uninstall DRM using silent mode on Windows operating systems

Uninstall the DRM application using silent mode on Windows operating systems.

About this task

The cleanup of the installation logs is performed while uninstalling DRM. Ensure that you take a backup of installation logs before uninstalling DRM.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command-line interface.
2. Use the path: `c:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\_Dell Repository Manager_installation\"Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.exe" -i silent -uninstall` and press **Enter**.

Results

DRM database gets deleted from the system.

Uninstall DRM using GUI mode on Linux operating systems

Uninstall DRM through Graphical User Interface (GUI) on Linux operating systems

Prerequisites

Log in with the root or administrative privileges.

Steps

1. Open the command-line interface, and go to `/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/_Dell Repository Manager_installation` and press **Enter**.
2. Enter the command: `./Change\ Dell\ Repository\ Manager\ Installation` and press **Enter**.
   The **Configure Dell Repository Manager** wizard opens in the maintenance mode.
3. The **Uninstall Product** option is selected by default. Click **Next**.
   A message is displayed about a confirmation to uninstall DRM.
4. Click **Next**. Click **Previous** if you want to review the selected preferences.
   The **Remove repository content** checkbox is selected by default to remove the DRM content.
5. Click **Uninstall**.
6. When the **Services stopped successfully** message is displayed, click **Ok**.
   The uninstallation completes in a minute.
7. Click **Done**.
   The DRM files are deleted.

Results

When DRM is installed using CLI interactive mode, then to uninstall the DRM using GUI mode on Linux operating system, run the command: `/Change Dell Repository Manager Installation -i gui`.

Uninstall DRM using CLI mode on Linux operating Systems

Uninstall DRM using a command line interface (CLI) mode or console mode on Linux operating systems.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command line interface.
2. Go to the location `/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/_Dell Repository Manager_installation/` and enter the following command `./Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.sh -i console -uninstall`
3. Press **Enter**.
   The DRM files are deleted.

Results

When DRM is installed using GUI mode, then to uninstall the DRM using CLI interactive mode on Linux operating system, run the command: `/Change Dell Repository Manager Installation -i console`.

Uninstall DRM using silent mode on Linux operating systems

Uninstall DRM using silent mode on Linux operating systems.

Steps

1. Open the command prompt or command-line interface.
2. Go to the location `/opt/dell/dellrepositorymanager/_Dell Repository Manager_installation/` and enter the command `./Change Dell Repository Manager Installation.sh -i silent -uninstall`.
3. Press **Enter**.
   The DRM files are deleted.

10

Related documents and resources

This chapter contains the accessing support and the reference links for the various Dell documentation.

Topics:

- Launch Dell support site
- Accessing support content from the Dell support site
- Other documents you may need

Launch Dell support site

This section describes the process of launching the DRM manuals on the Dell support site.

1. Browse to dell.com/support/manuals.
2. Click **Browse All Products** to view the Dell portfolio.
3. Click **Software & Solutions** > **Software**.
4. Click **Enterprise Systems Management**.
5. Click **Repository Manager**.
6. Select the relevant release and click **Select this product** tab. Dell Repository Manager page is displayed.
7. Click **Documentation** to view the manuals.

Accessing support content from the Dell support site

Access supporting content related to an array of systems management tools using direct links, going to the Dell support site, or using a search engine.

- Direct links:
  - For Dell Enterprise Systems Management and Dell Remote Enterprise Systems Management—https://www.dell.com/esmmanuals
  - For Dell Virtualization Solutions—www.dell.com/virtualizationsolutions
  - For Dell OpenManage—https://www.dell.com/openmanagemanuals
  - For iDRAC—https://www.dell.com/idracmanuals
  - For Dell OpenManage Connections Enterprise Systems Management—https://www.dell.com/OMConnectionsEnterpriseSystemsManagement
  - For Dell Serviceability Tools—https://www.dell.com/serviceabilitytools
- Dell support site:
  1. Go to https://www.dell.com/support.
  2. Click **Browse all products**.
  3. From the **All products** page, click **Software**, and then click the required link.
  4. Click the required product and then click the required version.

Using search engines, type the name and version of the document in the search box.

Other documents you may need

In addition to this guide, you can access the following guides available at the Dell support site dell.com/support.

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- System Update User's Guide
- Systems Management - OpenManage Software Support Matrix
- Update Packages User's Guide

- Server Update Utility User's Guide
- OpenManage Server Administrator Installation Guide
- OpenManage Essentials User's Guide
- OpenManage Enterprise User's Guide
- OpenManage Integration for VMware vCenter
- OpenManage Integration for Microsoft System Center Version 7.3 for Microsoft Endpoint Configuration Manager and System Center Virtual Machine Manager

Identifying the series of your Dell PowerEdge servers

The PowerEdge series of servers from Dell are divided into different categories based on their configuration. They are referred as 13th generation PowerEdge servers, 14th generation PowerEdge servers, 15th generation PowerEdge servers, series of servers. The structure of the naming convention is described below:

The first initial denotes the character in the server model number. The character denotes the form factor of the server. The form factors are listed below:

- C- Cloud
- F- Flexible
- M or MX- Modular
- R- Rack
- T- Tower

The number denotes multiple characteristics about the server. They are listed as follows:

- The first digit denotes the value stream or class of the server.
  - 1-5—iDRAC basic
  - 6-9—iDRAC Express
- The second digit denotes the series of the server. It is retained in the server naming convention..
  - 0—series 10
  - 1—series 11
  - 2—series 12
  - 3—series 13
  - 4—series 14
  - 5—series 15
  - 6—series 16
- The last digit always denotes the make of the processor as described below:
  - 0-Intel
  - 5-AMD

(i) **NOTE:** For servers that use an AMD processor, the model number is made up of four digits instead of three. The third digit denotes the number of processor sockets that the series of server supports.

  - 1—one socket server
  - 2—two socket server

Table 5. PowerEdge servers naming convention and examples

PowerEdge 13G Servers	PowerEdge 14G Servers	PowerEdge 15G Servers	PowerEdge 16G Servers
PowerEdge M630	PowerEdge M640	PowerEdge R6515	PowerEdge R660
PowerEdge M830	PowerEdge R440	PowerEdge R7515	PowerEdge C6600
PowerEdge T130	PowerEdge R540	PowerEdge R6525	PowerEdge HS5610
-	PowerEdge R6415	PowerEdge R750xa	PowerEdge R7625
-	PowerEdge R7415	PowerEdge R7525	PowerEdge XR5610
-	PowerEdge R7425	PowerEdge XE8545	PowerEdge XE8640

Command-line interface syntax

The following chapter describes the syntax for the commands that you can use in command-line interface(CLI) mode:

Consider the following points for using DRM through CLI:

- The CLI mode works in interactive mode and prompt for a password, when the password is not given in the command.
- It is recommended to use only supported commands in CLI to perform any DRM operation. However, any partial or incomplete commands are not supported.
- For Linux users only, ensure that you have **read** and **write** access to the drmuser account in the particular directory including all subdirectories. This access is required to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
- For Windows operating system users, ensure you have required access (read or write, list folder contents, so forth) to the **NT AUTHORITY\LOCAL SERVICE** account in the directory including all sublevel directories. The access is required to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Dell Repository Manager** > **Application Preferences**.
- When you perform any operations on a repository, if the repository version is not specified, the operations are performed on the latest version of the repository.
- To update, delete, or import a specific repository use the repository name with version in the following format: `<repository name>:<repository version>`.
- For running any DRM operations, ensure that you provide the recurring read and write access to local share folders in the Linux operating system. For example, the create repository, import and export operations require the read and write access for the local share folders.
- Run all the commands on the Windows operating system using / or – character.
- To use a network path, provide the authentication attribute in the following format: `--authentication="domain\username:password"`. For OMIVV console, provide `username@domain:password`.
- All the CLI operations are limited to a single repository.
- The selection of bundles is not supported in CLI.
- For DRM v3.4.4 or later, the exported share catalog name is `<reponame>_catalog.xml`.
- To export the deployment tools with date and time:
  - Allows only one export job with the same repository and the same deployment type.
  - Delete an existing export job if you want to use the same repository and same deployment type.
  - Editing of an export job is enabled for frequency (daily, monthly, or weekly) and time.
  - The recurring schedule of an export job overwrites existing content on the same target location.
- The scheduled export job runs against the latest version of the repository only.
- **Nowait** attribute can be used with export, scheduled refresh, and plug-in update.
- If the source and catalog attributes are not used for repository creation, then the latest Enterprise catalog is considered as base catalog.
- If you have defined the port number for the integration type, ensure that you specify the port number while creating a repository.

Table 6. Commands

Description	Command	Full form	Example
Launching DRM			
Open DRM application in a Graphical User Interface (GUI) mode.	`drm`	N/A	`drm`
Update Password			
Update the DRM database password. ⓘ **NOTE:** DRM database password must contain a minimum of eight characters with a combination of	N/A	`drm --update-password --old-password="<old password>" --new-password="<new password>"`	`drm --update-password --old-password="drM my3@db" --new-`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
one uppercase, one lowercase, and one numeric character. (i) **NOTE:** The use of special characters in database password is not compulsory.		`--confirm-password="<confirm password>"`	`password="db4 Drm_pw" --confirm-password="db4 Drm_pw"`
Commands to display details in DRM			
Display the current version of DRM.	`drm -v`	`drm --version`	`drm --version`
Display a help menu.	`drm -h`	`drm --help`	`drm --help`
Display the list of all repository names, latest version, size, and the latest date when it was modified.	`drm -li=rep`	`drm --list=rep`	`drm --list=rep`
Display all console integration types.	`drm -li=integration-type`	`drm --list=integration-type`	`drm --list=integration-type`
Display the list of groups for the following console integration types: ● OpenManage Integration for Microsoft System Center (OMIMSSC) ● OpenManage Enterprise console (OMENT)	`drm --list=groups -ih=<ip> -it=<type> --authentication=<username:password>`	`drm --list=groups --integration-host=IP address --integration-type=oment --authentication=<user:password>`	`drm --list=groups --integration-host=IP address --integration-type=oment --authentication=<user:password>`
Displays all available categories	`drm -li=category`	`drm --list=category`	`drm -li=category`
Displays all the categories for a specific repository version	`drm -li=category -r=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm --list=category --repository=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm -li=category -r=repo1:1.01`
Displays all available catalogs	`drm -li=catalogs`	`drm --list=catalogs`	`drm -li=catalogs`
Displays all available component types	`drm -li=component-types`	`drm --list=component-types`	`drm --list=component-types`
Displays all the component types for a specific repository	`drm -li=component-type -r=<repository name>`	`drm --list=component-type --repository=<repository name>`	`drm -li=component-type -r=repo1`
Display bundles and component details of a specific version of the repository.	`drm --details -r=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm --details --repository=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm --details -r=repo1:1.01`
Compare a version of the repository with the base catalog in the database.	`drm --compare -r=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm --compare --repository=<repository name>:<version>`	`drm --compare --repository=repo1:1.1`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
Display the list of all plug-in names, current-version, and the latest available version.	`drm -li=plugin`	`drm --list=plugin`	`drm -li=plugin`
Display all the versions that are associated with the repository such as version, size, and created date.	`drm -r=<repository name> --details`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --details`	`drm -r=repo1 --details`
Display the list of all job names, status, type, and creation date.	`drm -li=job`	`drm --list=job`	`drm --list=job`
Display details of a specific job.	`drm -j=<job name> --details`	`drm --job=<job name> --details`	`drm -j=samplejob --details`
Preferences			
To set proxy details.	With authentication `drm --set -p=http://username:password@proxy-server:port`	With authentication `drm --set --proxy=http://username:password@proxy-server:port`	`drm --set -p=http://root:calvin@100.10.20.16:8080`
	Without authentication `drm --set -p=http://proxy-server:port`	Without authentication `drm --set --proxy=http://proxy-server:port`	`drm --set -p=http://100.10.20.16:8080`
Set a custom store path for downloading files. ⓘ **NOTE:** Ensure that you change the store path location when no jobs are running.	`drm --set -sp=<path>`	`drm --set --storepath=<path>`	`drm --set -sp="C:\Users\DRM\downloads"`
To set the plug-in update to an autoupdate.	`drm --set -pu=autoupdate`	`drm --set --pluginupdate=autoupdate`	`drm --set -pu=autoupdate`
To set the plug-in update to alert	`drm --set -pu=alert`	`drm --set --pluginupdate=alert>`	`drm --set -pu=alert`
Update a plug-in or all plug-ins.	`drm --update --plugin=<plug-in name| all>`	`drm --update --plugin=<plug-in name| all>`	`drm --update --plugin="Dell System Update(BIN)"`
Update a catalog or all catalogs.	`drm --update --catalog=<catalog id | all>`	`drm --update --catalog=<catalog id | all>`	`drm --update --catalog=637e0d3f-f41e-4799-b595-3f182f3d9cae`
Delete a catalog. ⓘ **NOTE:** Deletion of default catalogs is not supported.	`drm --delete --catalog=<catalog id>`	`drm --delete --catalog=<catalog id>`	`drm --delete --catalog=9baaff3c-34f3-4dd7-a46d-22b5be357a5e`
Clean up the store path.	`drm --cleanup`	`drm --cleanup`	`drm --cleanup`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
Create repositories			
Create an empty repository.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> --empty`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --empty`	`drm -cr -r=repo1 --empty`
Create an integration repository for a specific console group of the following: • OpenManage Integration for Microsoft System Center (OMIMSSC) • OpenManage Enterprise console (OMENT)	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=<intergration type> --groups=<group names> --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm -create --r=<repository name> ---integration-host=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=<intergration type> --groups=<group names> --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=oment --groups=<group names> --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`
Create a repository with inventory. ⓘ **NOTE: Source** and **authentication** attributes are optional.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -i=<inventory file location> --source=<catalogFileLocation> --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --inventory=<inventory file location> --source=<catalogFileLocation> --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm -cr -r=repo1 -i="C:\Users\DRM\sample.xml" --source=//100.100.10.11/DRM\source.xml --authentication="root:calvin"`
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to an iDRAC console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=idrac --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> --integration-type=idrac --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=repo1 --integration-host=100.10.10.15 --integration-type=idrac --authentication="mydomain\root:calvin"`
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to an OpenManage Enterprise (OMENT) console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=oment --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> --integration-type=oment --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=repo1 --integration-host=100.10.10.15 --integration-type=oment --authentication=root:omencalvin`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to an OpenManage Essentials console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=omess --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> --integration-type=omess --authentication=<domain\username>:<password>`	`drm --create --repository=repo1 --integration-host=100.10.10.15 --integration-type=omess --authentication="mydomain\root:calvin"`
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to an OpenManage Integration for VMware VCenter (OMIVV) console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<appliance ip address>;<vCenter ip address> -it=vcenter --authentication=<username@domain:password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<appliance ip address>;<vCenter ip address> --integration-type=vcenter --authentication=username@domain:password`	`drm -cr -r=repo1 -ih=100.10.10.15;100.100.15.76 -it=vcenter --authentication=root@mydomain:calvin`
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to an OpenManage Integration for Microsoft System Center (OMIMSSC) console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> -it=omimssc --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip address| hostname| FQDN> --integration-type=omimssc --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=repo1 --integration-host=100.10.10.15:8080 --integration-type=omimssc --authentication=root:calvin`
Create a repository from the default base catalog by connecting to a console.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<url> -it=console --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<url> --integration-type=console --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=repo1 --integration-host=https://100.10.10.15:8080/genericconsolerepository --integration-type=console --authentication=root:calvin`
Create a repository from a custom catalog in the local path.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip:port | hostname> -it=<type> --source=<catalog file location>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip:port | hostname> --integration-`	`drm --create --repository=repo -integration-host=100.10.15.11 --`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
		`type=<type> --source=<catalog file location>`	`integration-type=idrac --source="C:\Users\DRM\sample.xml"`
Create an integration repository by using the custom catalog from a network path. ⓘ **NOTE:** Ensure that you use the authentication attributes after specifying the integration host and source attributes.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip> --authentication=<domain\username:password> -it=<type> --source=<catalog path> --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --integration-host=<ip> --integration-type=<type> --source=<catalog path> --authentication=<domain\username:password>`	`drm -cr -r=repo1 -ih=100.100.15.76 --authentication=root:calvin -it=idrac --source=//100.60.50.55/DRM/catalog.xml --authentication=root1:calvin`

Create a manual repository. Optional attributes:
● inputplatformlist
● dupformat
	`drm -cr -r=<repository name>`
	or
	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> --inputplatformlist=<PlatformA,PlatformB, ....> --dupformat=<dupformatA,dupformatB, ...> --source=<source repository path>`
		`drm --create --repository=<repository name> --inputplatformlist=<PlatformA,PlatformB, ....> --dupformat=<dupformatA,dupformatB, ...> --source=<catalogFile Location>`	`drm -cr -r=repo1 --inputplatformlist=R740 --dupformat=win64,linux, osind`

Create a repository for index catalog using catalog id.	`drm -cr -r=<repository name> -ih=<ip> -it=<type> --catalog=<catalog id>`	`drm --create --repository=<repository name> -integration-host=<ip> --integration-type=<type> --catalog=<catalog id>`	`drm --create --repository=repo --integration-host=100.10.15.55 --integration-type=idrac --catalog=74b69121-2e85-46be-a6d7-7f69728dac23`
Create Deployment tools			
Export a repository as Catalog Only.	`drm --deployment-type=exportCatalog --location=<path> -r=<repository name>`	`drm --deployment-type= exportCatalog --location=<path> --repository=<repository name>`	`drm --deployment-type=exportCatalog --location="C:\Users\DRM" --repository=repo`
Export full repository with DUPs and catalog.	`drm --deployment-type=share --`	`drm --deployment-type=share --`	`drm --deployment-`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
	`location=<path> -r=<repository name>`	`location=<path> --repository=<repository name>`	`type=share --location="C:\Users\DRM" -r=repo`
Export Smart Deployment Scripts to a location. Optional attributes: force-update	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=<OS type> --location=<path> --force-update --nowait`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=<OS type> --location=<path> --force-update --nowait`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=linux --location="C:\Users\DRM" --force-update --nowait`
Export Smart Deployment Scripts using prescript and postscripts to a location. Optional attributes: ● Prescript ● Postscript (i) **NOTE:** Ensure that prescript and postscript are in the same network location.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=<OS type> --prescript=<script path> --script-authentication=<username:password> --postscript=<script path> --script-authentication=<username:password> --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=<OS type> --prescript=<script path> --script-authentication=<username:password> --postscript=<script path> --script-authentication=<username:password> --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=linux --prescript=//100.18.6.22/DRM/prescript.sh --script-authentication=root:calvin --postscript=//100.18.6.22/DRM/postscript.sh --location=//100.88.33.34/DRM --authentication=root:calvin --nowait`
Export Smart Deployment Script using custom script to a location. (i) **NOTE:** If you are using the update-script attribute, you cannot use the prescript, postscript, or force-update attributes.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=<OS type> --update-script=<custom script path> --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartscript ---script-type=<OS type> --update-script=<custom script path> --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartscript --script-type=windows --update-script="C:\Users\DRM\customscript.bat" --location="C:\Users\DRM" --nowait`
Export Smart Bootable ISO with Force Update option to a local path.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<path> --force-update --nowait`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<path> --`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location="C:\Users\DRM" --`

Table 6. Commands (continued)

Description	Command	Full form	Example
		`force-update -- nowait`	`force-update --nowait`
Export Smart Bootable ISO using default script.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<folderpath>`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<folderpath>`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location="C:\Users\DRM"`
Export Smart Bootable ISO using custom script from a network path.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<path> --authentication=<username:password> --update-script=<custom-script-path> --script-authentication=<username:password>`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=<path> --authentication=<username:password> --update-script=<custom-script-path> --script-authentication=<username:password>`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=smartbootiso --location=//100.10.90.22/DRM" --authentication=root:calvin --update-script=//100.18.90.55/DRM/samplescript.sh" --script --authentication=root:calvin`
Export SUU ISO to a location.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=suuiso --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm --repository=<reponame> --deployment-type=suuiso --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm -r=repo1 --deployment-type=suuiso --location="C:\Users\DRM" --nowait`
Export SUU in directory form to a location.	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=suuiso --expand-iso --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm --repository=<repository name> --deployment-type=suuiso --expand-iso --location=<path> --nowait`	`drm -r=<repository name> --deployment-type=suuiso --expand-iso --location=//100.90.55.23/drm --authentication=root:calvin --nowait`
Export the deployment tools with a specific date and time with recurrence as daily, weekly, or monthly.	`drm --deployment-type=share --location=<path> -r=<repository name> --datetime= <mm/dd/yyyy hh::mm> <recurrence> --nowait`	`drm --deployment-type=share --location=<path> -r=<repository name> --datetime= <mm/dd/yyyy hh::mm> <recurrence> --nowait`	`drm --deployment-type=share --location=D:\PGT2V -r=Repo --datetime="06/02/2023 22:56 daily" --nowait`

Command line interface

The following chapter describes the mandatory and optional attributes for the commands that you can use in command line interface(CLI) mode:

Importing components

Table 7. Commands for importing components

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example
Import specific components to a repository from a source location using wildcard characters.	`--import`	If you are using external network share: `--authentication`	**Format**: `drm --import -r=<repository name> --update-package=<components> --ignore-sign-verification --source=<dups folder>`
	`--repository` or `-r`	`--ignore-sign-verification`	**Example**: `drm --import -r=repo1 --update-package=BIOS*,*.EX?,*.BIN --source="C:\Users\DRM\DUPS" --ignore-sign-verification`
	`--repository` or `-r`		
	`--update-package`		
	`--source`		
Import all supported components from a source location.	`--import`	If you are using external network share: `--authentication`	**Format**: `drm --import -r=<repository name> --source=<network path> --authentication=<username:password>`
	`--repository` or `-r`	`--ignore-sign-verification`	**Example**: `drm --import -r=repo1 --source=//100.100.18.15/test/DUPS --authentication=root:calvin`
	`--source`		

Updating repositories

Table 8. Commands for updating repositories

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example
Run a refresh job.	`--update`	`--repository:version`	**Format**: `drm --update -r=<repository name>:<version>`

Table 8. Commands for updating repositories (continued)

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
			Example: `drm --update -r=repo1`

Schedule a refresh repository job.
 	
The values for the Recurrence option are:
● Once
● Daily
● Weekly
● Monthly
ⓘ **NOTE:** Ensure that you enter the time in a 24-hour format.
	`--update`	`--repository:version`
		
		`--nowait`
			Format: `drm --update -r=<repository name>:<version> -dt=<mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm> <recurrence> --nowait`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
			Example: `drm --update -r=repo1 -dt="08/21/2019 12:00 Daily" --nowait`

	`--datetime`
	
	or
	
	`-dt`		

Update components in a repository by component type.	`--update`	`--repository:version`	**Format**: `drm --update -co=<component type> -r=<repository name>`

	`--component-type`
	
	or
	
	`-co`
			Example: `drm --update -co="BIOS,application" -r="repo:1.00"`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

Update components in a repository by category.	`--update`	`--repository:version`	**Format**: `drm --update -ca=<category1, category2,..... > -r=<repository name>:<version>`

	`--category`
	
	or
	
	`-ca`
			Example: `drm --update -ca="BIOS, SAS Drive" --repository="repo:1.00"`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

Update a repository based on the type of change.	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: `drm -r=<repository name> --update -ct=<type>`

	`--update`
	
	`--changetype`
	
	or
	
	`-ct`
			Example: `drm -r=repo1 --update -ct="upgraded"`

Table 8. Commands for updating repositories (continued)

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example

Update a repository based on criticality of updates.	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm `-r=<repository name> --update -cc=<criticailty type1, criticality type2,.....>`

	`--update`
	
	`--criticality`
	
	or
	
	`-cc`
			Example: drm `-r=repo1 --update -cc="urgent, recommended"`

Edit repositories or jobs

Table 9. Commands for editing repository name

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example
Edit the name of a repository.	`-e`	N/A	drm `-r=<repository name> -e= <new name>`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
			Example: drm `--repository=repo -e=repo1`

Edit an export job with a specific date and time.	drm `--job=<job name> -e --datetime="<mm/dd/yyyy hh::mm> <recurrence>"`	N/A	drm `--job=Export_05/31/2023_04:26:18 -e --datetime="10/04/2024 9:45 weekly"`

Deleting components, repositories or jobs

Table 10. Commands for deleting components and repositories

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example

Delete a repository by repository name.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d `-r=<repository name>`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
			Example: drm -d -r=repo1

Delete components in a repository by category.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d `-r=<repository name> -ca=<category name>`

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

Table 10. Commands for deleting components and repositories (continued)

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example

	`--category`
	
	or
	
	`-ca`
			Example: drm -d -r=repo1 -ca="SAS Drive ,SAS Non-RAID, Tape Drives"

Delete components by component type.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d -r=<repository name> -co=<component type>

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

	`--component-type`
	
	or
	
	`-co`
			Example: drm -d -r=repo1 -co="BIOS, Firmware"

Delete components by criticality.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d -r=<repository name> -cc=<criticality>

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

	`--criticality`
	
	or
	
	`-cc`
			Example: drm -d -r=repo -cc=urgent,optional

Delete specific components from a repository using wildcard characters.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d -r=<repository name> --update-package=<component name>

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`		

	`--update-package`		**Example**: drm -d -r=repo1 --update-package="network*.exe ,BIOS_0KT74_LN_2.10.5 .BIN"

Delete components using a combination of attributes.	`--delete`
	
	or
	
	`-d`
		`--repository:version`	**Format**: drm -d -r=<repository name> -co=<component type> -cc=<criticality> -ca=<category>

	`--repository`
	
	or
	
	`-r`
			Example: drm --delete -r=R740:1.00 -cc=urgent,recommended -co=BIOS,application -ca=BIOS,Diagnostics

	`--component-type`		

Table 10. Commands for deleting components and repositories (continued)

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example
	or `-co`		

	`--criticality`
	or
	`-cc`		

	`--category`
	or
	`-ca`		

Delete a job. ⓘ **NOTE:** Deleting a running or scheduled export job deletes the created job from the **Jobs** page.	`drm --delete --job=<job name>`	N/A	`drm --delete --job=Export_05/31/2023_04:26:18`

Logs

Table 11. Commands for viewing logs

Description	Mandatory	Optional	Format and example
Download the log file.	--logfile	N/A	**Format**: drm --logfile=<specify path to dowload the file>
			Example: drm --logfile=export/mylog.zip

Frequently asked questions

This section lists some frequently asked questions about DRM.

Why is DRM not recognized?

After installing DRM on the Microsoft Windows operating system, when you try to run any DRM commands through CLI, the following error message is displayed: `drm is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file.`

Run the DRM remove file `DRM_Remove.bat` from location `C:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\DRM_Remove.bat`.

Then rerun the DRM service file `DRM_Service.bat` as an Administrator from the installer location. Example of an installer location: `C:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager\DRM_Service.bat`

(i) **NOTE:** If the resolution does not work, then go to the installed DRM location and run the DRM commands through CLI.

Why am I not able to run a smart script job from CLI?

When you schedule a smart script job with any path set as a network path, an authentication error message is displayed.

When providing the location of the script, ensure that there is no tailing slash (\) at the end of the path.

Why am I unable to delete a component from a repository using DRM commands through CLI?

When you add more than one component in a command separating them with a comma, and if you have provided a space after the comma, the component mentioned after the comma is ignored.

Remove the space before mentioning the component name, and then run the delete operation.

Accessing DRM is taking longer time when too many catalogs are imported?

When there are more catalogs that are added to a repository, the performance of DRM is impacted.

It is recommended to add a maximum number of 10 catalogs and delete catalogs that are not in use.

How to delete DRM database?

Stop the DRM services, and then delete the following folders:

- For Windows: `C:\ProgramData\Dell\drm\database`
- For Linux: `/var/dell/drm/log/database`

(i) **NOTE:** If you have administrative privileges, ensure that you unhide all the hidden folders in the Microsoft Windows operating system.

Where is the Dell Repository Manager runtime log located?

DRM creates the log file at runtime in the following location:

You can save or email the logs through **Save and Mail Logs** option in the Dell Repository Manager drop-down menu.

- Windows: `C:\ProgramData\Dell\drm`
- Linux: `/var/dell/drm/log`

Can DRM be run through a Proxy Server?

Yes, install DRM inside the firewall and connect to a catalog located outside the firewall (downloads.dell.com or a local repository) through a proxy server. You can and then use Dell Repository Manager to customize the catalog as per the requirement and store the customized catalog inside the firewall. For more information about setting proxy, see Configuring network settings.

ⓘ **NOTE:** If proxy server credentials are changed, ensure that you change the proxy credentials in DRM as well.

Why am I seeing 0-1, 0-2, and so on, in the hours selection drop-down menu?

In the refresh repository window, if you click the down arrow key when the time is displayed as 00:00, it changes to 0-1. After clicking it again, it turns to 0-2 and so on.

Use the up arrow key to set the hour value.

How do I edit the '.sh' file in the Linux deployment script bundle? Is there any recommended tool to edit this file?

Notepad++ editor is recommended for editing the Linux-based file extension on a Microsoft Windows operating system. If you want to edit the extension of the file on a Linux operating system, vi editor is recommended.

I am facing access denying issues in the Linux operating system. How do I proceed further?

Ensure that you have Read and Write access to the `drmuser` account in the particular directory including all sublevel directories and files when you want to export, import, or download a repository, add a catalog, update a plug-in, or configure the storage location in **Application Preferences**.

I saved a file in the mapped network location. However, I am not able to access the location from DRM. What do I do now?

Ensure that you have privileges to access the location and then login with the appropriate credentials.

I am not able to automatically discover the Microsoft Exchange Web Service URL when trying to configure the email notifications. Is there any other option to discover the URL apart from updating it manually?

From DRM version 3.0 onwards, the autodiscovery of Microsoft Exchange Web Server URL is not supported. Update the URL manually.

I am not able to create a repository or an inventory repository using a specific catalog and inventory file through command-line interface. How do I proceed?

Ensure that the catalog and inventory are available in the same network location and then create a repository.

Where can I change the DUP sequence order in DRM version 3.x before exporting to a deployment format?

You can no longer customize the sequence to install DUPs. Start from DRM version 3.0, the smart deployment feature now run DSU at install time on a server configuration to determine the proper order to install the DUPs. DRM ensures that iDRAC is the last update to run, and the sequence for rest of the DUPs is taken care by DSU.

I am not able to install DRM in a custom location on the Linux operating system. How do I proceed with the installation?

Use the default path only for installing DRM because the custom location is not supported. By default, the installer location is set to /opt/dell.

After I delete a bundle, it is not deleted from the bundle list on the GUI. Should I delete it elsewhere so that it is updated on the GUI?

If the size of a bundle or a collection of bundles that are selected to be deleted exceeds 1 GB, several minutes may be required to delete and reflect the progress on the GUI. The workaround is to wait for sometime for the GUI to reflect the change or exit from the DRM console and reopen the DRM application.

I have installed the latest version of DRM on my system, and I am trying to downgrade to one of the previous

versions. However, I am not able to proceed further. What do I do now?

Reverting to the previous version of DRM is not supported in the current version of the DRM installer . To install an earlier version of DRM, manually uninstall the latest version and then run the installer of the required version.

(i) **NOTE:** DRM version 2.0 and DRM version 3.x.x can co-exist on the same system.

Why the import of plugins is unsuccessful?

When you import plugins from the exported repository using Smart Deployment Script deployment job, the plugins are not imported because the corresponding sign files are not available.

Manually download the plug-in and sign files from the support site and have them in the same location.

Why am I not able to upgrade or reinstall DRM?

When a few files inside the install path: `C:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager` are removed or deleted without following a proper uninstallation process and you try to upgrade DRM, you get the following error message: `One or more newer versions of the product are already installed. An upgrade is not applicable.`

To upgrade DRM:

- For the Windows operating system—Delete the product element that is named `Dell Repository Manager` present in the `.com.zerog.registry` file in `C:\Program Files\Zero G Registry` folder and then reinstall DRM.
- For the Linux operating system—Delete the product element that is named `Dell Repository Manager` present in the `.com.zerog.registry` file in `\var` folder and then reinstall DRM.

To resolve any DRM-related issues, it is recommended to use **Repair** option after launching the DRM install window instead of the **Uninstall** option.

(i) **NOTE:** Ensure that you view all the hidden items because **Zero G Registry** is a hidden folder.

For example, when you search for Dell Repository Manager, the following product element is found: `<product name="Dell Repository Manager" id="da88caaa-1f2c-11b2-862b-b8c367dd4f00" upgrade_id="5addbe2f-1f41-11b2-91ce-954f877e94a0" version="3.3.0.627" copyright="2019" info_url="" support_url="" location="C:\Program Files\Dell\Dell Repository Manager" last_modified="2019-12-27 18:07:23">`. Delete the entire product element, and then save the file.

Why OLH does not work in DRM, when launched through CLI on the Linux operating system?

Recommends you to launch DRM through CLI using the same user session as the logged-in user.

Unable to upgrade from DRM v3.3.2 or older versions to the latest available DRM versions using Virtual private network (VPN) connection. How do I proceed?

Disconnect from VPN connection and download DRM and then manually install and upgrade.

Why does the locally imported catalog in DRM delete automatically when updated to the latest version as Default Enterprise Server Catalog?

If an imported or updated custom catalog has the same version and identified as Default Enterprise Server Catalog, available in DRM. Then the custom catalog gets deleted automatically to avoid the identical entries of the catalog.

The generated catalog after import of iDRAC dependency DUP to an existing repository in DRM fails even after upgrading to DRM v3.4.1 or later. How to fix this to avoid failure?

Create a repository in DRM v3.4.1 or later and then import a iDRAC dependency DUP and then export the catalog.

Why does the Repository creation fail when **Repository Name** contains some special characters?

Special characters (~, !, @, #, $, ^, &, (,), _, +, {, }, `, =, -) are not supported for **Repository Name** during repository creation.

Why does the DRM application not launch in GUI mode of Ubuntu and SLES using the created shortcut icon after install or upgrade of DRM to the latest version?

To launch DRM, use one of the following:

● Launch the DRM application using CLI command.

Or

● Copy the created shortcut icon to the Desktop directory of the user. Then, right click the icon, and then select **Allow Launching**.

The installation or upgrade of DRM v3.4.0 is unsuccessful because of failure in lockbox initialization due to change in unsupported Operating system(OS) language settings.

To install or upgrade, perform either of the following as per the requirement:

Upgrade DRM to the latest version by providing the same database password that was given during DRM v3.4.0 for Database initialization.

Or

If you are unable to remember the password given during DRM v3.4.0, then perform a fresh installation of DRM by uninstalling the older versions of DRM with the selected **Remove DRM Content**, option.

The Repository created in DRM v 3.3.2 or older versions using CLI or GUI mode, shows the dependency DUPs and the latest DUPs in the repository bundles.

Ensure that DRM is upgraded to the latest version 3.4.x and the latest available enterprise catalog has refreshed to create or refresh repository.

DRM Logs are getting saved in any of the user-defined file formats such as .rar, or .zip, or .txt in local or network share location?

Ensure that the DRM logs are downloaded only in .zip format in a local or network share location, irrespective of the available and downloaded file formats.

Unable to replace the DRM log files if the same file name already exists using CLI. How do I proceed?

The replacement of the DRM logs option with the same file name is not be supported using CLI.

How can I change the DRM service access privileges again without losing the existing data or repositories in the windows operating system for an installed DRM version 3.4.3 or later?

Uninstall the existing or an installed DRM version without removing the content using the CLI mode or GUI mode. Then, reinstall the DRM application again with the required service access privilege that restores the old content and service access gets updated.

DRM shows incomplete Plugin update job messages on the CLI window when all plugins are updated together.

Use the list jobs command to view the plug-in details and status.

A scheduled job continues to be in a scheduled state on the Jobs page when the system date and time is changed.

The job is scheduled according to the prior set system's date and time. Hence, the job stays in the scheduled state for an interval of time. After the first set time elapses, the scheduled job will run. Thus, the next instance of a job is scheduled as per the updated system date and time.

Workaround—To run the job for the new set system's date and time, restart the system to synchronize the service parameters with the system parameters, or restart the DRM services.

The latest plug-in versions are unavailable in the DRM version 3.4.3 or earlier.

To use the latest plug-in versions, it is recommended to upgrade DRM to version 3.4.4 or above. If DRM is not upgraded, then only earlier versions of plug-in will be available to perform plug-in related operations.