

Container Manual

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 syntax 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 syntax 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 <REPLICATION ID>**. Check the example below:

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

To verify the redundancy status, enter the command: **show replication <REPLICATION ID> status**.

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
```

To disable the redundancy, enter: **replication <REPLICATION ID> disable**.

Important

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

Chapter 4. Glossary

Abbreviations

This section shows the abbreviations you will find in this manual.

Table 4.1. Abbreviations list

Abbreviation	Description
AD	Active Directory.
API	Application Programming Interface.
AS	Autonomous system.
ASN	Autonomous system number.
Avg	Average.
CDP	Cisco Discovery Protocol.
CLI	Command Line Interface.
CNT	It is an analysis type of traffic profile: Content.
CPU	Central Processing Unit.
DNS	Domain Name System.
DoS	Denial of service.
DST	It is an analysis type of traffic profile: Distribution.
Enum	Enumerate.
EPM	Expanded Processing Module. It is an extended module of SLAview.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol.
GB	Gigabyte.
GIS	Geographic Information System.
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure.
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol.
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force.
IP	Internet Protocol.
IPFIX	IP Flow Information Export.
IPv4	Internet Protocol version 4. It uses 32-bit addresses.
IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6. It uses 128-bit addresses.
ISP	Internet Service Provider.
Kb	Kilobit.
KPI	Key Performance Indicator.
LAN	Local Area Network.
LLDP	Link Layer Discovery Protocol.

Abbreviation	Description
Max	Maximum.
Mb	Megabt.
MIB	Management Information Base.
Min	Minimum.
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching.
MTX	It is an analysis type of traffic profile: Matrix.
NaN	When a value is Not A Number.
NTP	Network Time Protocol.
OID	Object Identifier.
QoS	Quality of Service.
RFC	Request for Comments.
RFI	Repeated Flow Interface.
SMS	Short Message Service.
SMPP	Short Message Peer-to-Peer.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol.
SSH	Secure Shell.
TACACS	Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System.
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol.
TCS	Telcomanager Custom Script.
THA	Telcomanager Host Agent.
ToS	Type of Services.
TSA	Telcomanager Windows Security Agent.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator.
WAAS	Wide Area Augmentation System.
WAN	Wide Area Network.