

# Oracle® Enterprise Manager Ops Center

Managing and Using Your vServers

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This guide provides an end-to-end example for how to use Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center.

## Introduction

In Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center, the resources allocated to a Virtual Datacenter (vDC) are entitled to accounts. Accounts are containers for virtual resources and provide the required capabilities to manage the allocated resources.

An account entitles designated cloud users the right to use computing, network, and storage resources of a vDC to create virtual servers, known as vServers, and host or access applications.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center also provides a set of actions to manage and use your vServers. As a cloud user, you can execute these actions on vServers created in any vDC account you can access.

This example describes the options available to cloud users to manage vServers created in an account for a vDC using Oracle VM Server for x86 as the virtualization technology. Some of these actions might not be available for a vServer created in an account that is using a different virtualization technology.

In this example, the following actions are covered:

- [Attach volume to a vServer](#)
- [Stop and Start a vServer](#)
- [Update a vServer](#)
- [Pause and Resume a vServer](#)
- [Shutdown and Start all vServers](#)
- [Launch Virtual Console](#)
- [Delete a vServer](#)

See [Related Articles and Resources](#) for links to related information and articles.

## What You Will Need

You will need the following to manage and use vServers:

- A user in Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center with the cloud user role assigned.

- Access to an account in a vDC using Oracle VM Server for x86 as virtualization technology and with at least 2GB of storage.
- A vServer created in the account.

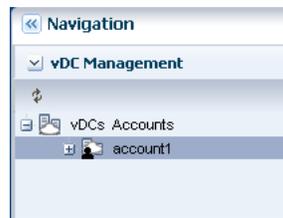
## Attach volume to a vServer

A volume is additional storage that you can attach to vServers. You can attach volumes during vServer creation or when an existing vServer is stopped or running.

You can create empty volumes or import external volumes. A volume attached to a vServer appears as a normal disk attached in the next available slot of the vServer, for example `/dev/xvdb` or `/dev/hdb`.

In this example, a 1 GB empty volume is created and attached to a running vServer.

1. Expand vDC Management in the Navigation pane.

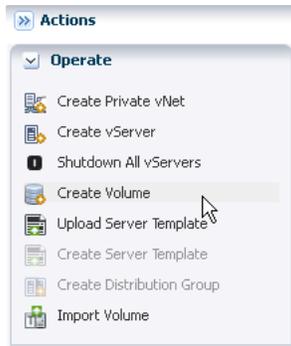


2. Select the account listed under vDC Accounts.



The account must have more than 1 GB of free storage to continue. You can verify the storage utilization in the Dashboard or Storage tab of the account.

3. Click **Create Volume** in the Actions pane.

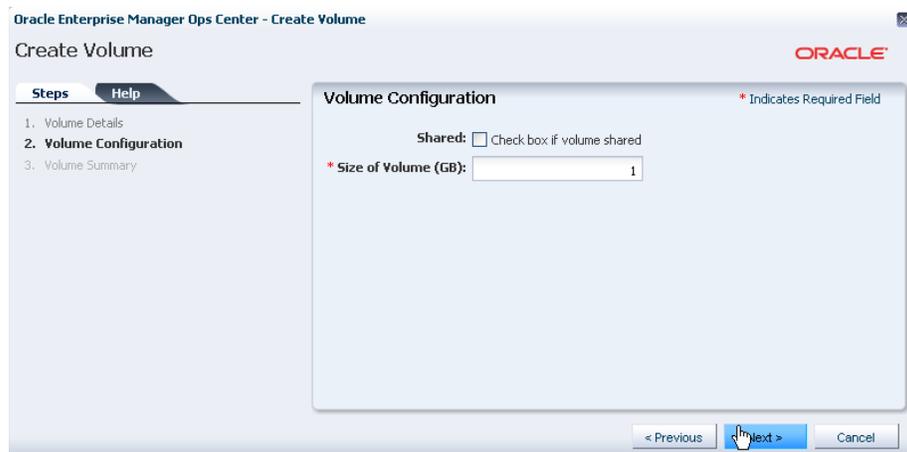


4. Enter a name and description for the volume, then click **Next**.

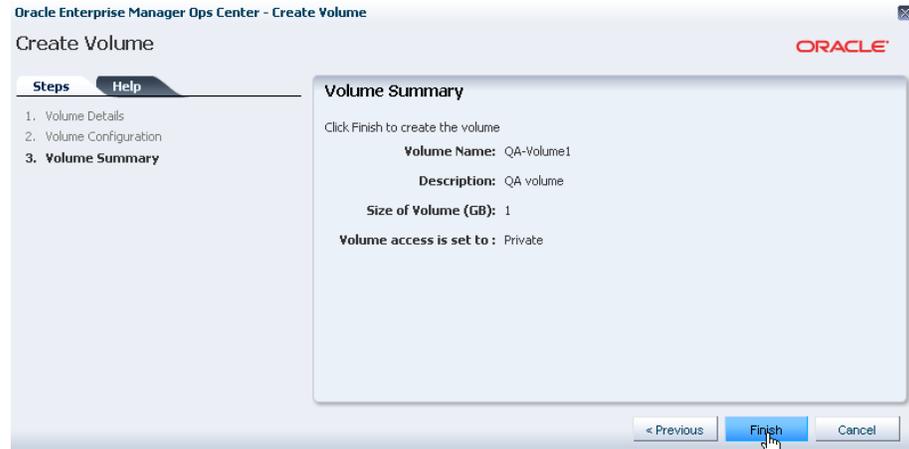


5. Enter the size of the volume, then click **Next**.

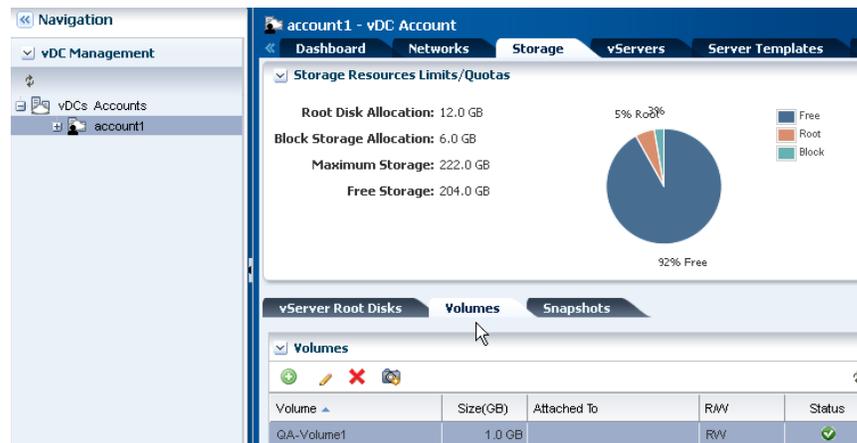
You can select the shared option to share the volume with other accounts in the vDC. In this example, leave the shared option unchecked.



6. Review the volume information and click **Finish** to create the volume.



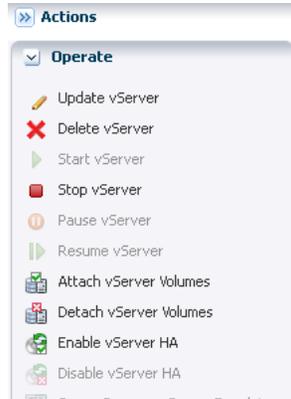
After the job completes, the volume is listed in the Volumes sub tab of the Storage tab of the account.



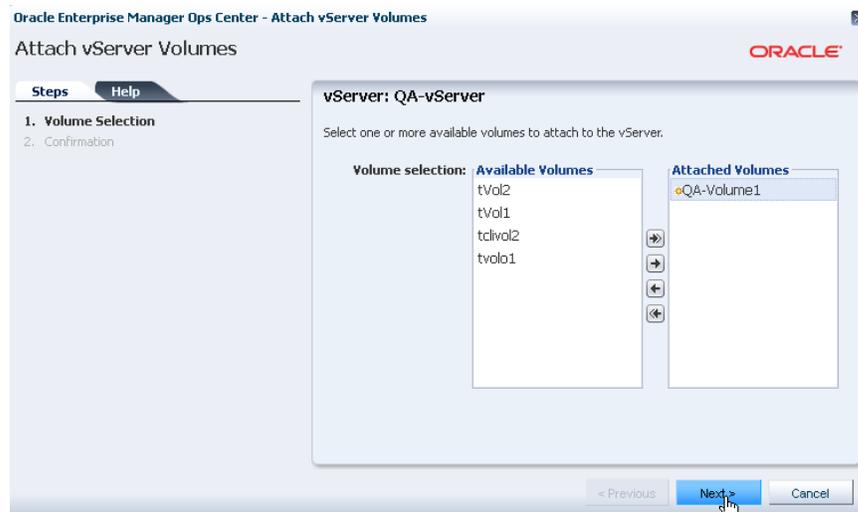
7. Expand the account in the Navigation pane and select the vServer.



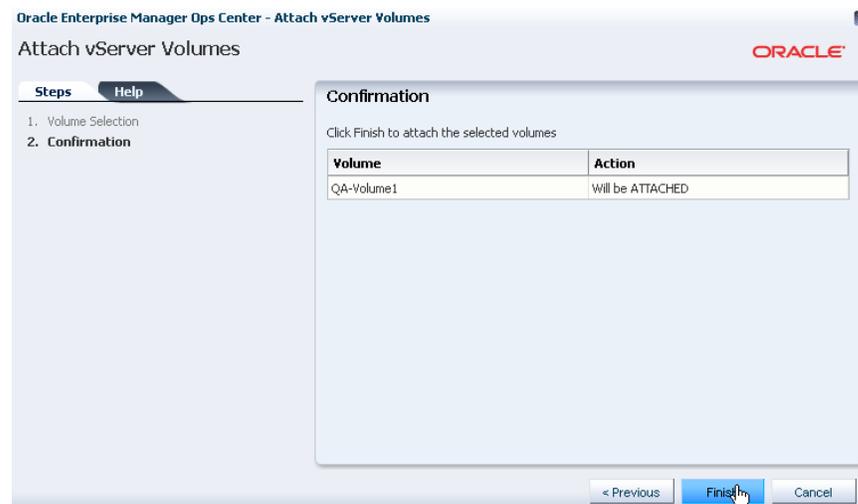
8. Click **Attach vServer Volumes** in the Actions pane.



9. Select the volume to attach from the Available Volumes list and click the right arrow to move the volume to the Attached Volumes list, then click **Next**.



10. Verify the volume information and click **Finish** to attach the volume.



After the job completes, the volume is attached to the vServer as a disk. To use the disk, you can format a file system and mount the entire volume, or you can create partitions with *fdisk* and then mount the partitions.



## Stop and Start a vServer

You can stop vServers in running status. You can stop a vServer for maintenance or to release resources to the account.

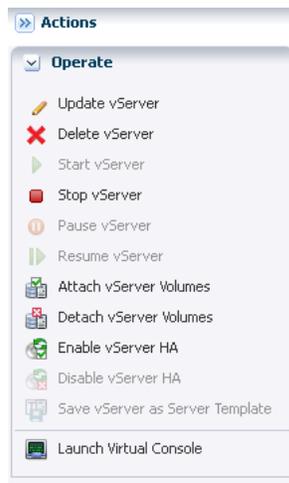
When stopping a vServer, the status of the vServer is changed from running to shutdown/detached. Then you can start the stopped vServer and the status is changed back to running.

This example walks you through the process of stopping and starting a vServer.

1. Select the vServer in the Navigation pane.



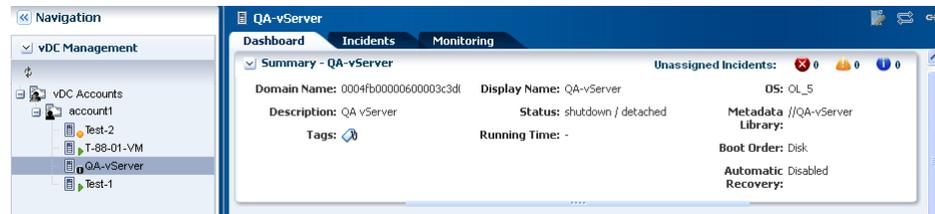
2. Click **Stop vServer** in the Actions pane.



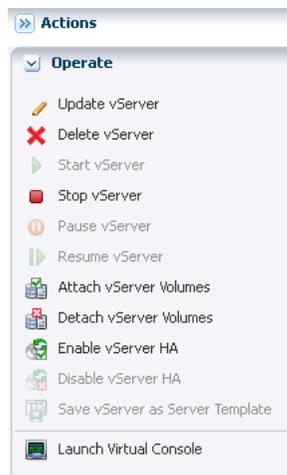
3. Verify the selected vServer and click **Stop**.



4. Verify the status of the vServer is changed to shutdown/detached after the job completes.



5. Click **Start vServer** to move the vServer to a running status.



6. Verify the selected vServer and click **Start**.



7. Verify the status of the vServer is changed back to running after the job completes.



## Update a vServer

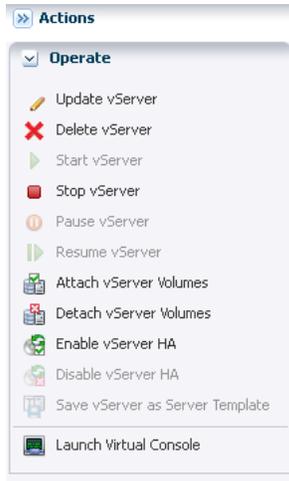
When updating a vServer, you can change the name and description of the vServer. You can also add, delete, or update tags for the vServer.

In this example, the name and description of a running vServer is changed. A tag is also added to the vServer to associate it with the name of the department of a company using this vServer. This tag is used for identification and classification of the vServer.

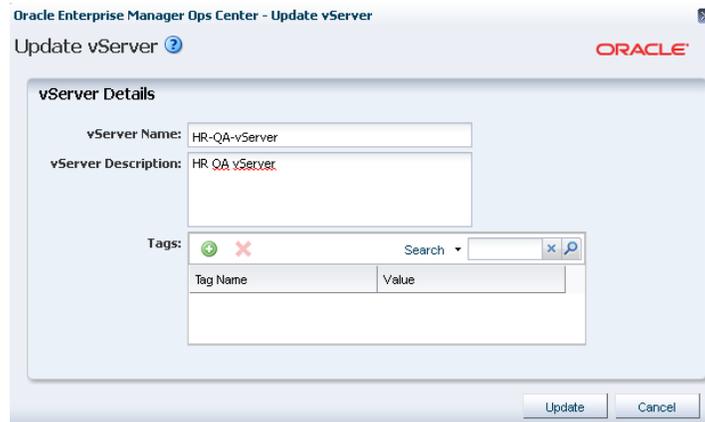
1. Select the vServer in the Navigation pane.



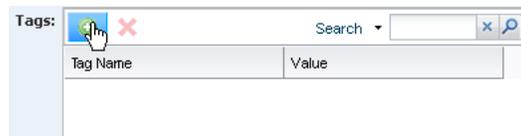
2. Click **Update vServer** in the Actions pane.



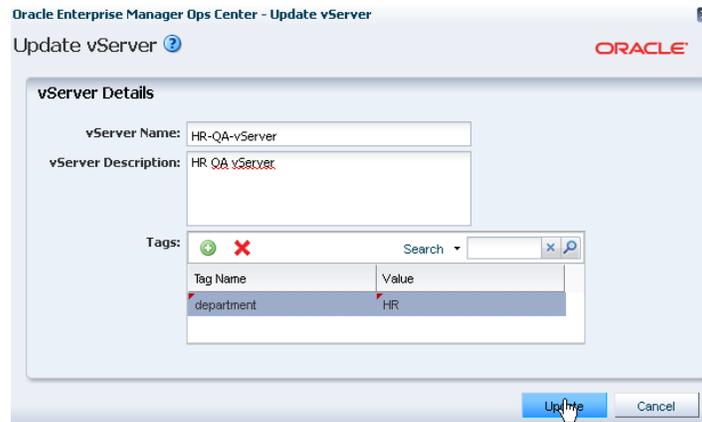
3. Enter the new name and description of the vServer.



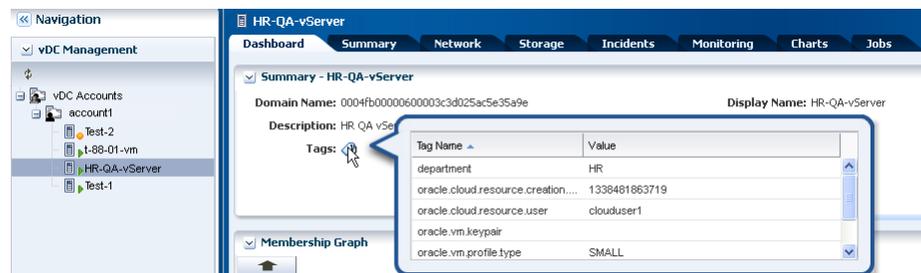
4. Click the Add icon in the Tags section to add a tag to the vServer.



5. Enter the name and value of the tag, then click **Update**.



After the job completes, the new information is visible in the Dashboard tab of the vServer in the center pane.



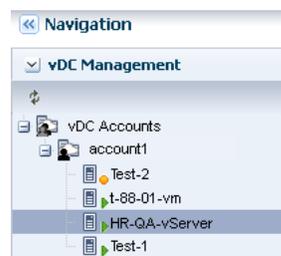
## Pause and Resume a vServer

You can pause a vServer in running status. When a vServer is paused, its resources are not released, but the vServer is placed in a suspended status.

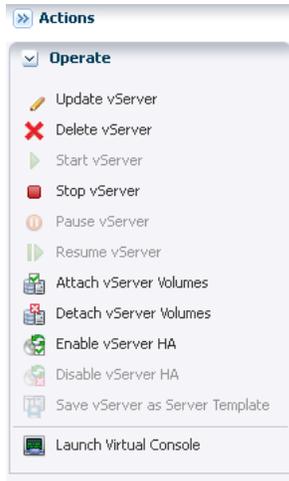
You can resume a suspended vServer to continue using the vServer.

This examples pauses a running vServer and then resumes the suspended vServer.

1. Select the vServer in the Navigation pane.



2. Click **Pause vServer** in the Actions pane.



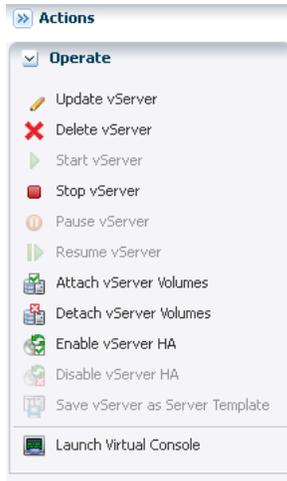
3. Verify the selected vServer and click **Suspend**.



4. Verify the status of the vServer is changed to suspended after the job completes.



5. Click **Resume vServer** to move the vServer to a running status.



6. Verify the vServer selected is correct. Click **Resume**.



7. Verify the status of the vServer is changed to running after the job completes.



## Shutdown and Start all vServers

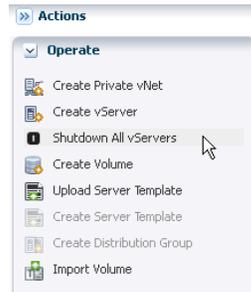
You can shut down all the vServers of an account. The Shutdown All vServer action enables you to shut down all running and suspended vServers.

In this example, all vServers of the account are shut down. This account has three vServers in running status and another vServer in suspended status.

1. Select an account listed under vDC Accounts in the Navigation pane.



2. Click **Shutdown All vServers** in the Actions pane.

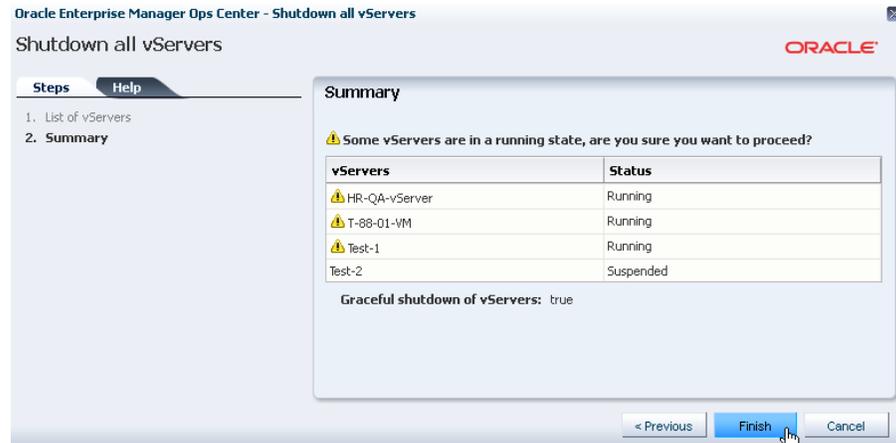


3. Verify the list of vServers, then click **Next**.

An option to shut down all vServers gracefully is checked by default, leave this option checked for this example.



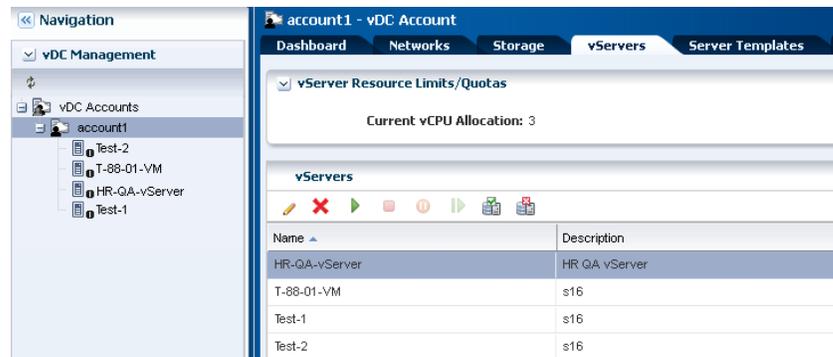
4. Confirm the action and click **Finish** to shut down all vServers.



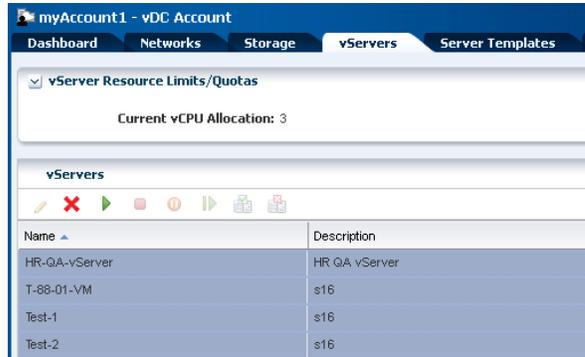
- Verify the status of all vServer is changed to shutdown in the Navigation pane.



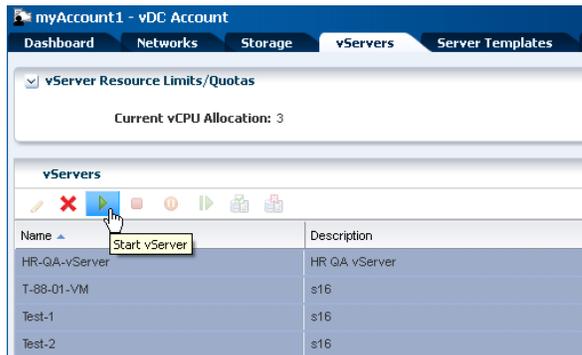
- Select the vServers tab of the account.



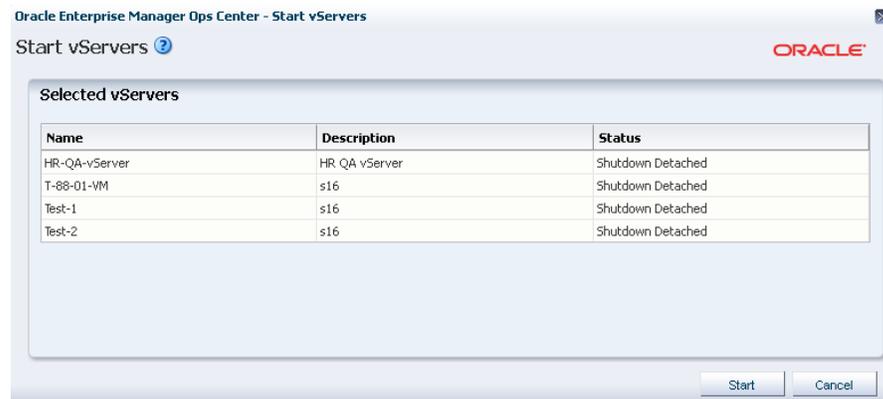
- Select all the vServers listed in the vServers section.



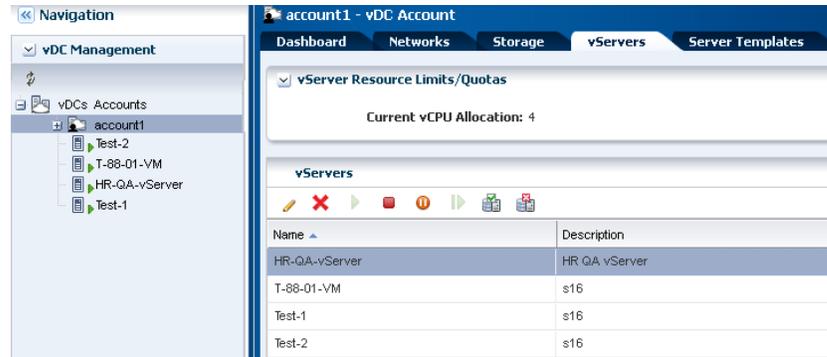
8. Click **Start vServer**.



9. Verify the selected vServers, then click **Start** to confirm.



After the job completes, all vServers are moved to a running status.



## Launch Virtual Console

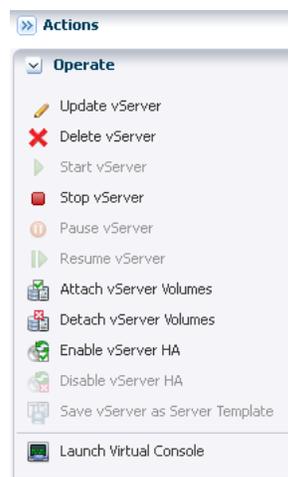
You can use the Launch Virtual Console to connect to a vServer when the vServer is in running state.

In this example, you open the console to access a running vServer that was created from a virtual machine template using an Oracle Linux operating system.

1. Select the vServer in the Navigation pane.

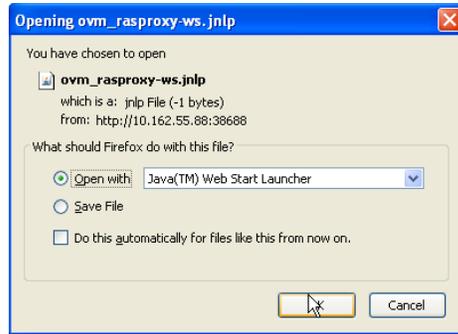


2. Click **Launch Virtual Console** in the Actions pane.



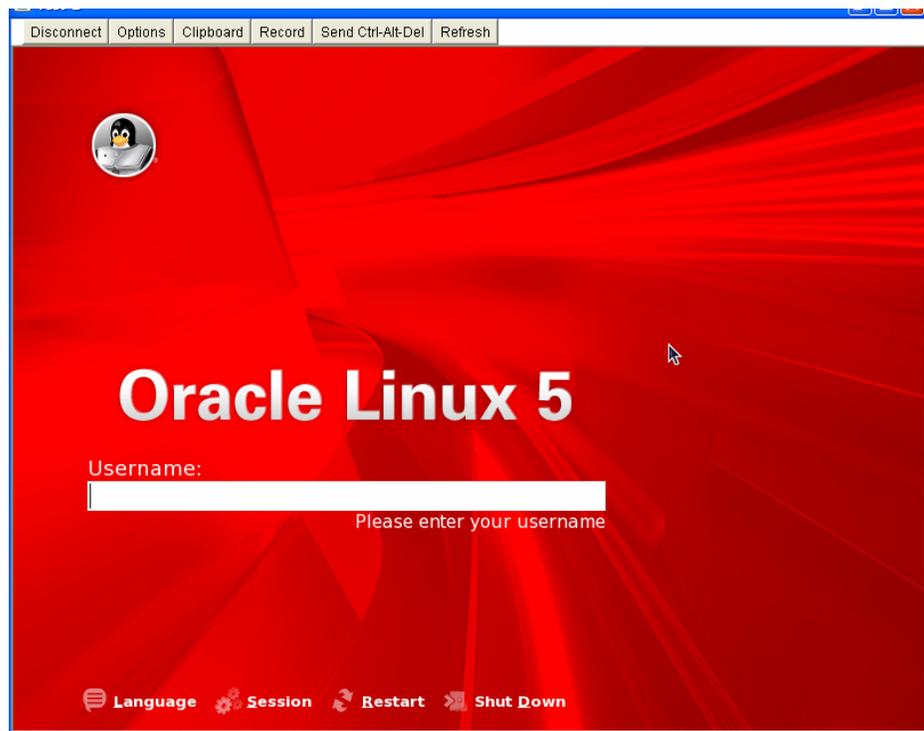
3. Click **OK** in the window requesting to open a Java proxy file.

Depending on the internet browser you are using, you might be requested to save the file instead of just open it.



4. Enter the operating system credentials in the console to access and interact with the vServer.

In this example, you can use the default username and password that comes with the operating system image of the template used to create the vServer.



## Delete a vServer

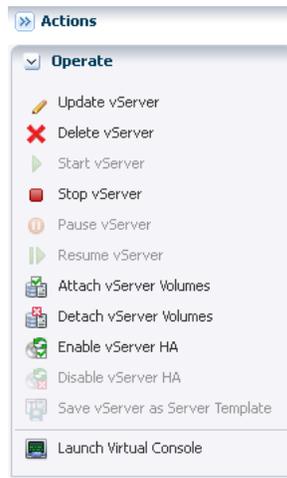
When you delete a vServer, all storage, vcpu, memory, and network resources used by the vServer are released into the account. A vServer can be deleted at any moment regardless of its status.

In this example, you delete a running vServer from an account.

1. Select the vServer in the Navigation pane.



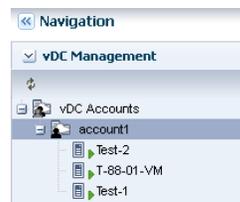
2. Click **Delete vServer** in the Actions pane.



3. Verify the selected vServer is correct. Click **Delete**.



After the job completes, the vServer is deleted. The vServer is no longer visible in the Navigation pane.



## What's Next?

Learn more about the Cloud API and CLI that is available for a cloud user to manage the resources efficiently in an account. Refer to *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Cloud Infrastructure API and CLI Reference Guide* for more information.

## Related Articles and Resources

Refer to the following documentation resources for more information:

- Virtual Datacenters chapter of the *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Features Guide*
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center How To Library*
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Ops Center Cloud Infrastructure API and CLI Reference Guide*

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