Oracle® Communications Subscriber Data Server (SDS)

8.0/8.1 Cloud Installation Guide **E76333-04**

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Oracle Communications Subscriber Data Server (SDS) Cloud Installation Guide, Release 8.0/8.1

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See more information on MOS in the Appendix G:

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1. Introduction

This document describes how to install the Oracle® Communications Subscriber Data Server (SDS) within a customer network. It makes use of the AppWorks 7.4 network installation and is intended to cover the initial network configuration steps for a SDS/Query Server NE for production use as part of the DSR solution.

This document only describes the SDS product SW installation on a virtualized solution into VMs hosted by the VMWare, KVM, and OVM-S hypervisors. It does not cover hardware installation, site survey, customer network configuration, IP assignments, customer router configurations, or the configuration of any device outside of the SDS virtual machines.

1.1 References

- [1] DSR Cloud Installation Guide
- [2] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide
- [3] Network Architecture Planning Document
- [4] Oracle VM Concepts Guide, Release 3.4
- [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide

1.2 Acronyms

Table 1. Acronyms

Acronym	Definition	
CSV	Comma Separated Values	
DR	Disaster Recovery	
IMI	Internal Management Interface	
NE	Network Element	
NOAM	Network Operations, Administration & Maintenance	
os	Operating System	
OVM-M	Oracle VM Manager	
OVM-S	Oracle VM Server	
POC	Point of Contact	
PSE Professional Services Engineer		
SDS	Subscriber Data Server	
SOAM	Systems Operations, Administration & Maintenance	
TPD	Tekelec Platform Distribution (Linux OS)	
VIP	Virtual IP	
VM Virtual Management		
XMI External Management Interface		

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1.3 Assumptions

This procedure assumes the following:

- The user has reviewed the latest Customer specific Network Architecture Planning document [3] and has received assigned values for all requested information related to SDS, DR SDS NO, Query Server, DP-SOAM, and DP installation.
- The user has taken assigned values from the latest Customer specific Network Architecture Planning document [3] and used them to compile XML files (See Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements) for each SDS and DP-SOAM site's NE before attempting to execute this procedure.
- The user conceptually understands DSR topology and SDS network configuration as described in the latest Customer specific Network Architecture Planning document [3].
- The user has at least an intermediate skill set with command prompt activities on an Open Systems computing environment such as Linux or TPD.

1.4 XML Files

The XML files compiled for installation of the each of the SDS and DP-SOAM site's NE must be maintained and accessible for use in Disaster Recovery procedures. The Oracle Professional Services Engineer (PSE) provides a copy of the XML files used for installation to the designated Customer Operations POC. The customer is ultimately responsible for maintaining and providing the XML files to Oracle's Customer Service if needed for use in Disaster Recovery operations.

1.5 How to Use This Document

Although this document is primarily to be used as an initial installation guide, its secondary purpose is as a reference for disaster recovery procedures. When executing this document for either purpose, there are a few points to help ensure the user understands the document's intent. These points are as follows:

- Before beginning a procedure, completely read the instructional text (it will appear immediately after the Section heading for each procedure) and all associated procedural WARNINGS or NOTES.
- Before execution of a STEP within a procedure, completely read the left and right columns including any STEP specific WARNINGS or NOTES.

If a procedural step fails to execute successfully, stop and contact Oracle's Help Center for assistance before attempting to continue. See Appendix F for information on contacting My Oracle Support (MOS).

2. Pre-Installation Setup

2.1 Installation Prerequisites

The following items/settings are required in order to perform installation:

- A laptop or desktop computer equipped as follows;
 - Administrative privileges for the OS.
 - An approved web browser.
- TPD "admusr" user password.

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2.2 Activity Logging

All activity while connected to the system should be logged using a convention, which notates the **Customer Name**, **Site/Node** location, **Server hostname** and the **Date**. All logs should be provided to Oracle Communications for archiving post installation.

3. Installation Overview

3.1 Installing SDS on the Customer Network

Installing the SDS product is a task that requires multiple installations of varying types. The user should be aware that this document only covers the necessary configuration required to complete product install. Refer to the online help or contact the Oracle Help Center for assistance with post installation configuration options.

4. Application Installation

4.1 Create SDS Guests (VMware)

Procedure 1. Create SDS Guests from OVA (VMWare)

Step	Procedure	Result	
1.	Cloud Client: Add SDS OVA image	 Launch the Cloud Client of your choice. Add the SDS OVA image to the cloud catalog or repository. Follow the instructions provided by the cloud solutions manufacturer. 	
Create the SDS VM, from 2. Deploy the OVA image using Cloud Clie		Deploy the OVA image using Cloud Client or the Cloud Web Client.	
3.	Cloud Client: Configure resources for the SDS NOAM-A VM	Configure the SDS NOAM VM per the resource profile defined in [2] Network Architecture Planning Document for the SDS NOAM using the Cloud Client or the Cloud Web Client.	
4.	Cloud Client: Power on SDS NOAM-A VM	·	

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Procedure 1. Create SDS Guests from OVA (VMWare)

Step	Procedure	Result	
5.	Cloud Client: Configure	Access the SDS NOAM-A VM console via the Cloud client or Cloud web client.	
	SDS NOAM-A	2. Login as admusr.	
		3. Set the <ethx> device:</ethx>	
		Note: Where ethX is the interface associated with the XMI network.	
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm adddevice=<ethx>address=<ip address="" external="" in="" management="" network="">netmask=<netmask> onboot=yes</netmask></ip></ethx></pre>	
		4. Add the default route for ethX :	
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultgateway=<gateway address="" external="" for="" management="" network="" the=""> device=<ethx></ethx></gateway></pre>	
		Note : When reconfiguring virtual NICs under VMware, the proper procedure is to remove the UDEV rules file (/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules), shut down the guest and remove the interfaces. Power on the VM, then add the interfaces one by one, in the desrired order of enumeration, each time clicking « OK » to get VMware to instantiate the device.	
6.	Verify network connectivity	Ping the default gateway. \$ ping -c3 <gateway address="" external="" for="" management="" network="" the=""></gateway>	
7 .		peat steps 1. through 6. for each server before continuing to the next procedure (e.g., NOAM-NOAM-B, DR SDS Servers, Query Server, DP).	

4.2 Create SDS Guests

Procedure 2. Create SDS Guests from OVA (KVM/OpenStack)

Step	Procedure	Result	
Preparation		Create instance flavors.	
		Use the [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide values to create flavors for each type of VM. Flavors can be created with the Horizon GUI in the "Admin" section, or with the "nova flavor-create" command line tool. Make the flavor names as informative as possible. As flavors describe resource sizing, a common convention is to use a name like "0406060" where the first two figures (04) represent the number of virtual CPUs, the next two figures (06) might represent the RAM allocation in GB and the final three figures (060) might represent the disk space in GB.	
		 If using an Intel 10 Gigabit Ethernet ixgbe driver on the host nodes, please note that the default LRO (Large Receive Offload) option must be disabled on the host command line. Please see the Intel release notes for more details. 	
		<pre>\$ sudo ethtool -K <eth_dev> lro off</eth_dev></pre>	

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Procedure 2. Create SDS Guests from OVA (KVM/OpenStack)

Step	Procedure	Result	
2. Add SDS OVA image 1. Copy the OVA file to the OpenStack control node. \$ scp SDS-x.x.vova admusr@node:~		Copy the OVA file to the OpenStack control node.	
		\$ scp SDS-x.x.x.ova admusr@node:~	
		2. Log into the OpenStack control node.	
		\$ ssh admusr@node	
		3. In an empty directory unpack the OVA file using tar.	
		\$ tar xvf SDS-x.x.x.ova	
		 One of the unpacked files will have a .vmdk suffix. This is the VM image file that must be imported. 	
		SDS-x.x.x-disk1.vmdk	
		5. Source the OpenStack admin user credentials.	
		<pre>\$. keystonerc_admin</pre>	
		6. Select an informative name for the new image.	
		sds-x.x.x-original	
		7. Import the image using the "glance" utility from the command line.	
		<pre>\$ glance image-createname sds-x.x.x-original visibility publicprotected false progress container-format baredisk-format vmdkfile SDS- x.x.x-disk1.vmdk</pre>	
This process takes about 5 mi		This process takes about 5 minutes depending on the underlying infrastructure.	
3.	Name the new	Create an informative name for the new instance: SDS-NOAM-A.	
	VM instance	Examine the OCDSR Network to Device Assigments defined in [2] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide.	

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Procedure 2. Create SDS Guests from OVA (KVM/OpenStack)

Step	Procedure	Result	
4.	OpenStack	Get the following configuration values.	
	Control Node: Create	a. The image ID.	
	and boot the	<pre>\$ glance image-list</pre>	
	VM instance from the	a. The flavor ID.	
	glance image	<pre>\$ nova flavor-list</pre>	
		b. The network ID(s)	
		<pre>\$ neutron net-list</pre>	
		c. An informative name for the instance.	
		SDS-NOAM-A	
		SDS-NOAM-B	
		2. Create and boot the VM instance.	
		The instance must be owned by the DSR tenant user, not the admin user. Source the credentials of the DSR tenant user and issue the following command. Use one nic argument for each IP/interface.	
		Note: IPv6 addresses should use the v6-fixed-ip argument instead of v4-fixed-ip.	
		<pre>\$ nova bootimage <image id=""/>flavor <flavor id=""> nic net-id=<first id="" network="">,v4-fixed-ip=<first address="" ip="">nic net-id=<second id="" network="">,v4-fixed- ip=<second address="" ip=""> <instance name=""></instance></second></second></first></first></flavor></pre> 3. View the newly created instance using the nova tool.	
		\$ nova listall-tenants	
		The VM takes approximately 5 minutes to boot and may be accessed through both network interfaces and the Horizon console tool.	
5. OpenStack Control Note: Refer to Application VIP Failover Control for more information on VIP.			
	Node: Configure VIP	If an NOAM VIP is needed, execute the following commands:	
	(optional)	Find the port ID associated with the instance's interface.	
		<pre>\$ neutron port-list</pre>	
		Add the VIP IP address to the address pairs list of the instance's interface port.	
		<pre>\$ neutron port-update <port id="">allowed_address_pairs list=true type=dict ip_address=<vip added="" address="" be="" to=""></vip></port></pre>	
6.	Check if interface is configured	If DHCP is enabled on Neutron subnet, VM configures the VNIC with the IP address provided in step 4. To verify, ping the XMI IP address provided with the nova boot command from step 4.:	
		<pre>\$ ping <xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot> If the ping is successful, ignore step 7. to configure the interface manually.</xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot></pre>	
		als ping to decocord, ignore stop 1. to configure the interface manually.	

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Procedure 2. Create SDS Guests from OVA (KVM/OpenStack)

Step	Procedure	Result	
7 .	OpenStack Dashboard (Horizon): Manually configure interface, if not already done	Note: If the instance is already configured with an interface and has successfully pinged (step 6.), then ignore this step to configure the interface manually.	
		1. Log into the Horizon GUI as the tenant user.	
		2. Go to the Compute/Instances section.	
		3. Click on the Name field of the newly created instance.	
	(Optional)	4. Select the Console tab.	
		5. Login as the admusr user.	
		6. Select an informative hostname for the new VM instance.	
		SDS-NOAM-A SDS-SO2	
		7. Configure the network interfaces, conforming to the OCDSR Network to Device Assigments defined in [2] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide.	
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm setonboot=yesdevice=eth0 address=<xmi ip="" port="">netmask=<xmi mask="" net=""></xmi></xmi></pre>	
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultdevice=eth0 gateway=<xmi gateway="" ip=""></xmi></pre>	
		Under some circumstances, it may be necessary to configure more interfaces.	
		If netAdm fails to create the new interface (ethX) because it already exists in a partially configured state, perform the following actions.	
		<pre>\$ cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts</pre>	
		\$ sudo mv ifcfg-ethX /tmp	
		Keep ifcfg-ethX in /tmp until ethX is working correctly.	
		Re-run the netAdm command. It creates and configures the interface in one action.	
		8. Reboot the VM. It takes approximately 5 minutes for the VM to complete rebooting.	
		\$ sudo init 6	
		The new VM should now be accessible via both netwok and Horizon console.	
8.	Verify network	Ping the default gateway.	
	connectivity	<pre>\$ ping -c3 <gateway address="" external="" for="" management="" network="" the=""></gateway></pre>	
9.		eps 3 through 8 for each server before continuing on to the next procedure (e.g., M-B, DR Servers, Query Server, and DP).	

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4.3 Create SDS Guests (OVM-S/OVM-M)

Procedure 3 imports the SDS image. This procedure requires values for these variables:

- <OVM-M IP> = IP address to access a sh prompt on the OVM server
- <URL to OVA> = link to a source for downloading the product image (.ova)
- <MyRepository name> = name of the repository in the OVM to hold the product image (.ova)

Execution of this procedure discovers and uses the values of these variables:

- <Virtual Appliance OVA ID>
- <OVA VM name_vm_vm>
- <OVM network id for (each subnet)>
- <OVM network name for (each subnet)>

Procedure 3. Create SDS Guests From OVA (OVM-S/OVM-M) - Import SDS OVA and prepare for VM creation

Ston	Procedure	Result		
Step	Procedure	Result		
1.	Preparation: Access command line of OVM	Refer to Common O\ platform.	VM-Manager Tasks (CLI) in Appendix E for s	setting up the
		Get the site-spec	cific values for these variables (overwrite exa	ample).
	line of Ovivi	<0VM-M IP> = 1	.00.64.62.221	
		2. Use the respective	ve value for <ovm-m ip=""> into the command</ovm-m>	l.
		ssh -l admin	<0VM-M IP> -p 10000	
		Example:		
			100.64.62.221 -р 10000	
		Alternatively, use	e a terminal emulation tool like putty.	
		Category:	Basic options for your PuTTY ses	sion
		▼ Session	Specify the destination you want to connect	to
		Logging	Host Name (or IP address)	<u>P</u> ort
		▼ Terminal	admin@1100.64.62.22	10000
		Keyboard Bell	Connection type: ○ Raw ○ Telnet ○ Rlogin ● SSH	○ Serial
		Features ▼ Window	Load, save or delete a stored session Saved Sessions	
		Appearance	Oracle VM Manager CLI	
		Behaviour	Default Settings	Load
		Translation Selection	Oracle VM Manager CLI	Save
			III	

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Procedure 3. Create SDS Guests From OVA (OVM-S/OVM-M) - Import SDS OVA and prepare for VM creation

Step	Procedure	Result	
2.	OVM-M CLI: Import the OVA	1.	Get the site-specific values for these variables (overwrite example).
			<pre><url ova="" to=""> = http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS- 8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova</url></pre>
			<myrepository name=""> = XLab Utility Repo01</myrepository>
		2.	Use the respective values for <myrepository name=""> and <url ova="" to=""> into the command.</url></myrepository>
			OVM>importVirtualAppliance Repository name=' <myrepository name="">' url="<url ova="" to="">"</url></myrepository>
			Example:
			OVM> importVirtualAppliance Repository name='XLab Utility Repo01'
			url=http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS-8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova
		3.	Execute the command and validate success.
		4.	Examine the screen results to find site-specific text for variables in these locations:
			Command: importVirtualAppliance Repository name='XLab
			Utility Repo01' url=http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS- 8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova
			Status: Success
			Time: 2017-04-18 15:23:31,044 EDT
			JobId: 1492543363365
			Data:
			id: 1128a1c6ce name: SDS-8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova
		5.	Use the respective values for values for these variables (overwrite example).
			<virtual appliance="" id="" ova=""> = 1128a1c6ce</virtual>

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Procedure 3. Create SDS Guests From OVA (OVM-S/OVM-M) - Import SDS OVA and prepare for VM creation

Step	Procedure	Result
3.	OVM-M CLI: Get the	The virtual appliance OVA ID is used in later steps. 1. Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).
	virtual appliance ID	<virtual appliance="" id="" ova=""> = 1128a1c6ce 2. Use the respective values for <virtual appliance="" id="" ova=""> into the command.</virtual></virtual>
		OVM> show VirtualAppliance id= <virtual appliance="" id="" ova=""></virtual>
		Example:
		OVM> show VirtualAppliance id=1128a1c6ce
		3. Execute the command and validate success.
		 Examine the screen results to find site-specific text for variables in these locations:
		Command: show VirtualAppliance id=1128a1c6ce
		Status: Success
		Time: 2017-04-18 15:23:53,534 EDT
		Data:
		Origin = http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS-8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova
		Repository = 0004fb0000030000da5738315337bfc7 [XLab Utility Repo01]
		<pre>Virtual Appliance Vm 1 = 11145510c0_vm_vm [vm]</pre>
		<pre>Virtual Appliance VirtualDisk 1 = 11145510c0_disk_disk1 [disk1]</pre>
		Id = 11145510c0 [SDS-8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova] Name = SDS-8.1.0.0.0 81.16.0.ova
		Description = Import URL: http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS- 8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova Locked = false
		 Use the respective values for these variables (overwrite example).
		<pre><ova name_vm_vm="" vm=""> = 11145510c0_vm_vm</ova></pre>

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Procedure 3. Create SDS Guests From OVA (OVM-S/OVM-M) - Import SDS OVA and prepare for VM creation

Step	Procedure	Re	Result				
4.	OVM-M CLI: Determine the OVM	O V III O L II	M> list Network				
		1.	Execute the command ar	nd validate succe	ess.		
	network IDs (established	2.	Examine the screen resusubnet:	ılts to find the find	d site-specific OV	M values for each	
	during the platform		<ovm id="" network=""></ovm>				
	installation)		 <ovm li="" name<="" network=""> </ovm>	9>			
		3.	Note the entire screen re	sults. Refer to the	nis data in later st	eps.	
			Command: list netwo	ork			
			Status: Success				
			Time: 2017-04-19 18	8:51:42,494	EDT		
			Data:				
			id:10486554b5 na	ame:XSI-7 (10	0.196.237.0/2	5)	
			id:10f4d5744c na	ame:XMI-11 (10.75.159.0/2	5)	
			id:10775cf4e5 na	ame:IDIH Inte	ernal		
				id:102e89a481 na	ame:IMI Share	ed (169.254.9	.0/24)
			id:c0a80500 name	e:192.168.5.	0		
			id:10d8de6d9a na	ame:XSI-6 (1	0.196.236.128	/25)	
			id:10806a91fb na	ame:XSI-8 (10	0.296.237.128	/25)	
			id:10a7289add na	ame:Control	OHCP		
			id:1053a604f0 na	ame:XSI-5 (1	0.196.236.0/2	5)	
			id:10345112c9 na	ame:XMI-10 (10.75.158.128	/25	
		4.	Use the respective value table according to the value		variables (change	e the examples in	
				OAM (XMI)	Local (IMI)		
			<ovm name="" network=""></ovm>	XMI-10	IMI Shared		
			<ovm id="" network=""></ovm>	10345112c9	102e89a481		

4.4 Configure Virtual Machines

Procedure 4 creates virtual machines. Repeat this procedure for each of the SDS VM guests (NOAMs, DR Servers, SOAMs, Query servers, and DPs) that need to be created. This procedure requires values for these variables:

- <OVA VM name_vm_vm>
- <ServerPool name>
- <VM name>

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- <OVM network ID for XMI>
- <OVM network ID for IMI>
- <URL for OVM GUI>
- <VM IP in XMI> from the NAPD
- <Gateway for XMI> from the NAPD
- <NetMask for XMI> from the NAPD

Execution of this procedure discovers and uses the values of these variables:

- <VM ID>
- <vCPUs Production>
- <VNIC 1 ID>
- <interface name> defined in [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide

Procedure 4. Configure each SDS VM

Step	Procedure	Re	sult	
1.	OVM-M CLI:	OVM-M CLI: 1.	Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).	
	Create a VM for each		<ova name_vm_vm="" vm=""> = 11145510c0_vm_vm</ova>	
	guest from	2.	Use the respective values for <ova name="" vm=""> into the command.</ova>	
	the VM in the OVA virtual appliance		OVM> createVmFromVirtualApplianceVm VirtualApplianceVm name= <ova name="" vm=""></ova>	
	аррнансе		Example:	
			OVM> createVmFromVirtualApplianceVm VirtualApplianceVm name=11145510c0_vm_vm	
		3.	Execute the command and validate success.	
		4.	Examine the screen results to find site-specific text for variables in these locations:	
				<pre>Command: createVmFromVirtualApplianceVm VirtualApplianceVm name=11145510c0_vm_vm</pre>
			Status: Success	
			Time: 2017-04-18 16:02:09,141 EDT	
			JobId: 1492545641976	
			Data:	
			<pre>id: 0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd name:DSR- 8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova_vm</pre>	
		5.	Use the respective values for these variables (overwrite example).	
			<vm id=""> = 0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd</vm>	

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Step	Procedure	Re	sult
2.	OVM-M CLI:	1.	Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).
	Add the VM to the server		<vm id=""> = 0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd</vm>
	pool		<serverpool name=""> = XLab Pool 01</serverpool>
		2.	Use the respective values for <vm id=""> and <serverpool name=""> into the command.</serverpool></vm>
			OVM> add Vm id= <vm id=""> to ServerPool name="<serverpool name="">"</serverpool></vm>
			Example:
			OVM> add Vm id=0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd to ServerPool name="XLab Pool 01"
		3.	Execute the command and validate success.
			Command: add Vm id=0004fb0000060000beb93da703830d3c to ServerPool name="XLab Pool 01"
			Status: Success
			Time: 2017-04-19 21:05:10,950 EDT
			JobId: 1492650310802
		No	ete: Refer to the Server Pool section in Appendix E.2 for more information.

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Step	Procedure		Result						
3.	OVM-M CLI:	1	. Get the si	te-specific	text for	these variables	(overwrite exa	mple).	
	Edit VM to	<pre><vm id=""> = 0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd</vm></pre>							
	apply required		<vm nam<="" th=""><th>e > = na-:</th><th>sdsnoai</th><th>m-na-2a</th><th></th><th></th></vm>	e > = na-:	sdsnoai	m-na-2a			
	profile/		<vcpus f<="" th=""><th>Production</th><th>> = 4</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></vcpus>	Production	> = 4				
	resources	2	. Refer to [5] DSR Clo	oud Ben	chmarking Guid	le for recomme	nded resource.	
			VM Name	vCPUs Lab	RAM (GB) Lab	vCPUs Production	RAM (GB) Production	Storage (GB) Lab and Production	
			Type of guest host	#	#	#	#	#	
		3		espective v			M name>, and ⋅	<vcpus< th=""></vcpus<>	
			memoryL cpuCoun	imit=614	4 cpuC Produ	CountLimit=< ction> doma	name> memo vCPUs Produ inType=XEN_	ction>	
			Example: OVM> edit Vm id=0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a memory=6144 memoryLimit=6144 cpuCountLimit=4 cpuCount=4 domainType=XEN_HVM description="na-sdsnoam-na-2a"					it=6144	
		4	. Execute tl	ne comma	nd and v	/alidate succes	S.		
				name=na cpuCoun	Command: edit Vm id=0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a memory=6144 memoryLimit=6144 cpuCountLimit=4 cpuCount=4 domainType=XEN_HVM description="na-sdsnoam-na-2a"				
			Status: Success						
						55:25,645 ED	Т		
				14925525					
		Now, the VM has a name and resources.							
4.	OVM-M CLI:	1	. Get the si	te-specific	text for	these variables	(overwrite exa	mple).	
	Detemine VNIC ID			e> = na-s					
		2		•			to the comman	d.	
				ow Vm na	ime= <vm< th=""><th>I name></th><th></th><th></th></vm<>	I name>			
			Example:	77			0 -		
		_				nsdsoam-na-			
		3				/alidate succes			
		4	. Examine to locations:	the screen	results	to find site-spec	cific text for <mark>vari</mark>	ables in these	
			Status :	= Stoppe	ed				
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>							

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Step	Procedure	Result
		Memory (MB) = 6144
		Max. Memory (MB) = 6144
		Processors = 4
		Max. Processors = 4
		Priority = 50
		Processor Cap = 100
		High Availability = No
		Operating System = Oracle Linux 6
		Mouse Type = PS2 Mouse
		Domain Type = Xen HVM
		Keymap = en-us
		Start Policy = Use Pool Policy
		Origin = http://10.240.155.70/iso/SDS/8.1/ova/SDS-8.1.0.0.0_81.16.0.ova
		Disk Limit = 4
		Huge Pages Enabled = No
		Config File Absolute Path = 192.168.5.5:/storage/ovm01/repository/VirtualMachines/00 04fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd/vm.cfg
		<pre>Config File Mounted Path = /OVS/Repositories/0004fb0000030000da5738315337bfc7/Virtu alMachines/0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd/vm.cfg</pre>
		Server Pool = 0004fb00000200009148c8926d307f05 [XLab Pool 01]
		Repository = 0004fb0000030000da5738315337bfc7 [XLab Utility Repo01]
		<pre>Vnic 1 = 0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a [Template Vnic]</pre>
		<pre>VmDiskMapping 1 = 0004fb0000130000a1996c6074d40563 [Mapping for disk Id (79def426328a4127b5bf9f7ae53d3f48.img)]</pre>
		<pre>VmDiskMapping 2 = 0004fb00001300002db3d4b67a143ab5 [Mapping for disk Id (EMPTY_CDROM)]</pre>
		Restart Action On Crash = Restart
		<pre>Id = 0004fb00000600004a0e02bdf9fc1bcd [na-sdsnoam-na- 2a]</pre>
		Name = na-sdsnoam-na-2a
		Description = na-sdsnoam-na-2a
		Locked = false

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Step	Procedure	Result
		<pre>DeprecatedAttrs = [Huge Pages Enabled (Deprecated for PV guest)]</pre>
		5. Use the respective values for these variables (overwrite example).
		<pre><vnic 1="" id=""> = 0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a</vnic></pre>
5.	Determine network	Refer to [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide to learn which network interfaces need to be configured for each guest type. The table looks like this:
	interfaces for the type of	OAM (XMI) Local (IMI)
	guest host	Type of guest host eth# eth#
		Note: The VNICs need to be created in the correct order so that the interfaces are associated with the correct network.
6.	OVM-M CLI: Attach XMI VNIC (if required by guest host type)	Add (attach) VNIC ID of the XMI network to VM: 1. Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example) <vnic 1="" id=""> = 0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a <ovm for="" id="" network="" xmi=""> = 10345112c9 2. Use the respective values for <vnic 1="" id=""> and <ovm for="" id="" network="" xmi=""> into the command OVM> add Vnic ID=<vnic 1="" id=""> to Network name=<ovm for="" id="" network="" xmi=""> Example: OVM> add Vnic ID=0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a to Network name=10345112c9 3. Execute the command and validate success. Command: add Vnic id=0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a to Network name=10345112c9 Status: Success Time: 2017-04-19 19:08:59,496 EDT JobId: 1492643339327</ovm></vnic></ovm></vnic></ovm></vnic>

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Step	Procedure	Result		
7.	OVM-M CLI: Create and attach IMI	Create VNIC ID on the IMI network and attach to VM: 1. Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).		
	VNIC (if required by	<vm name=""> = na-sdsnoam-na-2a <ovm for="" id="" imi="" network=""> = 102e89a481</ovm></vm>		
	guest host type)	Use the respective values for <ovm for="" id="" imi="" network=""> and <vm name=""> into the command.</vm></ovm>		
		OVM> create Vnic network= <ovm for="" id="" imi="" network=""> name=<vm name="">-IMI on VM name></vm></ovm>		
		Example:		
		OVM> create Vnic network=102e89a481 name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a-IMI on Vm name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a		
		Execute the command and validate success.		
		Command: create Vnic network=102e89a481 name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a-IMI on Vm name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a		
		Status: Success		
		Time: 2017-04-19 21:21:57,363 EDT		
		JobId: 1492651317194 Data:		
		id:0004fb00000700004f16dc3bfe0750a7 name:na-sdsnoam-na- 2a-IMI		
8.	OVM-M CLI:	Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).		
	Start VM	<vm name=""> = na-sdsnoam-na-2a</vm>		
		2. Use the respective values for <vm name=""> into the command.</vm>		
		OVM> start Vm name= <vm name=""></vm>		
		Example:		
		OVM> start Vm name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a		
		Execute the command and validate success.		
		Command: start Vm name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a		
		Status: Success		
		Time: 2017-04-19 19:29:35,376 EDT		
		JobId: 1492644568558		

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Procedure 4. Configure each SDS VM

Step	Procedure	Result
9.	OVM-M GUI:	Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).
	Configure the	<url for="" gui="" ovm=""> =</url>
	XMI network interface for	https://100.64.62.221:7002/ovm/console/faces/resource/resourceView.jspx
	this VM	<interface name=""> = from the table in [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide</interface>
		<vm in="" ip="" xmi=""> = from the NAPD</vm>
		<gateway for="" xmi=""> = from the NAPD <netmask for="" xmi=""> = from the NAPD</netmask></gateway>
		2. Access the CLI of the console for the VM:
		3. Log into the OVM-M GUI by typing the <url for="" gui="" ovm=""></url> into a browser.
		a. Navigate to the Servers and VMs tab.
		a. Expand and select the <serverpool name="">.</serverpool>
		b. From the Perspective list, select Virtual Machines .
		c. Select the <vm name=""> from the rows listed, and click the Launch Console icon.</vm>
		d. In the Console window, log into the VM as the admusr.
		4. Use the respective values for <interface name="">, <vm in="" ip="" xmi="">, <gateway for="" xmi="">, and <netmask for="" xmi=""> into the commands</netmask></gateway></vm></interface>
		XMI:
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm setonboot=yesdevice=<interface name="">address=<vm in="" ip="" xmi="">netmask=<netmask for="" xmi=""></netmask></vm></interface></pre>
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultdevice=<interface name=""> -gateway=<gateway for="" xmi=""></gateway></interface></pre>
		Example:
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm setonboot=yesdevice=eth0 address=10.75.158.189netmask=255.255.255.128</pre>
		Example:
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultdevice=eth0 gateway=10.75.158.129</pre>
		5. Execute the command and validate success
		6. Verify network connectivity by pinging Gateway of network
		<pre>\$ ping -c3 <gateway for="" xmi=""></gateway></pre>
		7. Reboot the VM. It takeS approximately 5 minutes for the VM to complete rebooting.
		\$ sudo init 6
		The new VM should now be accessible via both network and console.

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5. Configuration Procedures

5.1 Configure SDS NOAM Servers (1st Site Only)

Assumptions:

- This procedure assumes the SDS Network Element XML file for the Primary Provisioning SDS site
 has previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS
 Network Elements.
- This procedure assumes the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

This procedure requires the user to connect to the SDS GUI before configuring the first SDS server.

Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result
1.	Procedure SDS NOAM-A: Launch an approved web browser and connect to the SDS NOAM-A XMI IP address	If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended). Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked - Windows Internet Explorer https://10.250.55.124/ File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Share Browser WebEx + Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked There is a problem with this website's security certificate. The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority. The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address. Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to the
		we recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website. Click here to dose this webpage. Continue to this website (not recommended). More information

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result			
2.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server by using the XMI IP address.			
		Oracle System Login Thu Jun 29 11:19:24 2017 EDT			
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in Session was logged out at 11:19:24 am.			
		Username: Password: Change password			
		Log In			
		Welcome to the Oracle System Login. This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript and cookies. Please refer to the <u>Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy</u> for details. Unauthorized access is prohibited.			
		Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.			
		Copyright © 2010, 2017, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.			
3.	SDS NOAM-A: Create the SDS NOAM-A network element using the XML file	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Networks. Main Menu			
		Note: This step assumes the XML files were previously prepared as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements.			

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

New folder New folder Name Date modified Type See Petrottes Downloads No.NE.OWM Af 13/2316 [1:49 PM AVAIL Document 1/8] No.NE.OWM Af 13/2316 [1:49 PM AVAIL Document 1/8] No.NE.OWM Name Documents No.NE.OWM Af 13/2316 [1:49 PM AVAIL Document 1/8] No.NE.OWM No. Pictures Videos Videos Videos Videos File name: No.NE.OWM Pile name: No.NE.OWM No. Pictures Videos Videos Videos Videos Info No.NE.OWM Valifiles Cancel Cancel If the values in the XML file pass, an information banner displays. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Networks Info Network Element insert successful from /ImpNO_NE_OWM zml. Notation Values Notation V	Step	Procedure	Result		
3. Click Upload File to upload the XML file. To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zombie.xml If the values in the XML file pass, an information banner displays. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Networks If the values to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. A. Map services to networks A. Map service			2. Select the location of the)	(ML file and click Ope	n.
3. Click Upload File to upload the XML file. To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zomble.xml If the values in the XML file pass, an information banner displays. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Networks Mote: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner with the banner to display the banner to display the Danner to d			● File Upload		×
## Footback Planet Date modified Type Size Date modified Type Date modified Type T			~~	-	
Substitute Sub			Occasion - Newfolder	'	
# Computer Solid Cold Soli					
3. Click Upload File to upload the XML file. To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zombie.xml If the values in the XML file pass, an information banner displays. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Networks Info Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner on the Networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking-> Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main Menu-> Configuration-> Networking-> Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main Menu-> Configuration-> Networking-> Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main Menu-> Configuration-> Networking-> Services. 1. Navigate to Main			× ravonces	Date modified	Type Size
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3. Click Upload File to upload the XML file. To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zombie.xml Upload File If the values in the XML file pass, an information banner displays. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Networks Info Network Name Network Type Default Locked Routed VLAN Crim Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Services Name Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner. A. Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Services Name Note: Note: Network Note: Network Note: Note: Note: Network Note: Note: Note: Network Note: Not					
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To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zombie.xml					Open ▼ Cancel
To create a new Network Element, upload a valid configuration file: Browse zombie.xml					.11
Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner works 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Network or Network o					n e
Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the				ssful from /tmp/NO_NE_OVM.xml.	
Note: You may need to left-click on the Info banner to display the banner. SDS NOAM-A: Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Services Name Intra-NE Network Inter-NE Network			Network Name Network	Type Default Locked	Routed VLAN Confi
4. SDS NOAM-A: Map services to networks 1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Services. 2. Click Edit. Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Services Name Intra-NE Network Inter-NE Network					interi
OAM Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication Unspecified INTERNALXMI Signaling Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI	4.	Map services to	Navigate to Main Menu-> Click Edit.	Configuration->Netw	
OAM Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication Unspecified INTERNALXMI Signaling Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI					- 10
Replication Unspecified INTERNALXMI Signaling Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI			Name		
Signaling Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI					
HA_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI			OAM	Unspecified	
HA_MP_Secondary Unspecified INTERNALXMI Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI			Replication	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI
Replication_MP Unspecified INTERNALXMI			Replication Signaling	Unspecified Unspecified	INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI
			Replication Signaling HA_Secondary	Unspecified Unspecified Unspecified	INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI
ComAgent Unspecified INTERNALXMI			Replication Signaling HA_Secondary HA_MP_Secondary	Unspecified Unspecified Unspecified	INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI
			Replication Signaling HA_Secondary HA_MP_Secondary	Unspecified Unspecified Unspecified Unspecified Unspecified	INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

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For example, if your named XMI , then yo	IMI network is nam ur services configui	ed IMI and ation shoul	your XMI network is	
named XMI, then yo	ur services configui	ation shoul		
Name	Intra-NE Network	Intor ME		_
		III(61-ME	Network	
OAM	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
Replication	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
Signaling	Unspecified	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
HA_Secondary	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
HA_MP_Secondary	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
Replication_MP	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
ComAgent	INTERNALIMI	INTER	NALXMI 🔻	
4. Click OK to appl possible popup in You must restart the application.	ly the Service-to-Ne notifications.	ill servers to a	apply any services chan	
	4. Click OK to appli possible popup in You must restart the applications.	4. Click OK to apply the Service-to-Ne possible popup notifications. You must restart the applications running on a	4. Click OK to apply the Service-to-Network select possible popup notifications. You must restart the applications running on all servers to a	4. Click OK to apply the Service-to-Network selections. Dismiss any

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result		
5.	SDS NOAM-A: Insert the 1st VM	Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Domains Places Place Associations	Assigned Hostname	
		System ID: Hardware Profile:	NETWORK OAM&P Assigned Hostname SDS Cloud Guest e: [Select NE from list] Optional Value	
		Hostname *	SDS-NO1	
		Role *	NETWORK OAM&P	
		System ID	SDS-NO1	
		Hardware Profile	SDS Cloud Guest	
		Network Element Name *	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	
		Location	Bangalore	

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result		
6.	SDS NOAM-A: Insert the 1st VM		ce fields are now ava	ilable with selection choices based ork element.
		OAM Interfaces [At least one interf	ace is required.]:	
		Network	IP Address	Interface
		INTERNALXMI (10.196,227.0/24)	10.196.227.33	eth0 VLAN (6)
		INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24)	169.254.1.33	eth1 🔻 🗆 VLAN (3)
		NTP Servers:		
		NTP Server IP Address	Prefer	Add
		10.240.191.174	V	Remove
		interface. Leav 2. Type the server interface. Leav Note: For OpenSt during insta 3. Add the followir	e the VLAN checkbook IP addresses for the e the VLAN checkbook ack, these IP addres nce booting and net	e IMI network. Select ethX for the ex unchecked. ses must be the addresses used working.
		NTP Server		Preferred?
		Valid NTP Ser	ver	Yes
		Valid NTP Ser	ver (Optional)	No
		Valid NTP Ser	ver (Optional)	No
		4. Optionally, mark other.	k the Prefer checkbo	x to prefer one server over the
		5. Click OK when	you have completed	entering all the server data.

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result		
7.	SDS NOAM-A: Export the initial configuration	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Servers. Main Menu		
		Filter* •		
		Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place		
0	SDS NOAM.A	Insert Edit Delete Export Report 1. Obtain a terminal window to the SDS NOAM-A server logging in as the		
8.	 SDS NOAM-A: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory Copy the configuration file created in the previous step of /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt directory on the SDS NOAM-A directory. The configuration file has a filename like TKLCConfigData. 			
		\$ cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. <noam-a_hostname>.sh /var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh Note: The server polls the /var/tmp directory for the configuration file and automatically executes it.</noam-a_hostname>		
		For the NOAM-B server, the command is: \$ scp \ /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. <noam- b_hostname="">.sh \ <noam-b_ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh Note: The IPADDR is the IP address of NOAM-B associated with the XMI network.</noam-b_ipaddr></noam->		

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result		
9.	SDS NOAM-A: Wait for configuration to	The automatic configuration daemon looks for the file named TKLCConfigData.sh in the /var/tmp directory, implements the configuration in the file, and prompts the user to reboot the server.		
	complete	A broadcast message is sent to the terminal. This can take anywhere from 3-20 minutes to complete.		
		If you are on the console, wait to be prompted to reboot the server, but DO NOT reboot the server, it is rebooted later in this procedure.		
		Verify the script completed successfully by checking the following file.		
		<pre>\$ sudo cat /var/TKLC/appw/logs/Process/install.log</pre>		
		Note : Ignore the warning about removing the USB key since no USB key is present. No response occurs until the reboot prompt is issued.		
10.	SDS NOAM-A: Set the time zone (Optional) and	 To change the system time zone, from the command line prompt, execute set_ini_tz.pl. The following command example uses the America/New_York time zone. 		
	reboot the server	Replace, as appropriate, with the time zone you have selected for this installation. For a full list of valid time zones, see Appendix B List of Frequently Used Time Zones.		
		<pre>\$ sudo /usr/TKLC/appworks/bin/set_ini_tz.pl "America/New_York" >/dev/null 2>&1</pre>		
		\$ sudo init 6		
		3. Wait for server to reboot.		
11.	SDS NOAM-A:	1. Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.		
	Verify server health	 Execute the following command on the 1st NOAM server and make sure no errors are returned: 		
		\$ sudo syscheck		
		Running modules in class hardware		
		OK Running modules in class disk		
		OK		
		Running modules in class net		
		OK		
		Running modules in class system OK		
		Running modules in class proc		
		OK		
		LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log		
12.	SDS NOAM-A:	Exit from the command line to return to the server console.		
	Verify server health	\$ exit		
	Health	sds-mrsvnc-a login:		

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Procedure 5. Configure SDS Servers A and B (1st SDS NOAM Site only)

Step	Procedure	Result
13.	SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 5. through 12. of this procedure.

5.2 OAM Pairing (1st SDS NOAM Site Only)

During the OAM pairing procedure, various errors may display at different stages of the procedure. During the execution of a step, ignore errors related to values other than the ones referenced by that step.

Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result
Step 1.	Procedure SDS NOAM-A: Launch an approved web browser and connect to the SDS NOAM-A using an https:// address	If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended). Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked - Windows Internet Explorer https://l10.250.55.124/ File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Share Browser WebEx - Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked There is a problem with this website's security certificate. The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority. The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address.
		Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to the server. We recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website. © Click here to close this webpage. © Continue to this website (not recommended). More information

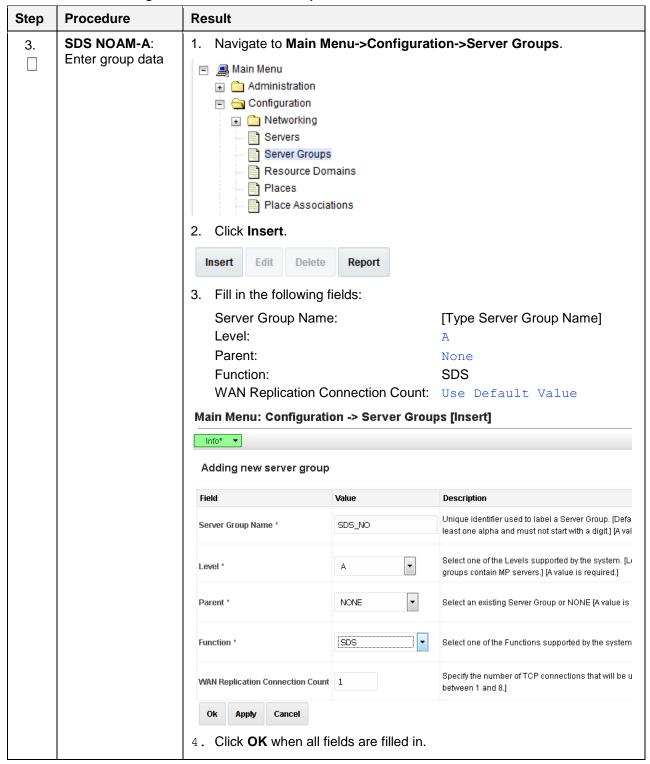
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Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result		
2.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server.		
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in Username: Password: Change password Log In Welcome to the Oracle System Login. This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript and cookies. Please refer to the Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy for details. Unauthorized access is prohibited.		

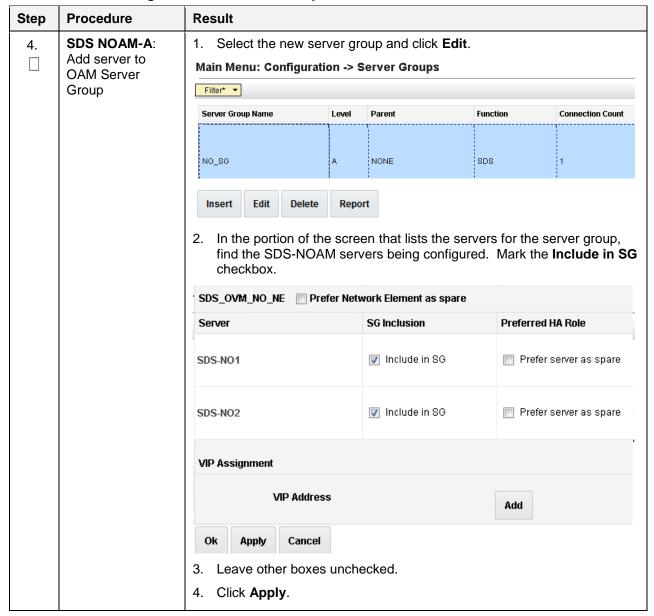
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Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group



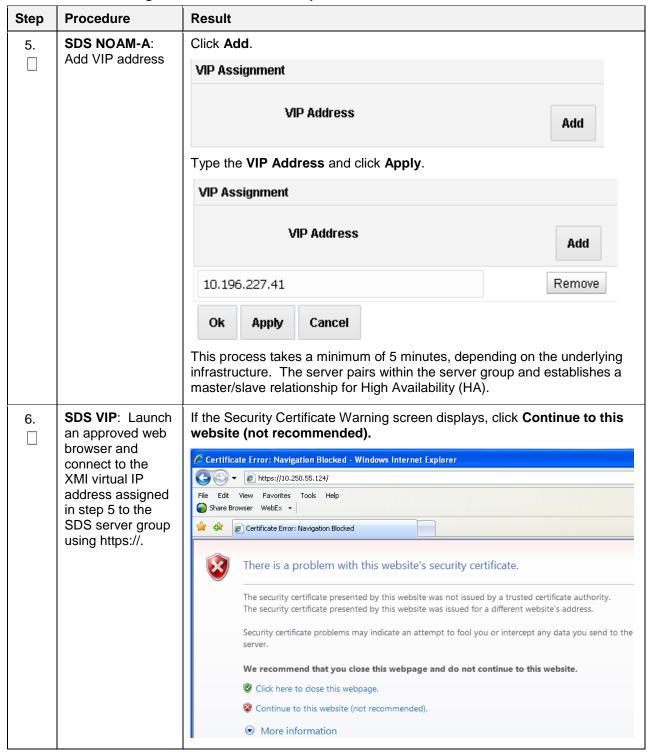
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Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group



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Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

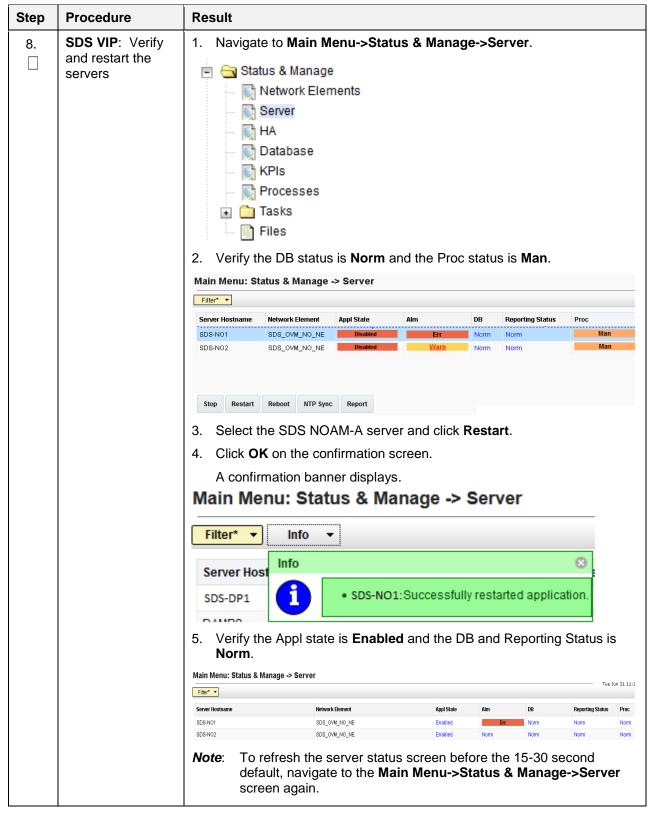


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Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result				
7.	SDS VIP: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server by using the XMI IP address.				
		ORACLE°				
		Oracle System Login Mon Jul 11 13:59:37 2016 EDT				
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in				
		Username: Password:				
		☐ Change password Log In				
		Welcome to the Oracle System Login.				
		This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript and cookies. Please refer to the Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy for details.				
		Unauthorized access is prohibited.				

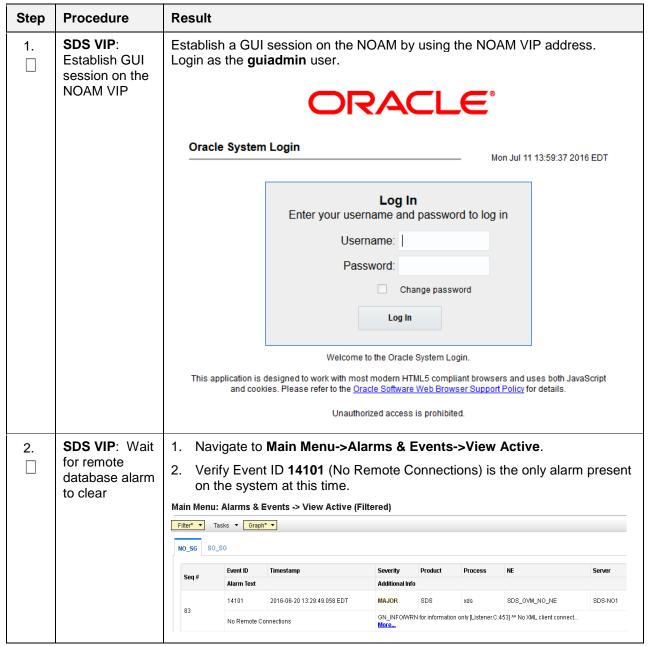
Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group



Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result
9.	SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure SDS NOAM-B by repeating step 8 of this procedure. This process takes a minimum of 5 minutes, depending on the underlying infrastructure. The server pairs within the server group and establishes a master/slave relationship for High Availability (HA).

Procedure 7. Verify SDS Server Alarm Status



Procedure 8. Configure SNMP for Traps from Individual Servers

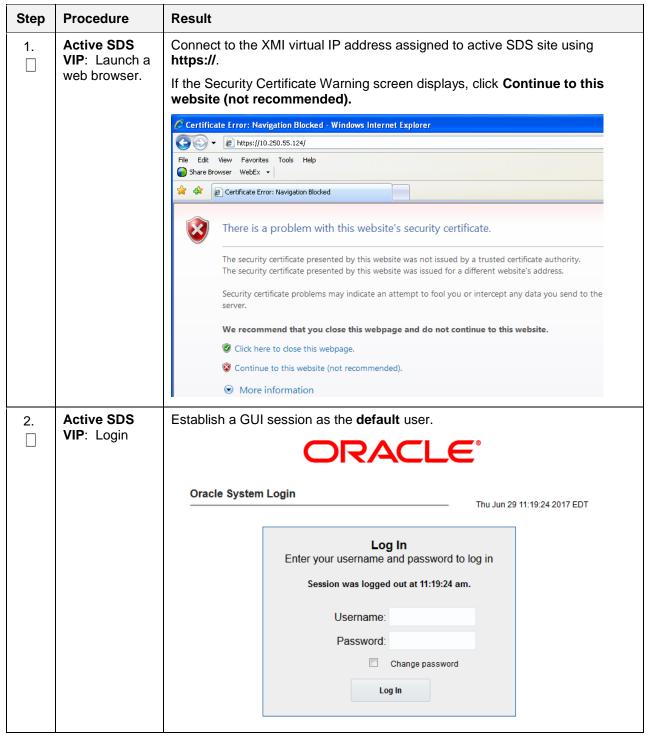
Step	Procedure	Result
1.	SDS VIP: Establish GUI session on the NOAM VIP	If needed, establish a GUI session on the NOAM by using the NOAM VIP address. Login as the guiadmin user.
2.	SDS VIP: Navigate to SNMP Trapping screen	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Administration->Remote Servers->SNMP Trapping. Main Menu Administration Access Control Access Control Remote Servers LDAP Authentication SNMP Trapping DNS Configuration Configuration Configuration SNMPv2c Enabled Versions Mark the Traps from Individual Servers checkbox as Enabled. Traps from Individual Servers Enabled Click OK.

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5.3 Query Server Installation (All SDS NOAM Sites)

During the Query Server installation procedure, various errors may display at different stages of the procedure. During the execution of a step, ignore errors related to values other than the ones referenced by that step.

Procedure 9. Configure Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)



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Procedure 9. Configure Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Result			
3.	Active SDS VIP: Configure Query server	1. Navigate to Main Me Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Grou Resource D Places Place Assoc	ciations the new NOAM server into servers table (the first or		
		Hostname: Role: System ID: Hardware Profile: Network Element Nar	Assigned Hostname Query Server Leave Blank SDS Cloud Guest ame: [Select NE from list where Query server is physically located] Optional		
		Attribute	Value		
		Hostname *	SDS-QS1		
		Role *	QUERY SERVER -		
		System ID			
		Hardware Profile	SDS Cloud Guest		
		Network Element Name *	SDS_OVM_NO_NE -		
		Location	Bangalore		

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Procedure 9. Configure Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Result					
4 .	Active SDS VIP: Insert the Query server	The network interface fields are now available with selection choices based on the chosen hardware profile and network element.					
		OAM Interfaces [At least one interface is required.]:					
		Network	IP Address		Interface		
		INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24)	10.196.227.40		eth0 VLAN (6)		
		INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24)	169.254.1.40		eth1 VLAN (3)		
		NTP Servers:					
		NTP Server IP Address	Prefe	Г	Add		
		10.240.191.174			Remove		
		Ok Apply Cancel					
		Type the server IP interface. Leave the		XMI network. Selec unchecked.	t ethX for the		
		Type the server IP interface. Leave th			ethX for the		
		Note : For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking.					
		3. Add the following N	TP servers:				
		NTP Server	Pr	eferred?			
		Valid NTP Server	Ye	es			
		Valid NTP Server (C	· · · · ·	-			
		Valid NTP Server (C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
				to prefer one serve ntering all the serve			
		o. Glick Git Wildin you		Thomas an the corve	T data:		
5.	Active SDS VIP: Export the initial	From the GUI screen, s initial configuration data has been created.					
	configuration	Main Menu: Configuration -> Serve	rs				
		Filter* ▼					
		Hostname Role	System ID	Server Group Network Element	Location Place		
		SDS-NO1 Network OAM		NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore		
		SDS-NO2 Network OAM	RP SDS-NO2	NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore		
		SDS-QS1 Query Server		SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore		
		Insert Edit Delete	Export Report				
		insert Luit Delete	Kepuit				

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Procedure 9. Configure Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

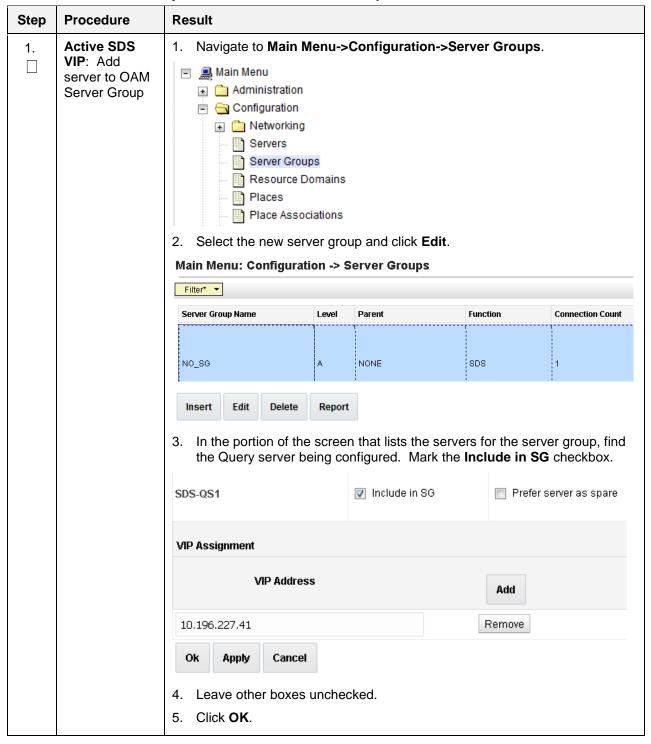
Step	Procedure	Result
6.	Active SDS VIP: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory	 Obtain a terminal window to the active SDS VIP server, logging in as the admusr user. Copy the configuration file created in the previous step from the /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt directory on the active SDS VIP to the /var/tmp directory. The configuration file has a filename like TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh. The following is an example:</hostname>
		<pre>\$ cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh /var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh</hostname></pre>
		Note : The server polls the /var/tmp directory for the configuration file and automatically executes it.
		For the NOAM-B server, the command is:
		\$ scp \
		<pre>/var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh \ <ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh</ipaddr></hostname></pre>
		Note : The IPADDR is the IP address of the Query server associated with the
		XMI network.
7.	Active SDS VIP: Wait for configuration to	The automatic configuration daemon looks for the file named TKLCConfigData.sh in the /var/tmp directory, implements the configuration in the file, and prompts the user to reboot the server.
	complete	A broadcast message is sent to the terminal. This can take anywhere from 3-20 minutes to complete.
		If you are on the console, wait to be prompted to reboot the server, but DO NOT reboot the server, it is rebooted later in this procedure.
		Verify the script completed successfully by checking the following file.
		<pre>\$ cat /var/TKLC/appw/logs/Process/install.log</pre>
		Note : Ignore the warning about removing the USB key since no USB key is present. No response occurs until the reboot prompt is issued.
8.	Active SDS VIP: Set the time zone	To change the system time zone, from the command line prompt, execute set_ini_tz.pl. The following command example uses the America/New_York time zone.
	(Optional) and reboot the server	 Replace, as appropriate, with the time zone you have selected for this installation. For a full list of valid time zones, see Appendix B List of Frequently Used Time Zones.
		<pre>\$ sudo /usr/TKLC/appworks/bin/set_ini_tz.pl "America/New_York" >/dev/null 2>&1</pre>
		\$ sudo init 6
		3. Wait for server to reboot.

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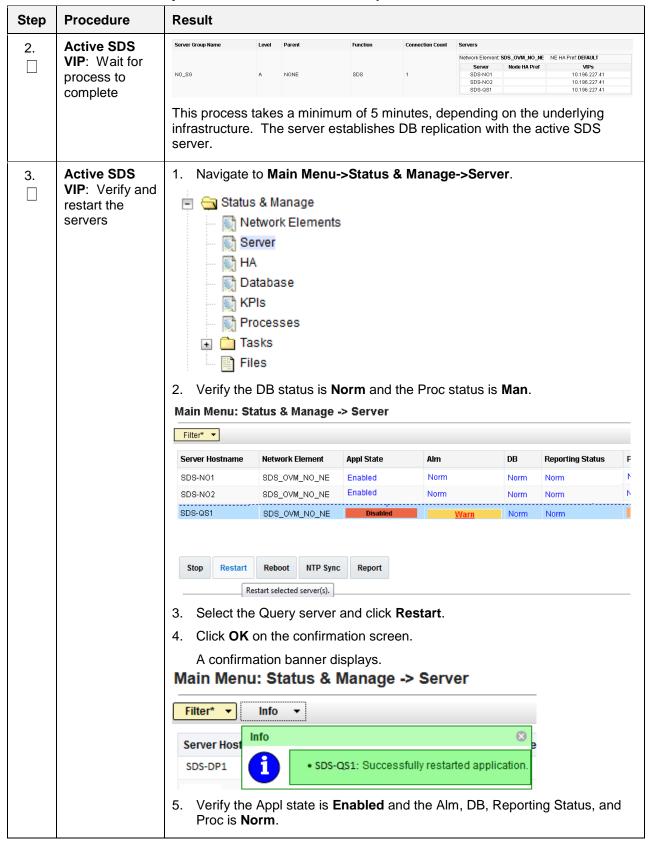
Procedure 9. Configure Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Result			
9.	Active SDS	1. Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.			
	VIP: Verify server health	 Execute the following command on the 1st NOAM server and make sure no errors are returned: 			
		\$ sudo syscheck			
		Running modules in class hardware			
		OK			
		Running modules in class disk			
		OK			
		Running modules in class net			
		OK			
		Running modules in class system			
		OK			
		Running modules in class proc			
		OK			
		LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log			

Procedure 10. Add Query Server to the SDS Server Group



Procedure 10. Add Query Server to the SDS Server Group



Procedure 10. Add Query Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result						
		Main Menu: Status & Manage -> Server Tue Jun 21 23:						
		Server Hostname	Network Element	Appl State	Alm	DB	Reporting Status	Proc
		SDS-N01	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Enabled	Err	Norm	Norm	Norm
		SDS-NO2	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Enabled	Norm	Norm	Norm	Norm
		SDS-QS1	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Enabled	Norm	Norm	Norm	Norm
	Not		resh the server status te to the Main Menu-					lt,

5.4 OAM Installation for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)

Assumptions:

- This procedure assumes the SDS Network Element XML file for Disaster Recovery Provisioning SDS site has previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements.
- This procedure assumes that the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

This procedure requires a connection to the SDS GUI before configuring the first SDS server.

Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Result				
1.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Launch a web browser.	Connect to the XMI virtual IP address assigned to active SDS site using https://. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).				
		Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked - Windows Internet Explorer				
		(→) ▼ https://10.250.55.124/				
		File Edit View Favorites Tools Help				
		☆ ❖ ② Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked				
		There is a problem with this website's security certificate.				
		The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority. The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address.				
		Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to the server.				
		We recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website.				
		Click here to close this webpage.				
		Sontinue to this website (not recommended).				
		More information				

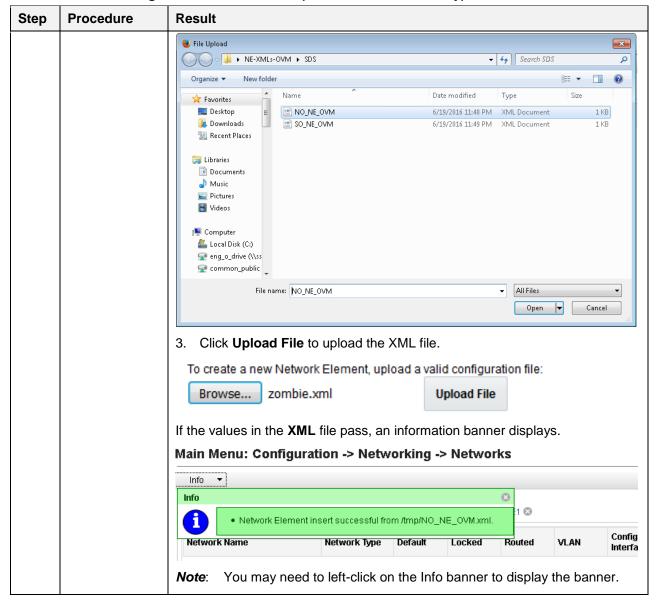
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Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Result
2.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server.
		Oracle System Login Mon Jul 11 13:59:37 2016 EDT
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in Username:
		Password: Change password Log In
		Welcome to the Oracle System Login. This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript
		and cookies. Please refer to the <u>Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy</u> for details. Unauthorized access is prohibited.
3.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Create the SDS VIP network element using the XML file	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Networks. Main Menu
		Click Browse and type the pathname of the NOAM network XML file. To create a new Network Element Export
		Note: This step assumes the XML files were previously prepared as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements. 2. Select the location of the XML file and click Open.

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Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Result	
4.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Insert the DR NOAM-A and DR NOAM-B servers	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Servers. Main Menu	
		Attribute	Value
		Hostname *	SDS-DR-NO1
		Role *	NETWORK OAM&P
		System ID	SDS-DR-NO1
		Hardware Profile	DSR Guest
		Network Element Name *	DR_SDS_OVM_NO_NE 🔻
		Location	Bangalore

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Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Result				
5.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Insert the 1st	The network interface fields are now available with selection choices based on the chosen hardware profile and network element.				
	VM	OAM Interfaces [At least one interface	e is required.]:			
	VIVI	Network	IP Address	Interface		
		INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24)	10.196.227.33	eth0 VLAN (6)		
		INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24)	169.254.1.33	eth1 VLAN (3)		
		NTP Servers:				
		NTP Server IP Address	Prefer	Add		
		10.240.191.174	V	Remove		
		interface. Leave for the server IF interface. Leave for OpenState		ed. ork. Select ethX for the ed. oe the addresses used		
		Valid NTP Server	Yes			
		Valid NTP Server ((Optional) No			
		Valid NTP Server ((Optional) No			
		5. Optionally, mark t	he Prefer checkbox to prefer	one server over the other.		
		6. Click OK when yo	ou have completed entering a	ll the server data.		

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Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Result				
6.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Export the initial configuration	1. Navigate to Main Menu Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Domains Places 2. From the GUI screen, select the SDS server and click Export to generate the initial configuration data for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Main Menu: Configuration → Servers Hostname Rule System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place SDS-NO1 Network OMMEP SDS-NO1 Network Dement No.50 SOS_OVM_NO_NE Bangatore Insert Edit Delete Export Report				
7.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory	 Obtain a terminal window to the SDS NOAM-A server, logging in as the admusr user. Copy the configuration file created in the previous step from the /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt directory on the SDS NOAM-A to the /var/tmp directory. The configuration file has a filename like TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh. The following is an example: \$ cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh /var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh</hostname></hostname> Note: The server polls the /var/tmp directory for the configuration file and automatically executes it. For the NOAM-B server, the command is: \$ scp \				

Procedure 11. Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

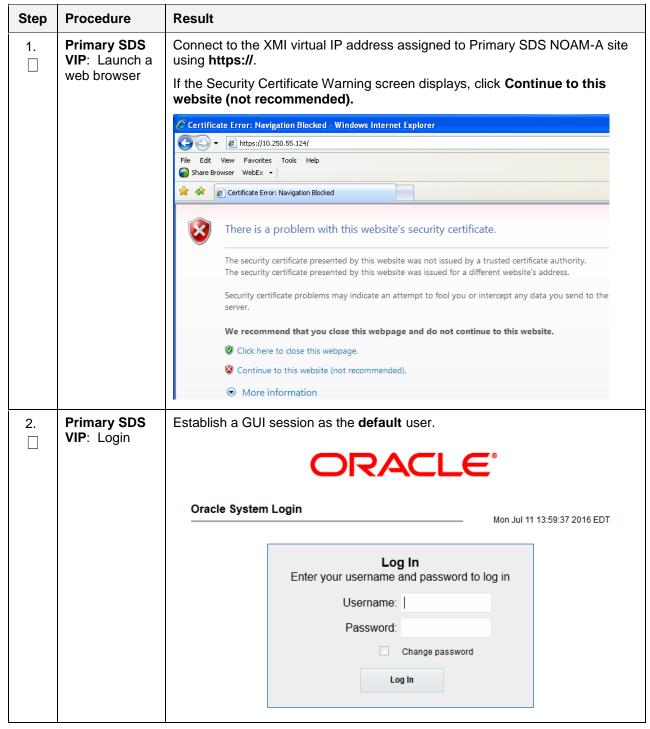
Step	Procedure	Result				
8.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Wait for	The automatic configuration daemon looks for the file named TKLCConfigData.sh in the /var/tmp directory, implements the configuration in the file, and prompts the user to reboot the server.				
	configuration to complete	A broadcast message is sent to the terminal. This can take anywhere from 3-20 minutes to complete.				
		If you are on the console, wait to be prompted to reboot the server, but DO NOT reboot the server, it is rebooted later in this procedure.				
		Verify the script completed successfully by checking the following file.				
		\$ sudo cat /var/TKLC/appw/logs/Process/install.log Note: Ignore the warning about removing the USB key since no USB key is present. No response occurs until the reboot prompt is issued.				
9.	DR SDS	Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.				
	NOAM-A: Verify server health	 Execute the following command on the 1st NOAM server and make sure no errors are returned: 				
	Troditi'	\$ sudo syscheck				
		Running modules in class hardware				
		OK Running modules in class disk				
		OK				
		Running modules in class net				
		OK				
		Running modules in class system OK				
		Running modules in class proc				
		OK				
	LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log					
10.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Verify server health	Exit from the command line to return to the server console. \$ exit sds-mrsvnc-a login:				
11.	DR SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 4. through 10. of this procedure.				

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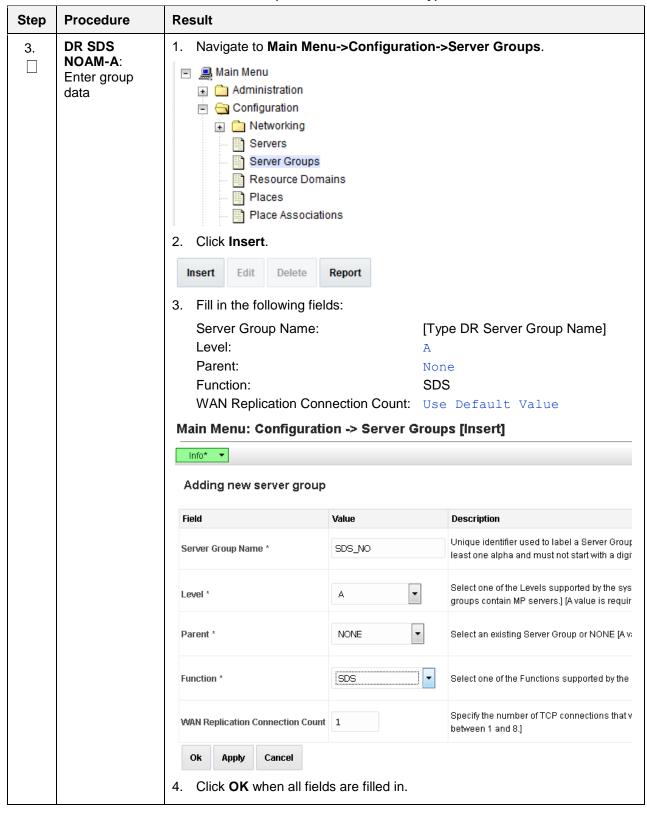
5.5 OAM Pairing for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)

During the OAM pairing procedure, various errors may display at different stages of the procedure. During the execution of a step, ignore errors related to values other than the ones referenced by that step.

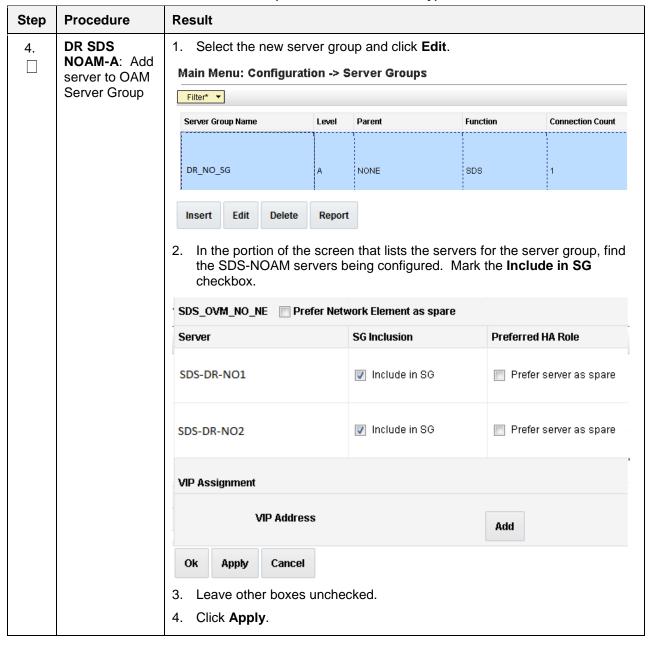
Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

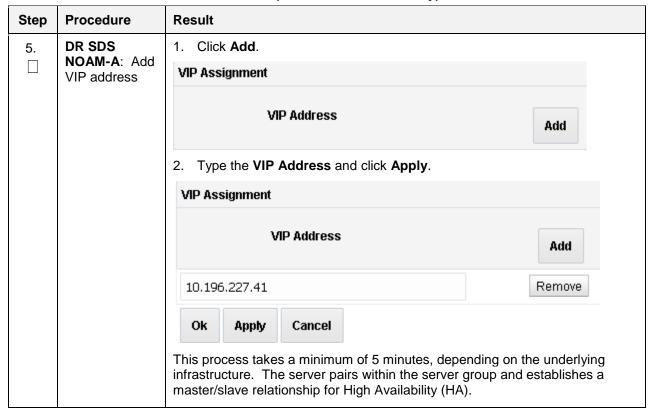


Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



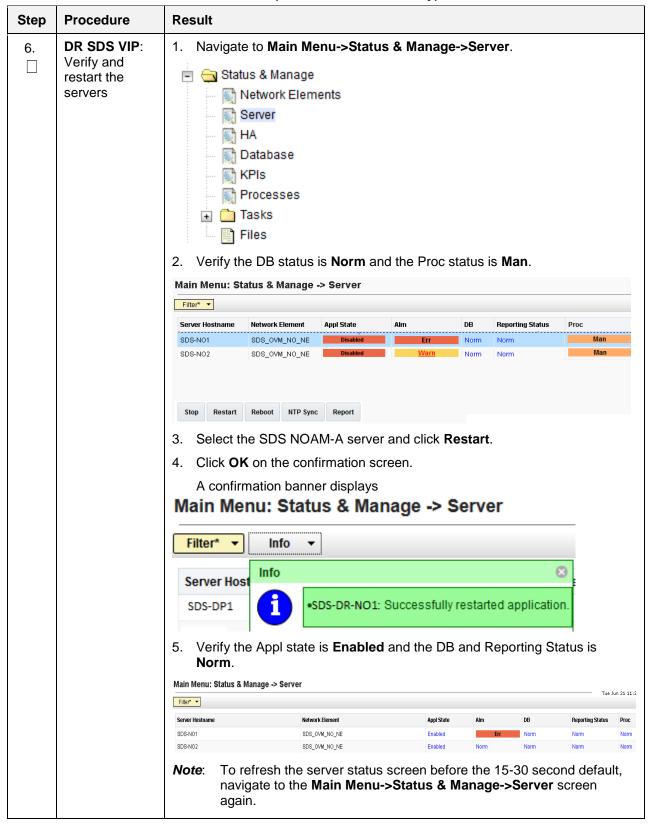
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Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



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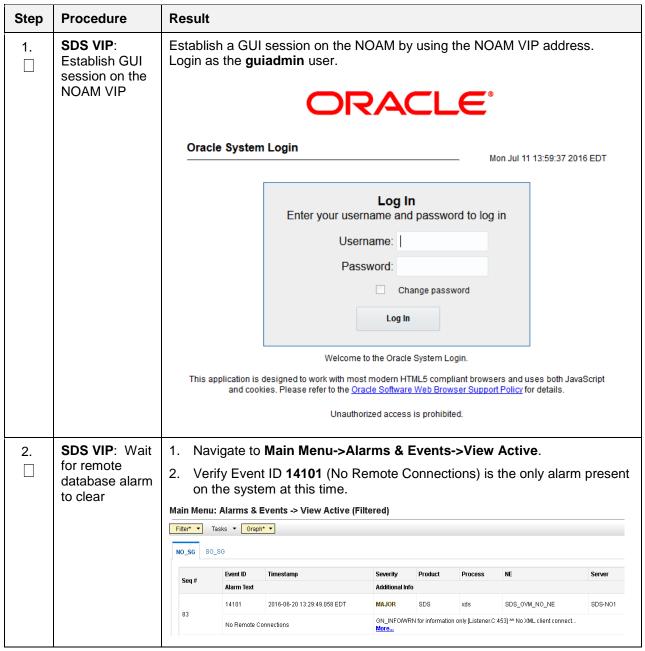
Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Ste	ep Procedure	Result	
7.	DR SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure SDS NOAM-B by repeating step 6 of this procedure. This process takes a minimum of 5 minutes, depending on the underlying infrastructure. The server pairs within the server group and establishes a master/slave relationship for High Availability (HA).	

Procedure 13. Verify SDS Server Alarm Status



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Procedure 13. Verify SDS Server Alarm Status

Step	Procedure	Result
3.	SDS VIP: Add Query server for the DR SDS server	Repeat all steps in Section 5.3 except use the DR SDS NOAM NE and server group instead of the primary SDS NOAM NE and server group.

5.6 OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Sites (All DP-SOAM Sites)

Assumptions:

- This procedure assumes the DP-SOAM Network Element XML file for the DP-SOMA site has
 previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network
 Elements.
- This procedure assumes that the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

This procedure is for installing the DP-SOAM software on the OAM server located at each DSR Signaling Site. The DP-SOAM and DSR OAM servers run on two virtual machines.

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Result		
1.	Active SDS VIP: Launch a web browser	Connect to the XMI virtual IP address assigned to active SDS site using https://.		
		If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked - Windows Internet Explorer		
		④ ○ ▼		
		File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Share Browser WebEx ▼		
		😭 🏟 😰 Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked		
		There is a problem with this website's security certificate.		
		The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority. The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address.		
		Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to the server.		
		We recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website.		
		Click here to close this webpage.		
		S Continue to this website (not recommended).		

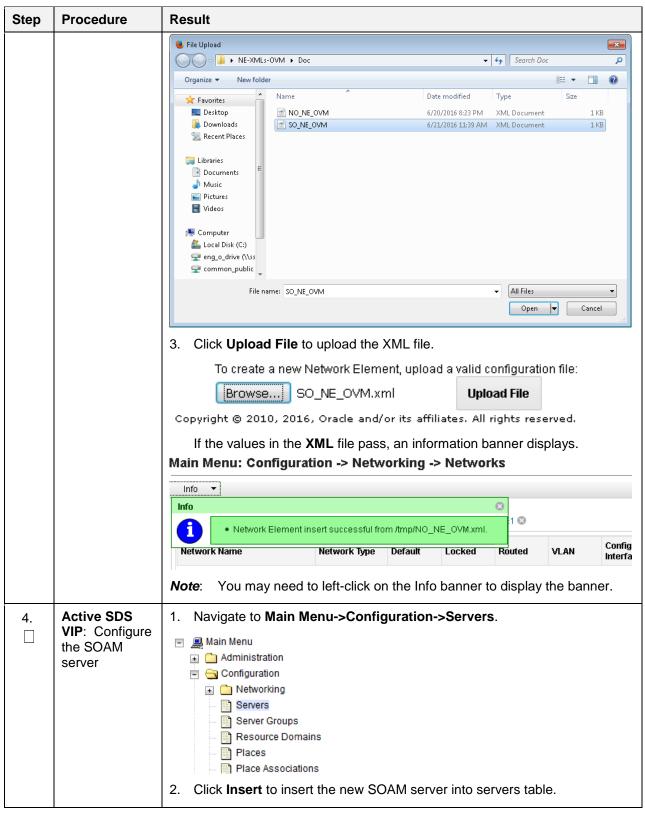
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Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

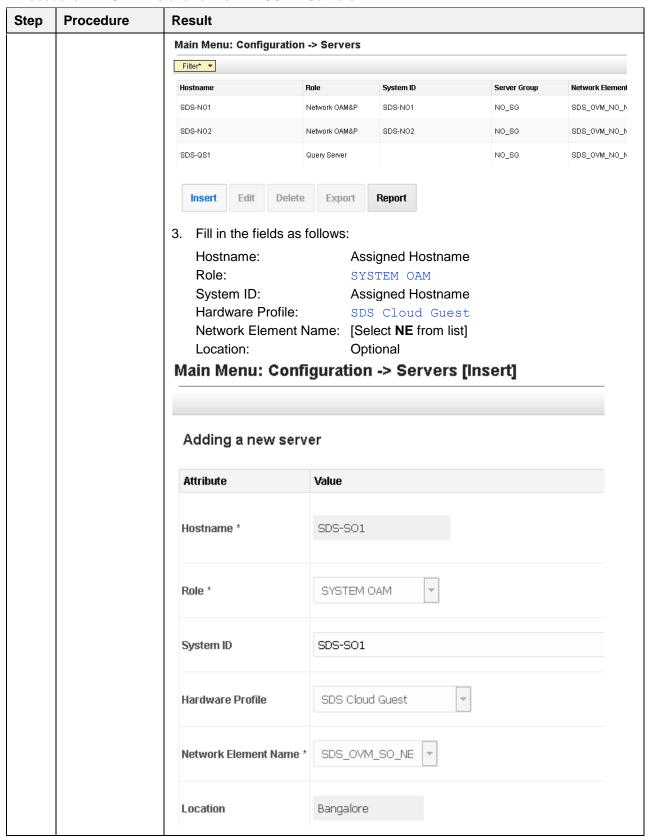
Step	Procedure	Result			
2.	Active SDS VIP: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server.			
		ORACLE°			
		Oracle System Login Mon Jul 11 13:59:37 2016 EDT			
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in			
		Username:			
		Password: Change password			
		Log In			
		Welcome to the Oracle System Login.			
		This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript and cookies. Please refer to the <u>Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy</u> for details.			
		Unauthorized access is prohibited.			
3.	Active SDS VIP: Configure the DP SOAM network element	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Networking->Networks. Main Menu			
		Click Browse and type the pathname of the NOAM network XML file.			
		sport Insert Network Element Export To create a new Nethyrk Element, upload a valid configuration Browse No file Selected. Upload File Copyright © 2010, 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights resident			
		Note: This step assumes the XML files were previously prepared as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements.			
		2. Select the location of the XML file and click Open.			

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Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers



Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers



Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Result				
5.	Active SDS VIP: Insert the network element	The network interface fields are now available with selection choices based on the chosen hardware profile and network element.				
		OAM Interfaces [At least one interface is required.]:				
		Network	IP Address	Interface		
		INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24)	10.196.227.35	eth0 🔻 🗆 VLAN (6)		
		INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24)	169.254.1.35	eth1 🔻 🗆 VLAN (3)		
		NTP Servers:				
		NTP Server IP Address	Prefer	Add		
		10.240.191.174	V	Remove		
		Ok Apply Cancel				
		 Type the server IP addresses for the XMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 				
		Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked.				
		·	x, these IP addresses must be booting and networking.	the addresses used		
		3. Add the following N	NTP servers:			
		NTP Server	Preferred?			
		Valid NTP Server	Yes			
		Valid NTP Server (0	Optional) No			
		Valid NTP Server (0	Optional) No			
		4. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other.				
		5. Click OK when you	ı have completed entering all th	ne server data.		

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Result					
6.	Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Configuration->Servers. Main Menu					
		Filter* ▼					
		Hostname	Role	System ID	Server Group	Network Element	Location
		SDS-N01	Network OAM&P	SDS-N01	NO_86	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore
		SDS-NO2	Network OAM&P	SDS-NO2	NO_SG	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore
		SDS-QS1	Query Server		NO_SG	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore
		SDS-S01	System OAM	SDS-S01	so_se	SDS_OVM_SO_NE	Bangalore
7.	Active SDS		Delete Export	Report to the SDS	NOAM-A serve	er. logging in	as the
 Active SDS VIP: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory Copy the configuration file to reated in the previous step from the /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt directory on the SDS NOAM-A to the / directory. The configuration file has a filename like TKLCConfigData. Cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. Cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. Note: The server polls the /var/tmp directory for the configuration automatically executes it. 		ep from the A-A to the Avas an example ata. < NOAM sh	ar/tmp o:				
		For the NOAM-B server, the command is: \$ scp \ /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. <noam- b_hostname="">.sh \ <noam-b_ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh Note: The IPADDR is the IP address of NOAM-B associated with the XMI</noam-b_ipaddr></noam->					

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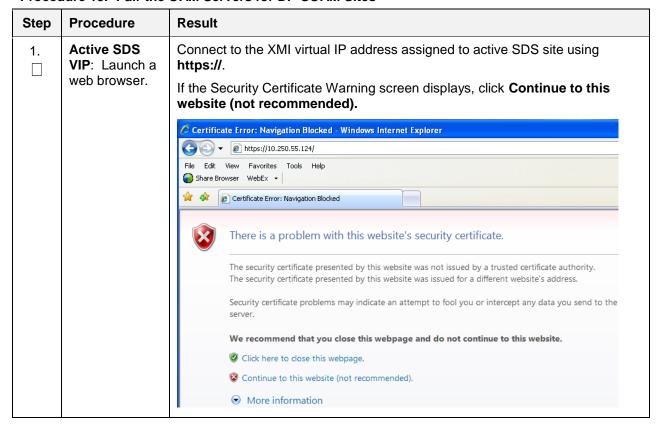
Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Result			
8.	SDS SOAM Server: Wait for configuration to complete	The automatic configuration daemon looks for the file named TKLCConfigData.sh in the /var/tmp directory, implements the configuration in the file, and prompts the user to reboot the server.			
		A broadcast message is sent to the terminal. This can take anywhere from 3-20 minutes to complete.			
		If you are on the console, wait to be prompted to reboot the server, but DO NOT reboot the server, it is rebooted later in this procedure.			
		Verify the script completed successfully by checking the following file.			
		<pre>\$ sudo cat /var/TKLC/appw/logs/Process/install.log</pre>			
		Note : Ignore the warning about removing the USB key since no USB key is present. No response occurs until the reboot prompt is issued.			
9. SDS SOAM Server: Set the time zone		 To change the system time zone, from the command line prompt, execute set_ini_tz.pl. The following command example uses the America/New_York time zone. 			
	(Optional) and reboot the server	 Replace, as appropriate, with the time zone you have selected for this installation. For a full list of valid time zones, see Appendix B List of Frequently Used Time Zones. 			
		<pre>\$ sudo /usr/TKLC/appworks/bin/set_ini_tz.pl "America/New_York" >/dev/null 2>&1</pre>			
		\$ sudo init 6			
		3. Wait for server to reboot.			
10.	SDS NOAM-A: Verify server health	1. Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.			
		 Execute the following command on the 1st NOAM server and make sure no errors are returned: 			
		\$ sudo syscheck			
		Running modules in class hardware			
		OK			
		Running modules in class disk			
		OK Running modules in class net			
		OK			
		Running modules in class system			
		OK			
		Running modules in class proc			
		OK			
		LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log			
11.	SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 4. through 10. of this procedure.			

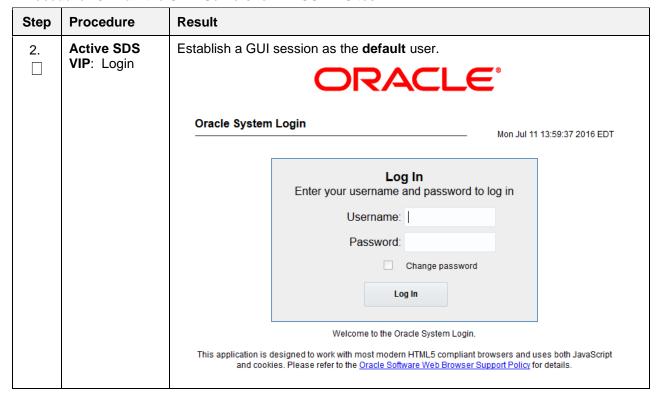
5.7 OAM Pairing for DP-SOAM Sites (All DP-SOAM Sites)

During the OAM pairing procedure, various errors may display at different stages of the procedure. During the execution of a step, ignore errors related to values other than the ones referenced by that step.

Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites

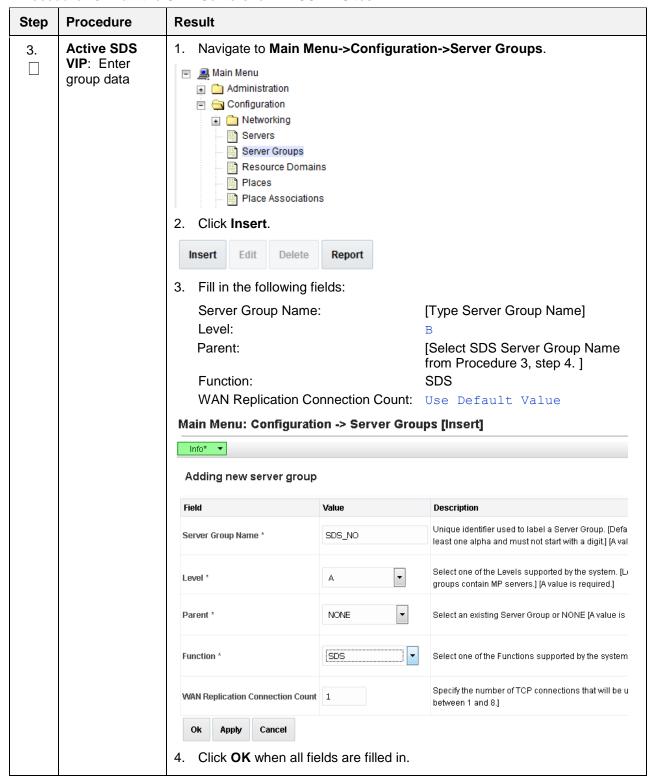


Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites



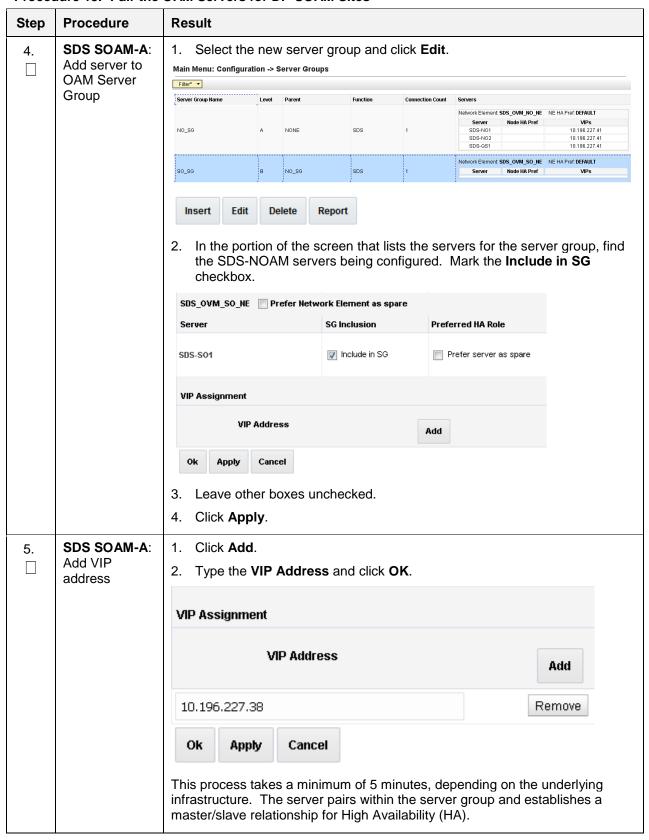
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Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites



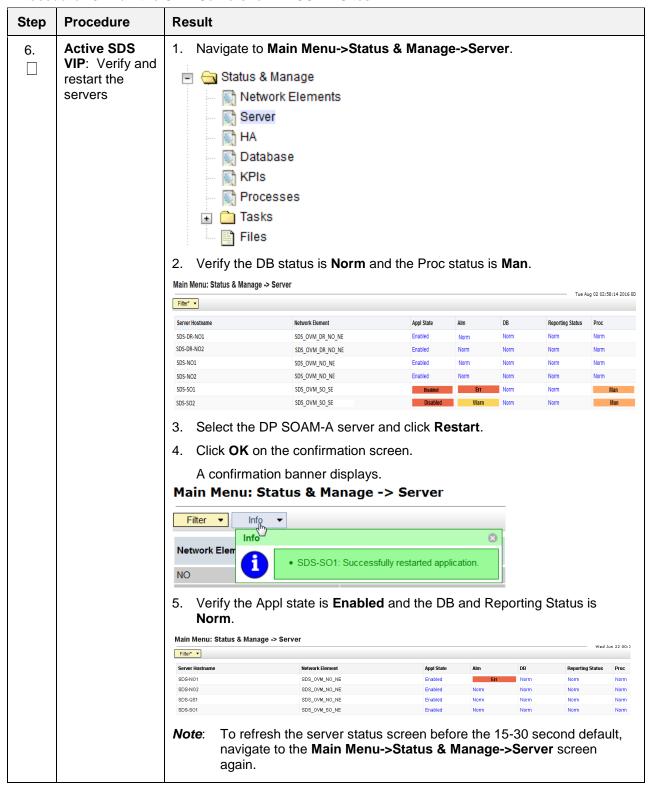
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Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites



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Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites



Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites

Step	Procedure	Result
7.	SDS SOAM-B: Repeat	Configure SDS SOAM-B by repeating step 7 of this procedure. This process takes a minimum of 5 minutes, depending on the underlying infrastructure. The server pairs within the server group and establishes a master/slave relationship for High Availability (HA).

5.8 DP Installation (All DP-SOAM Sites)

During the Data Processor (DP) installation procedure, various errors may display at different stages of the procedure. During the execution of a step, ignore errors related to values other than the ones referenced by that step

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result		
1.	Active SDS VIP: Launch a	Connect to the XMI virtual IP address assigned to active SDS site using https://.		
	web browser.	If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked - Windows Internet Explorer		
		G ○ ▼		
		File Edit View Favorites Tools Help Share Browser WebEx ▼		
		😭 🍁 🙋 Certificate Error: Navigation Blocked		
		There is a problem with this website's security certificate.		
		The security certificate presented by this website was not issued by a trusted certificate authority. The security certificate presented by this website was issued for a different website's address.		
		Security certificate problems may indicate an attempt to fool you or intercept any data you send to the server.		
		We recommend that you close this webpage and do not continue to this website.		
		Click here to close this webpage.		
		Sontinue to this website (not recommended).		

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result	
2.	Active SDS VIP: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM-A server.	
		Oracle System Login Mon Jul 11 13:59:37 2016 EDT	
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in	
		Username:	
		Password:	
		☐ Change password	
		Log In	
		Welcome to the Oracle System Login.	
		This application is designed to work with most modern HTML5 compliant browsers and uses both JavaScript and cookies. Please refer to the Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy for details.	
		Unauthorized access is prohibited.	

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Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result	
3.	Active SDS VIP: Configure DP server	Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Grou Resource D Places	omains
		server). 3. Fill in the fields as	follows:
		Hostname: Role: System ID: Hardware Profile: Network Element Location:	Assigned Hostname MP Leave Blank SDS Cloud Guest Name: [Select NE from list where Query server is physically located] Optional Juration -> Servers [Insert]
		Attribute	<i>f</i> alue
		Hostname *	SDS-DP1
		Role *	MP
		System ID	
		Hardware Profile	SDS Cloud Guest
		Network Element Name *	SDS_OVM_SO_NE
		Location	Bangalore

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result				
4 .	Active SDS VIP: Insert the	The network interfa			ion choices based on	า
	DP server	OAM Interfaces [At least one in	terface is required.]:			
		Network	IP Address		Interface	
		INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24)	10.196.227.36		eth0 VLAN (6)	i)
		INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24)	169.254.1.36		eth1 VLAN (3)	3)
		NTP Servers:				
		NTP Server IP Addre	ess	Prefer	Add	
		10.240.191.174			Remove	
		Ok Apply Cancel				
			r IP addresses for re the VLAN check	the XMI network. S box unchecked.	elect ethX for the	
			r IP addresses for re the VLAN check	the IMI network. Se box unchecked.	lect ethX for the	
			tack, these IP add	resses must be the a	addresses used	
		Add the following N	TP servers:			
		NTP Server		Preferred?		
		Valid NTP Serve	er	Yes		
		Valid NTP Serve	er (Optional)	No		
		Valid NTP Serve		No		
				•	erver over the other.	
		4. Click OK when	you have complete	ed entering all the s	erver data.	
5.	Active SDS VIP: Export the initial	From the GUI scree initial configuration has been created.			port to generate the to confirm the file	
	configuration	Main Menu: Configuration ->	Servers			
		Filter* ▼				
		Hostname Role	System ID	Server Group Network Ele	ement Location Place	
		SDS-NO1 Netv	work OAM&P SDS-NO1	NO_SG SDS_OVM_I	NO_NE Bangalore	
		SDS-NO2 Netv	work OAM&P SDS-NO2	NO_SG SDS_OVM_I	NO_NE Bangalore	
		SDS-QS1 Que	ny Server	SDS_OVM_I	NO_NE Bangalore	
		Insert Edit Delete	Export Report			
	I .					

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result		
6.	Active SDS VIP: Login and change directory	 Obtain a terminal window to the active SDS VIP server, logging in as the admusr user. Change directory to filemgmt: \$ cd /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt 		
7.	Active SDS VIP: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory	Copy the configuration file created in the previous step from the /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt directory on the active SDS VIP to the /var/tmp directory. The configuration file has a filename like TKLCConfigData. <hostname>.sh. The following is an example: \$ scp \ /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh \ <ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh Note: The IPADDR is the IP address of the DP server associated with the XMI network.</ipaddr></hostname></hostname>		
8.	DP Server: Wait for configuration to complete	The automatic configuration daemon looks for the file named TKLCConfigData.sh in the /var/tmp directory, implements the configuration in the file, and prompts the user to reboot the server. A broadcast message is sent to the terminal. This can take anywhere from 3-20 minutes to complete. If you are on the console, wait to be prompted to reboot the server, but DO NOT reboot the server, it is rebooted later in this procedure. Verify the script completed successfully by checking the following file. \$ sudo cat /var/TKLC/appw/logs/Process/install.log Note: Ignore the warning about removing the USB key since no USB key is present. No response occurs until the reboot prompt is issued.		
9.	DP Server: Set the time zone (Optional) and reboot the server	 To change the system time zone, from the command line prompt, execute set_ini_tz.pl. The following command example uses the America/New_York time zone. Replace, as appropriate, with the time zone you have selected for this installation. For a full list of valid time zones, see Appendix B List of Frequently Used Time Zones. \$ sudo /usr/TKLC/appworks/bin/set_ini_tz.pl "America/New_York" >/dev/null 2>&1 \$ sudo init 6 Wait for server to reboot. 		

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Result	
10.	DP Server:	Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.	
	Verify server health	 Execute the following command on the 1st NOAM server and make sure no errors are returned: 	
		\$ sudo syscheck	
		Running modules in class hardware	
		OK	
		Running modules in class disk	
		OK	
		Running modules in class net	
		OK	
		Running modules in class system	
		OK	
		Running modules in class proc	
		OK	
		LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log	
11.	Active SDS VIP: Repeat	For additional DP servers, repeat steps 3. through 10. of this procedure.	

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Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result		
1.	Active SDS VIP: Add server to OAM Server Group	1. Navigate to Main Me Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Domains Places Place Associations 2. Click Insert.	s	on->Server Groups.
		Insert Edit Delete	Report	
		3. Fill in the following fie	elds:	
		Server Group Name: Level: Parent: Function: WAN Replication Cor Main Menu: Configuration	nnection Count:	[Type Server Group Name] C [Select System OAM Group Name] SDS Use Default Value ups [Insert]
		Adding new server group		
		Field	Value	Description
		Server Group Name *	DP_SG	Unique identifier used to label a Server Group. [De least one alpha and must not start with a digit.] [A v
		Level *	C	Select one of the Levels supported by the system (
		Parent *	SO_SG ▼	Select an existing Server Group [A value is required
		Function *	SDS v	Select one of the Functions supported by the syste
		WAN Replication Connection Count	1	Specify the number of TCP connections that will be between 1 and 8.]
		4. Click OK when all field	lds are filled in.	

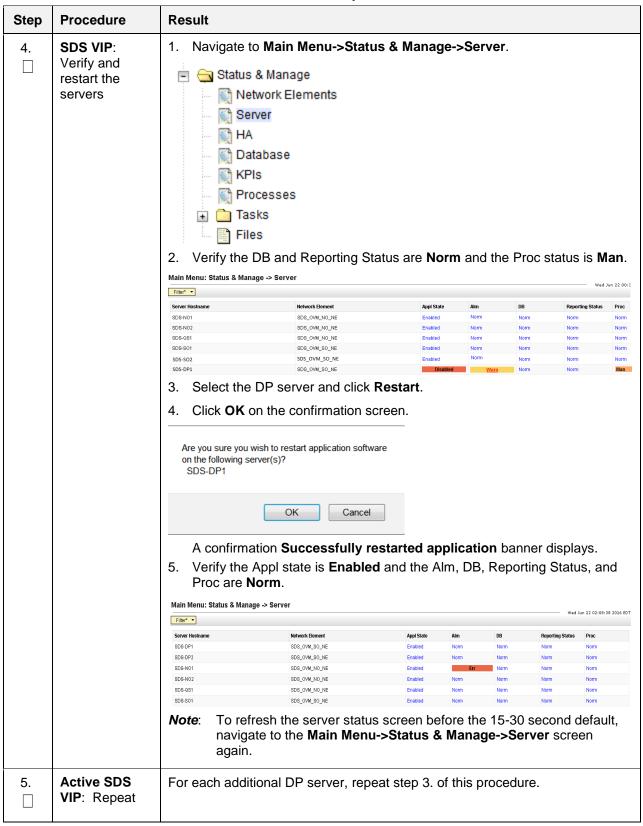
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Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Result		
2.	Active SDS VIP: Add server to OAM	Select the new server group and click Edit . Main Menu: Configuration -> Server Groups Filter Filter		
	server to OAM Server Group	Surver Group Name		
		Info Info Data committed!		
3.	Active SDS VIP: Repeat	For each subtending DP server, repeat steps 1. and 2. of this procedure. This process takes a minimum of 5 minutes, depending on the underlying infrastructure. The servers establish DB replication with the active DP-SOAM server at the NE.		

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Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

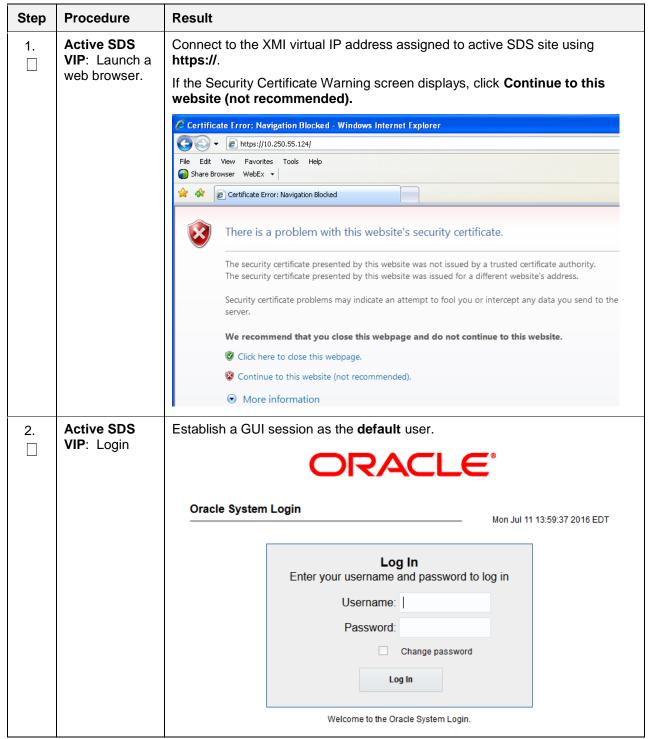


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5.9 Configure ComAgent

This procedure configures ComAgent, which allows the SDS data processor servers and DSR message processor servers to communicate with each other. These steps cannot be executed until all SDS DP servers are configured.

Procedure 18. Configure ComAgent (All DP-SOAM Sites)



Procedure 18. Configure ComAgent (All DP-SOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Result
3.	Active SDS VIP: Navigate to Remote Servers screen	1. Navigate to Main Menu->Administration->Remote Servers.

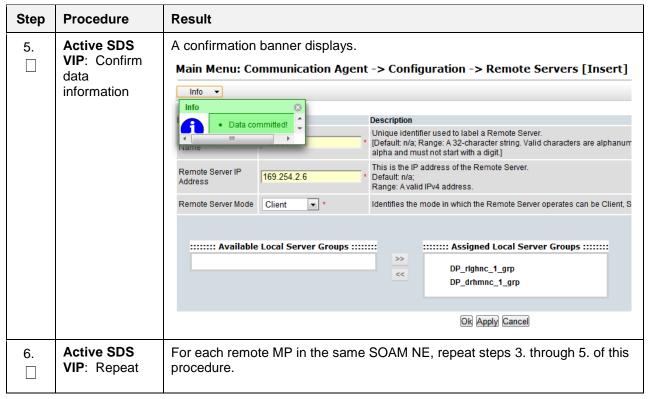
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Procedure 18. Configure ComAgent (All DP-SOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Result		
4.	Active SDS VIP: Configure	Type the Remote Server Name for the DSR Message Processer server.		
	the Remote server	Remote Server Name *		
		2. Type the Remote Server IPv4 Address.		
		Remote Server IPv4 IP Address		
		Note: This is the IMI IP address of the MP.		
		3. Type the Remote Server IPv6 Address.		
		Remote Server IPv6 IP Address		
		4. Select the IP Address Preference.		
		IP Address Preference ComAgent Network Preference ▼		
		5. Select Client for the Remote Server Mode.		
		Remote Server Mode * Client Select		
		Client Server		
		6. Select the Local Server Group for the SDS Data Processer server group.		
		Add selected Local Server Group(s).		
		######################################		
		DP_SG <<		
		7. Click Apply.		

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Procedure 18. Configure ComAgent (All DP-SOAM Sites)



5.10 Backups and Disaster Prevention

The preferred method for backing up cloud system VM instances is by snapshotting. Once the DSR and optional sub-systems are installed and configured, but before adding traffic, use the appropriate cloud tool such as the VMware Manager or the OpenStack Horizon GUI, to take snapshots of critical VM instances. It is particularly important to snapshot the control instances, such as the NOAM and SOAM.

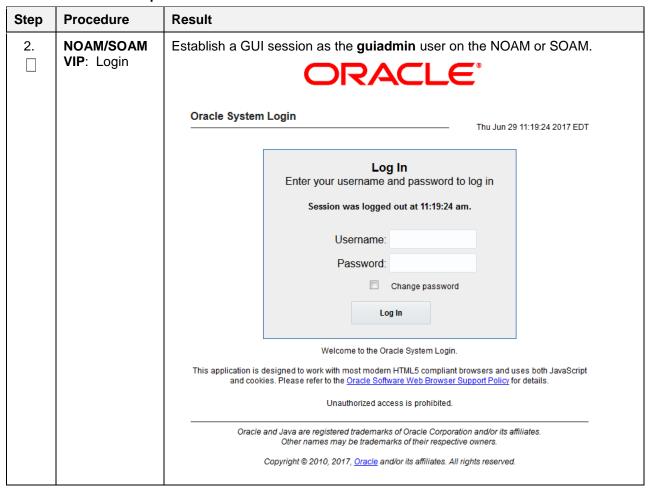
Note: To be on the safe side, follow this procedure to back up the NOAM and SOAM database.

5.11 Backups and Disaster Prevention

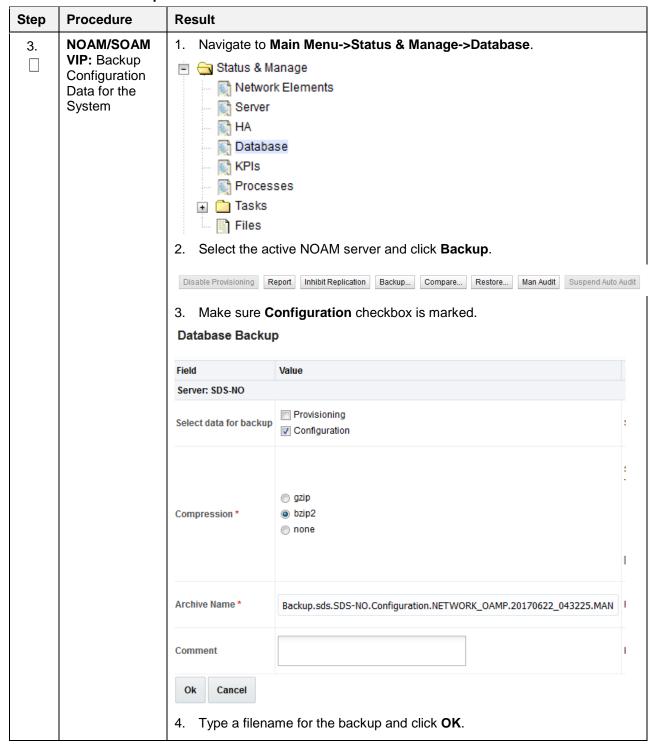
Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention

Step	Procedure	Result
1.	Identify Backup Server	Identify an external server to be used as a backup server for the following steps. The server should not be co-located with any of the following items: Cloud Infrastructure Manager Server/Controller SDS NOAM SDS SOAM

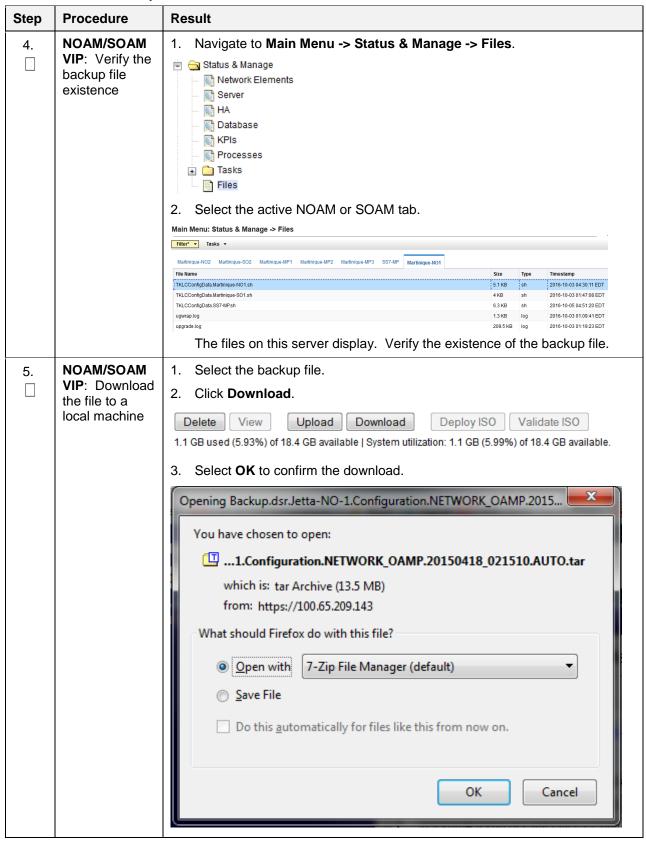
Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention



Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention



Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention



Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention

Step	Procedure	Result
6.	Upload the image to secure location	Transfer the backed up image saved to the secure location where the server backup files are fetched in case of system disaster recovery.
7.	Backup active SOAM	Repeat steps 1. through 6. to back up the active SOAM.

Appendix A. Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements

SDS Network Elements can be created by using an XML configuration file. The SDS software image (*.iso) contains two examples of XML configuration files for "NO" (Network OAM&P) and "SO" (System OAM) networks. These files are named SDS_NO_NE.xml and SDS_SO_NE.xml and are stored on the /usr/TKLC/sds/vlan directory. The customer is required to create individual XML files for each of their SDS Network Elements. The format for each of these XML files is identical.

Below is an example of the SDS_NO_NE.xml file. The highlighted values are values that the user must update.

Note: The **Description** column in this example includes comments for this document only. **Do not include** the Description column in the actual XML file used during installation.

Table 2. SDS XML SDS Network Element Configuration File (IPv4)

XML File Text	Description
xml version="1.0"?	
<networkelement></networkelement>	
<name><mark>sds_mrsvnc</mark></name>	Unique identifier used to label a Network Element. [Range = 1-32 character string. Valid characters are alphanumeric and underscore. Must contain at least one alpha and must not start with a digit.]
<ntpservers></ntpservers>	
<networks></networks>	
<network></network>	
<name>XMI</name>	Name of customer external network. Note: Do NOT change this name.
<vlanid><mark>3</mark></vlanid>	The VLAN ID to use for this VLAN. [Range = 2-4094.]
<ip><mark>10.250.55.0</mark></ip>	The network address of this VLAN [Range = A valid IP address]
<mask><mark>255.255.255.0</mark></mask>	Subnetting to apply to servers within this VLAN

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XML File Text	Description
<gateway><mark>10.250.55.1</mark></gateway>	The gateway router interface address associated with this network [Range = A valid IP address]
<isdefault>true</isdefault>	Indicates whether this is the network with a default gateway. [Range = true/false]
<network></network>	
<name>IMI</name>	Name of customer internal network. Note: Do NOT change this name.
<vlanid><mark>4</mark></vlanid>	The VLAN ID to use for this VLAN. [Range = 2-4094.]
<ip><mark>169.254.100.0</mark></ip>	The network address of this VLAN [Range = A valid IP address]
<mask><mark>255.255.255.0</mark></mask>	Subnetting to apply to servers within this VLAN

Table 3. SDS XML SDS Network Element Configuration File (IPv6)

XML File Text	Description
xml version="1.0"?	
<networkelement></networkelement>	
<name><mark>sds_mrsvnc</mark></name>	Unique identifier used to label a Network Element.
	[Range = 1-32 character string. Valid characters are alphanumeric and underscore. Must contain at least one alpha and must not start with a digit.]
<ntpservers></ntpservers>	
<networks></networks>	
<network></network>	
<name>XMI</name>	Name of customer external network. Note: Do NOT change this name.

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XML File Text	Description
<vlanid><mark>3</mark></vlanid>	The VLAN ID to use for this VLAN. [Range = 2-4094.]
<ip>2606:b400:605:b804::</ip>	The network address of this VLAN [Range = A valid IP address]
<mask>/64</mask>	Subnetting to apply to servers within this VLAN
<pre><gateway>2606:B400:605:B804: D27E:28FF:FEB3:4FE2</gateway></pre>	The gateway router interface address associated with this network [Range = A valid IP address]
<isdefault>true</isdefault>	Indicates whether this is the network with a default gateway. [Range = true/false]
<network></network>	
<name>IMI</name>	Name of customer internal network. Note: Do NOT change this name.
<vlanid><mark>4</mark></vlanid>	The VLAN ID to use for this VLAN. [Range = 2-4094.]
<ip>FDBD:AAEC:587C:6EFB::</ip>	The network address of this VLAN [Range = A valid IP address]
<mask>/64</mask>	Subnetting to apply to servers within this VLAN

Appendix B. List of Frequently Used Time Zones

This table lists several valid time zone strings that can be used for the time zone setting in a CSV file, or as the time zone parameter when manually setting a DSR time zone.

Table 4. List of Selected Time Zone Values

Time Zone Value	Description	Universal Time Code (UTC) Offset
UTC	Universal Time Coordinated	UTC-00
America/New_York	Eastern Time	UTC-05
America/Chicago	Central Time	UTC-06
America/Denver	Mountain Time	UTC-07
America/Phoenix	Mountain Standard Time — Arizona	UTC-07

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Time Zone Value	Description	Universal Time Code (UTC) Offset
America/Los Angeles	Pacific Time	UTC-08
America/Anchorage	Alaska Time	UTC-09
Pacific/Honolulu	Hawaii	UTC-10
Africa/Johannesburg		UTC+02
America/Mexico City	Central Time — most locations	UTC-06
Africa/Monrovia		UTC+00
Asia/Tokyo		UTC+09
America/Jamaica		UTC-05
Europe/Rome		UTC+01
Asia/Hong Kong		UTC+08
Pacific/Guam		UTC+10
Europe/Athens		UTC+02
Europe/London		UTC+00
Europe/Paris		UTC+01
Europe/Madrid	mainland	UTC+01
Africa/Cairo		UTC+02
Europe/Copenhagen		UTC+01
Europe/Berlin		UTC+01
Europe/Prague		UTC+01
America/Vancouver	Pacific Time — west British Columbia	UTC-08
America/Edmonton	Mountain Time — Alberta, east British Columbia & west Saskatchewan	UTC-07
America/Toronto	Eastern Time — Ontario — most locations	UTC-05
America/Montreal	Eastern Time — Quebec — most locations	UTC-05
America/Sao Paulo	South & Southeast Brazil	UTC-03
Europe/Brussels		UTC+01
Australia/Perth	Western Australia — most locations	UTC+08
Australia/Sydney	New South Wales — most locations	UTC+10
Asia/Seoul		UTC+09
Africa/Lagos		UTC+01
Europe/Warsaw		UTC+01
America/Puerto Rico		UTC-04
Europe/Moscow	Moscow+00 — west Russia	UTC+04
Asia/Manila		UTC+08

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Time Zone Value	Description	Universal Time Code (UTC) Offset
Atlantic/Reykjavik		UTC+00
Asia/Jerusalem		UTC+02

Appendix C. Common KVM/OpenStack Tasks

Appendix C.1 Import an OVA File

1.	Create VM flavors	Use the [5] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide values to create flavors for each type of VM. Flavors can be created with the Horizon GUI in the Admin section, or with the nova flavor-create command line tool. Make the flavor names as informative as possible. As flavors describe resource sizing, a common convention is to use a name like "0406060" where the first two figures (04) represent the number of virtual CPUs, the next two figures (06) might represent the RAM allocation in GB, and the final three figures (060) might represent the disk space in GB.		
2.	Unpack	Copy the OVA file to the OpenStack control node.		
	and import an image file using the glance utility	\$ scp SDS-x.x.x.ova admusr@node:~		
		Log into the OpenStack control node.		
		\$ ssh admusr@node		
		3. In an empty directory unpack the OVA file using "tar"		
		\$ tar xvf SDS-x.x.x.ova		
		One of the unpacked files will have a ".vmdk" suffix. This is the VM image file that must be imported.		
		SDS-8.1.x.x.x-disk1.vmdk		
		5. Source the OpenStack "admin" user credentials.		
		<pre>\$. keystonerc_admin</pre>		
		6. Select an informative name for the new image.		
		sds-x.x.x-original		
		7. Import the image using the "glance" utility from the command line.		
		<pre>\$ glance image-createname sds-x.x.x-original visibility publicprotected falseprogress container-format baredisk-format vmdkfile SDS- x.x.x-disk1.vmdk</pre>		
		This process takes about 5 minutes depending on the underlying infrastructure.		

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Appendix C.2 Create a Network Port

1. Each network interface on an instance must have an associated network 1. Create the network ports for the NO network An instance usually has at least eth0 and eth1 for a public and private interfaces network respectively. Some configurations require 6 or more interfaces and corresponding network ports. 2. Determine the IP address for the interface. For eth0, the IP might be 10.x.x.157. For eth1, the IP might be 192.168.x.157 3. Identify the neutron network ID associated with each IP/interface using the neutron command line tool. \$ neutron net-list 4. Identify the neutron subnet ID associated with each IP/interface using the neutron command line tool. \$ neutron subnet-list 5. Create the network port using the **neutron** command line tool, being sure to choose an informative name. Note the use of the subnet ID and the network ID (final argument). Port names are usually a combination of instance name and network name. NOAM-A-xmi SO2-imi MP5-xsi2 The ports must be owned by the DSR tenant user, not the admin user. Either source the credentials of the DSR tenant user or use the DSR tenant user ID as the value for the —tenant-id argument. \$. keystonerc dsr user \$ keystone user-list \$ neutron port-create --name=NO1-xmi --tenant-id <tenant id> --fixed-ip subnet id=<subnet id>, ip address=10.x.x.157 <network id> \$ neutron port-create --name=NO1-imi --tenant-id <tenant id> --fixed-ip subnet id=<subnet id>, ip address=192.168.x.157 <network id>

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View your newly created ports using the neutron tool.

\$ neutron port-list

Appendix C.3 Create and Boot OpenStack Instance

console tool.

1. Get the following configuration values. 1. Create a VM instance from a The image ID. glance image \$ glance image-list The flavor ID. \$ nova flavor-list The network ID(s) \$ neutron net-list An informative name for the instance. NOAM-A SO₂ MP5 2. Create and boot the VM instance. The instance must be owned by the DSR tenant user, not the admin user. Source the credentials of the DSR tenant user and issue the following command. **Note**: IPv6 addresses should use the **v6-fixed-ip** argument instead of v4-fixed-ip. \$ nova boot --image <image ID> --flavor <flavor id> -nic net-id=<first network id>, v4-fixed-ip=<first ip</pre> address> --nic net-id=<second network id>,v4-fixedip=<second ip address> InstanceName View the newly created instance using the nova tool. \$ nova list --all-tenants The VM takes approximately 5 minutes to boot. At this point, the VM has no configured network interfaces and can only be accessed by the Horizon

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Appendix C.4 Configure Networking for OpenStack Instance

-	_		
1.	Verify/Configure	1.	Check if the interface is configured automatically.
	the network interface	2.	If DHCP is enabled on Neutron subnet, VM configures the VNIC with the IP address. To verify, ping the XMI IP address provided with the nova boot command:
			<pre>\$ping <xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot></xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot></pre>
			If the ping is successful, ignore the next part to configure the interface manually.
			Manually configure the interface, if not already done (optional).
			a. Log into the Horizon GUI as the DSR tenant user.
			b. Go to the Compute/Instances section.
			c. Click on the Name field of the newly created instance.
			d. Select the Console tab.
			e. Login as the admusr user.
			f. Configure the network interfaces, conforming with the OCDSR Network to Device Assignments in defined Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements.
			<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addonboot=yesdevice=eth0 address=<xmi ip="">netmask=<xmi mask="" net=""></xmi></xmi></pre>
			<pre>\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultdevice=eth0 gateway=<xmi gateway="" ip=""></xmi></pre>
			Under some circumstances, it may be necessary to configure as many as 6 or more interfaces.
			If netAdm fails to create the new interface (ethX) because it already exists in a partially configured state, perform the following actions.
			<pre>\$ cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts</pre>
	1		c sude my ifafa ethy /tmp

\$ sudo mv ifcfg-ethX /tmp

Re-run the netAdm command. It will create and configure the interface in one action.

3. Reboot the VM. It takes approximately 5 minutes for the VM to complete rebooting.

\$ sudo init 6

The new VM should now be accessible via both network and Horizon console.

Appendix D. Application VIP Failover Options (OpenStack)

Appendix D.1 Application VIP Failover Options

Within an OpenStack cloud environment, there are several options for allowing applications to manage their own virtual IP (VIP) addresses as is traditionally done in telecommunications applications. This document describes two of those options:

- Allowed address pairs
- Disable port security

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Each of these options is covered in the major sub-sections that follow. The last major sub-section discusses how to utilize application managed virtual IP addresses within an OpenStack VM instance.

Both of these options effectively work around the default OpenStack Networking (Neutron) service antispoofing rules that ensure that a VM instance cannot send packets out a network interface with a source IP address different from the IP address Neutron has associated with the interface. In the Neutron data model, the logical notion of networks, sub-networks and network interfaces are realized as networks, subnets, and ports as shown in Figure 1:

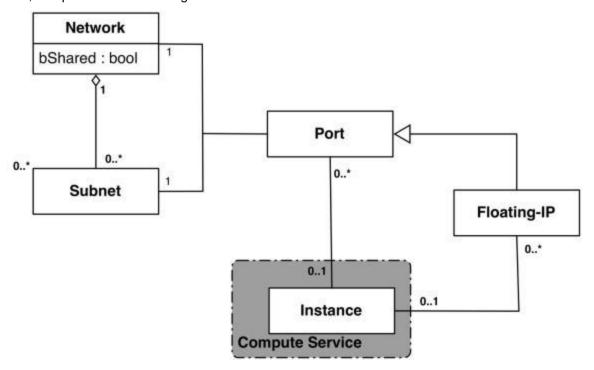


Figure 1. Neutron High-Level Data Model

Note how a port in the Neutron data model maps to at most one VM instance where internal to the VM instance, the port is represented as an available network device such as eth0. VM instances can have multiple network interfaces in which case there are multiple Neutron ports associated with the VM instance, each with different MAC and IP addresses.

Each Neutron port by default has one MAC Address and one IPv4 or IPv6 address associated with it. The IP address associated with a port can be assigned in two ways:

- Automatically by Neutron when creating a port to fulfill an OpenStack Compute (Nova) service request to associate a network interface with a VM instance to be instantiated OR
- Manually by a cloud administrator when creating or updating a Neutron port

The anti-spoofing rules are enforced at the Neutron port level by ensuring that the source IP address of outgoing packets matches the IP address Neutron has associated with the corresponding port assigned to the VM instance. By default if the source IP address in the outgoing packet does not match the IP address associated with the corresponding Neutron port then the packet is dropped.

These anti-spoofing rules clearly create a complication for the use of application managed virtual IP addresses since Neutron is not going to know about the VIPs being applied by the application to VM instance network interfaces without some interaction between the application (or a higher level management element) and Neutron. Which is why the two options in this document either fully disable the port security measures within Neutron, including the anti-spoofing rules, or expand the set of allowable source IP addresses to include the VIPs that may be used by the application running within a VM instance.

Note that for both of the options described in the following sub-sections, there is a particular Neutron service extension or feature that must be enabled for the option to work. For one option (allowed address pairs) the required Neutron extension is enabled in most default deployments whereas for the other option (allow port security to be disabled) it is not.

Within this document when describing how to use either of these two options, there is example command line operations that interact with the OpenStack Neutron service via its command line utility, simply named neutron. However, be aware that all of the operations performed using the neutron command line utility can also be performed through the Neutron REST APIs, see the Networking v2.0 API documentation for more information.

Appendix D.2 Allowed Address Pairs

This section describes an option that extends the set of source IP addresses that can be used in packets being sent out a VM instance's network interface (which maps to a Neutron port). This option utilizes a Neutron capability, called the allowed-address-pairs extension, which allows an entity (cloud administrator, management element, etc.) to define additional IP addresses to be associated with a Neutron port. In this way, if an application within the VM instance sends an outgoing packet with one of those additional IP addresses, then Neutron anti-spoofing rules enforcement logic does not drop those packets. The Neutron allowed-address-pairs extension is available starting with the OpenStack Havana release.

The three sub-sections that follow describe the OpenStack configuration requirements for this option, how to use this option after a VM instance has already booted, and how to utilize this option before a VM instance has booted.

Appendix D.3 OpenStack Configuration Requirements

The Neutron allowed-address-pairs extension needs to be enabled for this option to work. For most OpenStack cloud deployments this extension should be enabled by default but to check, run the following command (after sourcing the appropriate user credentials file):

# neutron ext-list	+
alias	name
13_agent_scheduler net-mtu ext-gw-mode binding provider agent quotas subnet_allocation dhcp_agent_scheduler 13-ha multi-provider external-net router	security-group
+	++

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The allowed-address-pairs extension should appear in the list of extensions as shown in the highlighted line.

Appendix D.4 After a VM Instance has been Booted: Allowed Address Pairs

If a VM instance has already been booted, i.e. instantiated, and you need to associate one or more additional IP addresses with the Neutron port assigned to the VM instance then you need to execute a command of the following form:

neutron port-update <Port ID> --allowed_address_pairs list=true type=dict
ip address=<VIP address to be added>

where the bolded items have the following meaning:

<Port ID>

Identifies the ID of the port within Neutron which can be determined by listing the ports, neutron port-list, or if the port is named then the port ID can be obtained directly in the above command with a sequence like \$ (neutron port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>) to replace the <Port ID> placeholder.

<VIP address to be added>

Identifies the IP address, a virtual IP address in this case, that should additionally be associated with the port where this can be a single IP address, e.g. 10.133.97.135/32, or a range of IP addresses as indicated by a value such as 10.133.97.128/30.

So for example if you wanted to indicate to Neutron that the allowed addresses for a port should include the range of addresses between 10.133.97.136 to 10.133.97.139 and the port had an ID of 8a440d3f-4e5c-4ba2-9e5e-7fc942111277 then you would type the following command:

```
# neutron port-update 8a440d3f-4e5c-4ba2-9e5e-7fc942111277 --
allowed address pairs list=true type=dict ip address=10.133.97.136/30
```

Appendix D.5 Before a VM Instance has been Booted: Allowed Address Pairs

If you want to associate additional allowed IP addresses with a port before it is associated with a VM instance then you need to first create the port and then associate one or more ports with a VM instance when it is booted. The command to create a new port with defined allowed address pairs is of the following form:

```
# neutron port-create --name <Port Name> --fixed-ip subnet-id=$(neutron
subnet-show -f value -F id <Subnet name>),ip_address=<Target IP address>
$(neutron net-show -f value -F id <Network name>) --allowed_address_pairs
list=true type=dict ip address=<VIP address to be added>
```

where the bolded items have the following meaning:

<Port Name>

This is effectively a string alias for the port that is useful when trying to locate the ID for the port but the "—name <Port Name>" portion of the command is completely optional.

<Subnet name>

The name of the subnet to which the port should be added.

<Target IP address>

The unique IP address to be associated with the port.

<Network Name>

The name of the network with which the port should be associated.

<VIP address to be added>

This parameter value has the same meaning as described in the previous section.

So for example if you wanted to indicate to Neutron that a new port should have an IP address of 10.133.97.133 on the 'ext-subnet' subnet with a single allowed address pair, 10.133.97.134, then you would type a command similar to the following:

```
# neutron port-create -name foo --fixed-ip subnet-id=$(neutron subnet-show -f
value -F id ext-subnet),ip_address=10.133.97.133 $(neutron net-show -f value
-F id ext-net) --allowed_address_pairs list=true type=dict
ip address=10.133.97.134/32
```

Once the port or ports with the additional allowed addresses have been created, when you boot the VM instance use a nova boot command similar to the following:

```
# nova boot --flavor m1.xlarge --image testVMimage --nic port-id=$(neutron
port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>) testvm3
```

where the flavor, image, and VM instance name values need to be replaced by values appropriate for your VM. If the port to be associated with the VM instance is not named, then you need to obtain the port's ID using the neutron port-list command and replace the \$(neutron port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>) sequence in the above command with the port's ID value.

Appendix D.6 Disable Port Security

This section describes an option that rather than extending the set of source IP addresses that are associated with a Neutron port, as is done with the allowed-address-pairs extension, to disable the Neutron anti-spoofing filter rules for a given port. This option allows all IP packets originating from the VM instance to be propagated no matter whether the source IP address in the packet matches the IP address associated with the Neutron port or not. This option relies upon the Neutron port security extension that is available starting with the OpenStack Kilo release.

OpenStack Configuration Requirements

The Neutron port security extension needs to be enabled for this method to work. For the procedure to enable the port security extension see:

ML2 Port Security Extension Wiki page

Note: Enabling the port security extension when there are already existing networks within the OpenStack cloud causes all network related requests into Neutron to fail due to a known bug in Neutron. There is a fix identified for this bug that is part of the Liberty release and is scheduled to be backported to the Kilo 2015.1.2 release. In the meantime, this option is only non-disruptive when working with a new cloud deployment where the cloud administrator can enable this feature before any networks and VM instances that use those networks are created. The port security extension can be enabled in an already deployed OpenStack cloud, but all existing networks, subnets, ports, etc., need to be deleted before enabling the port security extension. This typically means all VM instances also need to be deleted as well, but a knowledgeable cloud administrator may be able to do the following to limit the disruption of enabling the port security extension:

- Record the current IP address assignments for all VM instances,
- Remove the network interfaces from any existing VM instances,
- Delete the Neutron resources,
- Enable the port security extension,
- Re-create the previously defined Neutron resources (networks, subnets, ports, etc.), and then

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Re-add the appropriate network interfaces to the VMs.

Depending on the number of VM instances running in the cloud, this procedure may or may not be practical.

Appendix D.7 After a VM Instance has been Booted: Port Security

If you need to disable port security for a port after it has already been associated with a VM instance, then you need to execute one or both of the following commands to use the port security option. First, if the VM instance with which the existing port is associated has any associated security groups (run nova list-secgroup <VM instance name> to check), then you first need to run a command of the following form for each of the security group(s) associated with the VM instance:

nova remove-secgroup <VM instance name> <Security group name>

where the bolded item has the following meaning:

<VM instance name>

Identifies the name of the VM instance for which the identified security group name should be deleted.

<Security group name>

Identifies the name of the security group that should be removed from the VM instance.

So for example if you wanted to remove the default security group from a VM instance named 'testvm4' then you would type a command similar to the following:

```
# nova remove-secgroup testvm4 default
```

Once any security groups associated with VM instance to which the Neutron port is assigned have been removed, then the Neutron port(s) associated with the target VM instance need to be updated to disable port security on those ports. The command to disable port security for a specific Neutron port is of the form:

```
# neutron port-update <Port ID> -- port-security-enabled=false
```

where the bolded item has the following meaning:

<Port ID>

Identifies the ID of the port within Neutron which can be determined by listing the ports, neutron port-list, or if the port is named then the port ID can be obtained directly in the above command with a sequence such as \$ (neutron port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>).

So for example if you wanted to indicate to Neutron that port security should be disabled for a port with an ID of 6d48b5f2-d185-4768-b5a4-c0d1d8075e41 then you would type the following command:

```
# neutron port-update 6d48b5f2-d185-4768-b5a4-c0d1d8075e41 --port-security-
enabled=false
```

If the port-update command succeeds, within the VM instance with which the 6d48b5f2-d185-4768-b5a4-c0d1d8075e41 port is associated, application managed VIPs can now be added to the network interface within the VM instance associated with the port and network traffic using that VIP address should now propagate.

Appendix D.8 Before a VM Instance has been Booted: Port Security

If you want to disable port security for a port before it is associated with a VM instance, then you need to first create the port at which time you can specify that port security should be disabled. The command to create a new port with port security disabled is of the following form:

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```
# neutron port-create --name <Port Name> --port-security-enabled=false --
fixed-ip subnet-id=$(neutron subnet-show -f value -F id <Subnet
name>),ip_address=<Target IP address> $(neutron net-show -f value -F id <Network name>)
```

where the bolded items have the following meaning:

<Port Name>

This is effectively a string alias for the port that is useful when trying to locate the ID for the port but the "--name <Port Name>" portion of the command is completely optional.

<Subnet name>

The name of the subnet to which the port should be added.

<Target IP address>

The unique IP address to be associated with the port.

<Network Name>

The name of the network with which the port should be associated.

So for example if you wanted to indicate to Neutron that a new port should have port security disabled and an IP address of 10.133.97.133 on the 'ext-subnet' subnet then you would type a command similar to the following:

```
# neutron port-create -name foo --port-security-enabled=false --fixed-ip
subnet-id=$(neutron subnet-show -f value -F id ext-
subnet), ip address=10.133.97.133 $(neutron net-show -f value -F id ext-net)
```

Once the port or ports with port security disabled have been created, when you boot the VM instance, you need to execute a command similar to the following:

```
# nova boot --flavor m1.xlarge --image testVMimage --nic port-id=$(neutron
port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>) testvm3
```

where the flavor, image, and VM instance name values need to be replaced by values appropriate for your VM. If the port to be associated with the VM instance is not named, then you need to obtain the port's ID using the neutron port-list command and replace the \$(neutron port-show -f value -F id <Port Name>) sequence in the above command with the port's ID value.

Appendix D.9 Managing Application Virtual IP Addresses within VM Instances

Once either of the previously described options is in place to enable applications to manage their own virtual IP addresses, there should be no modifications required to how the application already manages its VIPs in a non-virtualized configuration. There are many ways that an application can add or remove virtual IP addresses but as a reference point, here are some example command line operations to add a virtual IP address of 10.133.97.136 to the eth0 network interface within a VM and then send four gratuitous ARP packets to refresh the ARP caches of any neighboring nodes:

```
# ip address add 10.133.97.136/23 broadcast 10.133.97.255 dev eth0 scope global
```

```
# arping -c 4 -U -I eth0 10.133.97.136
```

As the creation of virtual IP addresses typically coincides with when an application is assigned an active role, the above operations would be performed both when an application instance first receives an initial active HA role or when an application instance transitions from a standby HA role to the active HA role.

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Appendix E. Common OVM-Manager Tasks (CLI)

Appendix E.1 Setting Up the Server

Note: This section sets up the server using the command line interface of OVM Manager. All configurations/setup **can also be done** from the GUI/dashboard of OVM Manager.

1.	Log into the OVM-M command line	ssh -l admin <ovm-m ip=""> -p 1000</ovm-m>
		Example:
	interface	[root@manager01 ~] # ssh -l admin 10.240.16.138 -p 10000
		admin@10.240.16.138's password:
2.	OVM-M CLI: Discover Oracle	<pre>discoverServer ipAddress=value password=value takeOwnership= { Yes No }</pre>
	VM server	Example:
		OVM>discoverServer ipAddress=10.240.16.139 password=password takeOwnership=Yes
3.	OVM-M CLI: Create an ethernet-based network with the	<pre>create Network [roles= { MANAGEMENT LIVE_MIGRATE CLUSTER_HEARTBEAT VIRTUAL_MACHINE STORAGE }] name=value [description=value] [on Server instance]</pre>
	VM role	Example:
		OVM>create Network name=XMI roles=VIRTUAL_MACHINE
4.	OVM-M CLI: Add a port from each Oracle VM	Note: Skip this step and proceed to step 5 for bonded interfaces. 1. Find the ID of an Ethernet port.
	server to the	OVM> show Server name=MyServer1
	network	
		Ethernet Port 1 = 0004fb00002000007711332ff75857ee
		[eth0 on MyServer3.virtlab.info]
		Ethernet Port 2 = 0004fb0000200000d2e7d2d352a6654e
		[eth1 on MyServer3.virtlab.info]
		Ethernet Port 3 = 0004fb0000200000c12192a08f2236e4
		[eth2 on MyServer3.virtlab.info]
		Add a port from each Oracle VM Server to the network.
		OVM>add Port instance to { BondPort Network } instance
		Example: OVM>add Port id=0004fb0000200000d2e7d2d352a6654e to Network name=MyVMNetwork

5.	OVM-M CLI: Create Bondport (For Bonded Interfaces)	1.	Find the ID of an Ethernet port.
			OVM>list Port
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 04:43:02,565 EDT
			Data:
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000045b4e8dc0b3acc6 name:usb0 on vms01.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb00002000005fde208ce6392c0a name:eth4 on vms01.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000b1dceeb39006d839 name:eth5 on vms01.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb000020000027e3a02bc28dd153</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000fce443e0d30cd3d5 name:eth3 on vms01.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000a908e402fc542312</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000247b03c2a4a090ec name:eth1 on vms01.test.com</pre>
		2.	Create Bondport on required interfaces.
			OVM>create BondPort ethernetPorts="0004fb0000200000b1dceeb39006d839,0004fb0 000200000fce443e0d30cd3d5" mode=ACTIVE_PASSIVE mtu=1500 name=bond1 on Server name=compute01.test.com
			Command: create BondPort ethernetPorts="0004fb0000200000b1dceeb39006d839,0004fb0000200000fce443e0d30cd3d5" mode=ACTIVE_PASSIVE mtu=1500 name=bond1 on Server name=compute01.test.com
			Status: Success
6.	OVM-M CLI: Add VLAN Interface to network (for VLAN tagged networks)	1.	Find the ID of an Ethernet port.
			OVM>list BondPort
			Command: list BondPort
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 04:38:22,327 EDT
			Data:
			id:0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512 name:bond1
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000645cfc865736cea8 name:bond0 on compute01.test.com</pre>
		2.	Create VLAN interface.
			OVM>create VlanInterface vlanId=43 name=bond1.43 on BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
			Command: create VlanInterface vlanId=43 name=bond1.43

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			on BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
			Status: Success
		3.	Add remaining VLAN interfaces to the same bond accordingly, like:
			OVM>create VlanInterface vlanId=44 name=bond1.44 on BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
			OVM>create VlanInterface vlanId=30 name=bond1.30 on BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
			OVM>create VlanInterface vlanId=31 name=bond1.31 on BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
		4.	Add VLAN interfaces to network.
			OVM>add VlanInterface name=bond1.43 to Network name=XMI
			Command: add VlanInterface name=bond1.43 to Network name=XMI
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 05:14:29,321 EDT
			JobId: 1471857258238
			OVM>add VlanInterface name=bond1.44 to Network name=IMI
			Command: add VlanInterface name=bond1.44 to Network name=IMI
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 05:15:24,216 EDT
			JobId: 1471857321329
			OVM>add VlanInterface name=bond1.30 to Network name=XSI1
			Command: add VlanInterface name=bond1.30 to Network name=XSI1
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 05:15:39,190 EDT
			JobId: 1471857337005
			OVM>add VlanInterface name=bond1.31 to Network name=XSI2
			Command: add VlanInterface name=bond1.31 to Network name=XSI2
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-22 05:15:52,576 EDT
			Jobid: 1471857349684
7.	OVM-M CLI:	No	te: To create clustered server pool, ignore this step and proceed to next.
	Create unclustered server pool		M>create ServerPool clusterEnable=No name=MyServerPool scription='Unclustered server pool'
8.	OVM-M CLI:	No	te: Skip this step if an unclustered server pool is already created. This
<u> </u>			The man step is an analysis as sorter poor to alloway stocked. The

Create clustered	step is only if required to create a clustered server pool.
server pool (Optional)	 To create a clustered server pool you must provide a file system or physical disk to use for the server pool file system. To find a file system or physical disk, use the list command:
	OVM>list FileSystem
	id:66a61958-e61a-44fe-b0e0-9dd64abef7e3 name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol1/poolfs03
	id:0004fb0000050000b85745f78b0c4b61 name:fs on 350014ee2568cc0cf
	id:4ebb1575-e611-4662-87b9-a84b40ce3db7 name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol1/poolfs04
	id:858d98c5-3d8b-460e-9160-3415cbdda738 name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol1/poolfs01
	id:0dea4818-20e6-4d3a-958b-b12cf91588b5 name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol1/poolfs02
	id:35b4f1c6-182b-4ea5-9746-51393f3b515c name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol2/repo03
	id:aeb6143d-0a96-4845-9690-740bbf1e225e name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol1/repo01
	id:05e8536f-8d9c-4d7c-bbb2-29b3ffafe011 name:nfs on 10.172.76.125:/mnt/vol2/repo02
	<pre>id:0004fb00000500006a46a8dbd2461939 name:MyServerPool_cluster_heartbeat</pre>
	id:0004fb00000500000809e28f4fab56b1 name:fs on 350014ee20137ee44
	OVM>list PhysicalDisk
	id:0004fb000018000019b86ccf3f473a9e name:FreeBSD (9)
	id:0004fb0000180000c4609a67d55b5803 name:FreeBSD (3)
	id:0004fb00001800002179de6afe5f0cf3 name:SATA_WDC_WD5001ABYSWD-WCAS86288968
	id:0004fb0000180000a0b43f9684fc78ac name:FreeBSD (2)
	id:0004fb0000180000732be086afb26911 name:FreeBSD (7)
	id:0004fb000018000067ce80973e18374e name:FreeBSD (8)
	id:0004fb000018000035ce16ee4d58dc4d name:FreeBSD (1)
	id:0004fb00001800006855117242d9a537 name:FreeBSD (6)
	id:0004fb0000180000a9c7a87ba52ce5ec name:FreeBSD (5)
	id:0004fb0000180000ebabef9838188d78 name:SATA_WDC_WD5001ABYSWD-WCAS86571931
	id:0004fb00001800008f6ea92426f2cfb8 name:SATA_WDC_WD5001ABYSWD-WCAS86257005
	id:0004fb00001800008ccb1925cdbbd181 name:SATA_WDC_WD5001ABYSWD-WCAS86578538

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			id:0004fb0000180000e034b4662665161c name:FreeBSD (4)
		2.	Before you create a clustered server pool you must refresh the file system or physical disk to be used for the server pool file system. To refresh a file system:
			OVM>refresh { AccessGroup Assembly FileServer FileSystem PhysicalDisk Repository Server StorageArray VirtualAppliance } instance
			For example, to refresh a physical disk: OVM>refresh PhysicalDisk id=0004fb000018000035ce16ee4d58dc4d
		3.	Refresh a file system:
			OVM>refresh FileSystem name="nfs on 10.172.76.125://mnt//vol1//repo01"
			OVM>create ServerPool clusterEnable=Yes filesystem="nfs on 10.172.76.125://mnt//vol1//poolfs01" name=MyServerPool description='Clustered server pool'
9.	OVM-M CLI: Add Oracle VM servers to the server pool	OVM>add Server name=MyServer to ServerPool name=MyServerPool	
10.	OVM-M CLI: Create storage repository	1.	Find the physical disk (LUN) to use for creating the storage repository.
			OVM>list FileServer
			Command: list FileServer
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-19 02:11:39,779 EDT
			Data:
			<pre>id:0004fb00000900000445dac29e88bc38</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb000009000045715cad6f165ecf name:Local FS vms01.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb0000090000df4cd9c3170092e4 name:Local FS vms02.test.com</pre>
			<pre>id:0004fb000009000064b96ed88a9a0185</pre>
		2.	Find a local file system on an Oracle VM server that has access to the LUN.
			OVM>list FileServer
			Command: list FileServer
			Status: Success
			Time: 2016-08-19 02:11:39,779 EDT
			Data:
			id:0004fb00000900000445dac29e88bc38 name:Local FS vms03.test.com

```
id:0004fb000009000045715cad6f165ecf name:Local FS
   vms01.test.com
   id:0004fb0000090000df4cd9c3170092e4 name:Local FS
   vms02.test.com
   id:0004fb000009000064b96ed88a9a0185 name:Local FS
   vms04.test.com
3. Create file system.
   OVM>create FileSystem name=VmsFs01
   physicalDisk="OVM SYS REPO PART 3600605b00a2a024000163e
   490ac3f392" on FileServer name="Local FS
   vms01.test.com"
   Command: create FileSystem name=VmsFs01
   physicalDisk="OVM SYS REPO PART 3600605b00a2a024000163e
   490ac3f392" on FileServer name="Local FS
   vms01.test.com"
   Status: Success
   Time: 2016-08-19 02:22:46,581 EDT
   JobId: 1471587738752
   Data:
   id:0004fb00000500006779d42da60c0be6 name:VmsFs01
4. Create repository.
   OVM>create Repository name=Vms01Repo on FileSystem
   name=VmsFs01
   Command: create Repository name=Vms01Repo on FileSystem
   name=VmsFs01
   Status: Success
   Time: 2016-08-19 02:24:04,092 EDT
   JobId: 1471587843432
   Data:
   id:0004fb00000300003c8f771791114d53 name:Vms01Repo
5. Add server pool to repository.
   OVM> add ServerPool name=TestPool001 to Repository
   name=Vms01Repo
   Refresh the storage repository using the syntax:
   OVM> refresh Repository name=MyRepository
```

Appendix E.2 Server Pool

A server pool is a required entity in Oracle VM, even if it contains a single Oracle VM Server. In practice, several Oracle VM servers form a server pool, and an Oracle VM environment may contain one or several server pools. Server pools are typically clustered, although an unclustered server pool is also possible. Server pools have shared access to storage repositories and exchange and store vital cluster information in the server pool file system. Refer [4] Oracle VM Concepts Guide, Release 3.4 for more information.

Appendix F. My Oracle Support (MOS)

MOS (https://support.oracle.com) is your initial point of contact for all product support and training needs. A representative at Customer Access Support (CAS) can assist you with MOS registration.

Call the CAS main number at **1-800-223-1711** (toll-free in the US), or call the Oracle Support hotline for your local country from the list at http://www.oracle.com/us/support/contact/index.html. When calling, make the selections in the sequence shown below on the Support telephone menu:

- 1. Select 2 for New Service Request.
- 2. Select 3 for Hardware, Networking and Solaris Operating System Support.
- 3. Select one of the following options:

For technical issues such as creating a new Service Request (SR), select 1.

For non-technical issues such as registration or assistance with MOS, select 2.

You are connected to a live agent who can assist you with MOS registration and opening a support ticket. MOS is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

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