Oracle® Communications Diameter Signaling Router

Subscriber Data Server (SDS) Cloud Installation Guide

Release 8.3

E93229-01

September 2018



Oracle Communications Diameter Signaling Router Subscriber Data Server (SDS) Cloud Installation Guide, Release 8.3

Copyright © 2018 Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish, or display any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

If this is software or related documentation that is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, then the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS: Oracle programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, delivered to U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, use, duplication, disclosure, modification, and adaptation of the programs, including any operating system, integrated software, any programs installed on the hardware, and/or documentation, shall be subject to license terms and license restrictions applicable to the programs. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Xeon are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, the AMD logo, and the AMD Opteron logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group. Windows® 7 and Windows® XP are trademarks or registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information about content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services unless otherwise set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services, except as set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle.

CAUTION: 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 https://www.oracle.com/us/support/contact/index.html.

See more information on My Oracle Support (MOS) in the Appendix F:

Page | 2 E93229-01

Table of Contents

1.	Intro	oduction	5			
	1.1	References	5			
	1.2	Acronyms	5			
	1.3	Assumptions	6			
	1.4	XML Files	6			
	1.5	How to Use This Document	6			
2.	Арр	lication Installation	7			
	2.1	Installation Prerequisites	7			
	2.2	Activity Logging	7			
	2.3	Create SDS Guests (VMware)	7			
	2.4	Create SDS Guests	9			
	2.5	Create SDS Guests (OVM-S/OVM-M)	14			
	2.6	Configure Virtual Machines	17			
3.	Con	figuration Procedures	25			
	3.1	Configure SDS NOAM Servers (1 st Site Only)				
	3.2	OAM Pairing (1st SDS NOAM Site Only)				
	3.3	Query Server Installation (All SDS NOAM Sites)				
	3.4	OAM Installation for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)				
	3.5	OAM Pairing for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)				
	3.6	OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Sites (All DP-SOAM Sites)				
	3.7	OAM Pairing for DP-SOAM Sites (All DP-SOAM Sites)	66			
	3.8	DP Installation (All DP-SOAM Sites)				
	3.9	Configure ComAgent	78			
	3.10	Backups and Disaster Prevention	80			
	3.11	Backups and Disaster Prevention	80			
Аp	pend	dix A. Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements	84			
Аp	pend	dix B. List of Frequently Used Time Zones	86			
Аp	pend	dix C. Common KVM/OpenStack Tasks	88			
	C.1	Import an OVA File	88			
	C.2	Create a Network Port	88			
	C.3	Create and Boot OpenStack Instance	90			
	C.4	Configure Networking for OpenStack Instance	91			
Аp	pend	dix D. Application VIP Failover Options (OpenStack)	92			
	D.1	Application VIP Failover Options	92			
	D.2	Allowed Address Pairs	93			
	D.3	OpenStack Configuration Requirements	94			
	D.4	After a VM Instance has been Booted: Allowed Address Pairs	94			
	D.5	Before a VM Instance has been Booted: Allowed Address Pairs	95			
	D.6	6 Disable Port Security				
	D.7	After a VM Instance has been Booted: Port Security	96			

D.8 Befo	re a VM Instance has been Booted: Port Security	97
D.9 Mana	aging Application Virtual IP Addresses within VM Instances	98
Appendix E.	Common OVM-Manager Tasks (CLI)	99
E.1 Set U	Jp the Server	99
E.2 Serv	er Pool	105
Appendix F.	My Oracle Support (MOS)	105
List of Tabl	es	
Table 1. Acron	yms	5
Table 2. SDS	KML SDS Network Element Configuration File (IPv4)	84
Table 3. SDS	KML SDS Network Element Configuration File (IPv6)	85
	Selected Time Zone Values	
List of Figu	res	
Figure 1. Exar	mple Procedure Steps Used in This Document	7
Figure 2. Neuti	on High-Level Data Model	92
List of Proc	edures	
Procedure 1.	Create SDS Guests from OVA (VMWare)	7
Procedure 2.	Create SDS Guests from OVA (KVM/OpenStack)	9
Procedure 3.	Create SDS Guests From OVA (OVM-S/OVM-M) - Import SDS OVA and prepare for VM creation	14
Procedure 4.	Configure each SDS VM	18
Procedure 5.	Configure SDS Servers A and B (1 st SDS NOAM Site only)	25
Procedure 6.	Configure the SDS Server Group	33
Procedure 7.	Verify SDS Server Alarm Status	38
Procedure 8.	Configure SNMP for Traps from Individual Servers	39
Procedure 9.	Configure the Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)	40
Procedure 10.	Add Query Server to the SDS Server Group	45
Procedure 11.	Configure DR NOAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)	47
Procedure 12.	Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)	53
Procedure 13.	Verify SDS Server Alarm Status	58
Procedure 14.	OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers	59
Procedure 15.	Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites	66
Procedure 16.	Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server	70
Procedure 17.	Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group	74
Procedure 18.	Configure ComAgent (All DP-SOAM Sites)	78
Procedure 19.	Backups and Disaster Prevention	80
Procedure 20.	Import and OVA File	88
Procedure 21.	Create a Network Port	88
Procedure 22.	Create and Boot OpenStack Instance	90
Procedure 23.	Configure Networking for OpenStack Instance	91
Procedure 24.	Set Up the Server	99

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 7.5 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 Benchmarking Guide, E91897-01
- [2] Oracle VM Concepts Guide, E64081-09, Release 3.4

1.2 Acronyms

Table 1. Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CSV	Comma Separated Values
DR	Disaster Recovery
DP	Database Processor
IMI	Internal Management Interface
IP	Internet Protocol
NAPD	Network Architecture Planning Document
NE	Network Element
NOAM	Network Operations, Administration, and 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

1.3 Assumptions

This procedure assumes the following:

- The user has reviewed the latest Customer specific Network Architecture Planning document 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 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.
- 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

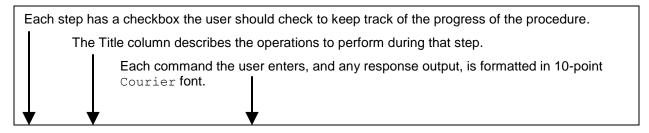
Although this document is to be used primarily as an initial installation guide, its secondary purpose is as a reference for disaster recovery procedures. When executing this document for either purpose, there are a few points to help ensure the user understands the document's intent. These points are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

Figure 1 shows an example of a procedural step used in this document.

- Any sub-steps within a step are referred to as step X.Y. The example in Figure 1 shows steps 1 and step 2 and substep 2.1.
- GUI menu items, action links, and buttons to be clicked on are in bold Arial font.
- GUI fields and values to take note of during a step are in bold Arial font.

Page | 6 E93229-01



	Title/Instructions	Directive/Result Steps
1.	Change directory	Change to the backout directory. \$ cd /var/TKLC/backout
2.	Verify Network Element data	View the Network Elements configuration data; verify the data; save and print report.
		 Select Configuration > Network Elements to view Network Elements Configuration screen.

Figure 1. Example Procedure Steps Used in This Document

2. Application Installation

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

2.1 Installation Prerequisites

The following items/settings are required to perform installation:

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

2.2 Activity Logging

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

2.3 Create SDS Guests (VMware)

Procedure 1. Create SDS Guests from OVA (VMWare)

Step	Procedure	Description
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.

Procedure 1. Create SDS Guests from OVA (VMWare)

Step	Procedure	Description		
2.	Cloud Client: Create the SDS VM, from the OVA image	 Browse the library or repository where you placed the OVA image. Deploy the OVA image using Cloud Client or the Cloud Web Client. Name the SDS NOAM VM and select the datastore. 		
3.	Cloud Client: Configure resources for the SDS NOAM-A VM	Configure the SDS NOAM VM as defined in [1] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide for the SDS NOAM using the Cloud Client or the Cloud Web Client.		
4.	Cloud Client: Power on SDS NOAM-A VM	Use the Cloud Client or Cloud Web Client to power on the SDS NOAM-A VM.		
5.	Cloud Client: Configure SDS NOAM-A	 Access the SDS NOAM-A VM console using the Cloud client or Cloud web client. Login as admusr. Set the <ethx> device: Note: Where ethX is the interface associated with the XMI network. \$ sudo netAdm adddevice=<ethx>address=<ip address="" external="" in="" management="" network="">netmask=<netmask>onboot=yesbootproto=none</netmask></ip></ethx> </ethx> Add the default route for ethX: \$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultgateway=<gateway address="" external="" for="" management="" network="" the="">device=<ethx></ethx></gateway> 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 desired 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 .		epeat steps this procedure for each server before continuing to the next procedure (for xample, NOAM-A, NOAM-B, DR SDS Servers, Query Server, DP).		

2.4 Create SDS Guests

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	Preparation	Create instance flavors.	
		Use the [1] 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>	

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

Step	Procedure	Description
2.	Add SDS	Copy the OVA file to the OpenStack control node.
	OVA image	<pre>\$ scp SDS-x.x.x.ova admusr@node:~</pre>
		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
		Note : To use VMDK format, perform step 7; to use QCOW2 format, go to steps 8 and 9.
		7. Import the image using the glance utility from the command line.
		<pre>\$ glance image-createname sds-x.x.x-originalis- public Trueis-protected Falseprogress container-format baredisk-format vmdkfile SDS- x.x.x-disk1.vmdk</pre>
		This process takes about 5 minutes depending on the underlying infrastructure. This complete the VMDK format, go to step 3.
		Convert VMDK to QCOW2 format by using the qemu-img tool to create a qcow2 image file using this command.
		<pre>qemu-img convert -f vmdk -O qcow2 <vmdk filename=""> <qcow2 filename=""></qcow2></vmdk></pre>
		Example:
		<pre>qemu-img convert -f vmdk -O qcow2 SDS-82_12_0.vmdk SDS- 82_12_0.qcow2</pre>
		Note: Install the qemu-img tool (if not already installed) using this yum command.
		sudo yum install qemu-img
		Import the converted QCOW2 image using the glance utility from the command line.
		<pre>\$ glance image-createname sds-x.x.x-originalis- public Trueis-protected Falseprogress container-format baredisk-format qcow2file SDS- x.x.x-disk1.qcow2</pre>
		This process takes about 5 minutes depending on the underlying infrastructure.

Page | 10 E93229-01

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

Name the new VM instance	Create an informative name for the new instance: SDS-NOAM-A.
VM instance	
	Review the network interface recommendations provided in [1] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide.
OpenStack Control Node: Create and boot the VM instance from the glance image	1. Get the following configuration values. a. The image ID. \$ glance image-list Example output of image ID: 811f0181-6e66-4cf0-9eb7-8058d86edf05 a. The flavor ID. \$ nova flavor-list b. The network ID(s) \$ neutron net-list Example output of network ID: cb2a0b22-2383-462d-bce5-73f3f5bb752d 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 onenic argument for each IP/interface. Note: IPv6 addresses should use the v6-fixed-ip argument instead of v4-fixed-ip. \$ 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="">config-drive true <instance name=""> 3. View the newly created instance using the nova tool to verify the new instance has been booted. \$ nova list grep -i (xmi address) The VM takes approximately 5 minutes to boot and may be accessed through</instance></second></second></first></first></flavor>
1 6	Node: Create and boot the /M instance rom the

Page | 11 E93229-01

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

Step	Procedure	Description		
5.	OpenStack Control	Note: Refer to D.1 Application VIP Failover Options (OpenStack) for more information on VIP.		
	Node: Configure VIP (optional)	If an NOAM/SOAM VIP is needed, execute the following commands:		
		Find the port ID associated with the instance's network interface.		
		<pre>\$ neutron port-list</pre>		
		Example output of port ID: aed2522e-cf52-4aa4-9e12-4acab7f8df04 2. Add the VIP IP address to the address pairs list of the instance's network 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.: \$ ping <xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot></xmi-ip-provided-during-nova-boot>		
		If the ping is successful, ignore step 7. to configure the interface manually.		

Page | 12 E93229-01

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

Step	Procedure	Description		
7.	OpenStack Dashboard (Horizon):	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.		
	Manually configure interface, if not already done (Optional)	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.		
		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 Assignments defined in [1] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide.		
		<pre>\$ sudo netAdm setonboot=yesdevice=eth0 address=<xmi ip="" port="">netmask=<xmi mask="" net=""></xmi></xmi></pre>		
		\$ sudo netAdm addroute=defaultdevice=eth0 gateway= <xmi gateway="" ip=""></xmi>		
		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 using both network 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 (for M-A, NOAM-B, DR Servers, Query Server, and DP).		

2.5 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

VM creation				
Step	Procedure	Description		
1.	Preparation: Access command	Refer to Common O platform.	VM-Manager Tasks (CLI) in Appendix E fo	or setting up the
		1. Get the site-spe	cific values for these variables (overwrite e	example).
	line of OVM	<0VM-M IP> = 1	100.64.62.221	
		2. Use the respecti	ive value for <ovm-m ip=""> into the comma</ovm-m>	nd.
		ssh -l admin	OVM-M IP> -p 10000	
		Example:		
			100.64.62.221 -p 10000	
		Alternatively, us	e a terminal emulation tool like putty.	
		Category:	Basic options for your PuTTY s	ession
		▼ Session	Specify the destination you want to conne	ect to
		Logging	Host Name (or IP address)	Port
		▼ Terminal	admin@1100.64.62.22	10000
		Keyboard Bell	Connection type: ○ Raw ○ Telnet ○ Rlogin ● SS	H O 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

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

Step	Procedure	De	scription
2.	OVM-M CLI:	1.	Get the site-specific values for these variables (overwrite example).
	☐ Import the OVA		<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>

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

Step	Procedure	Description				
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="" i<="" ova="" td=""><td>_d></td></virtual>	_d>			
		Example:				
		OVM> show VirtualAppliance id=1128a1c6ce				
		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				
		5. Use the respective values for these variables (overwrite example).				
		<ova name_vm_vm="" vm=""> = 11145510c0_vm_vm</ova>				

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

Step	Procedure	Description						
4.	OVM-M CLI:	OVI	M> list Network					
	Determine the OVM network IDs (established	1.	Execute the command ar	nd validate succe	ess.			
		2.	Examine the screen resu subnet:	lts to find the find	d site-specific OV	M values for each		
	during the platform		<ovm id="" network=""></ovm>					
	installation)		• <ovm name<="" network="" td=""><td>9></td><td></td><td></td></ovm>	9>				
		3.	Note the entire screen re	sults. Refer to th	nis data in later st	eps.		
			Command: list netwo	ork				
			Status: Success					
			Time: 2017-04-19 18	8:51:42,494 E	EDT			
			Data:					
			id:10486554b5 na	ame: $XSI-7$ (10	0.196.237.0/2	5)		
				id:10f4d5744c na	ame:XMI-11 (1	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 (10	0.196.236.128	/25)		
			id:10806a91fb na	ame:XSI-8 (10	0.296.237.128	/25)		
			id:10a7289add na	ame:Control I	OHCP			
			id:1053a604f0 na	ame:XSI-5 (10	0.196.236.0/2	5)		
			id:10345112c9 na	ame:XMI-10 (1	10.75.158.128	/25		
		4.	Use the respective value table according to the val		variables (change	e the examples in		
				OAM (XMI)	Local (IMI)			
			<ovm name="" network=""></ovm>	XMI-10	IMI Shared			
			<ovm id="" network=""></ovm>	10345112c9	102e89a481			

2.6 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>

- <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 [1] DSR Cloud Benchmarking Guide

Procedure 4. Configure each SDS VM

Step	Procedure	De	scription
1.	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>

Step	Procedure	De	scription
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 E.2 for more information.

Step	Procedure		cription					
3.	OVM-M CLI: Edit VM to apply required profile/ resources	1. Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).						
		VI	W Name	vCPUs Lab	RAM (GB) Lab	vCPUs Production	RAM (GB) Production	Storage (GB) Lab and Production
			pe of lest host	#	#	#	#	#
			Production OVM> ed. memoryL. cpuCoun	n> into the it Vm id imit=614	ecomma d= <vm i<br="">44 cpuC s Produ</vm>	<pre>nd. d> name=<vm action="" countlimit="<"> doma</vm></pre>	M name>, and of name> memo vCPUs ProduinType=XEN_	ry=6144 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"					
			Command name=na- cpuCoun	d:edit V: -sdsnoam tLimit=4	m id=0 n-na-2a 4 cpuCo	memory=614	s. 00004a0e02bd 4 memoryLim nType=XEN_H	it=6144
			Time: 2	Success 017-04-1 14925525 has a nam	8 17:5 325477	55:25,645 ED	T	
4.	OVM-M CLI:						(overwrite exa	mple).
	Determine VNIC ID	2.	Use the re	e> = na-s espective volume ow Vm na	/alue for	<vm name=""> in</vm>	to the comman	d.
			OVM> sh			nsdsoam-na-		
						/alidate succes		ables in these
			locations:	ine screen	results	to ima site-spec	cific text for <mark>vari</mark>	adies in these
			Status :	= Stoppe	ed			

Page | 20 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description
		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 = 0004fb0000070000091elab5ae291d8a [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

Page | 21 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description				
		DeprecatedAttrs = [Huge Pages Enabled (Deprecated for PV guest)] 5. Use the respective values for these variables (overwrite example). <vnic 1="" id=""> = 0004fb0000070000091e1ab5ae291d8a</vnic>				
5.	Determine network	Refer to [1] 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</ovm></vnic></ovm></vnic></ovm></vnic>				
		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				

Page | 22 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description
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	<pre><vm name=""> = na-sdsnoam-na-2a <ovm for="" id="" imi="" network=""> = 102e89a481</ovm></vm></pre>
	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 name=""></vm></vm></ovm>
		Example:
		OVM> create Vnic network=102e89a481 name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a-IMI on Vm name=na-sdsnoam-na-2a
		3. 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
		3. 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

Step	Procedure	Description
9.	OVM-M GUI:	Get the site-specific text for these variables (overwrite example).
	XMI network	<pre><url for="" gui="" ovm=""> = https://100.64.62.221:7002/ovm/console/faces/resource/resourceView.jspx</url></pre>
	interface for this VM	<interface name=""> = from the table in [1] 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:
		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 using both network and console.

Page | 24 E93229-01

3. Configuration Procedures

3.1 Configure SDS NOAM Servers (1st Site Only)

Assumptions:

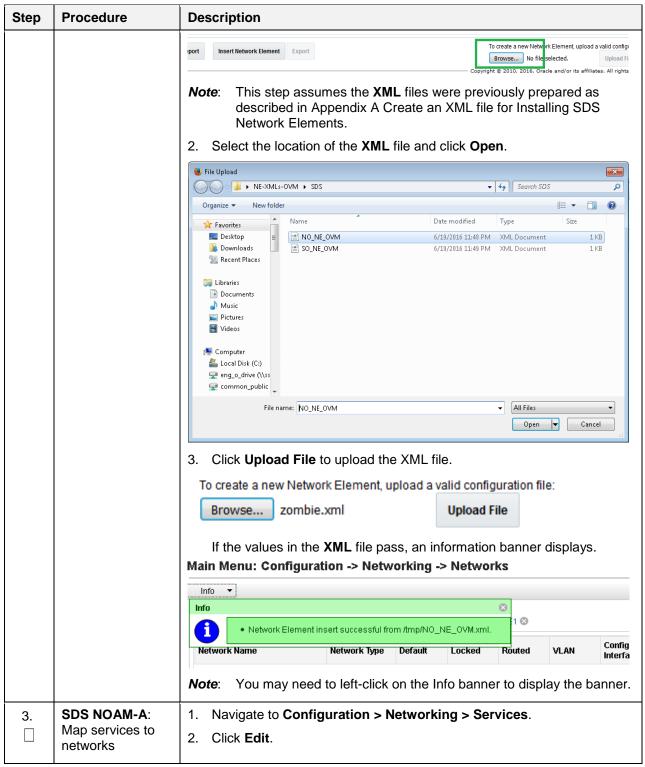
- This procedure assumes the SDS Network Element XML file for the Primary Provisioning SDS site
 has previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS
 Network Elements.
- This procedure assumes the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

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	Description				
1.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).				
		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				
2.	SDS NOAM-A: Create the SDS NOAM-A network element using the XML file	1. Navigate to Configuration > Networking > Networks. Main Menu				

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



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

Step	Procedure	Description						
		Main Menu: Configuration -> Networking -> Services						
		Name	Intra-NE Network	Inter-NE Network				
		OAM	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI				
		Replication	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI				
		Signaling	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI				
		HA_Secondary	Unspecified Unspecified	INTERNALXMI				
		HA_MP_Secondary Replication_MP	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI INTERNALXMI				
		ComAgent	Unspecified	INTERNALXMI				
		Name	Intra-NE Network	Inter-NE Network				
		OAM	<pre></pre> <pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><pre></pre><p< td=""><td colspan="2"><xmi network=""></xmi></td></p<></pre>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		OAIVI	< IIVII Network>					
		Replication	<imi network=""></imi>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		Signaling	Unspecified	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		HA_Secondary	<imi network=""></imi>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		HA_MP_Secondary	<imi network=""></imi>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		Replication_MP	<imi network=""></imi>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
		ComAgent	<imi network=""></imi>	<xmi network=""></xmi>				
			network is named IMI and ervices configuration sho	nd your XMI network is buld look like the following:				

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

Step	Procedure	Description		
		Name	Intra-NE Network	Inter-NE Network
		OAM	INTERNALIMI 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		Replication	INTERNALIMI -	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		Signaling	Unspecified 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		HA_Secondary	INTERNALIMI 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		HA_MP_Secondary	INTERNALIMI 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		Replication_MP	INTERNALIMI 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		ComAgent	INTERNALIMI 🔻	INTERNALXMI 🔻
		Ok Apply	Cancel	
		possible popup	notifications. oplications running on all s	ork selections. Dismiss any servers to apply any services changes. & Manage->Server tab, ComAgent
				OK Cancel

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
4.	SDS NOAM-A: Insert the 1st VM	1. Navigate to Configuration > Servers. Main Menu Administration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Domains Places Place Associations 2. Click Insert to insert the new NOAM server into servers table (the first or server). 3. Fill in the fields as follows:	
		Hostname: Role: System ID: Hardware Profile: Network Element Nan Location:	Assigned Hostname NETWORK OAM&P Assigned Hostname SDS Cloud Guest ne: [Select NE from list] Optional
		Attribute	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

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

Step	Procedure	Description		
5.	SDS NOAM-A: Insert the 1st VM		e fields are now available are profile and network e	with selection choices based element.
		OAM Interfaces [At least one interfac	e 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	✓	Remove
		interface. Leave Note: For OpenSta	the VLAN checkbox und ck, these IP addresses no ce booting and networking	nust be the addresses used
		NTP Server	Pref	erred?
		Valid NTP Serve	er Yes	
		Valid NTP Serve	er (Optional) No	
		Valid NTP Serve	er (Optional) No	
		4. Optionally, mark other.	the Prefer checkbox to p	orefer one server over the
		5. Click OK when y	ou have completed enter	ing all the server data.

Page | 30 E93229-01

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

Step	Procedure	Description
6.	SDS NOAM-A: Export the initial configuration	1. Navigate to Configuration > Servers. Main Menu
7.	SDS NOAM-A: Copy server configuration file to /var/tmp directory	1. Obtain a terminal window to the SDS NOAM-A server, logging in as the admusr user. 2. 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.<noam-a_hostname>.sh /var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh 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 \ /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-b_hostname></noam-a_hostname></hostname>

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
8.	SDS NOAM-A: 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 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.	
10.	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	
11.	SDS NOAM-A:	Exit from the command line to return to the server console.	
	Verify server health	\$ exit	
		sds-mrsvnc-a login:	

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

Step	Procedure	Description
12.	SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 4. through 11. of this procedure.

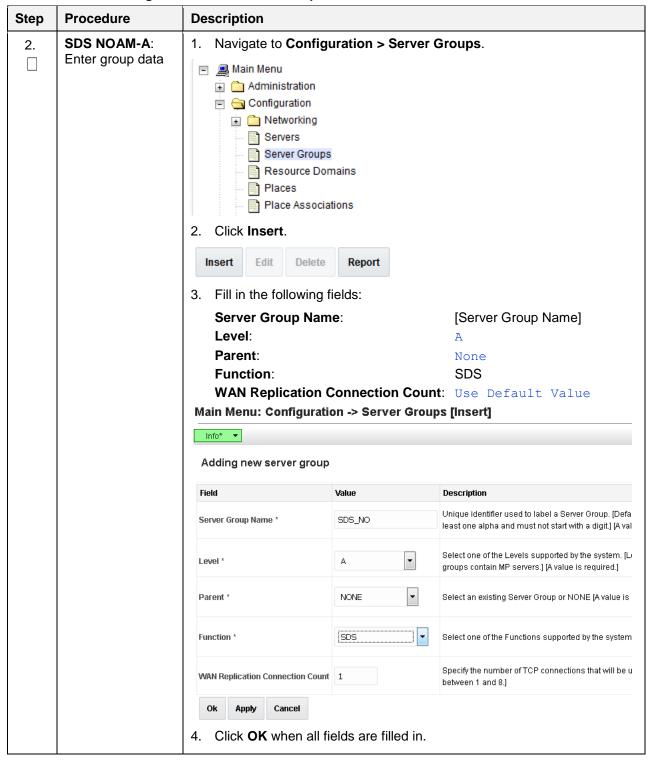
3.2 OAM Pairing (1st SDS NOAM Site Only)

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.

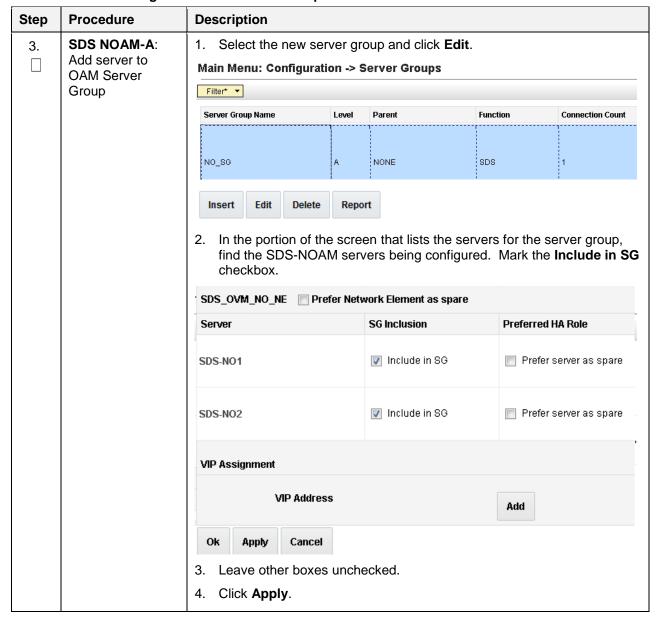
Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).	
		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



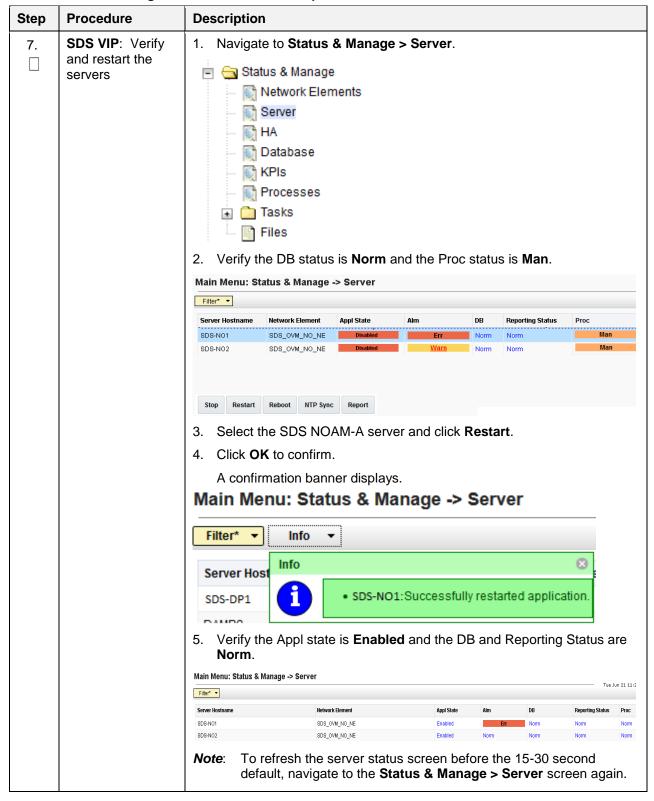
Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group



Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description		
4.	SDS NOAM-A: Add VIP address	Click Add next to VIP Address.		
		2. Type the VIP Address and click OK .		
		VIP Assignment		
		VIP Address Add		
		10.196.227.41 Remove		
		Ok Apply Cancel		
		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.	SDS NOAM A: Logout	Click Logout and wait at least 5 minutes before proceeding to the next step.		
		Jse Updates Help Logged In Account guiadmin 🔽 🛛 Log Out		
		Important: 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).		
6. SDS VIP: Login		Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP (VIP) address as the guiadmin user.		
		Note: If the Security Certificate screen displays, select Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		ORACLE*		
		Oracle System Login Wed Nov 16 11:07:39 2016 UTC		
		Log In Enter your username and password to log in		
		Session was logged out at 11:07:39 am.		
		Username:		
		Password:		
		☐ Change password		
		Log In		

Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group



Procedure 6. Configure the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description
8.	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	Description	
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 Administration > Remote Servers > SNMP Trapping. Main Menu	

3.3 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 the Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	Active SDS VIP: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user.	
		If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).	
		ORACLE°	
		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	

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
2.	Active SDS VIP: Configure the Query server	1. Navigate to Configur Main Menu	ps omains ciations the new NOAM server into servers table. lows: <assigned hostname=""> Query Server Leave Blank SDS Cloud Guest</assigned>
		Attribute Value	
		Hostname *	SDS-QS1 QUERY SERVER
		System ID	
		Hardware Profile	SDS Cloud Guest
		Network Element Name *	SDS_OVM_NO_NE -
		Location	Bangalore

Page | 41 E93229-01

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

Step	Procedure	Description					
3.	Active SDS VIP: Insert the						
	Query Server	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	Prefer	Add			
		10.240.191.174		Remove			
		Ok Apply Cancel					
		, ,	addresses for the XMI netwo				
			addresses for the IMI networke VLAN checkbox unchecke				
			these IP addresses must be booting and networking.	e the addresses used			
		3. Add the following NTP servers:					
		NTP Server	Preferred?				
		Valid NTP Server	Yes				
		Valid NTP Server (O	ptional) No				
		Valid NTP Server (O	ptional) No				
		4. Optionally, mark the	Prefer checkbox to prefer of	one server over the other.			
		5. Click OK when you	have completed entering all	the server data.			
4 .	Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration		elect the SDS server and clic for that server. Go to the In				
	Comigaration	Main Menu: Configuration -> Serve	S				
		Filter* ▼					
		Hostname Role	System ID Server Group	Network Element Location Place			
		SDS-NO1 Network OAM&	P SDS-N01 NO_SG	SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			
		SDS-NO2 Network OAM&	P SDS-N02 NO_SG	SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			
		SDS-QS1 Query Server		SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			
		Insert Edit Delete E	xport Report				

Page | 42 E93229-01

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

Ston	Procedure	Description			
Step	Procedure	Description			
5.	Active SDS VIP: Copy	Obtain a terminal window to the active SDS VIP server, logging in as the admusr user.			
	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:</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 \			
		/var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData. <hostname>.sh \</hostname>			
		<pre><ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh</ipaddr></pre>			
		Note : The IPADDR is the IP address of the Query server associated with the XMI network.			
6.	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.			
7.	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.			

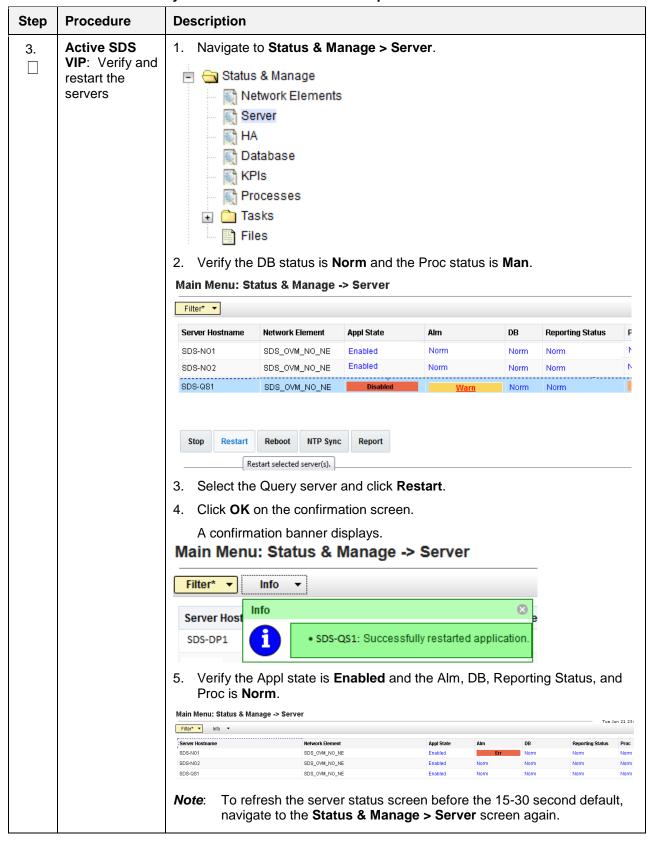
Procedure 9. Configure the Query Server (All SDS NOAM Sites)

Step	Procedure	Description				
8.	Active SDS VIP: Verify server health	1. Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.				
		Execute the following command on the 1 st 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

Step	Procedure	Description	Description			
1.	Active SDS VIP: Add server to OAM Server Group	1. Navigate to Configuration Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Group Resource Do Places Places Place Associ	s omains ations er grou	ıp and click Edit .	•	
		Filter* ▼				
		Server Group Name	Level	Parent	Function	Connection Count
		ио_86	A	NONE	SDS	1
		Insert Edit Delete	Report			
		In the portion of the the Query server be SDS-QS1 VIP Assignment			Include in SG	
		VIP Address	;		Add	
		10.196.227.41			Remove	
		Ok Apply Cancel				
		4. Leave other boxes u	unchec	ked and click OK .		
2.	Active SDS VIP: Wait for process to complete	No_so Level Parent No_so A NoNE This process takes a mi		N SDS 1	ervers letwork Element: SDS_OVM_NO_NE Server Node HA Pref SDS-NO1 SDS-NO2 SDS-QS1	VIPs 10.196.227.41 10.196.227.41 10.196.227.41
		infrastructure. The serv server.				

Procedure 10. Add Query Server to the SDS Server Group



3.4 OAM Installation for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)

Assumptions:

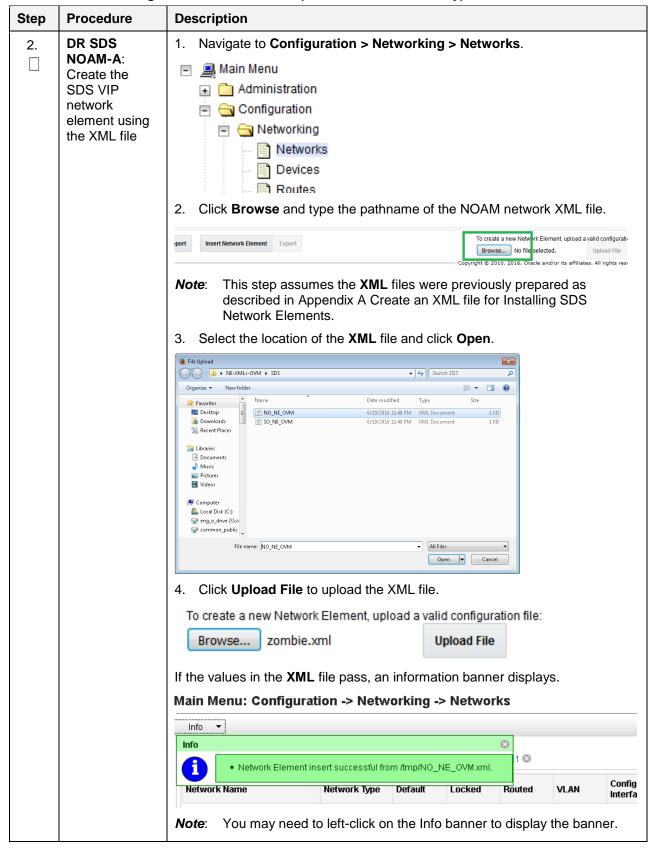
- This procedure assumes the SDS Network Element XML file for Disaster Recovery Provisioning SDS site has previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network Elements.
- This procedure assumes that the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

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	Description	
1.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).	
		Oracle System Login 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	

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



Page | 48 E93229-01

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
3.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Insert the DR NOAM-A and DR NOAM-B servers	1. Navigate to Configur Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Dom Places Place Association Place Association Click Insert to insert to server). Server Groups Resource Dom Places Place Association Place Association Click Insert to insert to server). Administration	ions the new NOAM server into servers table (the first or ows: Assigned Hostname NETWORK OAM&P Assigned Hostname SDS Cloud Guest
		Attribute	Value
		Hostname *	SDS-DR-N01
		Role *	NETWORK OAM&P
		System ID	SDS-DR-NO1
		Hardware Profile	DSR Guest
		Network Element Name *	DR_SDS_OVM_NO_NE -
		Location	Bangalore

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

Step	Procedure	Description				
4 .	DR SDS NOAM-A:	The network interface fields are now available with selection choices based on the chosen hardware profile and network element.				
	Insert the 1st VM	OAM Interfaces [At least one interface is requir	is required.]:			
	VIVI	Network IP Ad	dress	Interface		
		INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24) 10.1	96.227.33	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		
		Ok Apply Cancel				
		interface. Leave the VI 2. Type the server IP address interface. Leave the VI Note: For OpenStack, the during instance book 3. Click Add in the NTP server.	AN checkbox unchecked. se IP addresses must be the ting and networking. ervers box.	Select ethX for the		
		4. Add the following NTP :				
		NTP Server	Preferred?			
		Valid NTP Server	Yes			
		Valid NTP Server (Optio	nal) No			
		Valid NTP Server (Optio	nal) No			
			efer checkbox to prefer one e completed entering all the			

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

Step	Procedure	Description	
5.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Export the initial configuration	1. Navigate to Configuration > Servers. ■ Main Menu Administration Places Server Groups Server Groups Resource Domains Places Plac	
6.	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 \ /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<hostname>.sh \ ipaddr>:/var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh </hostname> Note: The IPADDR is the IP address of NOAM-B associated with the XMI network. 	

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

Step	Procedure	Description			
7.	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.			
8.	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: 			
		\$ 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			
9.	DR SDS NOAM-A: Verify server	Exit from the command line to return to the server console. \$ exit sds-mrsvnc-a login:			
	health	Sus misvinc-a rogin.			
10.	DR SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 3. through 9. of this procedure.			

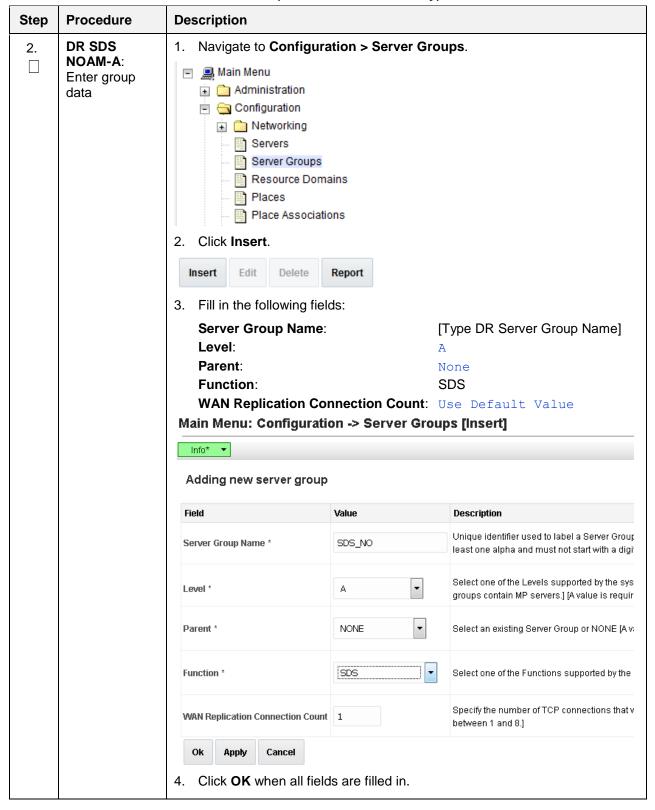
3.5 OAM Pairing for DR SDS NOAM Site (Optional)

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.

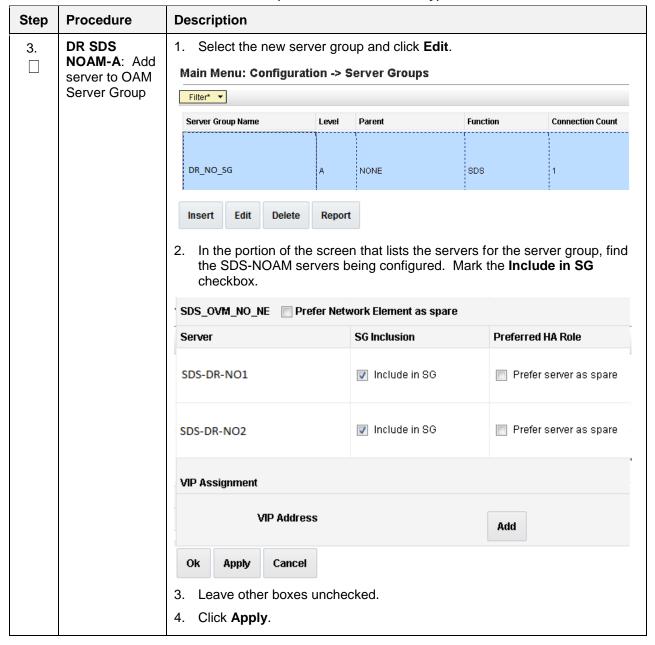
Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)

Step	Procedure	Description		
1.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user.		
		If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		ORACLE°		
		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		

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



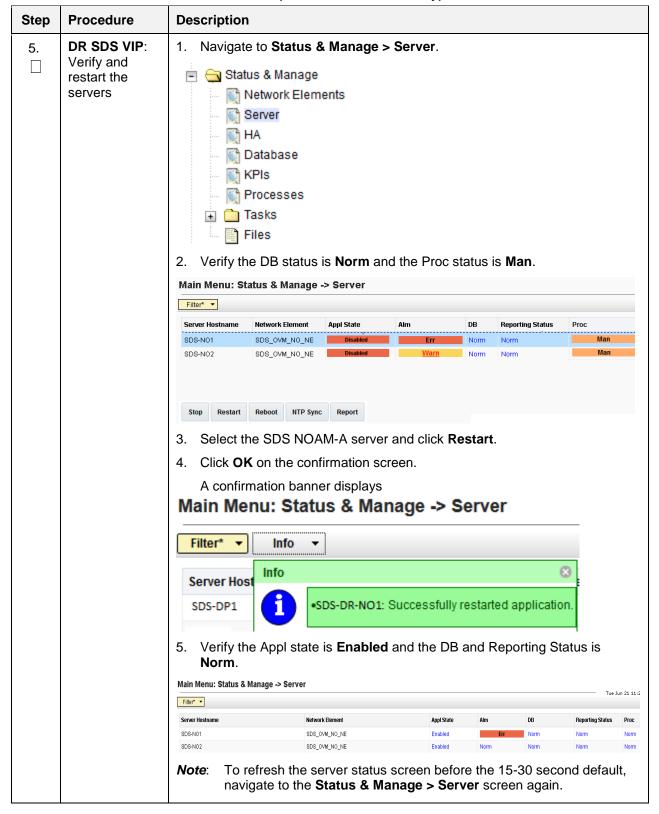
Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



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

Step	Procedure	Description			
4.	DR SDS	1. Click Add. VIP Assignment			
	NOAM-A: Add VIP address				
		VIP Address Add			
		Type the VIP Address and click Apply.			
		VIP Assignment			
		VIP Address Add			
		10.196.227.41 Remove			
		Ok Apply Cancel			
		This process takes a minimum of 5 minutes, depending or infrastructure. The server pairs within the server group an master/slave relationship for High Availability (HA).			

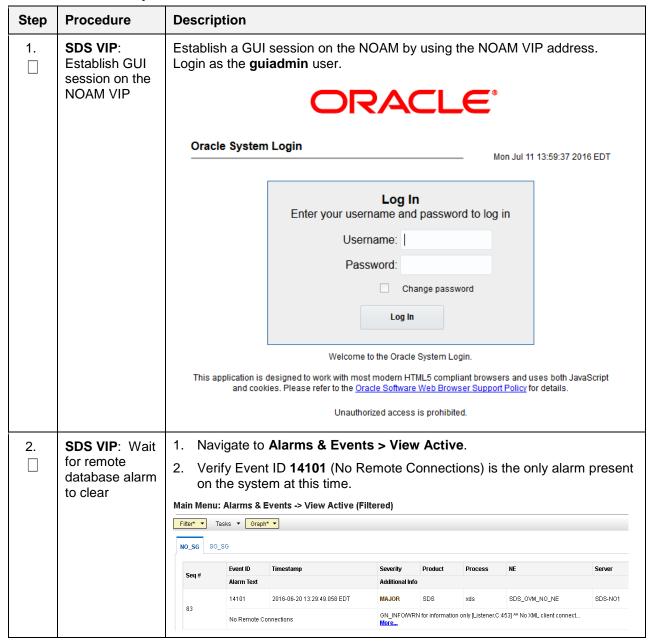
Procedure 12. Pair the DR OAM Servers (DR SDS NOAM Site Only)



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

Step	Procedure	Description	
6.	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



Procedure 13. Verify SDS Server Alarm Status

Step	Procedure	Description	
3.	SDS VIP: Add Query server for the DR SDS server	Repeat all steps in Section 3.3 except use the DR SDS NOAM NE and server group instead of the primary SDS NOAM NE and server group.	

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

Assumptions:

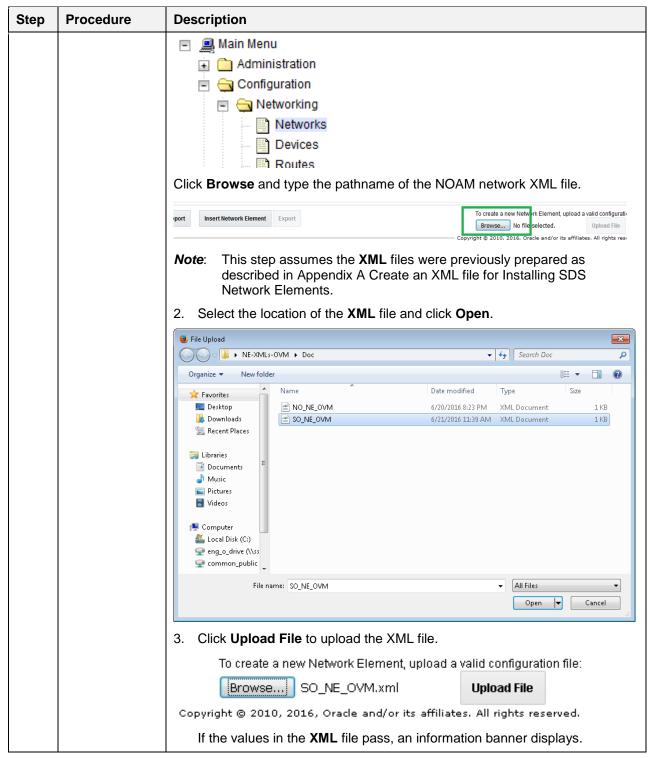
- This procedure assumes the DP-SOAM Network Element XML file for the DP-SOMA site has
 previously been created as described in Appendix A Create an XML file for Installing SDS Network
 Elements.
- This procedure assumes that the Network Element XML files are on the laptop's hard drive.

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

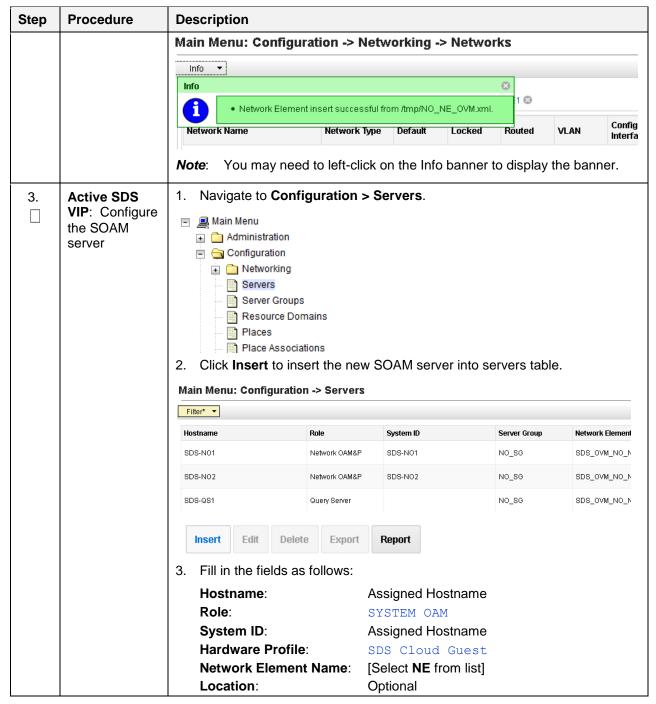
Step	Procedure	Description		
1.	SDS NOAM-A: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		Change password Coracle System Login Enter your username and password to log in Session was logged out at 11:19:24 am. Username: Password: Change password Log In		
2.	Active SDS VIP: Configure the DP SOAM network element	Navigate to Configuration > Networking > Networks.		

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers



Page | 60 E93229-01

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers



Page | 61 E93229-01

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers



Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Description	Description		
4 .	Active SDS VIP: Insert the network element		ields are now available with sele rofile and network element.	ection choices based on	
		OAM Interfaces [At least one interface is required.]:			
	Cicincia	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	
		interface. Leave th 2. Type the server IP interface. Leave th Note: For OpenStack	addresses for the XMI network. the VLAN checkbox unchecked. addresses for the IMI network. The VLAN checkbox unchecked. It, these IP addresses must be the booting and networking.	Select ethX for the	
		NTP Server	Preferred?		
		Valid NTP Server	Yes		
		Valid NTP Server (C	Optional) No		
		Valid NTP Server (C	Optional) No		
			e Prefer checkbox to prefer one have completed entering all the		

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Description					
5.	Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration	 Navigate to Configuration > Servers. Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Server Groups Resource Domains Places 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: Configuratio	n -> Servers				
		Filter* ▼					
		Hostname SDS-NO1	Role Network OAM&P	System ID SDS-N01	Server Group	Network Element SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Location
					NO_SG		Bangalore
		SDS-N02 SDS-QS1	Network OAM&P Query Server	SDS-NO2	NO_SG	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore
		SDS-801	System OAM	SDS-S01	NO_86 80_86	SDS_OVM_NO_NE	Bangalore Bangalore
6.	Active SDS VIP: 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: <pre>\$ cp /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt/TKLCConfigData.<noam-a_hostname>.sh /var/tmp/TKLCConfigData.sh</noam-a_hostname></pre> </hostname> 					
		Note: The server automatication for the NOAM	ally execute	es it.	ctory for the co	miguration iii	le and
		<pre>\$ scp \ /var/TKLC/d B_hostname> <noam-b_ipa< pre=""></noam-b_ipa<></pre>	db/filemo .sh \ addr>:/va	gmt/TKLCCo	onfigData. <n LCConfigData NOAM-B asso</n 	a.sh	ne XMI

Procedure 14. OAM Installation for DP-SOAM Servers

Step	Procedure	Description	
7.	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. \$ 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.	
8.	SDS SOAM 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. 	
9.	SDS NOAM-A: Verify server health	1. Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user. 2. Execute the following command on the 1 st 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 system OK LOG LOCATION: /var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log	
10.	SDS NOAM-B: Repeat	Configure DR SDS NOAM-B by repeating steps 3. through 9. of this procedure.	

3.7 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.

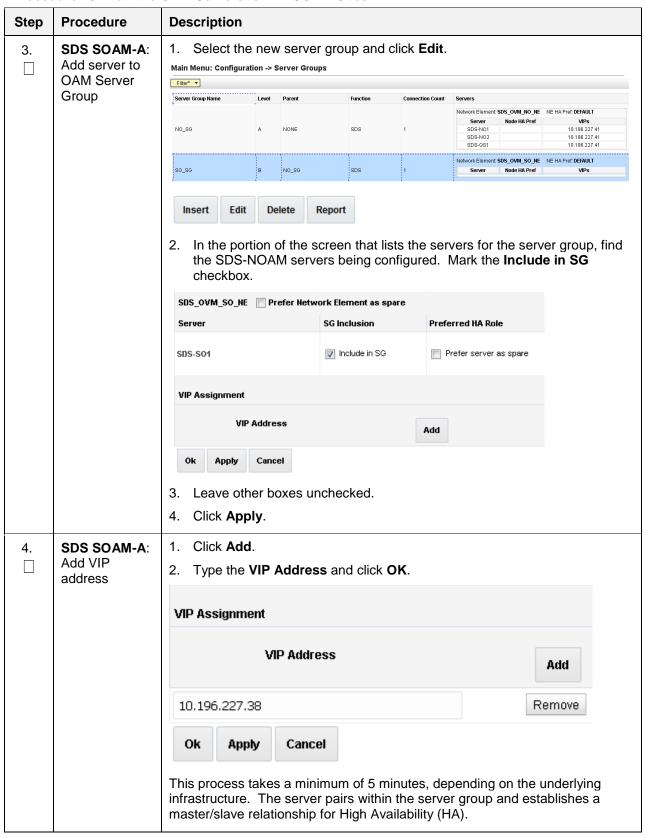
Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites

Step	Procedure	Description		
1.	Active SDS VIP: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the default user.		
		If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		ORACLE°		
		Oracle System Login Thu Jun 29 11:19:24 2017 EDT		
		Inu Jun 29 11:19:24 2017 ED1		
		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		

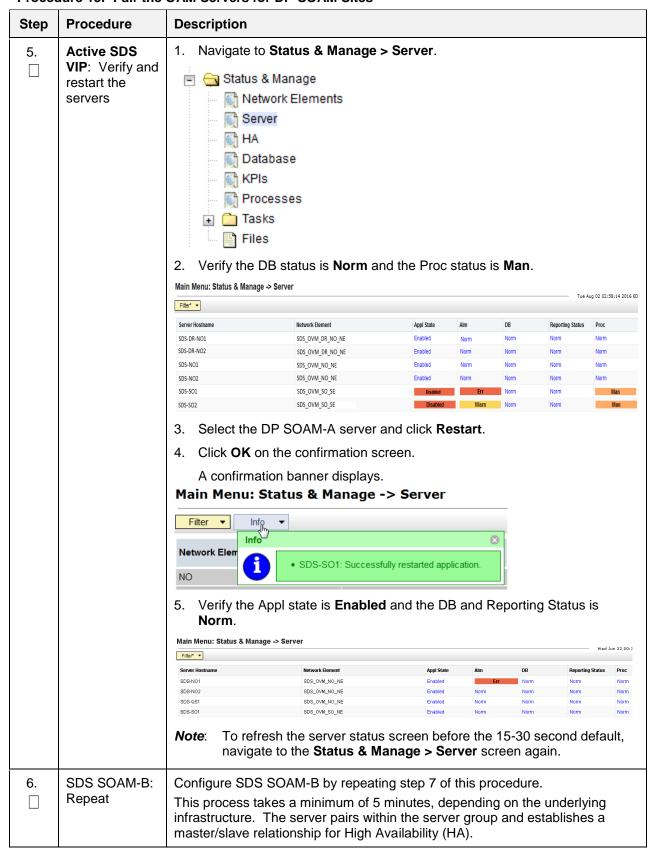
Procedure 15. Pair the OAM Servers for DP-SOAM Sites

Step	Procedure	Description		
2.	Active SDS VIP: Enter group data 1. Navigate to Configuration > Server Goup Administration		[Server Group Name] B [Select SDS Server Group Name from Procedure 3, step 4.] SDS Use Default Value	
		Field	Value	Description
		Server Group Name *	SDS_NO	Unique identifier used to label a Server Group. [Defa least one alpha and must not start with a digit.] [A val
		Level *	A •	Select one of the Levels supported by the system. [Li groups contain MP servers.] [A value is required.]
		Parent *	NONE	Select an existing Server Group or NONE [A value is
		Function *	SDS	Select one of the Functions supported by the system
		WAN Replication Connection Count	1	Specify the number of TCP connections that will be u between 1 and 8.]
		Ok Apply Cancel 4. Click OK when all fie	elds are filled in.	

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



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



3.8 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 Pr	rocedure	Description		
	DS NOAM-A : ogin	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the guiadmin user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended).		
		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		

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Description			
2.	Active SDS VIP: Configure DP server	Navigate to Configuration > Servers.			
		Main Menu Administration Configuration Networking Servers Server Groups Resource Domains Places Places Place Associations Click Insert to insert the new NOAM server into servers table (the first or server).			
		3. Fill in the fields as Hostname :	s follows:	Assigned Hostname	
		Role:		MP	
		System ID:		Leave Blank	
		Hardware Profile Network Elemer		SDS Cloud Guest [Select NE from list where Query server is	
		Location:	it Name.	physically located] Optional	
		Main Menu: Configuration -> Servers [Insert]			
		Adding a new server			
		Attribute	Value		
		Hostname *	SDS-DP1		
		Role *	MP	T	
		System ID			
		Hardware Profile	SDS Cloud (Guest	
		Network Element Name *	SDS_OVM_S	GO_NE	
		Location	Bangalore		

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Active SDS VIP: Insert the DP server The network interface fields are now available with selection choices based on the chosen hardware profile and network element. OMM beforese plat head one before is required by Network Platfores Platfores	Step	Procedure	Description				
Note Paddress Paddress Note Paddress Prefer Prefe	3.	VIP: Insert the					
NITERNAL MIN (16.194.227.024) NITE Server P Address NITE Server P Address NITE Server P Address For the XMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 2. Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP server: Valid NTP Server Valid NTP Server (Optional) No 3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 Name Substitution of the Substitution of Substitut			OAM Interfaces [At least one interface is required.]:				
## NTP Server P Address NTP Server IP Address Prefer Add			Network IP Address Interface				
NIP Server PAddress Prefer Add			INTERNALXMI (10.196.227.0/24) 10.196.227.36 eth0 vLAN (6)				
NIP Server IP Address 1. Type the server IP addresses for the XMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 2. Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server			INTERNALIMI (169.254.1.0/24) 169.254.1.36 eth1 vLAN (3)				
10.240.191.174 Remove 1. Type the server IP addresses for the XMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 2. Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server			NTP Servers:				
Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration 4. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration act a for that server and click Export to generate the initial configuration act a for the initial configuration act and the initial configura			NTP Server IP Address Prefer Add				
1. Type the server IP addresses for the XMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 2. Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server			10.240.191.174 Remove				
interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. 2. Type the server IP addresses for the IMI network. Select ethX for the interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server			Ok Apply Cancel				
Interface. Leave the VLAN checkbox unchecked. Note: For OpenStack, these IP addresses must be the addresses used during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server Preferred? Valid NTP Server Yes Valid NTP Server (Optional) No Valid NTP Serv							
during instance booting and networking. Add the following NTP servers: NTP Server							
NTP Server Valid NTP Server (Optional) Valid NTP Server (Optional) No 3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 Role							
Valid NTP Server (Optional) Valid NTP Server (Optional) No Valid NTP Server (Optional) No 3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 No.50			Add the following NTP servers:				
Valid NTP Server (Optional) Valid NTP Server (Optional) No 3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 Role System D Server Group Notwork Element Location Place			NTP Server Preferred?				
Valid NTP Server (Optional) 3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 Filter Hostname Role Sps-NO1 Network CAMSP SDS-NO1 Network CAMSP SDS-NO2 Network CAMSP SDS-NO2 Network CAMSP SDS-NO2 Network CAMSP SDS-NO2 SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			Valid NTP Server Yes				
3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other. 4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 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 Filter			Valid NTP Server (Optional) No				
4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data. 4. Active SDS VIP: Export 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			Valid NTP Server (Optional) No				
Active SDS VIP: Export the initial configuration data for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Main Menu: Configuration -> Servers Filter Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place SDS-NO1 Network OAMSP SDS-NO1 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAMSP SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-OSI Query Server SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			3. Optionally, mark the Prefer checkbox to prefer one server over the other.				
VIP: Export the initial configuration data for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file has been created. Main Menu: Configuration -> Servers Filter Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place SDS-NO1 Network OAM&P SDS-NO1 NO_86 SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAM&P SDS-NO2 NO_86 SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-OS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			4. Click OK when you have completed entering all the server data.				
Main Menu: Configuration → Servers Filter → Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place SDS-NO1 Network OAM&P SDS-NO1 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAM&P SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-OS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore	4 .	VIP: Export the initial	initial configuration data for that server. Go to the Info tab to confirm the file				
Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place SDS-NO1 Network OAM&P SDS-NO1 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAM&P SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-QS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			Main Menu: Configuration -> Servers				
SDS-NO1 Network OAM6P SDS-NO1 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAM6P SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-QS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore							
SDS-NO1 Network OAM6P SDS-NO1 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-NO2 Network OAM6P SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore SDS-QS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore			Hostname Role System ID Server Group Network Element Location Place				
SDS-QS1 Query Server SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore							
			SDS-NO2 Network OAM&P SDS-NO2 NO_SG SDS_OVM_NO_NE Bangalore				
Insert Edit Delete Export Report			SDS-QS1 Query Server SDS_QVM_NQ_NE Bangalore				
			Insert Edit Delete Export Report				

Procedure 16. Configure the Database Processor (DP) Server

Step	Procedure	Description	
5. Active SDS VIP: Login ar		Obtain a terminal window to the active SDS VIP server, logging in as the admusr user.	
	change directory	Change directory to filemgmt:	
	,	<pre>\$ cd /var/TKLC/db/filemgmt</pre>	
6.	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>	
7.	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.	
8.	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	Description	
9.	DP Server:	Log into the NOAM1 as the admusr user.	
☐ Verify server health		Execute the following command on the 1 st 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	
10.	Active SDS VIP: Repeat	For additional DP servers, repeat steps 2. through 9. of this procedure.	

Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description
------	-----------	-------------

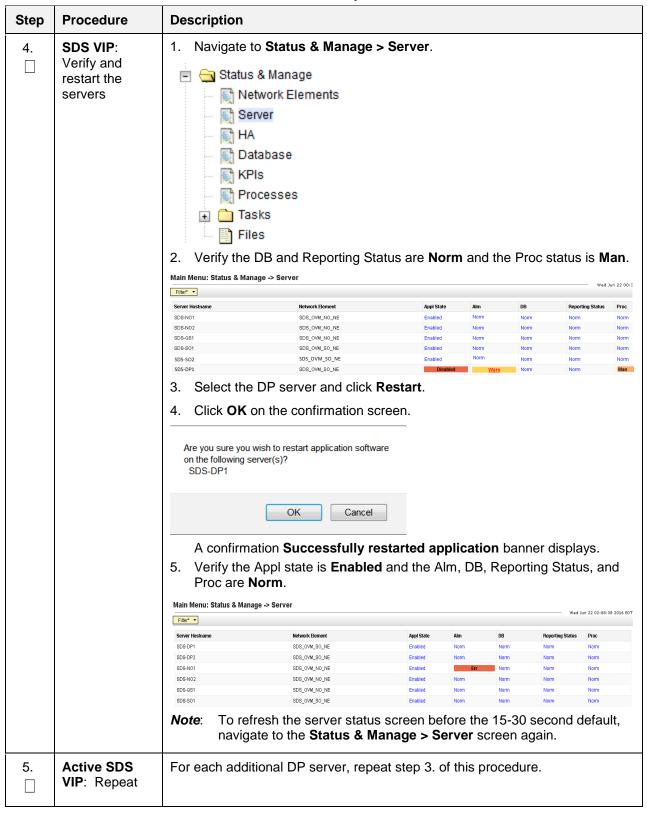
Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description		
	Active SDS VIP: Add server to OAM Server Group	1. Navigate to Configur Main Menu	Report elds:	[Server Group Name] C [Select System OAM Group Name] SDS Use Default Value
		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	Select one of the Functions supported by the syste
		WAN Replication Connection Count 4. Click OK when all fiel		Specify the number of TCP connections that will be between 1 and 8.]

Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group

Step	Procedure	Description				
2.	Active SDS VIP: Add server to OAM	Select the new server group and click Edit . Main Menu: Configuration -> Server Groups				
	Server Group	Filler				
	Corver Group					
		Insert Edit Delete Report				
		In the portion of the screen that lists the servers for the server group, find the SDS-NOAM servers being configured. Mark the Include in SG checkbox.				
		Server SG Inclusion Preferred HA Role				
		SDS-DP1				
		VIP Assignment				
		VIP Address Add				
		Ok Apply Cancel				
		Leave other boxes unchecked.				
		4. Click Apply.				
		A confirmation banner displays.				
		Main Menu: Configuration -> Server Gr				
		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.				

Procedure 17. Add DP Server to the SDS Server Group



3.9 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)

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	Active SDS VIP: Login	Log into the active SDS site with the XMI virtual IP address as the default user. If the Security Certificate Warning screen displays, click Continue to this website (not recommended). Oracle System Login Thu Jun 29 11:19:24 2017 EDT	
		Enter your username and password to log in Session was logged out at 11:19:24 am.	
		Username:	
		Password:	
		Change password	
		Log In	
2.	Active SDS VIP: Navigate to Remote Servers screen	1. Navigate to Administration > Remote Servers. Main Menu	

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

Step	Procedure	Description
3.	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 Client
		Select Client
		6. Select the Local Server Group for the SDS Data Processer server group.
		Add selected Local Server Group(s).
		::::::: Available Local Server Groups :::::::: >>
		DP_SG <<
		7. Click Apply.

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

Step	Procedure	Description
4.	Active SDS VIP: Confirm data information	A confirmation banner displays. Main Menu: Communication Agent -> Configuration -> Remote Servers [Insert] Info Info Info Description Unique identifier used to label a Remote Server. [Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] Remote Server IP Address Remote Server Mode Client This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A valid IPv4 address. Remote Server Mode Client Main Description Unique identifier used to label a Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A valid IPv4 address. Remote Server Mode Client Main Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A valid IPv4 address. Remote Server Mode Client Main Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.] This is the IP address of the Remote Server. Default: n/a; Range: A 32-character string. Valid characters are alphanum alpha and must not start with a digit.]
5.	Active SDS VIP: Repeat	For each remote MP in the same SOAM NE, repeat steps 2. through 4. of this procedure.

3.10 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.

3.11 Backups and Disaster Prevention

Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention

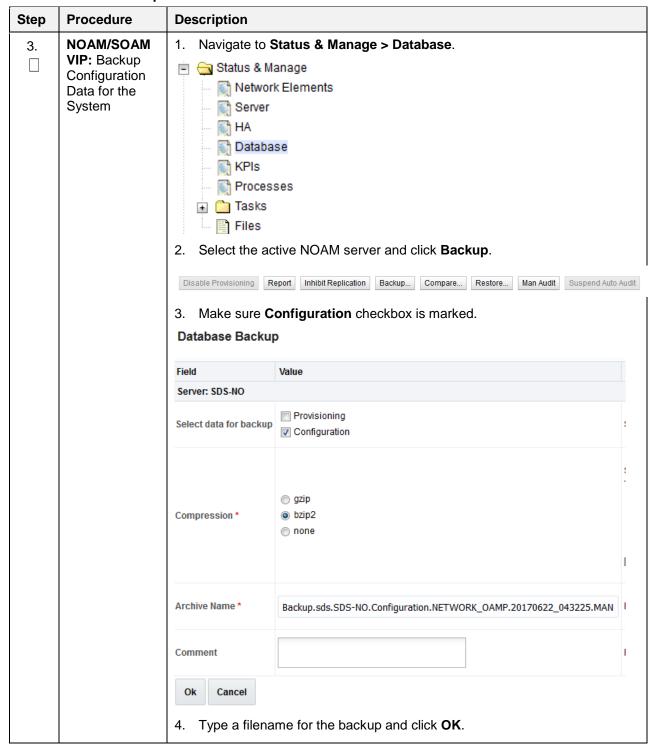
Step	Procedure	Description
1.	Identify Backup Server	Identify an external server to be used as a backup server for the following steps. The server should not be co-located with any of the following items: Cloud Infrastructure Manager Server/Controller SDS NOAM SDS SOAM

Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention

Step	Procedure	Description	
2.	NOAM/SOAM VIP: Login	Establish a GUI session as the guiadmin user on the NOAM or SOAM.	
		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 Oracle Software Web Browser Support Policy 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.	

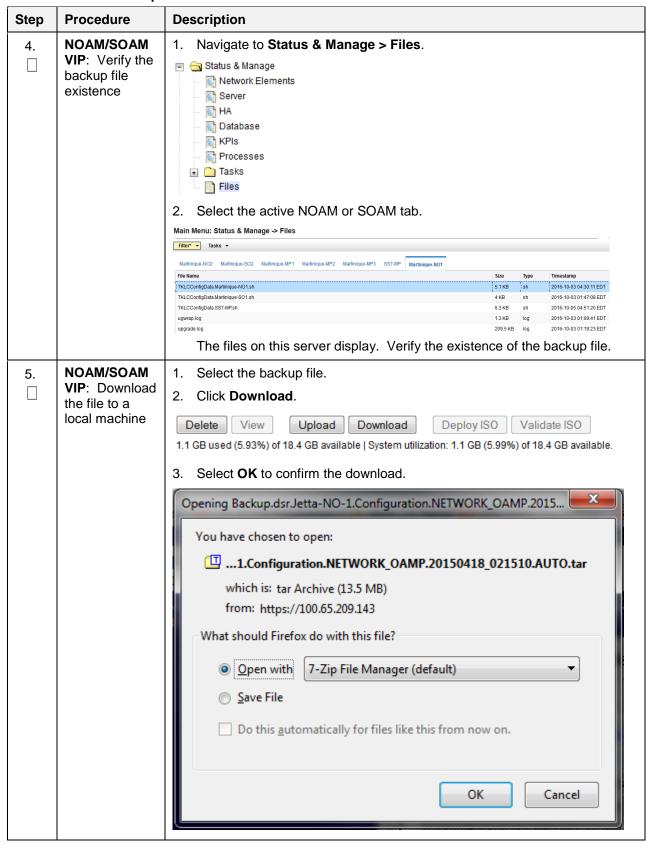
Page | 81 E93229-01

Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention



Page | 82 E93229-01

Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention



Procedure 19. Backups and Disaster Prevention

Ste	ер	Procedure	Description
6	S.	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	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

Page | 84 E93229-01

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.

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

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/Monrousing		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

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

Appendix C. Common KVM/OpenStack Tasks

C.1 Import an OVA File

Procedure 20. Import and OVA File

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	Create VM flavors	Use the [1] 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 and	Copy the OVA file to the OpenStack control node.	
	import an image file using	<pre>\$ scp SDS-x.x.x.ova admusr@node:~</pre>	
	the glance	Log into the OpenStack control node.	
	utility	\$ ssh admusr@node	
		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.	

C.2 Create a Network Port

Procedure 21. Create a Network Port

Step	Procedure	Description

1. Each network interface on an instance must have an associated network Create the 1. port. network ports for the NO An instance usually has at least eth0 and eth1 for a public and private network network respectively. interfaces 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> View your newly created ports using the neutron tool.

Page | 89

\$ neutron port-list

C.3 Create and Boot OpenStack Instance

Procedure 22. Create and Boot OpenStack Instance

Step	Procedure	Description	
1.	Create a VM	Get the following configuration values.	
	instance from a glance	The image ID.	
	image	<pre>\$ glance image-list</pre>	
		The flavor ID.	
		<pre>\$ nova flavor-list</pre>	
		The network ID(s)	
		<pre>\$ neutron net-list</pre>	
		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.	
		<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=""> InstanceName</second></second></first></first></flavor></pre>	
		View the newly created instance using the nova tool.	
		<pre>\$ nova listall-tenants</pre>	
		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 console tool.	

Page | 90 E93229-01

C.4 Configure Networking for OpenStack Instance

Procedure 23. Configure Networking for OpenStack Instance

Step	Procedure	Description		
1.			Check if the interface is configured automatically.	
	re 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>	
			<pre>\$ sudo mv ifcfg-ethX /tmp</pre>	
			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	
			e new VM should now be accessible using both network and Horizon nsole.	

Page | 91 E93229-01

Appendix D. Application VIP Failover Options (OpenStack)

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

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 2:

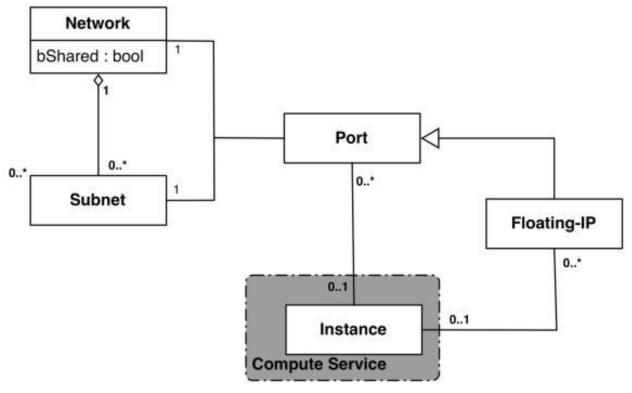


Figure 2. Neutron High-Level Data Model

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 using 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.

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.

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):

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

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

If a VM instance has already been booted, that is, 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, for example, 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:

Page | 94 E93229-01

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

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.

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
- 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.

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.

Page | 96 E93229-01

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.

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:

```
# 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.

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.

Appendix E. Common OVM-Manager Tasks (CLI)

E.1 Set 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.

Procedure 24. Set Up the Server

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

Step	Procedure	De	escription	
5.	OVM-M CLI:	1.	Find the ID of an Ethernet port.	
	Create		OVM>list Port	
	Bondport (For Bonded		Status: Success	
	Interfaces)		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</pre>	
			<pre>id:0004fb000020000027e3a02bc28dd153</pre>	
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000fce443e0d30cd3d5 name:eth3 on vms01.test.com</pre>	
			<pre>id:0004fb0000200000a908e402fc542312 name:eth0 on vms01.test.com</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="0004fb0000200000b1dceeb39006d839,0004fb0 000200000fce443e0d30cd3d5" mode=ACTIVE_PASSIVE mtu=1500 name=bond1 on Server name=compute01.test.com	
			Status: Success	
6.	OVM-M CLI:	1.	Find the ID of an Ethernet port.	
	Add VLAN Interface to		OVM>list BondPort	
	network (for VLAN tagged		Command: list BondPort	
	networks)		Status: Success	
			Time: 2016-08-22 04:38:22,327 EDT	
			Data:	
			id:0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512 name:bond1	
			id:0004fb0000200000645cfc865736cea8 name:bond0 on compute01.test.com	
		2.	Create VLAN interface.	
			OVM>create VlanInterface vlanId=43 name=bond1.43 on	

Page | 100 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description
		BondPort id=0004fb00002000005a45a0761813d512
		Command: create VlanInterface vlanId=43 name=bond1.43 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

Page | 101 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description
7.	OVM-M CLI:	Note: To create clustered server pool, ignore this step and proceed to next.
	Create unclustered server pool	OVM>create ServerPool clusterEnable=No name=MyServerPool description='Unclustered server pool'
8.	OVM-M CLI: Create clustered server pool (Optional)	Note : Skip this step if an unclustered server pool is already created. This step is only if required to create a clustered server pool.
		 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)

Step	Procedure	Description
		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
		id:0004fb0000180000e034b4662665161c name:FreeBSD (4)
		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	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>
		id:0004fb000009000064b96ed88a9a0185

Step	Procedure	Description
		vms04.test.com
		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:
		<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>
		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

Page | 104 E93229-01

Step	Procedure	Description
		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

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 [2] Oracle VM Concepts Guide, E64081-09, 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.

Emergency Response

In the event of a critical service situation, emergency response is offered by the CAS main number at 1-800-223-1711 (toll-free in the US), or by calling the Oracle Support hotline for your local country from the list at http://www.oracle.com/us/support/contact/index.html. The emergency response provides immediate coverage, automatic escalation, and other features to ensure that the critical situation is resolved as rapidly as possible.

A critical situation is defined as a problem with the installed equipment that severely affects service, traffic, or maintenance capabilities, and requires immediate corrective action. Critical situations affect service and/or system operation resulting in one or several of these situations:

- A total system failure that results in loss of all transaction processing capability
- Significant reduction in system capacity or traffic handling capability
- Loss of the system's ability to perform automatic system reconfiguration
- Inability to restart a processor or the system

- Corruption of system databases that requires service affecting corrective actions
- Loss of access for maintenance or recovery operations
- Loss of the system ability to provide any required critical or major trouble notification

Any other problem severely affecting service, capacity/traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities may be defined as critical by prior discussion and agreement with Oracle.

Locate Product Documentation on the Oracle Help Center

Oracle Communications customer documentation is available on the web at the Oracle Help Center (OHC) site, http://docs.oracle.com. You do not have to register to access these documents. Viewing these files requires Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can be downloaded at http://www.adobe.com.

- 1. Access the **Oracle Help Center** site at http://docs.oracle.com.
- 2. Click Industries.
- 3. Under the Oracle Communications subheading, click the Oracle Communications documentation link. The Communications Documentation page appears. Most products covered by these documentation sets display under the headings Network Session Delivery and Control Infrastructure or Platforms.
- 4. Click on your Product and then the Release Number. A list of the entire documentation set for the selected product and release displays.
- 5. To download a file to your location, right-click the PDF link, select Save target as (or similar command based on your browser), and save to a local folder.