Container Manual

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Preface

Objective

This manual describes how to use the Container Manager, a system that is able to encapsulate several Telcomanager systems instances to be executed on the same server.

Target audience

This manual was designed for network administrators, network consultants and Telcomanager partners.

Conventions used in this manual

This document uses the following conventions:

Table 1. Manual conventions

Item	Convention
Examples	This font means the text is an example.
Commands, buttons and keywords	**Boldface** font.

Chapter 1. Login

To access the Container

To login, follow the next procedure:

1. Using the browser of your preference, access <IP>:8080;

2. Fill the **Username** field with "admin";

3. Fill the **Password** field with "t3lc0m4n!@#";

4. Click on **Login** button.

Chapter 2. Knowing the instances

Through a web interface, the Container Manager allows you to manage the instances registered in the system.

Creating new instances

To create a new instance, click on **New Instance** button.

Fill the fields according to the license limits and click on **Create** button.

After created, the instance will be displayed on Container screen. It will be shown the instance name (**Client**), its automatic identifier (**ID**), the tag used in proxy redirection (**Tag**), the storage size (**Storage**), the memory (**Memory**) and the instance status: "Up" or "Down" (**Status**).

Table 2.1. Instance fields

Field	Description
Client	Client name. Fill this field with a string.
Tag	Tag to be used in proxy redirection. For instance, if you fill "**Telco**", the instance can be accessed through the address: <IP>/Telco.
Storage	Storage size, in GB (Gigabyte).
Memory	Dedicated memory to the instance, em GB (Gigabyte).

Uploading image

The instances will need a image to characterize their environment. This imagem will be provided by Telcomanager and you will have to upload it into the Container.

To send this image, click on **Upload Image** button, select the file and click on **Send**.

Controls

Controls are tools used to facilitate the management of your instances.

Table 2.2. Icon table

Icon	Description
	Accesses the instance CLI (Command Line Interface).
	Opens the instance interface web in a new window.
	Turns the instance off.
	Turns the instance on.

Icon	Description
⤳	Shows the instance statistics.
⬇	Opens a dialog box in which you will choose if you want to open or to save the instance license authentication code.
⬆	Opens a popup window where you can upload the instance license file.
❌	Delete the instance.

Chapter 3. License enabled features

Redundancy

The redundant solution enables you to deploy two **identical** appliances working on HOT-STANDBY mode.

Important
This functionality will only work if both machines have the same version.

Concepts

• When this feature is enabled, the system works with two identical machines in HOT-STANDBY performing data synchronization and watching each other states at all times.

• A communication protocol runs between the two servers and if a failure is detected in one of the servers, the other will act as the ACTIVE server - if it is not already.

• Both appliances share one IP address, that is used to send flows from the routers. This IP address is active only on the ACTIVE server and when they switch states, the MAC address of that interface will also migrate to the new ACTIVE server.

Enabling the redundancy

Having two identical machines, follow the procedure below using their CLI (Command Line Interface):

1. At each machine, connect back-to-back using the same interface and configure a non-valid IP network between these interfaces;

2. At the ACTIVE server, configure the IP address that will be shared between the two servers;

3. Configure the hostname of each machine using the hostname command;

4. Configure the redundancy parameters on each machine using the replication command;

5. After applying and saving the changes using the **apply** and **save** commands, enter the **restart** command.

Commands

Hostname command

This command is used to change the machine hostname.

The sintax is: **hostname <NAME>**.

Table 3.1. Hostname command

Notation	Description
NAME	Hostname. Fill with a string.

It is necessary to enter the **apply** and **save** commands to save the change.

To display the currently hostname, enter the command: **show hostname**. Check the example below:

```
TelcoAppliance> show hostname
Hostname: repl-114
```

To show how the currently hostname was configured, enter the command: **show-how hostname**.

Important
It will not be possible to enable the data replication if this command is not configured.

Replication command

This command is used to configure the data replication between machines.

Its sintax is: **replication <ID> <DEVICE ID> <NAME1> <IP ADDR1> <NAME2> <IP ADDR2> <INTERFACE> [primary]**.

Table 3.2. Replication command

Notation	Description
ID	Replication id. Fill with **1**.
DEVICE ID	Device id. To discover this value, enter the **show storage** command.
NAME1	First machine hostname.
IP ADDR1	First machine IPv4 or IPv6 address.
NAME2	Second machine hostname.
IP ADDR2	Second machine IPv4 or IPv6 address.
INTERFACE	Fill the interface that will share IP addresses between the two machines.
primary	Machine preferential state. This field must be used ONLY on the first machine, which will be the **active server**.

To display the currently redundancy configuration, enter the command: **show replication**. Check the example below:

```
TelcoAppliance> show replication
Replication Id: 1
Storage Id: 1    Interface: net1
Host repl-114:  10.0.0.114
Host repl-116:  10.0.0.116
```

To show how the currently replication was configured, enter the command: **show-how replication**. Check the following example:

```
replication 1 1 repl-114 10.0.0.114 repl-116 10.0.0.116 net1 primary
```

It is necessary to type the **apply**, **save** and **restart** commands to save the configuration.

Important
Once the redundancy is configured, it can not be disabled.