

Oracle® SuperCluster Systems Zones on Application Domains

Configuration Guide

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Contents

Using This Documentation	7
Preparing to Configure Zones on Application Domains	9
▼ Update the Base Software	9
▼ Determine the Repository Location	10
▼ Install or Update Packages From the Remote Repository	10
▼ Install or Update Files From the Local Repository	12
▼ Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation	16
Creating Zones on Application Domains	17
▼ Create Zones on Application Domains	17

Using This Documentation

- **Overview** – Describes how to set up zones on Application Domains in the SuperCluster system
- **Audience** – System administrators
- **Required knowledge** – Understanding of SuperCluster LDomS

Product Documentation Library

Documentation and resources for this product and related products are available at:

- SuperCluster M7 documentation library: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E58626_01/index.html
- SuperCluster M6-32 documentation library: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41531_01/index.html
- SuperCluster T5-8 documentation library: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40166_01/index.html
- SuperCluster T4-4 documentation library: http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E21659_01/index.html

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Preparing to Configure Zones on Application Domains

These topics describe how to prepare to configure zones on the Application Domains.

- [“Update the Base Software” on page 9](#)
- [“Determine the Repository Location” on page 10](#)
- [“Install or Update Packages From the Remote Repository” on page 10](#)
- [“Install or Update Files From the Local Repository” on page 12](#)
- [“Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation” on page 16](#)

▼ Update the Base Software

1. **Log in to MOS.**
<http://support.oracle.com>
2. **Select the Patches & Updates tab.**
3. **In the Patch Search panel, select Product or Family (Advanced).**
4. **In the Product field, search for and select SuperCluster.**
Select your SuperCluster system from the options.
5. **In the Release field, select the SuperCluster V2.0 release or later.**
6. **Click the Search button.**
7. **Select the QUARTERLY FULL STACK DOWNLOAD PATCH FOR SUPERCLUSTER (*release-date*) (PATCH) option.**
8. **Click the Read Me button to get installation instructions for the patch.**
9. **Click the Download button to download the ZIP files for the patch.**

▼ Determine the Repository Location

Your SuperCluster system accesses the files that you need to set up zones on the Application Domains using one of the following repositories:

- Files are accessed remotely on Oracle's IPS repository
- Files are accessed locally on the ZFS storage appliance in the SuperCluster system

This procedure allows you to determine how you access the files that you need to set up the zones on the Database Domains.

1. Log in to an Application Domain.

2. Type:

```
# pkg publisher
```

3. In the output for that command, locate the URI field at the end of the output.

- If you see one of the following outputs in the URI field, then your system is set up to access files remotely, from Oracle's IPS repository. Go to [“Install or Update Packages From the Remote Repository” on page 10.](#)

```
https://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/exa-family
```

```
https://pkg.oracle.com/solaris/support
```

- If you see one of the following outputs in the URI field, where *repository-location* is not `pkg.oracle.com`, but rather a local IPS repository that serves packages over `http`, then your system is set up to access files locally, from the ZFS storage appliance in the SuperCluster system. Go to [“Install or Update Files From the Local Repository” on page 12.](#)

```
file:///repository-location
```

```
http://repository-location
```

▼ Install or Update Packages From the Remote Repository

1. On the first Application Domain to contain zones, determine if you have the necessary packages to set up zones on the Application Domains:

```
# pkg info supercluster supercluster/ssc-exavm supercluster/iscsi supercluster/ssctuner
```

- If all packages listed in the command are installed, then you have the correct packages. Go to [Step 2.](#)

- If you see that one or more of the packages listed in the command are *not* installed, then you must get the packages that you need. Go to [Step 4](#).

2. Verify that the `exa-family` publisher is configured:

```
# pkg publisher exa-family
```

If the output shows that a publisher for `exa-family` is not configured, add the `exa-family` publisher:

a. Go to the following location:

<https://pkg-register.oracle.com/>

b. In the Certificate Requests page, select the Oracle Exadata Database Machine option.

c. In the Certificate Information page, download the key and certificate, and follow the instructions on the page to install the certificate.

3. Update those packages to the latest versions.

a. Update the packages from Oracle's IPS repository on this Application Domain:

```
# pkg update pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster
# pkg update pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/iscsi
# pkg update pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/ssc-exavm
# pkg update pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-compmon
# pkg update pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-exawatcher
```

b. Repeat [Step 3a](#) for every Application Domain to contain zones.

When you have updated the packages on every Application Domain to contain zones, go to [“Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation” on page 16](#).

4. Install the necessary packages:

```
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/iscsi
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/ssc-exavm
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-compmon
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-exawatcher
```

5. Repeat [Step 2](#) through [Step 4](#) for every Application Domain to contain zones.

6. Verify that the configuration tools are installed.

Go to [“Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation”](#) on page 16.

▼ Install or Update Files From the Local Repository

This procedure describes how to install or update files from the local repository on the ZFS storage appliance.

Note - For more information on setting up a repository on the ZFS storage appliance, refer to MOS note 1503899.1.

1. Type `ssh` to get in to the active ZFS storage controller through the 1GbE host management network.

2. Locate the project for the local repository on the ZFS storage appliance:

```
stor-contr:> shares
stor-contr:shares> show
```

The project for the repository should have an obvious name, such as `IPS-repos`, and should be shown towards the end of the output from the `show` command.

3. Select that project for the repository:

```
stor-contr:shares> select repository
```

For example:

```
stor-contr:shares> select IPS-repos
```

4. List the file systems in the repository area:

```
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos> show
```

5. For every file system that is displayed in the `show` command, select each file system in this area and set the root permissions to 755.

For example, if you see the following file systems in the output for the `show` command:

- `solaris`
- `s11repo`
- `exa-family`

then type the following commands to set the root permissions to 755 for each of those file systems, ending with the end command after you have set the root permissions for the last file system in the list:

```
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos> filesystem solaris
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/solaris (uncommitted)> set root_permissions=755
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/solaris (uncommitted)> commit
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/solaris (uncommitted)> done
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos> filesystem s11repo
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/s11repo (uncommitted)> set root_permissions=755
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/s11repo (uncommitted)> commit
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/s11repo (uncommitted)> done
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos> filesystem exa-family
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/exa-family (uncommitted)> set root_permissions=755
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/exa-family (uncommitted)> commit
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos/exa-family (uncommitted)> done
stor-contr:shares IPS-repos> end
```

6. On the first Application Domain to contain zones, determine if you have the necessary packages to set up zones on the Application Domains:

```
# pkg info supercluster/ssc-exavm supercluster/iscsi supercluster/osc-exawatcher supercluster/osc-
common
```

- If you see that one or more of the packages listed in the command are *not* installed, then you must get the packages that you need. Go to [Step 7](#).
- If all four packages listed in the command above are installed, then you have the files that you need. Follow these instructions to determine if you have the latest versions of the packages:
 - a. **Log in to MOS:**
<http://support.oracle.com>
 - b. **Select the Patches & Updates tab.**
 - c. **In the Patch Search panel, select Product or Family (Advanced).**
 - d. **In the Product field, search for and select SuperCluster.**
Select your SuperCluster system from the options.
 - e. **In the Release field, select all releases.**

8. **In the Patch Search Results page, select the option for the most recent release (2.3 or later) and click the Download button.**

Do not unzip the file at this time.

9. **Update the local repository on the ZFS storage appliance.**
 - a. **Locate the ISO image ZIP file that you downloaded in [Step 8](#) and copy that file to a temporary directory on the first PDomain.**

For example, copy the ZIP file to the `/var/tmp` directory on the first PDomain.

- b. **Unzip the ISO image ZIP file.**
- c. **Locate the ISO image in this directory.**
- d. **Update the local repository on the ZFS storage appliance:**

```
# mkdir -p tmp-dir
# mount -F hsfs iso-name.iso tmp-dir
# pkgrecv -s /tmp-dir/repo -d path-to-repo-on-ZFSSA/repo '*'
# umount tmp-dir
# pkgrepo rebuild -s path-to-repo-on-ZFSSA/repo
```

where:

- `tmp-dir` is the name of the temporary directory that you use as a mount point.

- `iso-name.iso` is the name of the ISO image.

- `path-to-repo-on-ZFSSA` is the path to the repository on the ZFS storage appliance. This path appears after the `file://` output from the `pkg publisher` command that you entered in the section [“Determine the Repository Location”](#) on page 10.

The single quotes at the end of the second line (`'*`) are quotes formed when you select the unshifted double-quotes (`"`) key on your keyboard (single quotes that are either straight up and down or pointing left).

10. **Install the packages onto each Application Domain with zones where you will be setting up zones.**

- a. **Log in to the first Application Domain with zones.**

- b. **Install the necessary packages:**

```
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/iscsi
```

```
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/ssc-exavm
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-exawatcher
# pkg install pkg://exa-family/system/platform/supercluster/osc-compmon
```

11. Repeat these steps for every Application Domain.
12. When you have installed the packages on every Application Domain that will contain zones, go to [“Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation” on page 16.](#)

▼ Verify Remaining Configuration Tool Installation

1. Log in to the first Application Domain to contain zones.
2. Change directories to the `/opt/oracle.supercluster` directory:
3. Verify that the necessary tools and scripts are available in the `bin` and `zonetools` subdirectories.

- To verify the tools and scripts are in the `bin` subdirectory, type:

```
# ls bin
```

You should see the following tools and scripts:

- `applyconfig_ssc.sh`
- `dcli`
- `gen_cellaffinity_ssc.sh`
- `ib_set_node_desc_ssc.sh`
- `iscsi-lun.sh`
- `iscsi-zpool.sh`
- `oidcli`
- `setup_ssh_eq.sh`
- `zonemanifest.sh`
- To verify that the tools and scripts are in the `zonetools` subdirectory, type:

```
# ls zonetools
```

Verify that you have the `ssc_exavm` script in the `zonetools` directory.

4. Repeat [Step 1](#) through [Step 3](#) for all other Application Domains to contain zones.

Creating Zones on Application Domains

This topic provides instructions for setting up zones on Application Domains.

▼ Create Zones on Application Domains

1. **Locate the control domain on your system:**

- a. **Log in to the first domain in your system.**

- b. **Type:**

```
# virtinfo -a
```

Output similar to the following appears:

```
Domain role: LDoms control I/O service root
Domain name: primary
Domain UUID: 96ef6675-114f-e6b1-d29b-90dd48693efb
Control domain: etc25dbadm01
Chassis serial#: AK00083251
```

- c. **Locate the line beginning with `Control domain:` in the output, highlighted in the example output above.**

The domain shown in this line is your control domain. If you are logged in to this particular domain when you enter the `virtinfo -a` command, you also see the value `LDoms control I/O service root` in the `Domain role:` line for this domain.

2. **Log in to the control domain on your system.**

```
# ssh control-dom
Password:
control-dom#
```

For example:

```
# ssh etc4m7dbadm0101
```

```
Password:
root@etc4m7dbadm0101#
```

3. View information on the domains in your system:

```
control-dom# ldm list
NAME                                STATE    FLAGS  CONS   VCPU  MEMORY  UTIL  NORM  UPTIME
primary                             active  -n-cv-  UART   256   244224M 0.3%  0.3% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom1                         active  -n----  5001   256   244224M 0.4%  0.4% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom2                         active  -n----  5002   256   244224M 0.0%  0.0% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom3                         active  -n--v-  5003   16    32G     0.1%  0.1% 32d 11m
ssccn1-io-db-medium                 active  -n----  5008   32    64G     0.7%  0.7% 5h 46m
ssccn1-io-db-small                  active  -n----  5007   16    32G     0.2%  0.2% 6h 8m
ssccn1-io-etc4m7-ioappadm0101      active  -n----  5006   16    32G     0.1%  0.1% 10h 21m
ssccn1-io-etc4m7zioadm0101         active  -n----  5004   32    64000M  1.3%  1.3% 5h 32m
```

4. Locate the Application Domain where you want to create zones.

For example, using the output above, you could create zones on the I/O Application Domain:

```
NAME                                STATE    FLAGS  CONS   VCPU  MEMORY  UTIL  NORM  UPTIME
primary                             active  -n-cv-  UART   256   244224M 0.3%  0.3% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom1                         active  -n----  5001   256   244224M 0.4%  0.4% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom2                         active  -n----  5002   256   244224M 0.0%  0.0% 32d 11m
ssccn1-dom3                         active  -n--v-  5003   16    32G     0.1%  0.1% 32d 11m
ssccn1-io-db-medium                 active  -n----  5008   32    64G     0.7%  0.7% 5h 46m
ssccn1-io-db-small                  active  -n----  5007   16    32G     0.2%  0.2% 6h 8m
ssccn1-io-etc4m7-ioappadm0101      active  -n----  5006   16    32G    0.1%  0.1% 10h 21m
ssccn1-io-etc4m7zioadm0101         active  -n----  5004   32    64000M  1.3%  1.3% 5h 32m
```

5. Exit out from the control domain:

```
control-dom# exit
```

6. Log in to the Application Domain:

```
# ssh app-dom
Password:
app-dom#
```

For example:

```
# ssh etc4m7-ioappadm0101
Password:
root@etc4m7-ioappadm0101#
```

7. Determine if the Application Domain is a dedicated domain or an I/O Domain:

```
app-dom# svcprop -a id|grep configuration/ldom_type
```

- If the Application Domain is a dedicated domain, output similar to the following appears:

```
configuration/ldom_type astring dedicated
```

- If the Application Domain is an I/O Domain, output similar to the following appears:

```
configuration/ldom_type astring io
```

8. Verify that this is an Application Domain:

```
app-dom# svcprop -a id|grep configuration/domain_type
```

Output similar to the following appears:

```
configuration/domain_type astring app
```

9. Install or update packages from the remote or local repository.

See [“Preparing to Configure Zones on Application Domains” on page 9](#).

10. Determine if you currently have zones and/or a template zone on this Application Domain.

The action you take next varies, depending on whether you currently have zones or a template zone on this Application Domain:

- If you currently have zones on this Application Domain, you will make a note of those zone names so that you can give the new zones different names from the existing zones on this Application Domain.
- If you do not currently have a template zone on this Application Domain, you can create one later in this process, if you want. Creating the template zone on the Application Domain expedites the process of creating multiple zones. When you create the template zone on each Application Domain, the core Oracle Solaris packages are installed on each Application Domain. When zones are created later on, the core Oracle Solaris packages can be cloned from the template zone onto each of the zones that are created on the Application Domains. This process can significantly reduce the amount of time it takes to install core Oracle Solaris packages on each zone.

Enter this command to determine if you currently have zones and/or a template zone on this Application Domain:

```
app-dom# zoneadm list -cv
```

- If you see output similar to the following:

ID	NAME	STATUS	PATH	BRAND	IP
0	global	running	/	solaris	shared

then this Application Domain does not currently contain any zones or a template zone. You can create a template zone in this case, if you want (covered later in these procedures), and you are free to name the new zones you create with any name that you wish.

- If you see output similar to the following:

ID	NAME	STATUS	PATH	BRAND	IP
0	global	running	/	solaris	shared
-	s10-zone	configured	/export/home/s10-zone	solaris10	shared

then this Application Domain currently contains a zone called `s10-zone`, but it does not have a template zone. In this case, you can create a template zone using procedures provided later in these steps, if you want, and when you create additional zones, make sure to name the new zones something other than the `s10-zone` name currently used by the existing zone.

- If you see output similar to the following:

ID	NAME	STATUS	PATH	BRAND	IP
0	global	running	/	solaris	shared
61	etc4m7zdbadm010206	running	/zoneHome/etc4m7zdbadm010206	solaris	excl
65	etc4m7-appadm0103_T	installed	/zoneHomeT/etc4m7-appadm0103_T	solaris	excl

then this Application Domain currently contains a zone called `etc4m7zdbadm010206`, and it also contains a template zone, shown with a `"_T"` at the end of the file name (`etc4m7-appadm0103_T` in this example). In this case, you do not have to create a template zone later on in these procedures, and when you create additional zones, make sure to name the new zones something other than the `etc4m7zdbadm010206` name currently used by the existing zone.

11. Set up passwordless ssh from the Application Domain to the ZFS storage appliance:

- Log in to the Application Domain, if you are not already logged in:**

```
# ssh app-dom
Password:
app-dom#
```

For example:

```
# ssh etc4m7-appadm0103
Password:
root@etc4m7-appadm0103#
```

- Enter the following command on the Application Domain:**

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# /usr/bin/ssh-keygen -t rsa -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa -N "" -q ;
sync;sync;sync;
```

c. Enter the following command on the Application Domain:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub
```

d. From the output produced, copy the information between `ssh-rsa` and the login information for your Application Domain (in this case, `root@etc4m7-appadm0103`).

Below is example output, with the relevant information that you would need to copy highlighted in **bold** font:

```
ssh-
rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA6eqf6BJTIVHKgoEGNnon6sS9m6pFp0f4qppyHCNudStJRv8tR
+z4fFNpLb9U3ImS6asENT4+1GxoLTsNrs0CzhITyaRVTuRuHBD0CHT17DrSZxm/
oAwxaJhxjAC0Viq4KAP28daFjBODvIMLcB/paiLLNo4zLQsNbU3aDfrcL7R9yRtni63lgAM2U0BWN/
V6HUGvSK6rLhv7WQIucv4PlyjOrjPU31IMk00MSrgxyBwfkvijien
+55BJFN8/7x0TMqqZ0dDryw0fVS0Wyc2lvV1vzF8MidVSAhGkz2Kwyz7VuPujeB7U
+wGylpdgw877fmXSYGplQMBkqPkANqX9lQ== root@etc4m7-appadm0103
```

e. Enter the following commands, entering the necessary password when prompted:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no zfs-controller1-
hostname.domain-name
zfs-controller1-hostname:> exit
```

where:

- `zfs-controller1-hostname` is the host name for the first storage head on the ZFS storage appliance
- `domain-name` is the domain name for your company

For example:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no etc4m7-h1-storadm.us.
example.com
etc4m7-h1-storadm:> exit
```

f. Enter the following commands, entering the necessary passwords when prompted:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no zfs-controller1-hostname
zfs-controller1-hostname:> exit
```

where *zfs-controller1-hostname* is the host name for the first storage head on the ZFS storage appliance. Note that you do not append your company's domain name for these two entries. For example:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# ssh -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no etc4m7-h1-storadm
etc4m7-h1-storadm:> exit
```

g. Log in to the first storage head on the ZFS storage appliance:

```
# ssh zfs-controller1-hostname
Password:
zfs-controller1-hostname:>
```

For example:

```
# ssh etc4m7-h1-storadm
Password:
etc4m7-h1-storadm:>
```

h. Enter the following commands on the first storage head on the ZFS storage appliance:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:> configuration users
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users> select root
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root> preferences keys
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences keys> create
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> set
type=RSA
```

i. Enter the following command:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> set
key="copied-output"
```

where *copied-output* is the output that you copied from [Step 11d](#), within quotation marks. For example:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> set
key="AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAQEA6eqf6BJTIVHKgoEGNnon6sS9m6pFp0f4qvpyHCNudStJRv8tR
+z4fFNpLb9U3ImS6asENT4+1GxoLTsNrs0CzhITyaRVTuRuHBD0CHT17DrSZxm/
oAwxaJhxjAC0Viq4KAP28daFjB0DvIMLCB/paiLLNo4zLQsNbU3adFrcL7R9yRtnei63lgAM2U0BWN/
V6HUGvSK6rLhv7WQIucv4PlyjOrjPU31IMk00MSrgxyBwfkviEEN
+55BJFN8/7xOTMqqZ0dDryw0fVS0Wyc2lvV1vzF8MidVSAhGkz2Kwyz7VuPujeB7U
+wGylpdgW877fmxSYGpLQMBkqPkANqX9lQ=="
```

j. Provide a comment for these changes:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> set
comment="comment"
```

where comment is a unique comment for the changes you just applied, such as the name of the Application Domain and the date. For example:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> set
comment="etc4m7-appadm0103-20170420"
```

k. Commit these changes:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key (uncommitted)> commit
```

l. Exit back to the Application Domain login prompt:

```
etc4m7-h1-storadm:configuration users root preferences key> done
etc4m7-h1-storadm:> exit
root@etc4m7-appadm0103#
```

12. If you do not have a template zone on the Application Domain and you would like to create one, do so using the following command.

From the `ssc_exavm` directory, create the template zone:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# cd /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm
root@etc4m7-appadm0103:/opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm# ./ssc_exavm -
template
```

The output shown below is abbreviated from the actual output.

```
INFO: Logging all actions in /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm/tmp/etc4m7-
appadm0103-20121129093659.log and traces in /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm/tmp/etc4m7-
appadm0103-20121129093659.trc and o/p in /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm/tmp/etc4m7-
appadm0103-20121129093659.out
INFO: Begin Template Creation
INFO: Checking for etc4m7-appadm0103_T
INFO: Checking for etc4m7-appadm0103_T
INFO: Creating a template Virtual Guest for future use
INFO: 2012-11-29 09:37:14 : Executing zfs create rpool/etc4m7-appadm0103_T

INFO: Executing /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm/tmp/vmtrash/8461.SysCall.0.cmd

INFO: Running System command ...
R R
SUCCESS: Done
INFO: 2 : Completed Command Execution
INFO: 2012-11-29 09:37:16 : Completed Command Execution
INFO: 2012-11-29 09:37:16 : Executing zfs set quota=6G rpool/etc4m7-appadm0103_T
```

```
INFO: Executing /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm/tmp/vmtrash/8461.SysCall.1.cmd
```

```
... (OUTPUT ABBREVIATED) ...
```

```
INFO: Running System command ...
```

```
R
```

```
SUCCESS: Done
```

```
INFO: 1 : Completed Command Execution
```

```
INFO: 2012-11-29 09:51:25 : Completed Command Execution
```

```
SUCCESS: Completed creation of Virtual guests
```

```
INFO: Virtual Guest creation Summary :
```

```
INFO: Completed : etc4m7-appadm0103_T Data file :: none
```

The name for the template zone for this particular domain is *app-dom_T* (for example, etc4m7-appadm0103_T).

Enter the following command to verify that the template zone was created successfully:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# zoneadm list -cv
ID  NAME                STATUS  PATH                                BRAND  IP
0   global              running /                                    solaris shared
65  etc4m7-appadm0103_T running /zoneHomeT/etc4m7-appadm0103_T solaris excl
```

13. Navigate to the ssc_exavm directory:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# cd /opt/oracle.supercluster/zonetools/ssc_exavm
```

14. Locate the testzone_app.xml file within that directory.

15. Make a backup copy of the testzone_app.xml file:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# cp testzone_app.xml testzone_app.xml.orig
```

16. Determine the entries that you want to use for the zones that you want to create in the Application Domain.

In the next step, you will edit the `testzone_app.xml` file to replace the default entries in that file with zone-specific entries. Use the following table to determine what the default values are and what values you want to use for the zone that you want to create in the Application Domain.

Note the following:

- If there is a default entry that should remain as-is when you make your zones-specific changes to the `testzone_app.xml` file, that entry will be repeated in the Your Zone-Specific Entry column to show you that this default entry should remain as-is in your edited file.
- The SLAVES fields are empty in the generic `testzone_app.xml` file, and should remain empty in your zone-specific edited version of the file.

Section	Field	Default Entry	Your Zone-Specific Entry
ID	id	testappzone01	
HOSTINFO	DNSSERVERS	192.168.100.1, 192.168.200.1	
	DEFAULTGW	192.168.100.1	
	DOMAINNAME	mydomain.com	
	NODETYPE	app	app
	NTPSERVERS	192.168.110.1	
	TIMEZONE	America/Los_Angeles	
	VIRTUALNODENAME	testappzone01	
	VIRTUALOSTYPE	SolarisZone	SolarisZone
NETWORKS, 1st NETWORK Subsection (Management Network)	id	c0_testappzone01.us.oracle.com_admin	
	GATEWAY	192.168.100.1	
	INTERFACENAME	scm_ipmp0	scm_ipmp0
	IPADDRESS	192.168.100.10	
	NETMASK	255.255.240.0	
	NETWORKHOST	testappzone01	
	NETWORKNAME	admin	admin
	NETWORKTYPE	GigE	GigE
	NETWORKVERSION	1.0	1.0
SLAVES	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Leave empty</i>	
NETWORKS, 2nd NETWORK Subsection (Client Access Network)	id	c0_testappzone01.us.oracle.com_client	
	GATEWAY	192.168.200.1	
	INTERFACENAME	sc_ipmp0	sc_ipmp0
	IPADDRESS	192.168.200.10	
	NETMASK	255.255.240.0	
	NETWORKHOST	testappclnt01	
	NETWORKNAME	client	client

Section	Field	Default Entry	Your Zone-Specific Entry
	NETWORKTYPE	XGigE	XGigE
	NETWORKVERSION	1.0	1.0
	SLAVES	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Leave empty</i>
NETWORKS, 3rd NETWORK Subsection (Private IB Network)	id	c0_testappzone01.us.oracle.com_stor	
	GATEWAY	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Leave empty</i>
	INTERFACENAME	stor_ipmp0	stor_ipmp0
	NETWORKPKEY	8503	8503
	IPADDRESS	192.168.128.240	
	NETMASK	255.255.252.0	
	NETWORKHOST	testappzone01-stor	
	NETWORKNAME	private	private
	NETWORKTYPE	IB	IB
	NETWORKVERSION	1.0	1.0
	SLAVES	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Leave empty</i>
SPACE/STORAGE	id	root	root
	MOUNTPOINT	/	/
	QUOTA	100gb	
	STORAGEBASE	testappzone01	
	STORAGEVERSION	1.0	1.0
CPU	CORELOCKED	no	
	CPUPOOLPREFIX	testappzone01	
	CPUSHARED	no	
	CPUTYPE	DevDynamic	
	CPUVERSION	1.0	
	MAX	4	
	MIN	4	
	POLICY	Static	

- Edit the `testzone_app.xml` file with the necessary information for the zone that you will be creating on this Application Domain.**

Use the information that you entered in the table in the previous step to replace the default values in the file with the zone-specific values.

- Create the zone on the Application Domain using the edited `testzone_app.xml` file, which now contains the zone-specific information:**

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# ./ssc_exavm -create -xml testzone_app.xml
```

At the end of the process, you should see a confirmation message similar to the following:

```
INFO: Completed: etc4m7zdbadm010206 Data file : : testzone_app.xml
```

19. Verify that the zone was created on the Application Domain successfully:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# zoneadm list -cv
```

Output similar to the following appears - note the addition of the new zone:

ID	NAME	STATUS	PATH	BRAND	IP
0	global	running	/	solaris	
	shared				
67	etc4m7zdbadm010206	running	/zoneHome/etc4m7zdbadm010206	solaris	excl
-	etc4m7-appadm0103_T	installed	/zoneHomeT/etc4m7-appadm0103_T	solaris	excl

20. Log into the new zone on the Application Domain to verify that it was created successfully:

```
root@etc4m7-appadm0103# zlogin etc4m7zdbadm010206
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206#
```

21. Verify that there are no duplicate addresses:

```
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# ipadm show-addr
```

Output similar to the following should appear:

ADDROBJ	TYPE	STATE	ADDR
lo0/v4	static	ok	127.0.0.1/8
scm_ipmp0/v4	static	ok	10.111.22.19/22
sc_ipmp0/v4	static	ok	10.111.222.20/22
bondib0/v4	static	ok	192.111.10.15/22
lo0/v6	static	ok	::1/128

You should not see duplicate in the STATE column for the zone that you just created. If you do see duplicate IP addresses in the output:

a. Remove the duplicate address:

```
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# ipadm delete-addr ADDROBJ-entry
```

b. Re-add the address:

```
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# ipadm create-addr -T static -a local=new-ADDR ADDROBJ-entry
```

For example:

```
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# ipadm delete-addr net0/v4
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# ipadm create-addr -T static -a local=10.7.8.9/24 net0
net0/v4
```

- c. Repeat [Step 16](#) through [Step 20](#) to replace the duplicate IP address in the `testzone_app.xml` file.
 - d. Create the zone again, then run [Step 21](#) again to verify that there are no duplicate addresses after the correction.
22. Log out of the new zone:

```
root@etc4m7zdbadm010206# exit
root@etc4m7-appadm0103#
```