

Ruckus Virtual SmartZone Getting Started Guide

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Document Conventions

The following table lists the text conventions that are used throughout this guide.

TABLE 1 Text Conventions

Convention	Description	Example
monospace	Identifies command syntax examples	<code>device(config)# interface ethernet 1/1/6</code>
bold	User interface (UI) components such as screen or page names, keyboard keys, software buttons, and field names	On the Start menu, click All Programs .
<i>italics</i>	Publication titles	Refer to the <i>Ruckus Small Cell Release Notes</i> for more information.

Notes, Cautions, and Safety Warnings

Notes, cautions, and warning statements may be used in this document. They are listed in the order of increasing severity of potential hazards.

NOTE

A NOTE provides a tip, guidance, or advice, emphasizes important information, or provides a reference to related information.

ATTENTION

An ATTENTION statement indicates some information that you must read before continuing with the current action or task.



CAUTION

A CAUTION statement alerts you to situations that can be potentially hazardous to you or cause damage to hardware, firmware, software, or data.



DANGER

A DANGER statement indicates conditions or situations that can be potentially lethal or extremely hazardous to you. Safety labels are also attached directly to products to warn of these conditions or situations.

Command Syntax Conventions

Bold and italic text identify command syntax components. Delimiters and operators define groupings of parameters and their logical relationships.

Convention	Description
bold text	Identifies command names, keywords, and command options.

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Convention	Description
<i>italic text</i>	Identifies a variable.
[]	Syntax components displayed within square brackets are optional. Default responses to system prompts are enclosed in square brackets.
{ x y z }	A choice of required parameters is enclosed in curly brackets separated by vertical bars. You must select one of the options.
x y	A vertical bar separates mutually exclusive elements.
< >	Nonprinting characters, for example, passwords, are enclosed in angle brackets.
...	Repeat the previous element, for example, <i>member</i> [<i>member</i> ...].
\	Indicates a “soft” line break in command examples. If a backslash separates two lines of a command input, enter the entire command at the prompt without the backslash.

Document Feedback

Ruckus is interested in improving its documentation and welcomes your comments and suggestions.

You can email your comments to Ruckus at #Ruckus-Docs@commscope.com.

When contacting us, include the following information:

- Document title and release number
- Document part number (on the cover page)
- Page number (if appropriate)

For example:

- Ruckus SmartZone Upgrade Guide, Release 5.0
- Part number: 800-71850-001 Rev A
- Page 7

Ruckus Product Documentation Resources

Visit the Ruckus website to locate related documentation for your product and additional Ruckus resources.

Release Notes and other user documentation are available at <https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents>. You can locate the documentation by product or perform a text search. Access to Release Notes requires an active support contract and a Ruckus Support Portal user account. Other technical documentation content is available without logging in to the Ruckus Support Portal.

White papers, data sheets, and other product documentation are available at <https://www.ruckuswireless.com>.

Online Training Resources

To access a variety of online Ruckus training modules, including free introductory courses to wireless networking essentials, site surveys, and Ruckus products, visit the Ruckus Training Portal at <https://training.ruckuswireless.com>.

Contacting Ruckus Customer Services and Support

The Customer Services and Support (CSS) organization is available to provide assistance to customers with active warranties on their Ruckus products, and customers and partners with active support contracts.

For product support information and details on contacting the Support Team, go directly to the Ruckus Support Portal using <https://support.ruckuswireless.com>, or go to <https://www.ruckuswireless.com> and select **Support**.

What Support Do I Need?

Technical issues are usually described in terms of priority (or severity). To determine if you need to call and open a case or access the self-service resources, use the following criteria:

- Priority 1 (P1)—Critical. Network or service is down and business is impacted. No known workaround. Go to the **Open a Case** section.
- Priority 2 (P2)—High. Network or service is impacted, but not down. Business impact may be high. Workaround may be available. Go to the **Open a Case** section.
- Priority 3 (P3)—Medium. Network or service is moderately impacted, but most business remains functional. Go to the **Self-Service Resources** section.
- Priority 4 (P4)—Low. Requests for information, product documentation, or product enhancements. Go to the **Self-Service Resources** section.

Open a Case

When your entire network is down (P1), or severely impacted (P2), call the appropriate telephone number listed below to get help:

- Continental United States: 1-855-782-5871
- Canada: 1-855-782-5871
- Europe, Middle East, Africa, Central and South America, and Asia Pacific, toll-free numbers are available at <https://support.ruckuswireless.com/contact-us> and Live Chat is also available.
- Worldwide toll number for our support organization. Phone charges will apply: +1-650-265-0903

We suggest that you keep a physical note of the appropriate support number in case you have an entire network outage.

Self-Service Resources

The Ruckus Support Portal at <https://support.ruckuswireless.com> offers a number of tools to help you to research and resolve problems with your Ruckus products, including:

- Technical Documentation—<https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents>
- Community Forums—<https://forums.ruckuswireless.com/ruckuswireless/categories>
- Knowledge Base Articles—<https://support.ruckuswireless.com/answers>
- Software Downloads and Release Notes—https://support.ruckuswireless.com/#products_grid
- Security Bulletins—<https://support.ruckuswireless.com/security>

Using these resources will help you to resolve some issues, and will provide TAC with additional data from your troubleshooting analysis if you still require assistance through a support case or RMA. If you still require help, open and manage your case at https://support.ruckuswireless.com/case_management.

About This Guide

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About This Guide

This Virtual SmartZone (vSZ) Getting Started Guide provides information on how to set up the vSZ virtual appliance on the network. You can install the vSZ on any of the supported hypervisors.

Topics covered in this guide include preparing your chosen hypervisor, installing the vSZ image on to the hypervisor, and completing the vSZ Setup Wizard.

This guide is intended for use by those responsible for installing and setting up network equipment. Consequently, it assumes a basic working knowledge of local area networking, wireless networking, and wireless devices.

NOTE

If release notes are shipped with your product and the information there differs from the information in this guide, follow the instructions in the release notes.

Most user guides and release notes are available in Adobe Acrobat Reader Portable Document Format (PDF) or HTML on the Ruckus Networks support website at <https://support.ruckuswireless.com/documents>.

Notice Conventions

The following table lists the notice conventions that are used throughout this guide.

TABLE 2 Notice Conventions

Notice Type	Description
NOTE	Information that describes important features or instructions
CAUTION!	Information that alerts you to potential loss of data or potential damage to an application, system, or device
WARNING!	Information that alerts you to potential personal injury

What's New in This Document

TABLE 3 Summary of Enhancements in Virtual SmartZone Release 5.1.2

Feature	Description	Location
Resource table	Support for vSZ-H and vSZ-E resources.	Refer to Virtual SmartZone Required Resources on page 14 for more information.
Public Cloud Platform	Support for cloud platform with instance resource type.	Refer to Virtual SmartZone Required Resources on page 14 for more information.

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What's New in This Document

TABLE 3 Summary of Enhancements in Virtual SmartZone Release 5.1.2 (continued)

Feature	Description	Location
System capability check	Performs system capability check before the setup process begins.	Refer to Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface on page 203 and Step 2: Select the Profile Configuration That Corresponds to Your vSZ License on page 220 for more information.
Minor edits and image replacements	Updated Minor edits and image replacements.	Refer to Step 4: Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI on page 223, Load the vSZ and vDP Image on the Nutanix Hypervisor on page 104, Creating a vSZ Instance from the OVA File on page 20 and Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor on page 43 for more information.

Installation Preparation

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Obtaining the vSZ Distribution

You have to download the .OVA file and documentation for the controller from the vSZ download page on the Ruckus Networks support website. The vSZ distribution package, which is based on the Open Virtualization Format (OVF) framework, consists of a virtual appliance.

Open Virtualization Format contains the following files:

- Description file (.ovf)
- Manifest file (.mf)
- Virtual machine state file (.vmdk)

Preparing the vSZ Interface Settings to Use

vSZ comes with the option to operate with either one (1) network interface or three (3) network interfaces. Once the network interface configuration has been made and setup executed, the number of network interfaces can no longer be modified.



CAUTION

If you choose to operate the vSZ with three network interfaces, you must configure the three vSZ interfaces to be on three different subnets when you run the Setup Wizard. Failure to do so may result in loss of access to the web interface or failure of system functions and services.

- IP address
- Netmask
- Gateway
- Primary DNS server
- Secondary DNS server

TABLE 4 vSZ interfaces

Interface	Description
AP	Used for AP configuration and client traffic
Cluster	Used for cluster traffic
Management (Web)	Used for management traffic. The IP address that you assign to this interface will be the IP address at which you can access the vSZ web interface.

Virtual SmartZone Required Resources

Hypervisor Hardware Performance Requirements

vSZ requires enough hardware resources to sustain the service. vSZ cannot support deployment in low performance hypervisor.

- vSZ needs to be deployed on dedicated hardware resource to avoid different VM instance grabbing CPU or IO resources, which can impact vSZ stability in a hypervisor, especially in a scenario where thousands of APs per node are deployed.
- vSZ needs to reach both CPU and IO requirement. Measure the hypervisor hardware performance before deploying vSZ.
- Disks IO is most important in vSZ cluster. Disk IO is the slowest subsystem in a server, which means that write-heavy clusters can easily saturate their disks, which in turn become the bottleneck of the cluster. Avoid network-attached storage (NAS). People routinely claim their NAS solution is faster and more reliable than local drives. NAS is often slower, displays larger latencies with a wider deviation in average latency, and is a single point of failure.
- Virtual Disk - Preallocated/Thick Provision Eager Zeroed/Fixed Size is required to provide good performance and low latency for IO.

Before upgrading vSZ to this release, verify that the virtual machine on which vSZ is installed has sufficient resources to handle the number of APs, wireless clients and ICX Switches that you plan to manage. See the tables below for the **required** virtual machine system resources.

The values for vCPU, RAM, and Disk Size are linked together and cannot be changed individually. When changing one of these parameters, all three values need to **match exactly** with an existing Resource Level. Taking vSZ-H Resource Level 5 as an example: when adjusting the number of vCPU from 4 to 6, the amount of RAM needs to be adjusted to 22GB and the Disk Size needs to be adjusted to 300GB, thereby matching all the values of Resource Level 6.



WARNING

These vSZ required resources may change from release to release. Before upgrading vSZ, always check the required resource tables for the release to which you are upgrading.

NOTE

When initially building up the network it can use a higher Resource Level than needed for the number of APs first deployed, if all the three parameters (vCPU, RAM and Disk Size) **match exactly** with that higher Resource Level.

ATTENTION

It is recommended that there should be only one concurrent CLI connection per cluster when configuring vSZ.

In the following tables the high scale resources are broken into two tables for easy readability. These tables are based on the *AP Count Range*.

TABLE 5 vSZ High Scale required resources

AP Count Range		Max Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node (without Switch)	AP/Switch Capacity Ratio	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max		Max
10,001	30,000	300,000	4	10,000	5 : 1	6,000
	20,000	200,000	3			4,000
5,001	10,000	100,000	1-2	10,000	5 : 1	2,000
2,501	5,000	50,000	1-2	5,000	5 : 1	1,000
1,001	2,500	50,000	1-2	2,500	5 : 1	500
501	1,000	20,000	1-2	1,000	5 : 1	200
101	500	10,000	1-2	500	5 : 1	100

TABLE 5 vSZ High Scale required resources (continued)

AP Count Range		Max Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node (without Switch)	AP/Switch Capacity Ratio	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max		Max
1	100	2,000	1-2	100	5 : 1	20

TABLE 6 vSZ High Scale required resources

AP Count Range		vCPU ^[1]	RAM	Disk Size	MiB/s	Preserved Event/Alarm Days	Concurrent CLI Connection	Resource Level
From	To	Logic Processor		GB		Max	Max (per node not per cluster)	
10,001	30,000	24	48	600	45	3/7 Days	4	8
	20,000							
5,001	10,000	24	48	600	45	3/7 Days	4	7
2,501	5,000	12	28	300	30	3/7 Days	2	6.5
1,001	2,500	6	22	300	25	3/7 Days	2	6
501	1,000	4	18	100	20	3/7 Days	2	5
101	500	4	16	100	15	3/7 Days	2	4
1	100	2-4	13	100	15	3/7 Days	2	3

In the following tables the essential scale resources are broken into two tables for easy readability. These tables are based on the *AP Count Range*.

TABLE 7 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		Maximum Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node	AP/Switch Capacity Ratio	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max		Max
1025	3,000	60,000	4	1,024	5 : 1	600
	2,000					
501	1,024	25,000	1-2	1,024	5 : 1	204
101	500	10,000	1-2	500	5 : 1	100
1	100	2,000	1-2	100	5 : 1	20

NOTE

The recommended vCPU core for the vSZ-E with **AP Count Range** 1 through 100 is 2-4.

TABLE 8 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		vCPU ^[1]	RAM	Disk Size	Disk IO Requirement	Preserved Event/Alarm Days	Concurrent CLI Connection	Resource Level
From	To	Logic Processor		GB	MiB/s	Max	Max (per node not per cluster)	
1025	3,000	8	18	250	20	7 Days	2	3
	2,000							
501	1,024	8	18	250	20	7 Days	2	2
101	500	4	16	100	15	7 Days	2	1.5
1	100	2-4	13	100	15	7 Days	2	1

NOTE

[1] - vSZ-H and vSZ-E have different report interval. For example, AP sends the status to vSZ-E every 90 seconds but to vSZ-H it is sent every 180 seconds, which means that vSZ-E need more RAM in scaling environment based on the resource level.

Public Cloud Platform - Instance Resource Type

In the following tables the high scale resources are broken into two tables for easy readability. These tables are based on the *AP Count Range*.

TABLE 9 vSZ High Scale

AP Count Range		Max Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node (without Switch)	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max	Max
10,001	30,000	300,000	4	10,000	6,000
	20,000	200,000	3		4,000
6,001	10,000	100,000	1-2	10,000	2,000
3,001	6,000	60,000	1-2	6,000	1,200
1,001	3,000	30,000	1-2	3,000	600
501	1,000	20,000	1-2	1,000	200
101	500	10,000	1-2	500	100
1	100	2,000	1-2	100	20

TABLE 10 vSZ High Scale

AP Count Range		Minimum Disk Size	Recommended Machine Type for AWS	Recommended Machine type for GCP	Recommended Machine type for Azure	Disk IO Requirement	Resource Level
From	To	GB					
10,001	30,000	600	c4.8xlarge	Custom Machine Type w/ Skylake or later. Follow the vCPU/ Memory number based managed AP number.	F32s_v2	45	8
	20,000						
6,001	10,000	600	c4.8xlarge		F32s_v2	45	7
3,001	6,000	300	c4.4xlarge		F16s_v2	35	6.5
1,001	3,000	300	m4.2xlarge		D8s_v3	25	6
501	1,000	100	r4.xlarge		E4s_v3	20	5
101	500	100	m4.xlarge		D4s_v3	15	4
1	100	100	r4.large	DS11_v2/ D4s_v3	15	3	

In the following tables the essential scale resources are broken into two tables for easy readability. These tables are based on the *AP Count Range*.

TABLE 11 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		Maximum Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max	Max
1025	3,000	60,000	4	1,024	600
	2,000	40,000	3		400
501	1,024	25,000	1-2	1,024	204
101	500	10,000	1-2	500	100

TABLE 11 vSZ Essentials required resources (continued)

AP Count Range		Maximum Clients	Nodes per Cluster	AP Count per Node	Maximum Switch (w/o AP)
From	To			Max	Max
1	100	2,000	1-2	100	20

NOTE

The recommended vCPU core for the vSZ-E with **AP Count Range** 1 through 100 is 2-4.

TABLE 12 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		Minimum Disk Size	Recommended Machine Type for AWS	Recommended Machine type for GCP	Recommended Machine type for Azure	Disk IO Requirement	Resource Level
From	To	GB					
1025	3,000	250	m4.2xlarge	Custom Machine Type w/ Skylake or later.	D8s_v3	20	3
	2,000						
501	1,024	250	m4.2xlarge	Follow the vCPU/ Memory number based managed AP number.	D8s_v3	20	2
101	500	100	m4.xlarge		D4s_v3	15	1.5
1	100	100	r4.large		DS11_v2/D4s_v3	15	1

NOTE

Required Disk Type

- AWS: General Purpose SSD (gp2)
- GCE: SSD
- Azure: Standard-SSD

Clustering Limitations

The following are the limitations for vSZ-H and vSZ-E.

Clustering Limitations for vSZ-H

- vSZ-H supports up to 10,000 APs per node or 30,000 APs per cluster, assuming proper system resources are made available. It supports clustering of up to 4 nodes when using Resource Level 6.
- At 4 nodes, the maximum number of APs and clients that can be supported are 30,000 and 300,000 respectively.

Clustering Limitations for vSZ-E

- vSZ-E supports up to 1,024 APs per node or 3000 APs per cluster, assuming proper system resources are available. It supports clustering of up to 4 nodes when using Resource Level 2.
- Above 2 nodes in a cluster at Resource Level 2, additional 2 CPU cores need to be added to each node to support the added search capabilities and replication.
- At 4 nodes, the maximum number of APs and clients that can be supported are 3,000 and 60,000 respectively.
- NAT operation for vSZ cluster: Currently, each node requires its own public IP address for its NAT'ed interface. As such, a 1:1 NAT is recommended for setting up a cluster behind a NAT environment.

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Preparing a Hypervisor

This section lists the hypervisors (and their release versions) on which you can install the vSZ.

TABLE 13 Hypervisors that the vSZ supports

Vendor	Hypervisor	Version
VMWare	ESXi	5.5 and later (6.7 or later recommended)
Windows	Windows Server Hyper-V	Windows Server Hyper-V (2012 R2)
KVM	CentOS	7.4 (64bit)
OpenStack	CentOS	7-x86_64-Minimal-1804.iso
Nutanix	Nutanix	Nutanix Community Edition

Hypervisor CPU/IO Requirements - Self Own Hypervisor

Benchmarking vSZ CPU/IO Performance

Refer to the SZ System Benchmark Tool (`SZ_System_Benchmark_Tool_0.ksp`) released by Ruckus to measure vSZ in Hypervisor performance. This tool provides the benchmark result and performance measure to run vSZ on CPU (Central Processing Unit) and IO (Input Output).

Performance Requirement

CPU	CPU single core events per second/per core need > 180.
IO	Requirements change per resource level. Refer to resource table for minimum values (column 'Disk IO requirement')

NOTE

This benchmark tool is relevant for SmartZone releases 3.4.2, 3.6.2 and 5.1.1. From release 5.2, the system benchmark tool will be inbuilt through CLI command.

NOTE

You can download the `SZ_System_Benchmark_Tool_0.ksp` from the support website: <https://support.ruckuswireless.com/software/2138-smartzone-5-1-1-mr1-virtual-smartzone-system-benchmark-tool-ksp>.

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

You have to install the vSZ on a VMWare vSphere hypervisor.

Before You Begin

You have to complete the prerequisites before installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere.

Verify that you have the prerequisites before installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere.

- Verify that vSphere client is installed.
- You can deploy the vSZ only on hosts that are running ESXi version 5.5 and later (6.7 or later recommended).
- The vSZ appliance requires at least 100GB of disk space and is limited to a maximum size of 600GB. The vSZ appliance can be deployed with thin provisioned virtual disks that can grow to the maximum size of 600GB.
- Preallocated/Eager Zeroed/Fixed Size is required to provide good performance and low latency for IO.
- Avoid using "Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed/Dynamic Expanding" to impact IO performance.

Creating a vSZ Instance from the OVA File

You can create a vSZ instance using the vSphere Web Client.

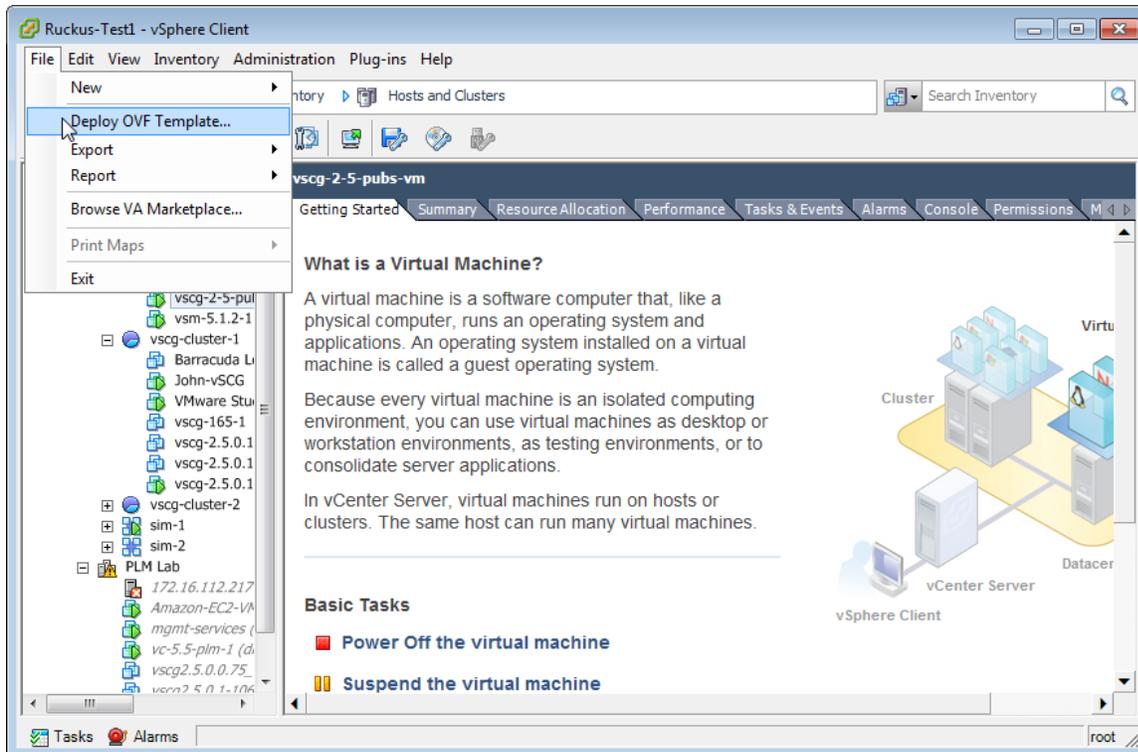
Before continuing, ensure you have already downloaded the vSZ distribution package. See [Obtaining the vSZ Distribution](#) for more information.

Follow these steps to create a vSZ instance from the OVA file.

1. Use the VMWare vSphere client to log on to the ESXi management interface.

2. Click **File**> **Deploy OVF Template**. The Source screen of the **Deploy OVF Template** wizard appears.

FIGURE 1 Click Deploy OVF Template

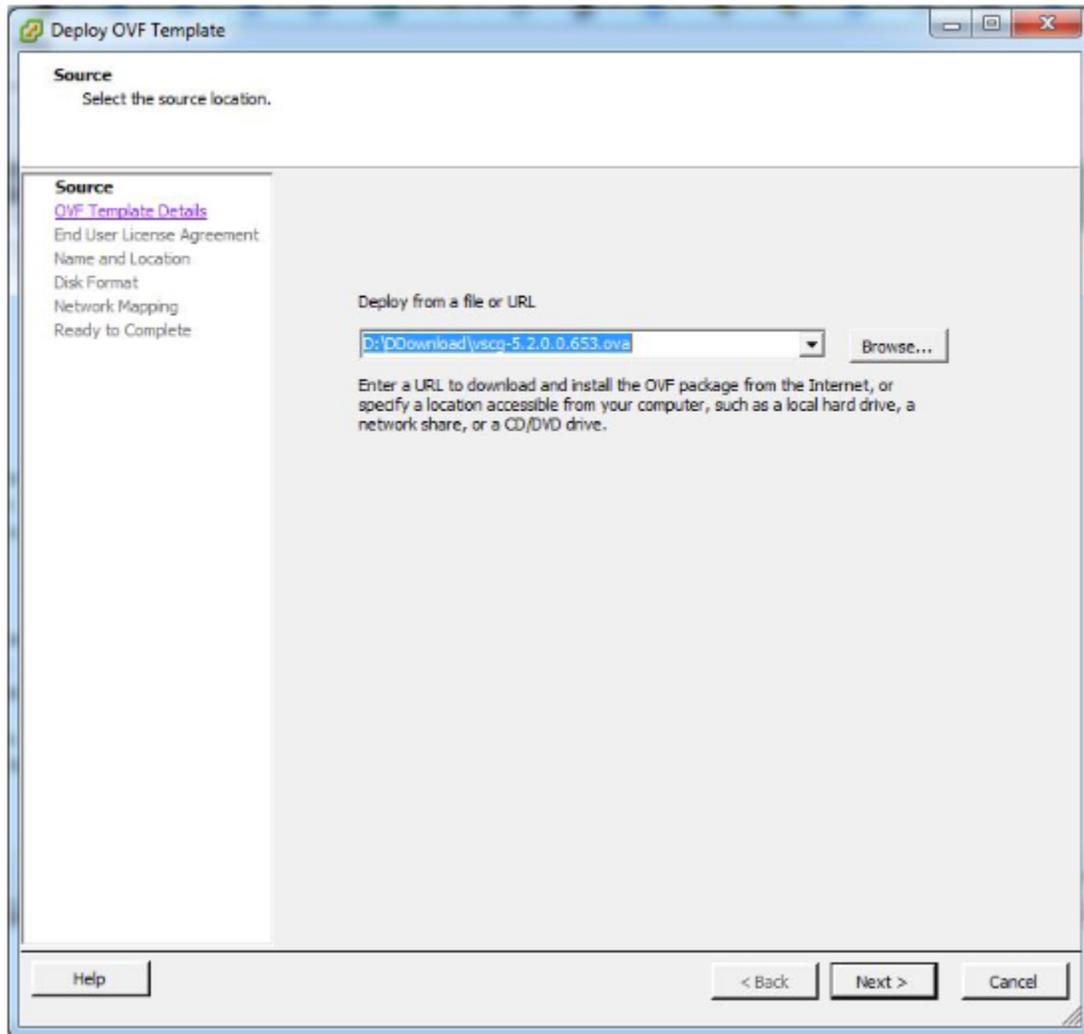


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

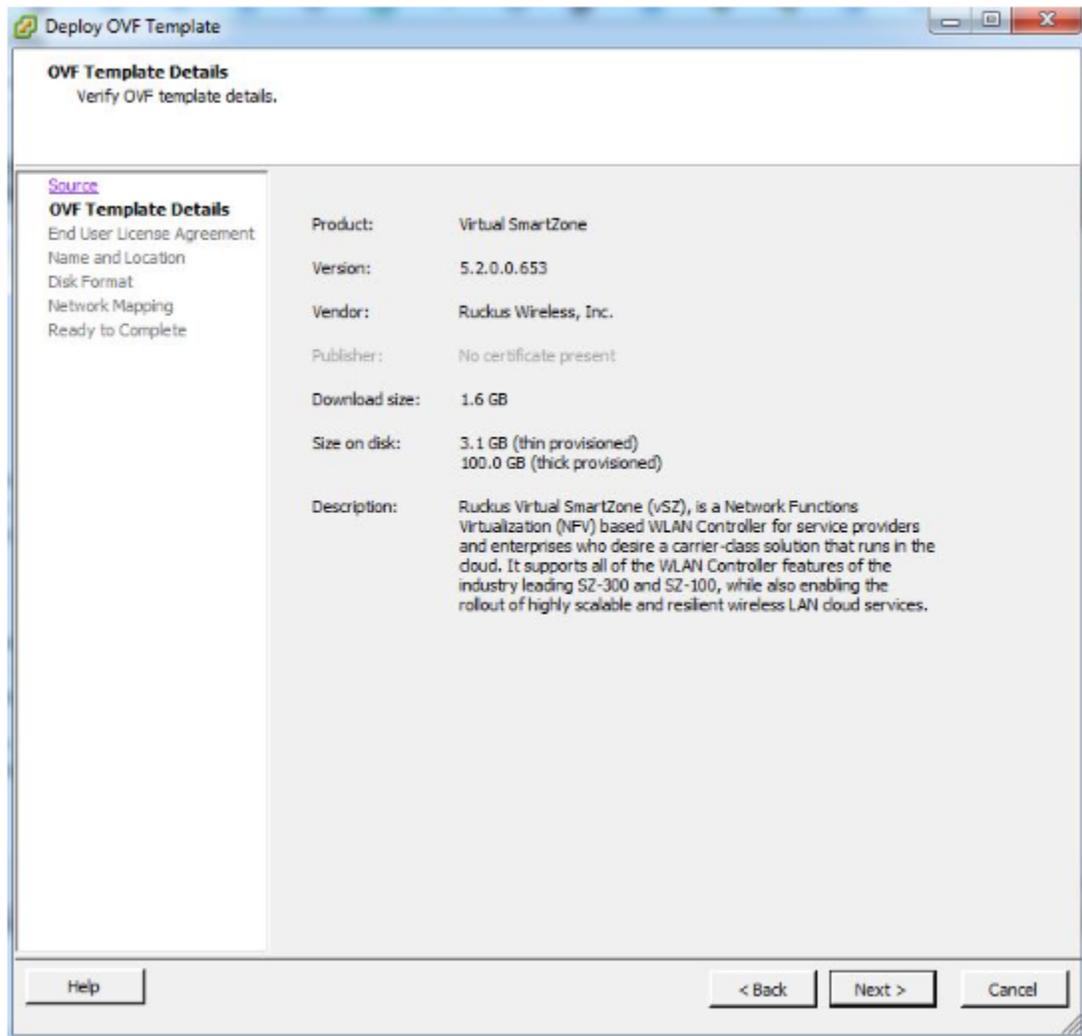
3. Click **Browse** to locate the .ova file that you downloaded earlier. Select the template.

FIGURE 2 Click Browse, and then locate and select .ova file



4. Click **Next**. The **OVF Template Details** screen appears.

FIGURE 3 The OVF Template Details screen



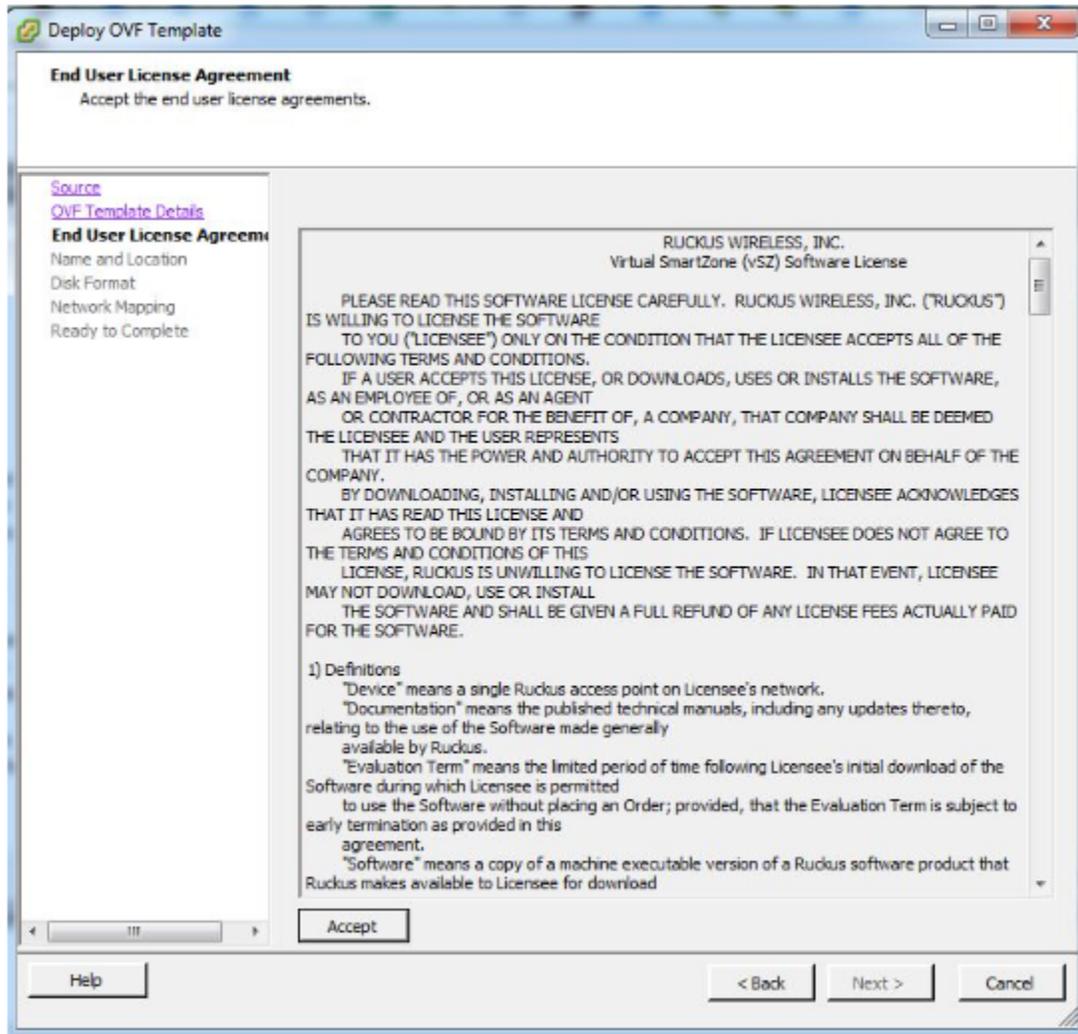
5. Review the OVA virtual appliance details, and then click **Next**. The End User License Agreement (EULA) screen appears.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

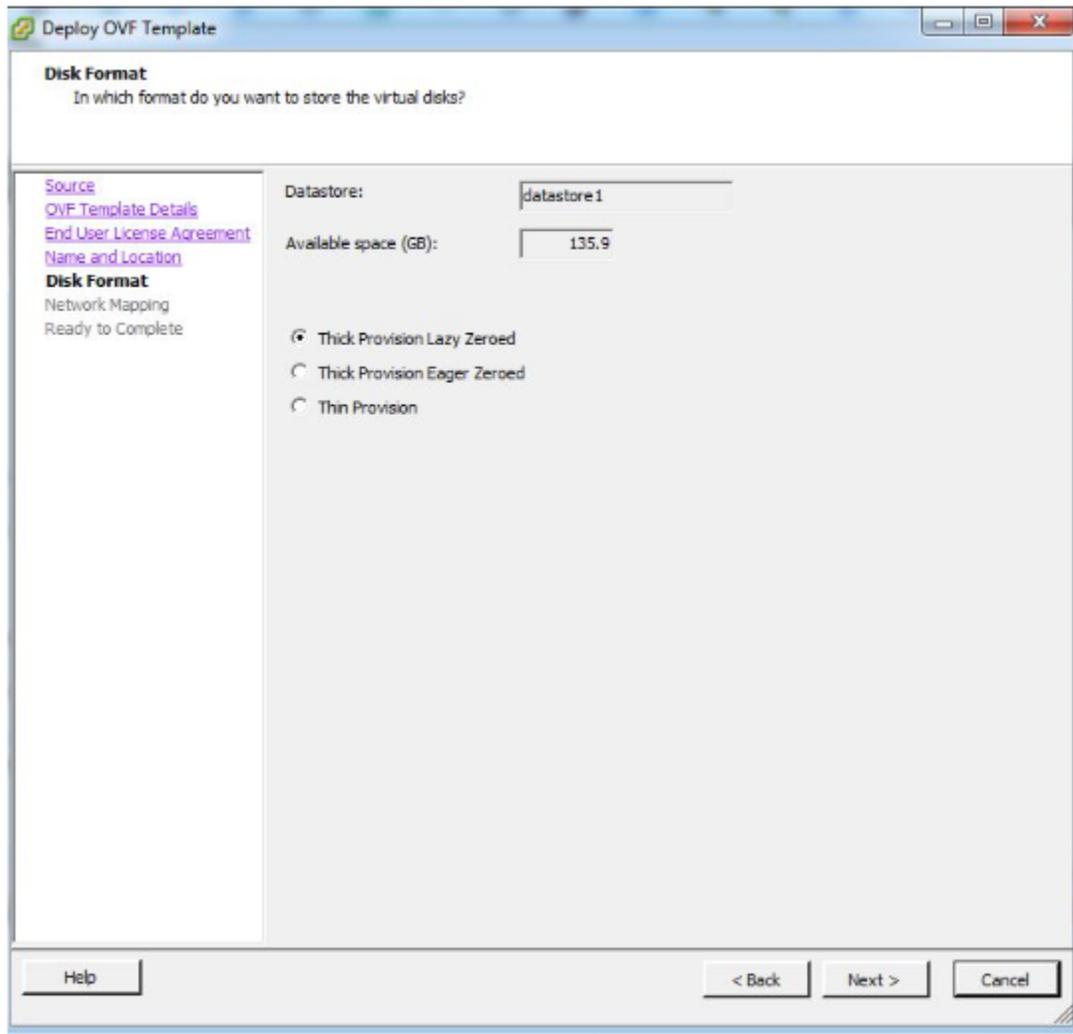
6. Click **Accept** to agree to the EULA terms, and then click **Next**.

FIGURE 4 Accept the EULA for the vSZ OVA



7. Select the disk format that is appropriate for your deployment scenario. Options include:
- Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed
 - Thick Provision Eager Zeroed
 - Thin Provision

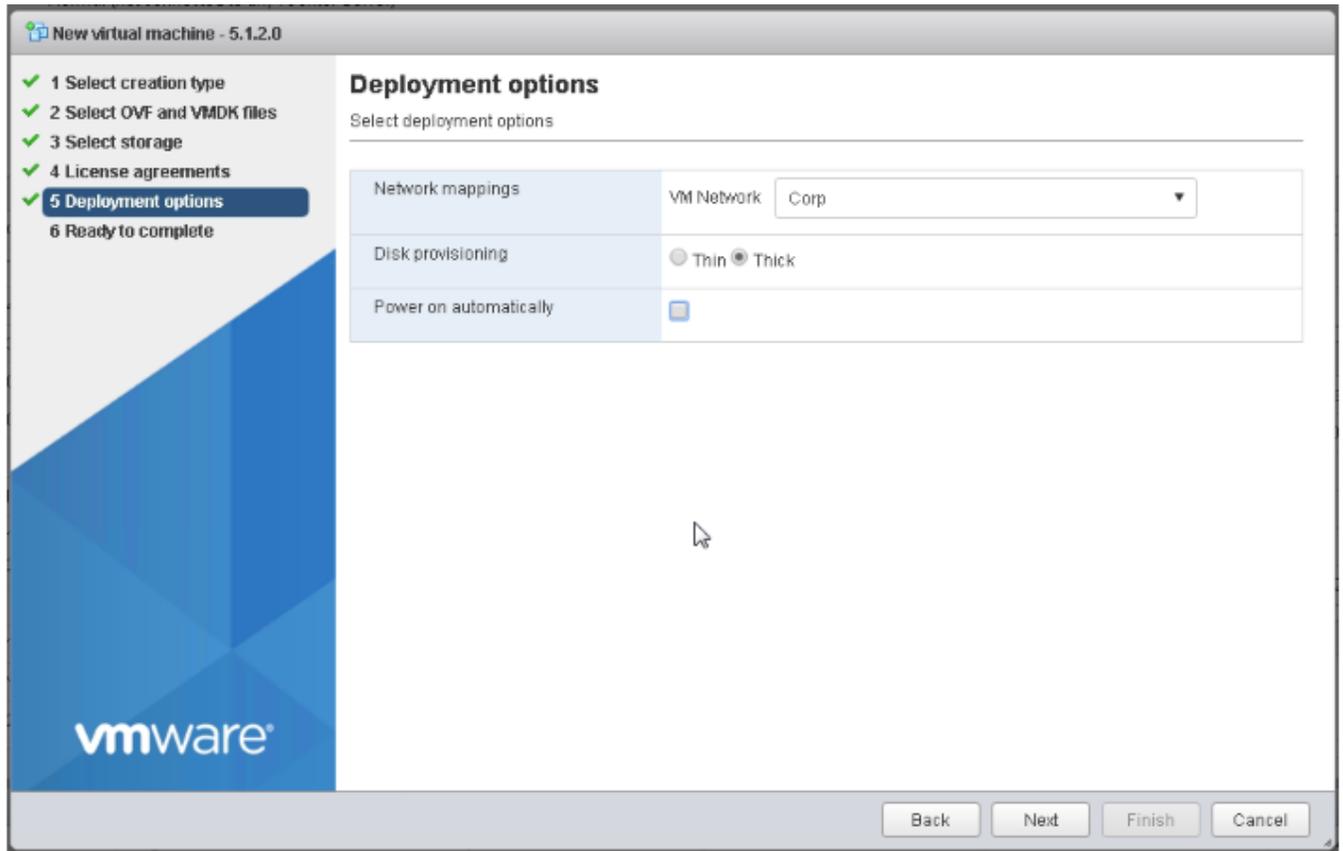
FIGURE 5 Select the disk format for your deployment scenario



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

FIGURE 6 ESXi 6.7 with two options

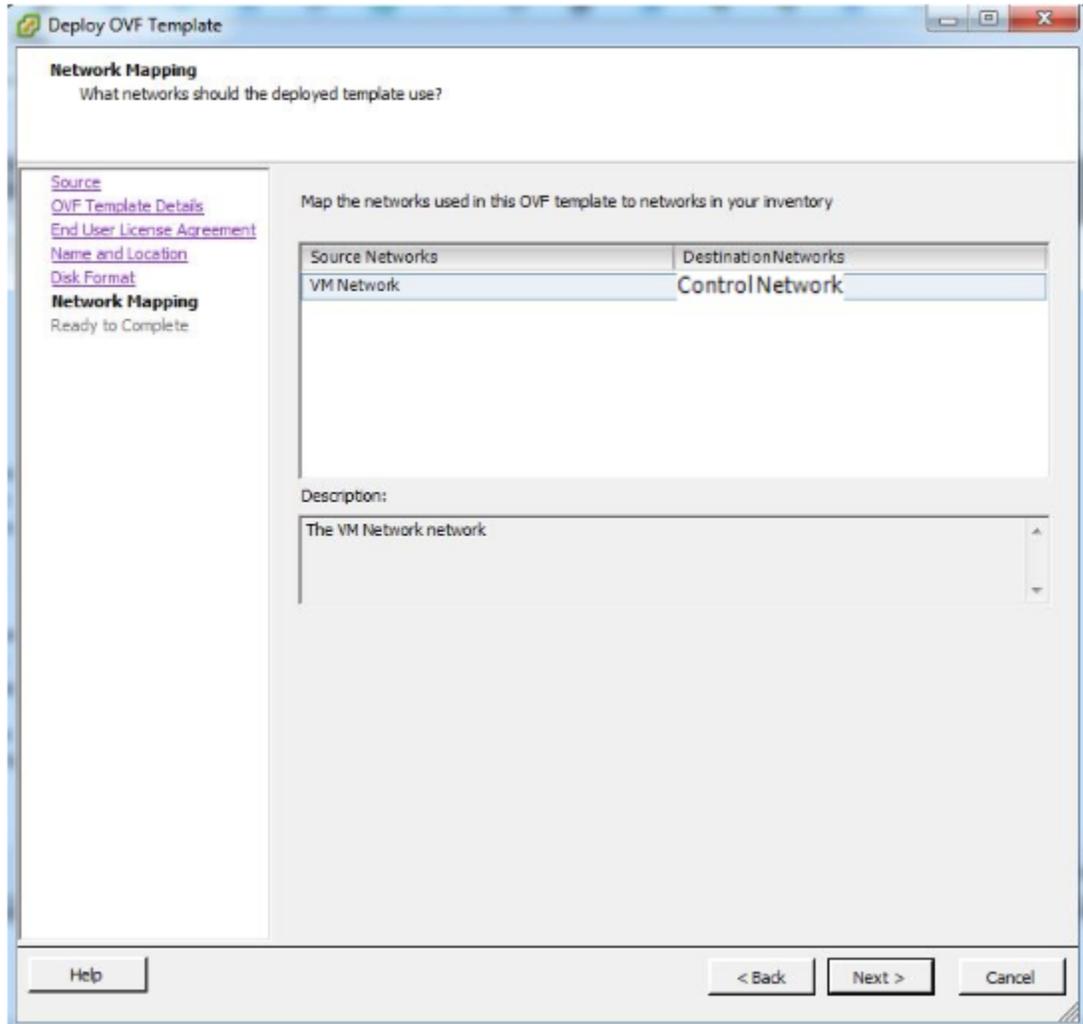


8. Click **Next**. The **Network Mapping** screen appears.

9. Select the ESXi virtual network interface that you want to use for the control interface, and then click **Next**. The **Ready to Complete** screen appears.

The installation screen only allows you to select the virtual network interface for the control interface. After you complete the installation (and before you power on and set up the vSZ), you will need to adjust the cluster and management interfaces as appropriate.

FIGURE 7 Select the virtual network interface that the template will use

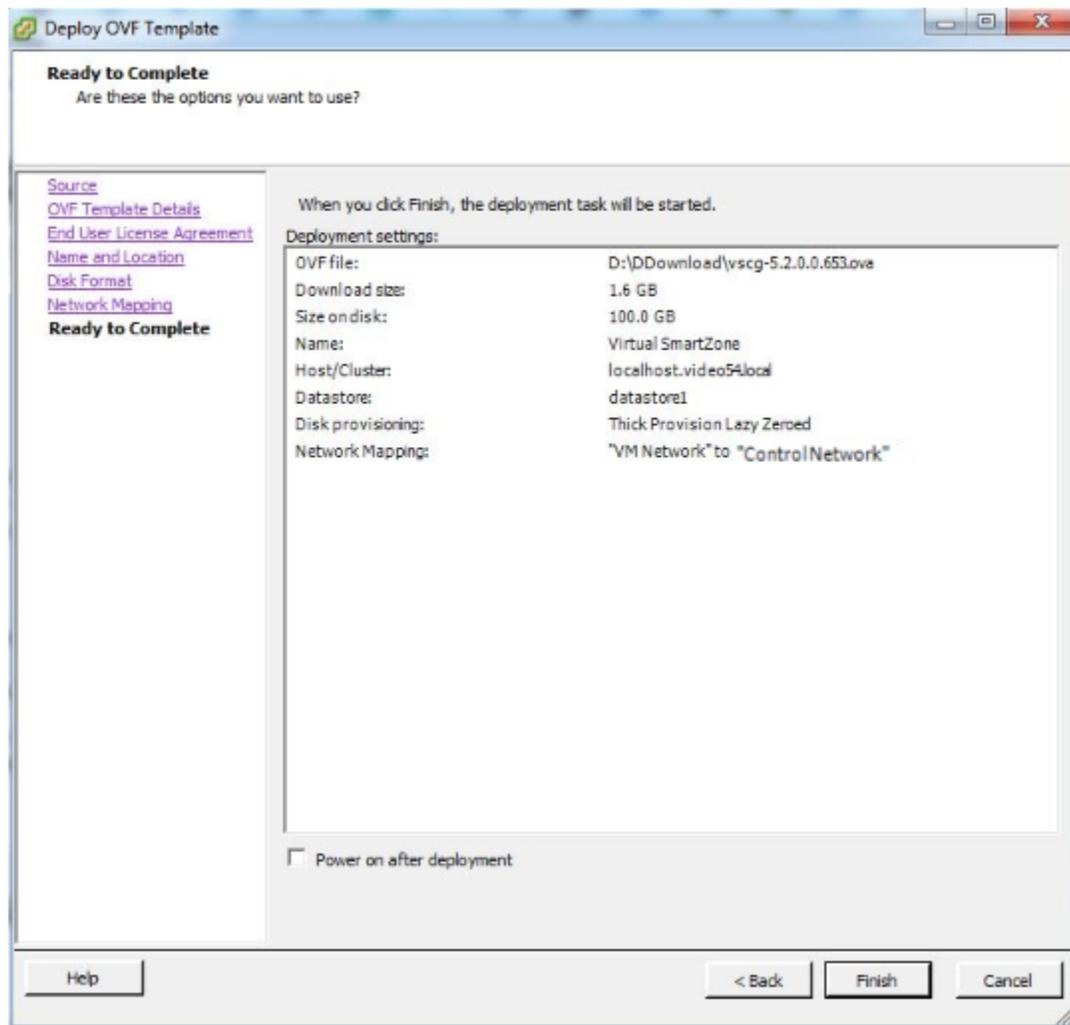


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

10. Review the settings that you have configured on the previous screens. If you find a setting that you want to change, click **Back** until you reach the screen where you can edit the setting. Update the setting, and then click **Next** until you reach the **Ready to Complete** screen again.

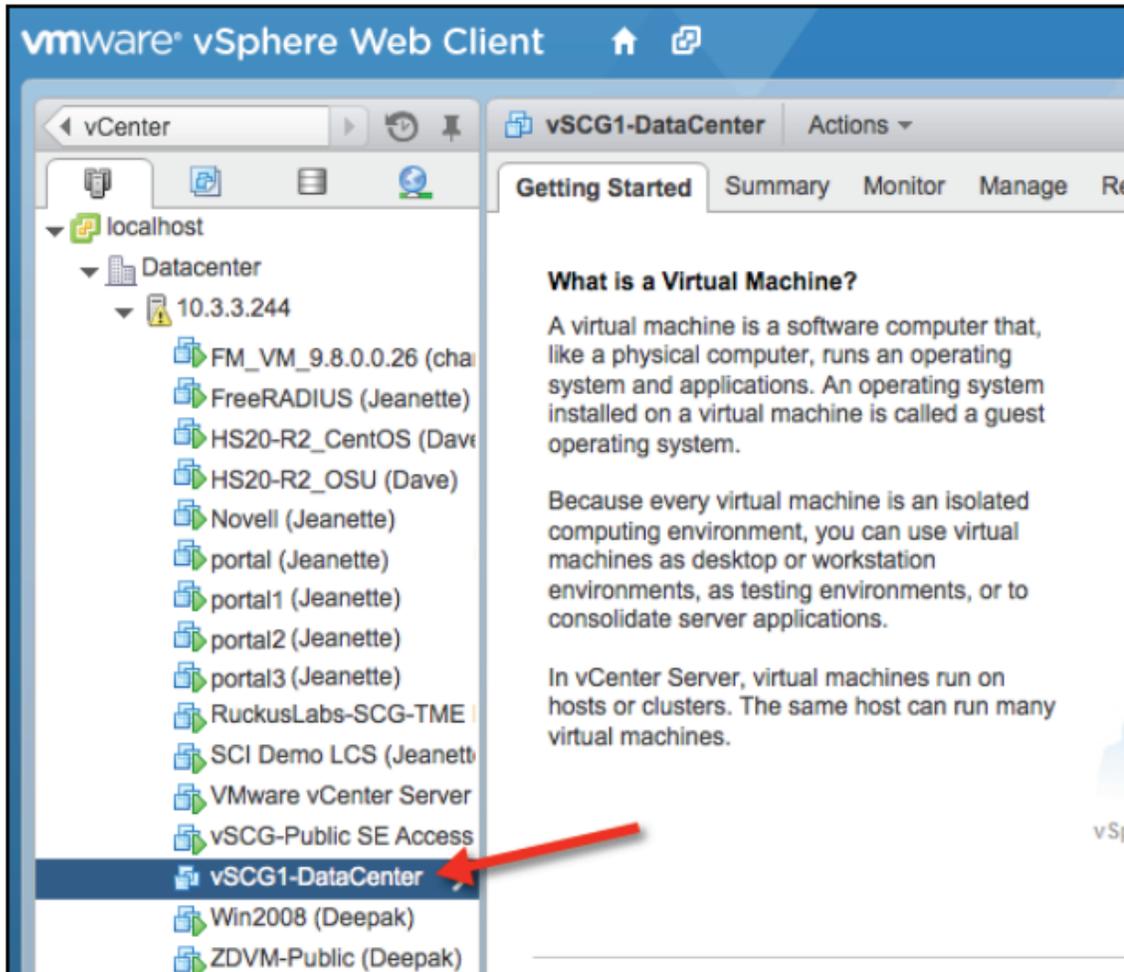
FIGURE 8 Review the settings that you have configured



11. Make sure that the **Power on after deployment** check box is clear so you can adjust the network settings before the vSZ setup. **Caution:** If you power on the vSZ after installation, you will no longer be able to adjust the network settings.
12. Click **Finish**.

ESXi deploys the new vSZ instance. When ESXi completes the deployment, the new vSZ instance appears on the list of installed virtual machines on the target host.

FIGURE 9 The vSZ instance appears on the list of installed VMs



You have completed creating a vSZ instance from the OVA file.

Allocating Resources and Assigning Network Interfaces

Before starting the vSZ instance for the first time, edit the virtual machine settings to allocate CPU and memory resources to the vSZ and to assign the ESXi network interfaces to the remaining vSZ interfaces (cluster and management).

Ensure that you read steps 1-7 before starting the application.

Follow these steps to allocate resources and assign network interfaces to the vSZ.

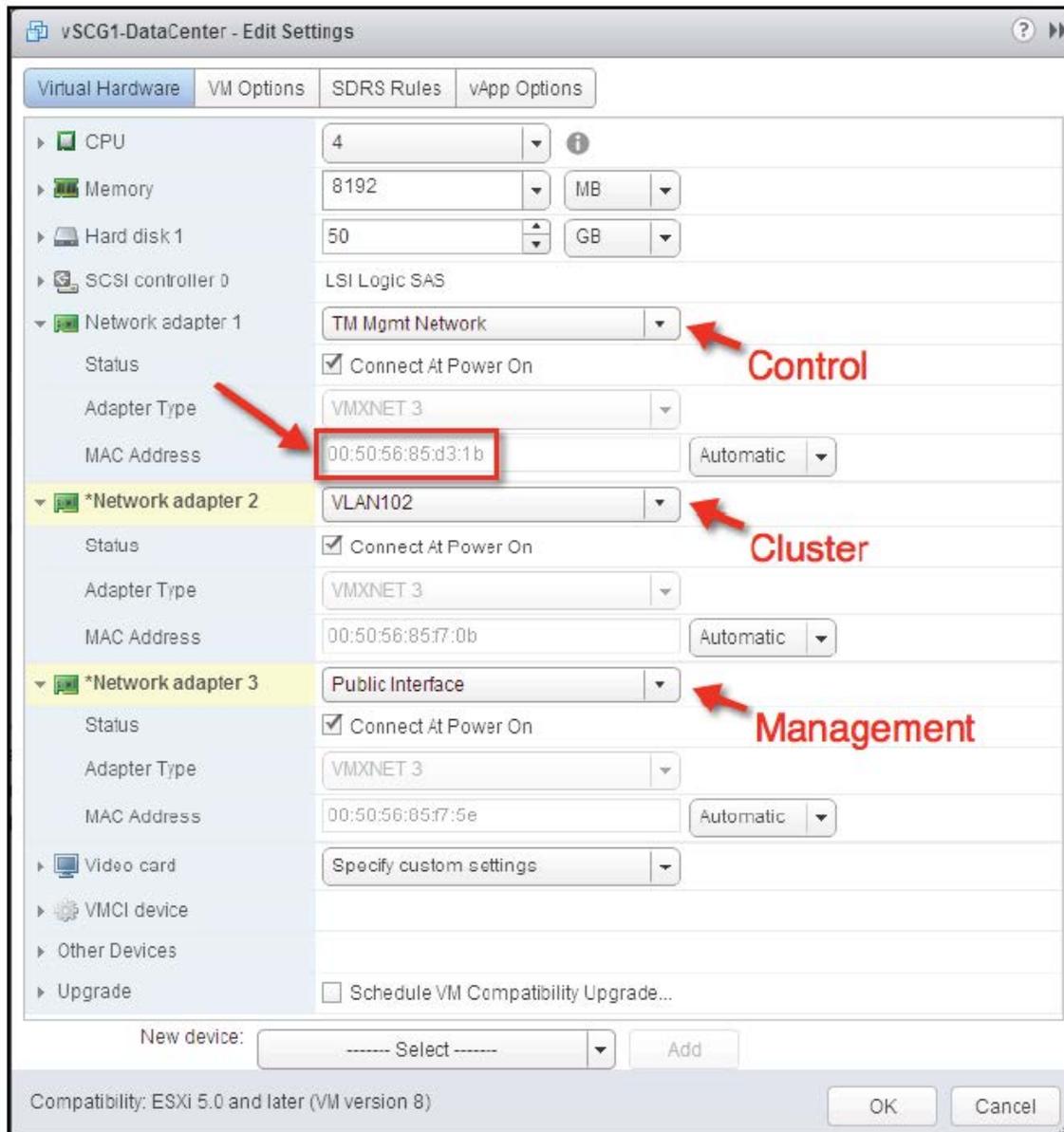
1. On the list of virtual machines, click the new vSZ instance.
2. Click **Actions** to display the additional options, and then click **Edit Settings**.
3. Set the number of CPUs and the amount of RAM to allocate to the vSZ instance. By default, the OVA template is set to 4 CPUs and 13GB of RAM.
4. Under **Network adapter 1**, verify that it is the same ESXi network interface that you selected for the control interface during the OVA import process. Ensure that the **Connect at Power On** check box is selected.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

5. Under **Network adapter 2**, select the ESXi network interface for the cluster interface from the drop-down list. Ensure that the **Connect at Power On** option is selected.
6. Under **Network adapter 3**, select the ESXi network interface for the management interface from the drop-down list. Ensure that the **Connect at Power On** option is selected.

FIGURE 10 Select the interfaces to use



7. Click **OK**. You have completed allocating resources and assigning network interfaces to the vSZ.

Powering on the vSZ virtual machine

The next step is to power on the vSZ virtual appliance.

1. From the list of virtual machines on the host, click the vSZ instance.
2. Under **Basic Tasks**, click **Power on the virtual machine**.

FIGURE 11 Click Power on the virtual machine



3. Open a console window to monitor the startup process. To do this, click the *Action* menu, and then click **Open Console**.
After the vSZ completes its startup process, you are ready to perform the initial IP address setup of the vSZ. You will use the console connection to perform this task.

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

Before you begin, verify that Hyper-V is enabled on Windows Server. Follow these steps to install the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper-V.

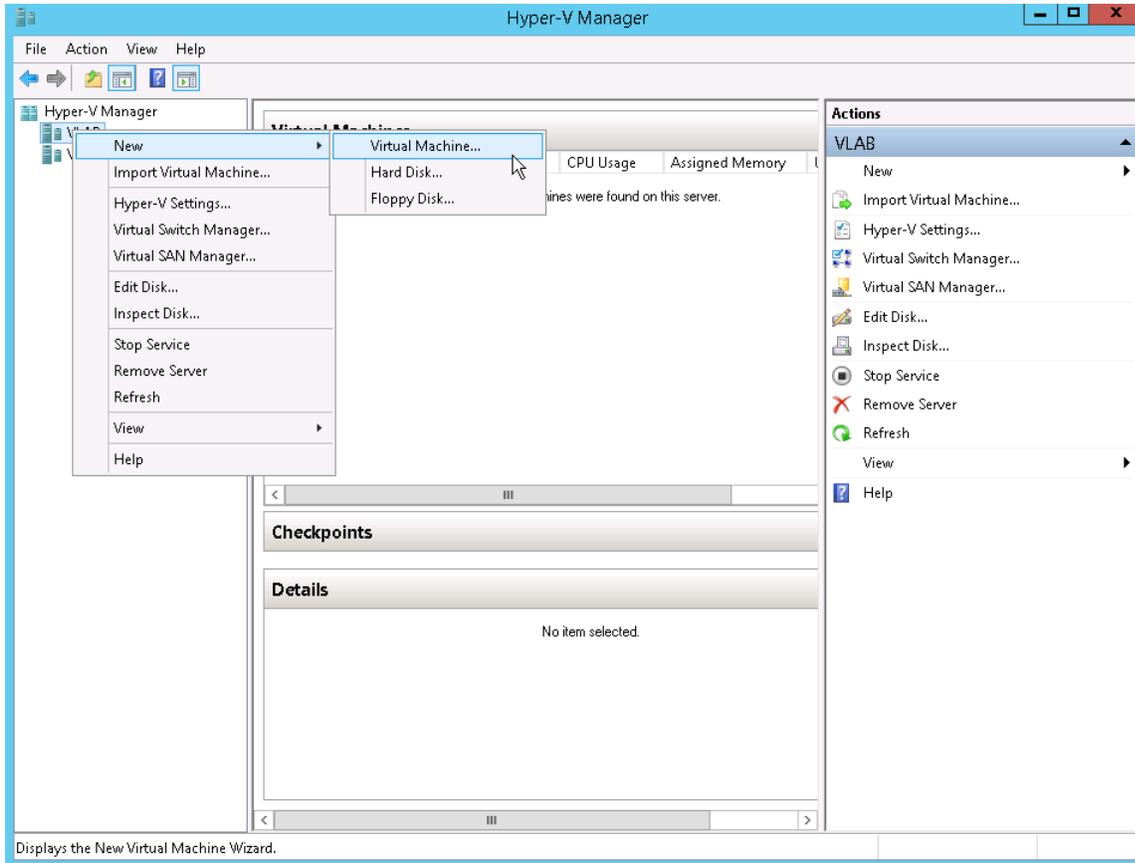
1. Obtain a copy of the vSZ image in VHD format.
2. Extract the vSZ image to the .vhd disk file.
3. Copy the image to the Windows Server on which you are running Hyper-V.
4. On the Windows Server, click **Start > Administrative Tools**, and then double-click **Hyper-V Manager**.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

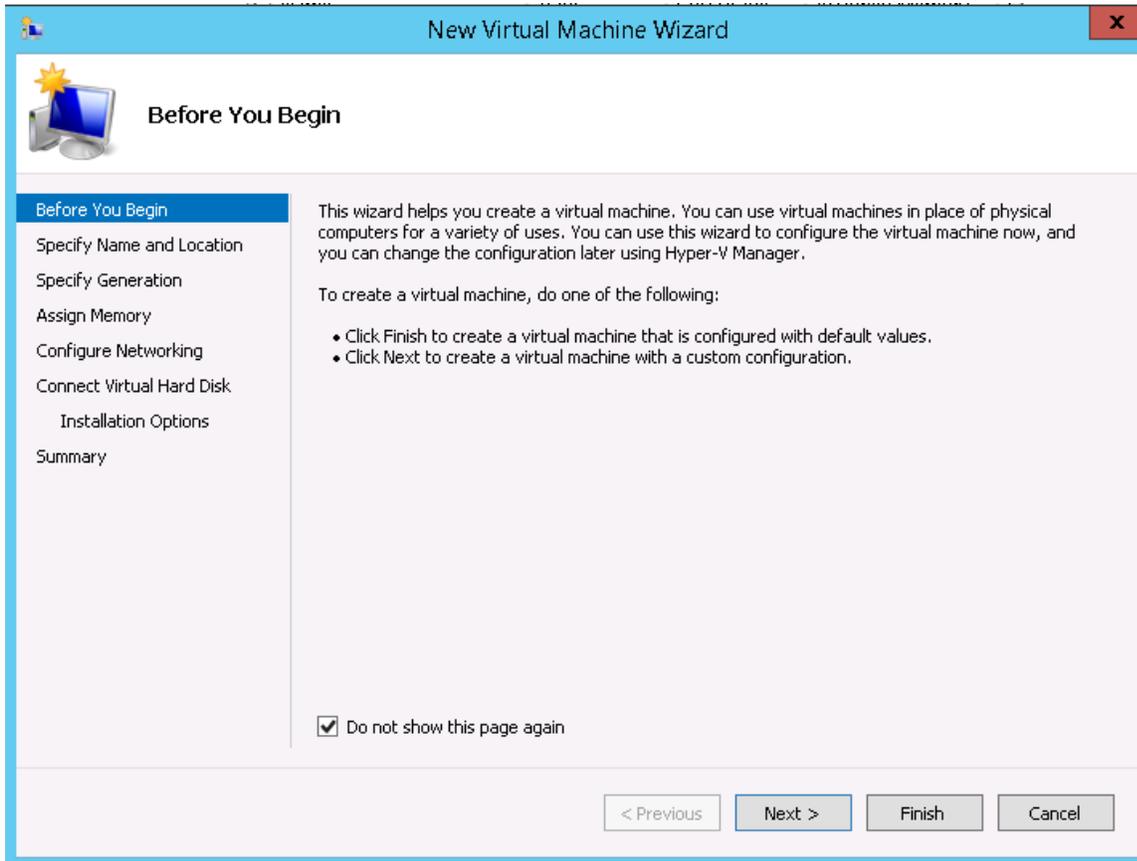
5. In the Hyper-V Manager, select the Hyper-V core for which you want to create a virtual machine and click **Virtual Machine** > **Action** > **New** > **New Virtual Machine Wizard**. The appears and displays the **Before You Begin** screen.

FIGURE 12 Click Action > New > Virtual Machine



6. Click **Next**. The **Specify Name and Location** screen appears.

FIGURE 13 The New Virtual Machine Wizard screen

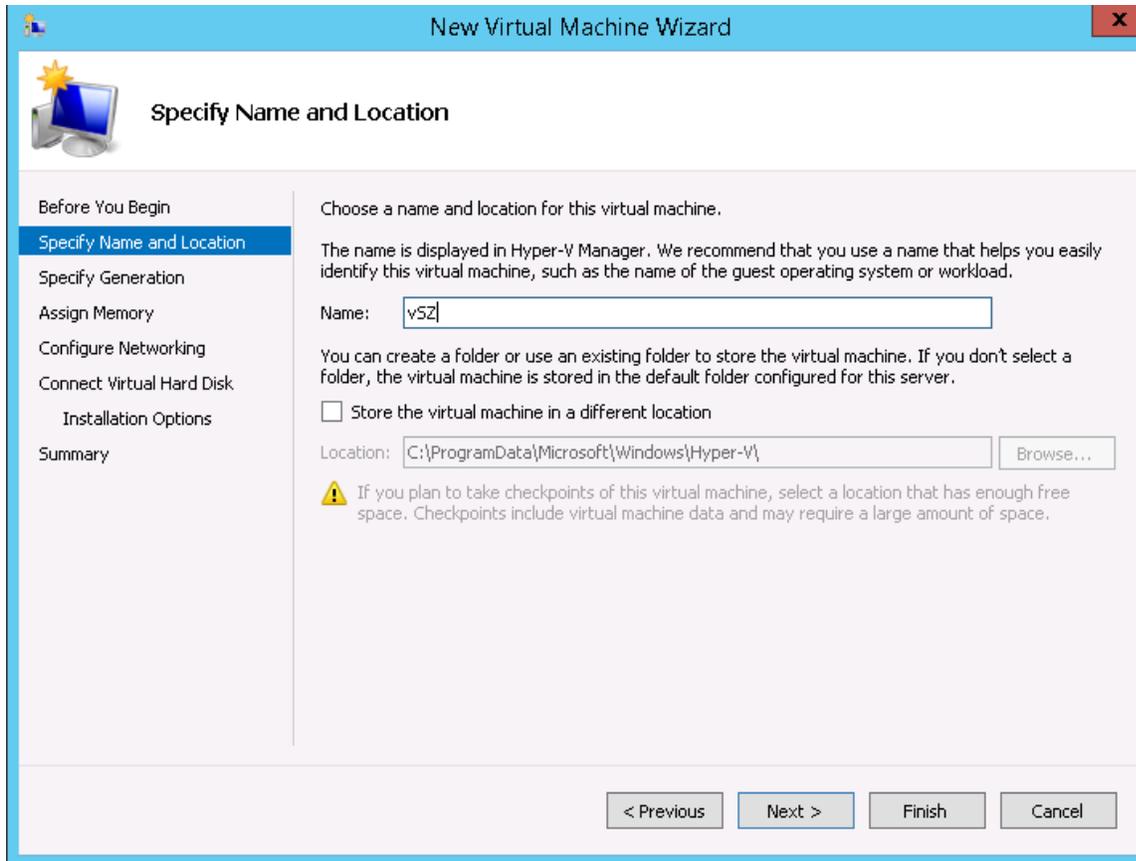


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

7. In **Name**, type a name for the virtual machine that you are installing (for example, Virtual SmartZone).

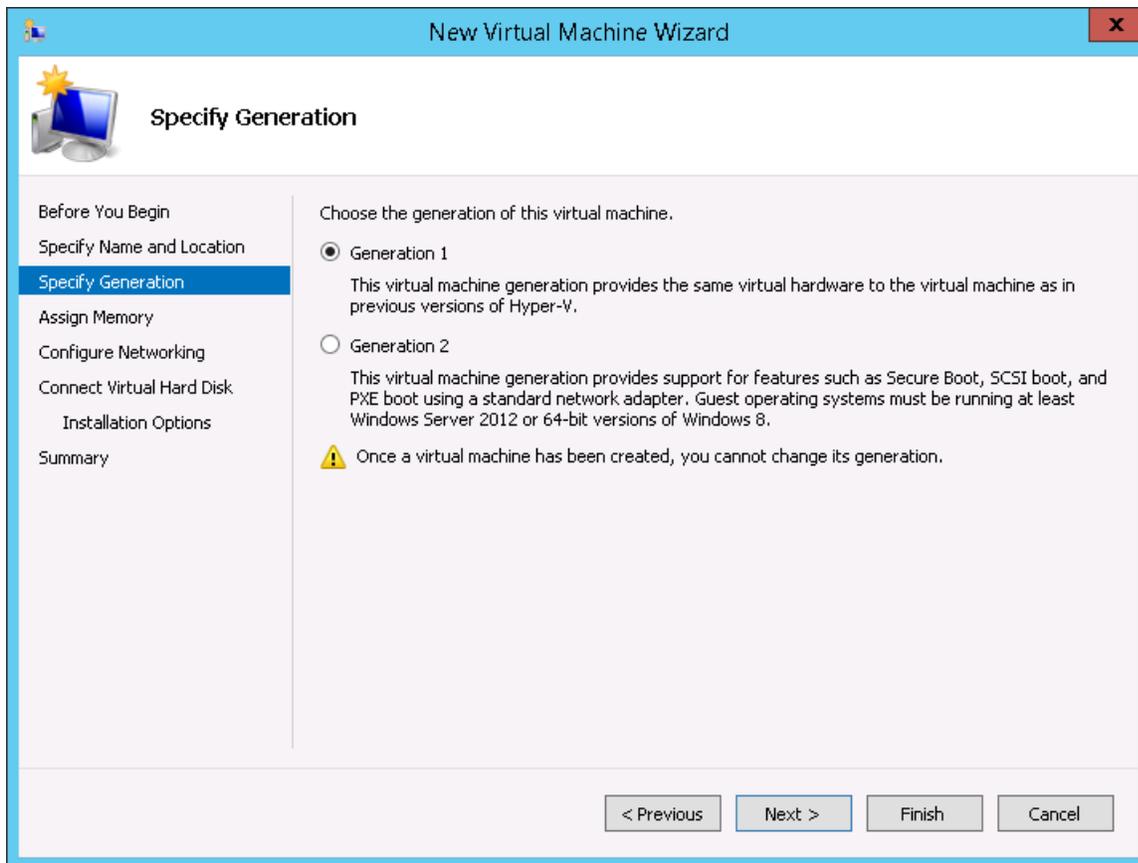
FIGURE 14 Specify Name and Location



8. Specify the folder on the server where you want to install the virtual machine.
 - a) To install the virtual machine in the default location, make sure that the Store the virtual machine in a different location check box is clear.
 - b) To install the virtual machine in a location other than the default, select and Store the virtual machine in a different location check box, and then browse to or type the new location.

9. Click **Next**. The **Specify Generation** screen appears.

FIGURE 15 Specify Generation



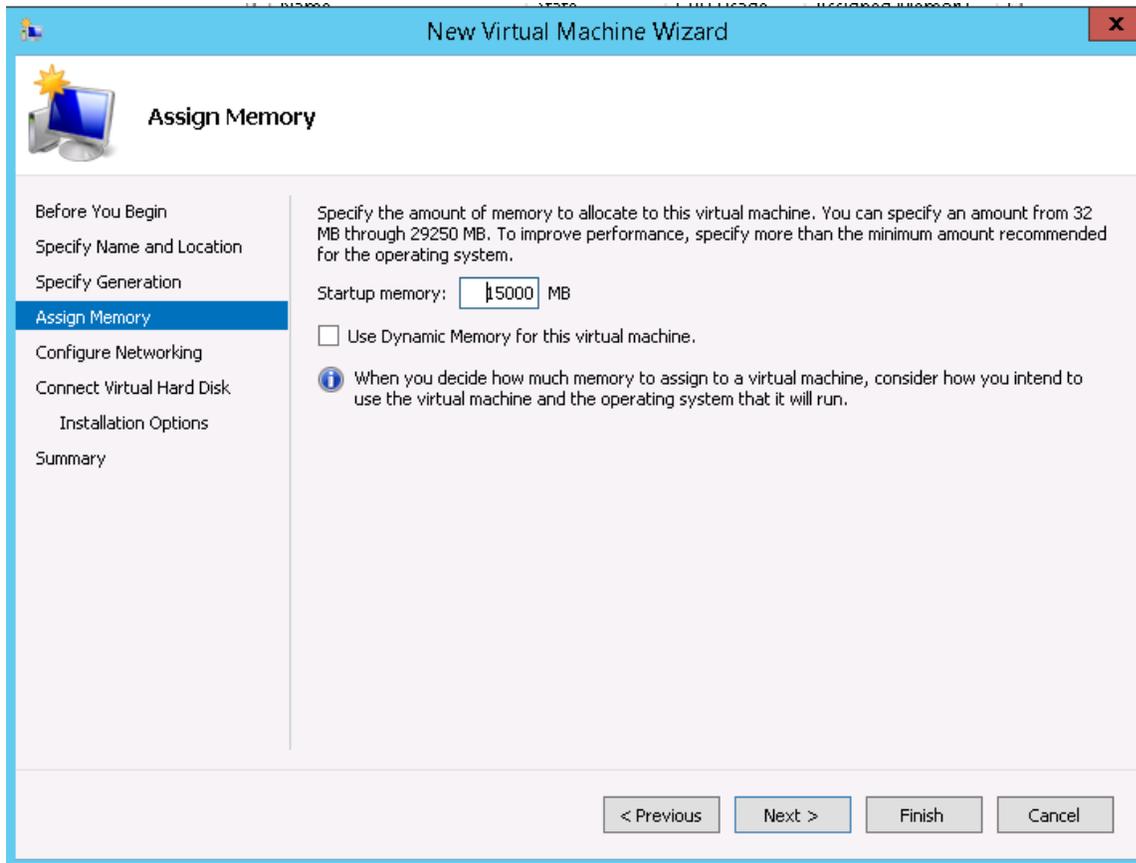
10. Select **Generation 1** for the virtual machine that you are installing. Hyper-V offers Generation 1 and Generation 2. See the Hyper-V documentation for more information about these two generations.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

11. Click **Next**. The **Assign Memory** screen appears.

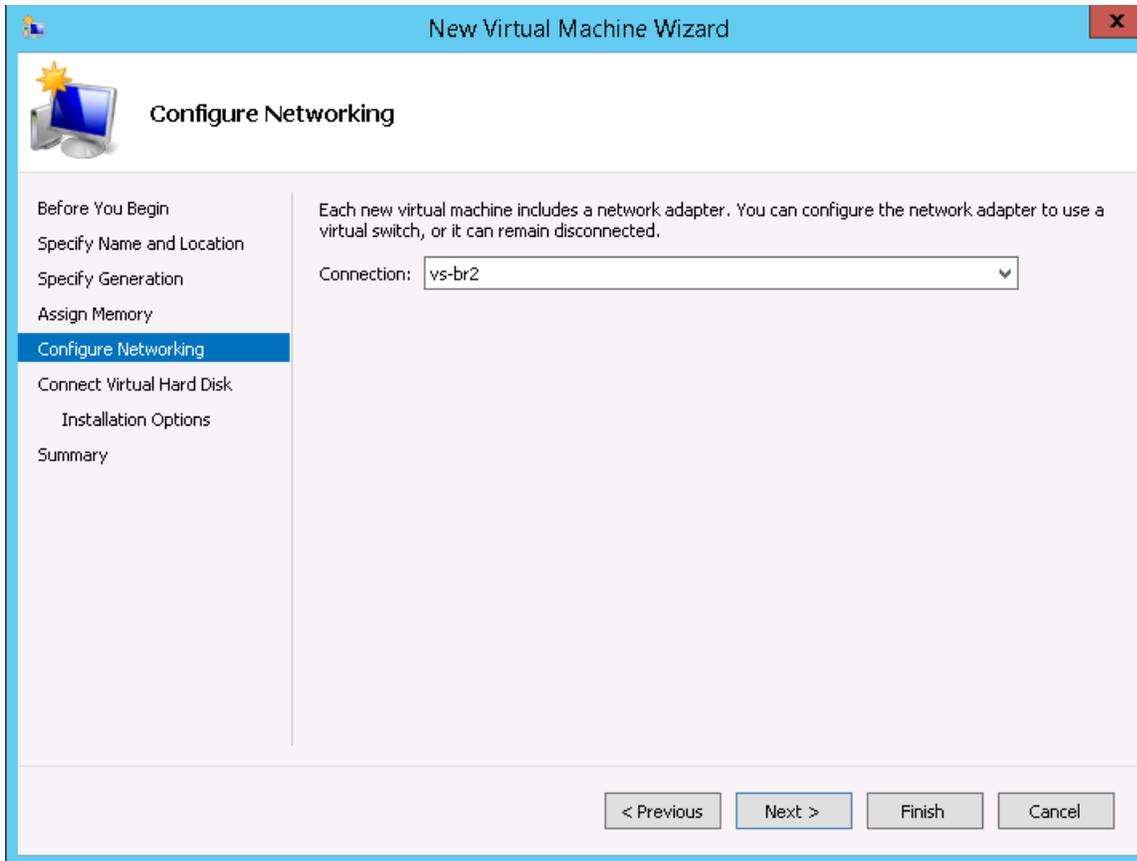
FIGURE 16 Assign Memory



12. In **Startup memory**, type 13GB for vSZ High Scale or 15GB for vSZ Essentials (as relevant), which are the minimum memory that Ruckus Networks recommends for deploying vSZ. You can type a higher value if more memory is available on the server. For more information, see Table 4 and Table 5.

13. Click **Next**. The **Configure Networking**

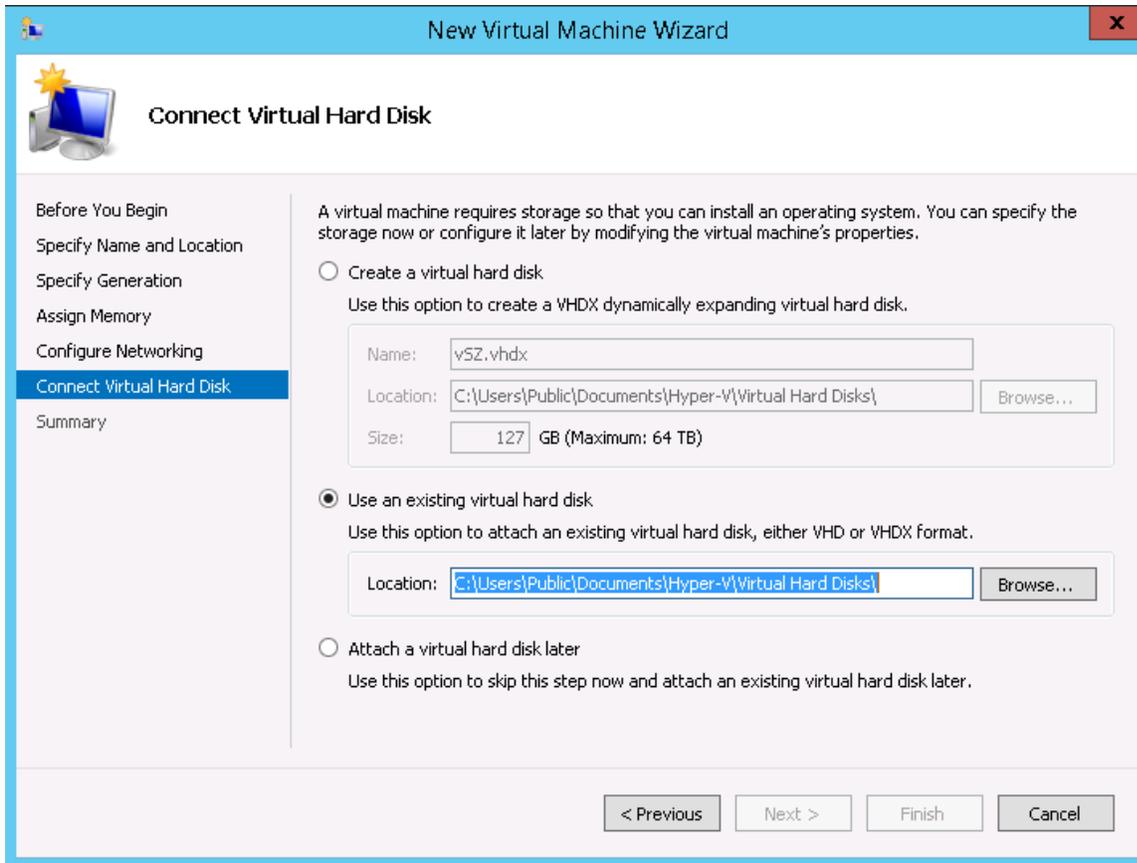
FIGURE 17 Configuring Network



14. In **Connection**, select the network adapter that you want the virtual machine to use.

15. Click **Next**. The **Connect Virtual Hard Disk** screen appears.

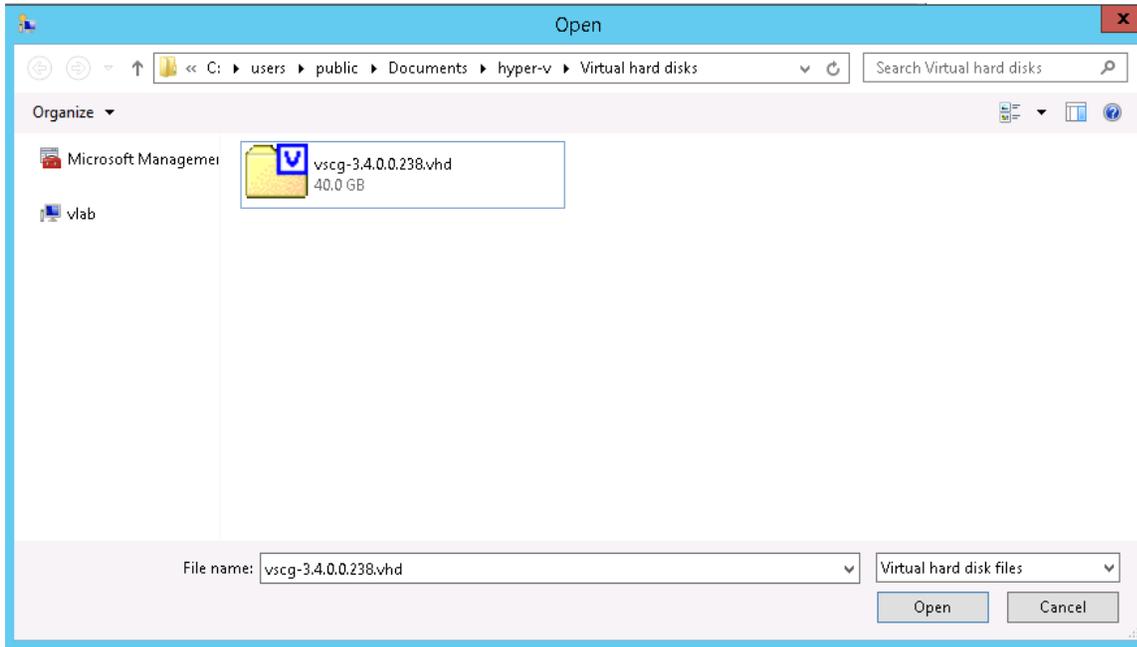
FIGURE 18 Connect Virtual Hard Disk



16. Select **Use an existing virtual hard disk**.

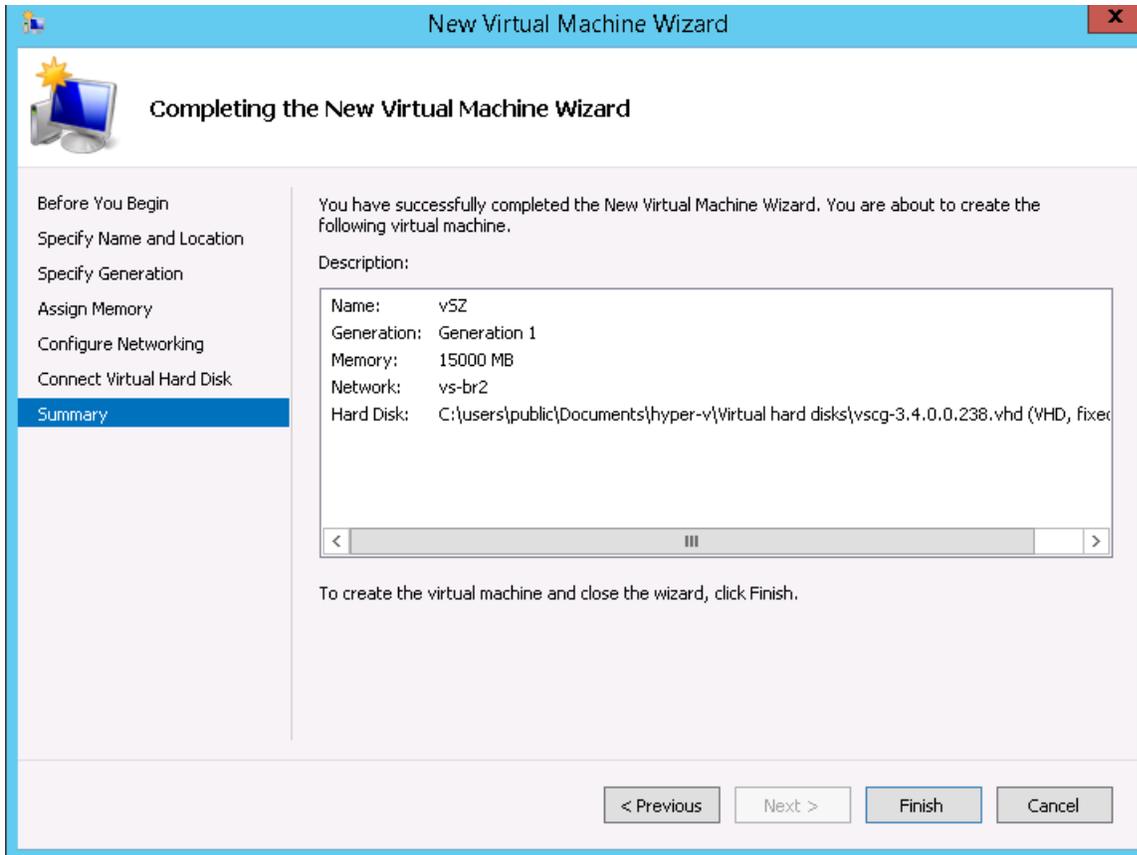
17. Click **Browse** to specify the location of the existing virtual hard disk for the virtual machine to use.

FIGURE 19 Selecting Virtual Hard Disk



18. Click **Next**. The **Completing New Virtual Machine Wizard** screen appears.

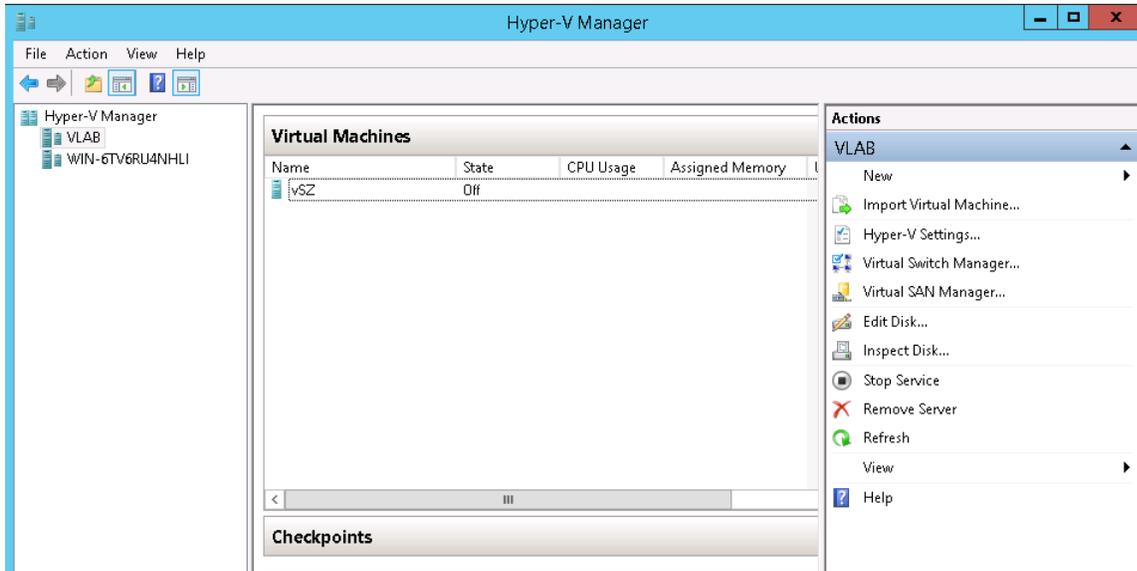
FIGURE 20 Completing New Virtual Machine Wizard



19. Review the settings that you can configure for the virtual machine. If you find any setting that need to be changed, click **Previous** until you reach the screen where you can update the setting. Update the setting, and then click **Next** until the **Completing New Virtual Machine Wizard** screen appears again.

20. Click **Finish** to install the virtual machine. When Windows Server completes installing the virtual machine, the **New Virtual Machine Wizard** disappears and the virtual machine you installed appears on the list of virtual machines on Hyper-V Manager.

FIGURE 21 The virtual machine you installed appears on the list of virtual machines on Hyper-V Manager

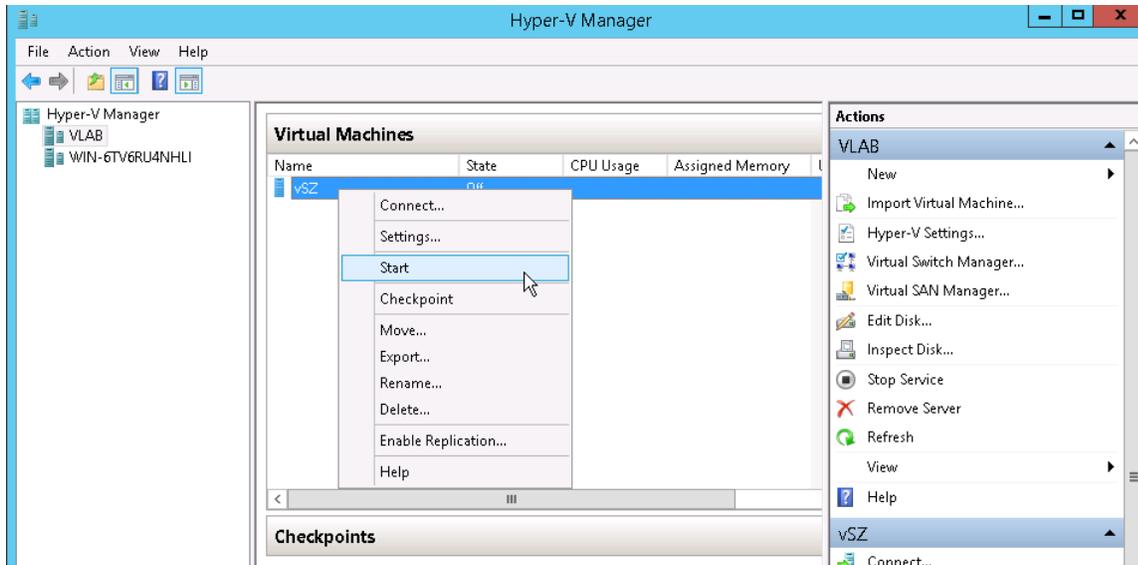


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

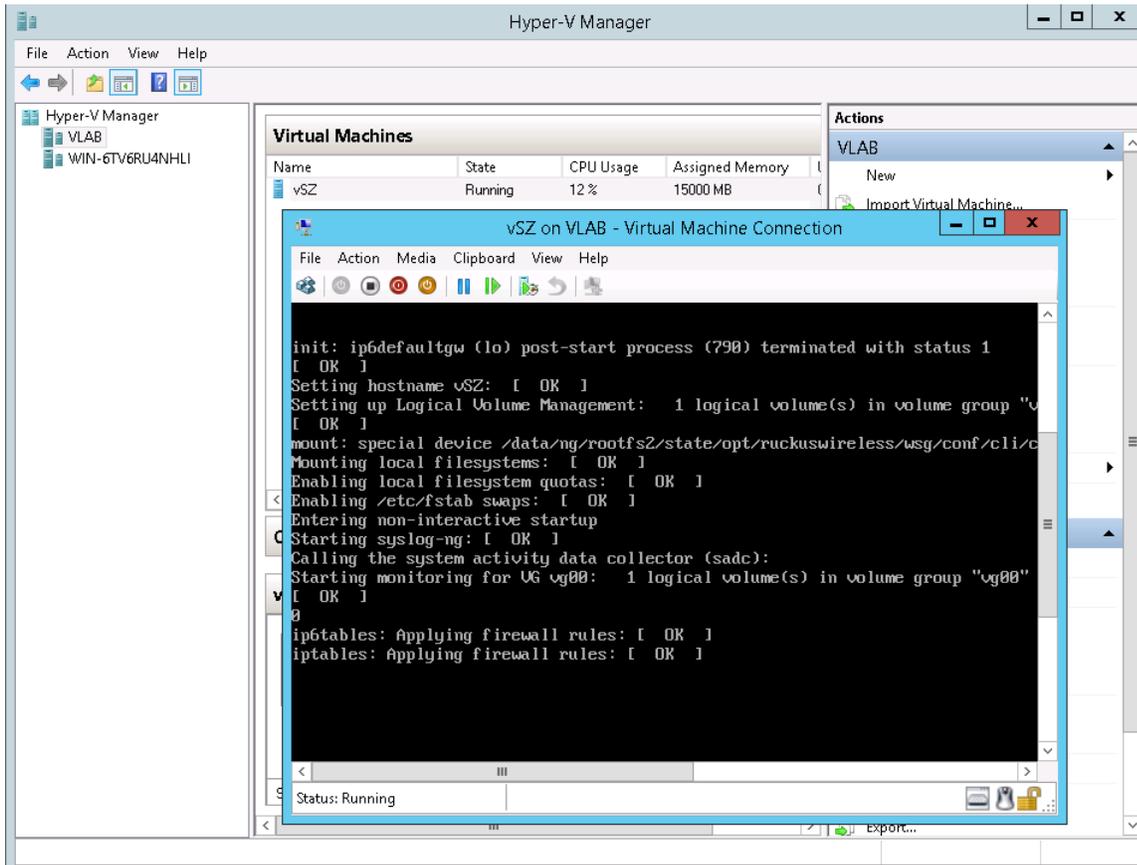
21. Right-click the virtual machine you installed, and then click **Start** to power on the virtual machine.

FIGURE 22 Right-click the virtual machine, and then click Start



The Virtual Machine Connection screen appears.

FIGURE 23 Virtual Machine Connection



22. Login to the virtual machine with your credentials.

You have now completed installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper-V.

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

This section describes how to install the vSZ on a KVM hypervisor.

Extracting the vSZ Image

The vSZ image for a kernel-based virtual machine (KVM) is distributed in QCOW2 format.

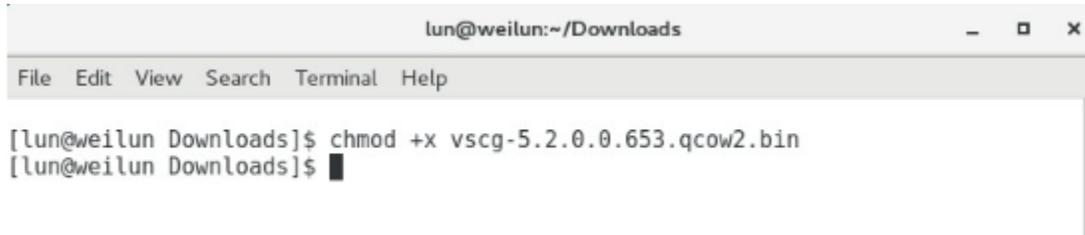
1. Obtain the vSZ image in QCOW2 format.
2. Copy the image to the KVM.
3. Open the terminal window.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

4. Make the image bin file executable by entering the following command: **chmod +x {file name of the controller QCOW bin}** See Figure for an example.

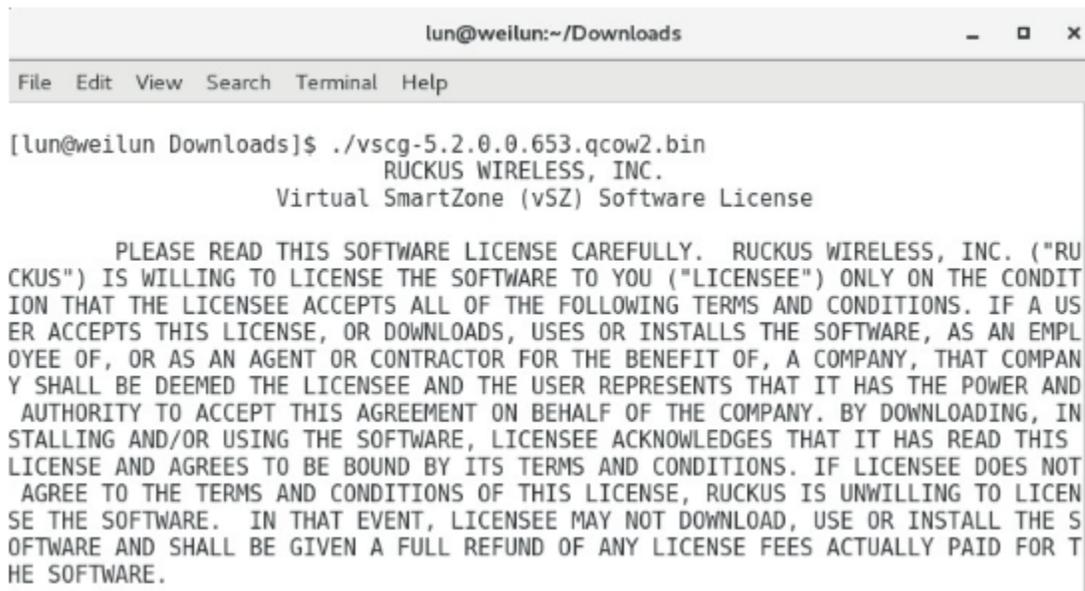
FIGURE 24 Make the bin file executable



```
lun@weilun:~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[lun@weilun Downloads]$ chmod +x vscg-5.2.0.0.653.qcow2.bin
[lun@weilun Downloads]$
```

5. Extract the contents of the QCOW2 bin file.

FIGURE 25 Extract the contents of the QCOW2 image

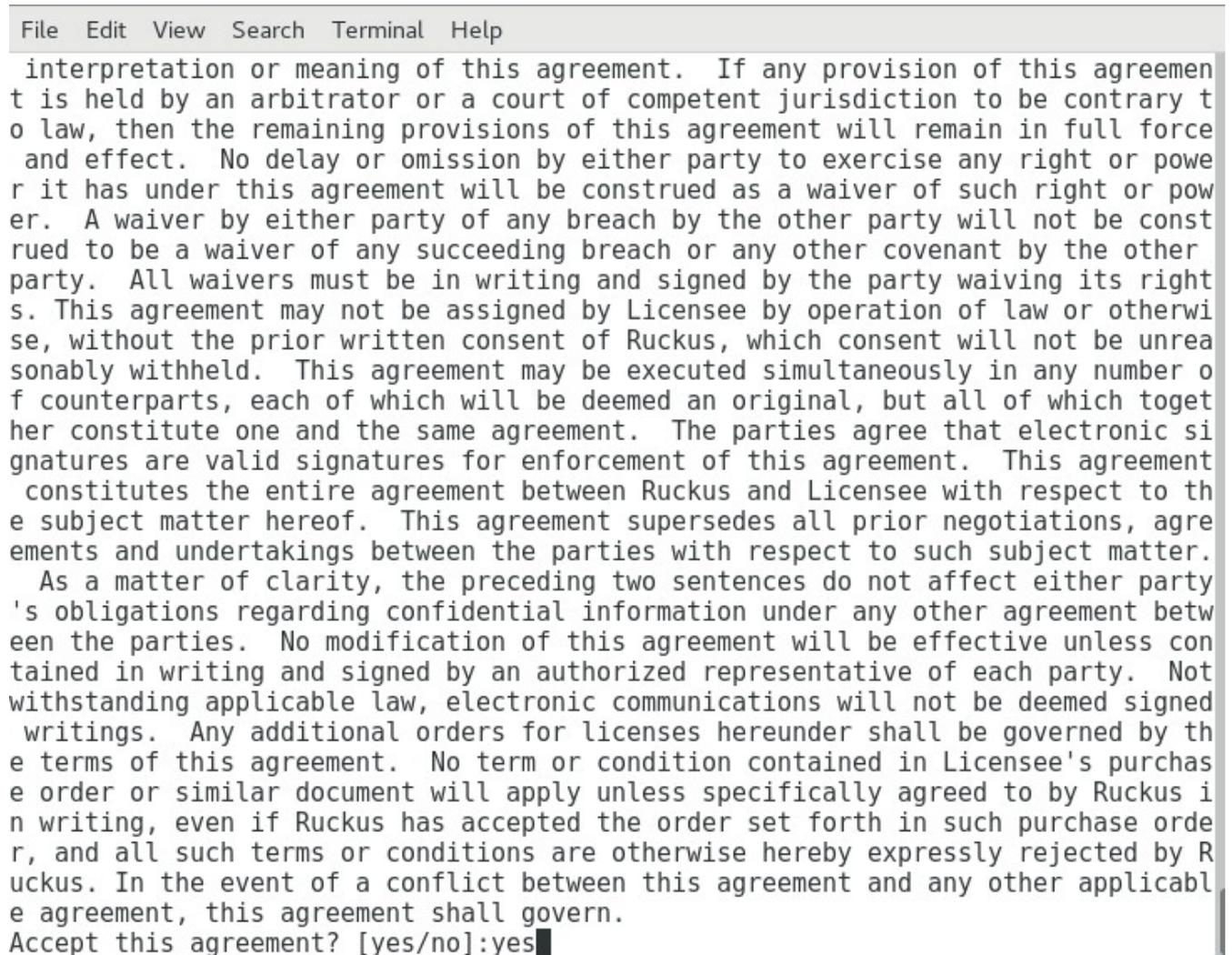


```
lun@weilun:~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[lun@weilun Downloads]$ ./vscg-5.2.0.0.653.qcow2.bin
                RUCKUS WIRELESS, INC.
                Virtual SmartZone (vSZ) Software License

PLEASE READ THIS SOFTWARE LICENSE CAREFULLY. RUCKUS WIRELESS, INC. ("RUCKUS") IS WILLING TO LICENSE THE SOFTWARE TO YOU ("LICENSEE") ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT THE LICENSEE ACCEPTS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS. IF A USER ACCEPTS THIS LICENSE, OR DOWNLOADS, USES OR INSTALLS THE SOFTWARE, AS AN EMPLOYEE OF, OR AS AN AGENT OR CONTRACTOR FOR THE BENEFIT OF, A COMPANY, THAT COMPANY SHALL BE DEEMED THE LICENSEE AND THE USER REPRESENTS THAT IT HAS THE POWER AND AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT THIS AGREEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY. BY DOWNLOADING, INSTALLING AND/OR USING THE SOFTWARE, LICENSEE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT HAS READ THIS LICENSE AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ITS TERMS AND CONDITIONS. IF LICENSEE DOES NOT AGREE TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS LICENSE, RUCKUS IS UNWILLING TO LICENSE THE SOFTWARE. IN THAT EVENT, LICENSEE MAY NOT DOWNLOAD, USE OR INSTALL THE SOFTWARE AND SHALL BE GIVEN A FULL REFUND OF ANY LICENSE FEES ACTUALLY PAID FOR THE SOFTWARE.
```

- At the **Accept this agreement? [yes/no]** prompt, enter **yes**.

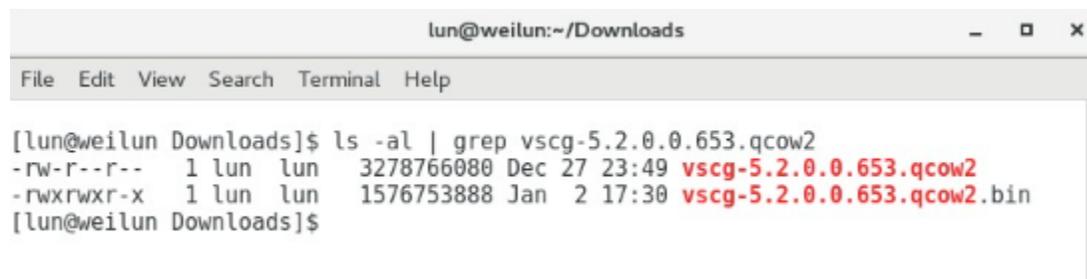
FIGURE 26 Accept the EULA terms



```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
interpretation or meaning of this agreement. If any provision of this agreement
t is held by an arbitrator or a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary t
o law, then the remaining provisions of this agreement will remain in full force
and effect. No delay or omission by either party to exercise any right or powe
r it has under this agreement will be construed as a waiver of such right or powe
er. A waiver by either party of any breach by the other party will not be const
rued to be a waiver of any succeeding breach or any other covenant by the other
party. All waivers must be in writing and signed by the party waiving its right
s. This agreement may not be assigned by Licensee by operation of law or otherwi
se, without the prior written consent of Ruckus, which consent will not be unrea
sonably withheld. This agreement may be executed simultaneously in any number o
f counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which toget
her constitute one and the same agreement. The parties agree that electronic si
gnatures are valid signatures for enforcement of this agreement. This agreement
constitutes the entire agreement between Ruckus and Licensee with respect to th
e subject matter hereof. This agreement supersedes all prior negotiations, agre
ements and undertakings between the parties with respect to such subject matter.
As a matter of clarity, the preceding two sentences do not affect either party
's obligations regarding confidential information under any other agreement betw
een the parties. No modification of this agreement will be effective unless con
tained in writing and signed by an authorized representative of each party. Not
withstanding applicable law, electronic communications will not be deemed signed
writings. Any additional orders for licenses hereunder shall be governed by th
e terms of this agreement. No term or condition contained in Licensee's purcha
se order or similar document will apply unless specifically agreed to by Ruckus i
n writing, even if Ruckus has accepted the order set forth in such purchase orde
r, and all such terms or conditions are otherwise hereby expressly rejected by R
uckus. In the event of a conflict between this agreement and any other applicabl
e agreement, this agreement shall govern.
Accept this agreement? [yes/no]:yes
```

The KVM continues to extract the contents of the image. When the extraction process is complete, the QCOW2 file appears in the same directory as the .bin file.

FIGURE 27 The QCOW2 file appears in the same directory as the .bin file



```
lun@weilun:~/Downloads
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[lun@weilun Downloads]$ ls -al | grep vscg-5.2.0.0.653.qcow2
-rw-r--r-- 1 lun lun 3278766080 Dec 27 23:49 vscg-5.2.0.0.653.qcow2
-rwxrwxr-x 1 lun lun 1576753888 Jan 2 17:30 vscg-5.2.0.0.653.qcow2.bin
[lun@weilun Downloads]$
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

NOTE

If the “uudecode: command not found” error appears during the extraction process, install the “sharutils” package on the KVM, and then try extracting the image again.

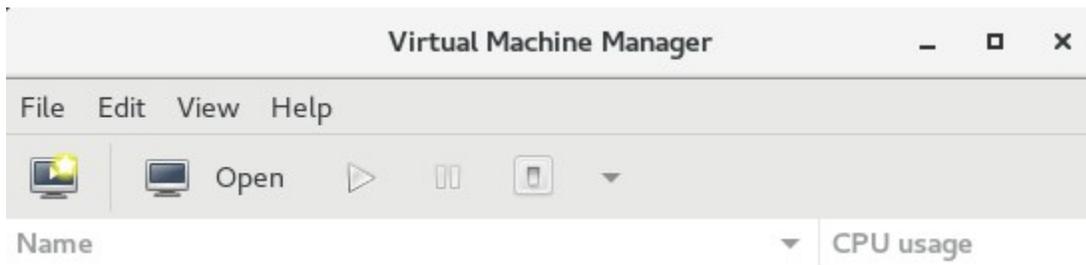
7. Resize the vSZ disk image, if necessary. By default, the vSZ disk size is 50GB. If you want to allocate more disk space to the vSZ, run the `qemu-img` command. The complete syntax is as follows: **`qemu-img resize {file name of the controller QCOW bin} +size`**

Setting Up the vSZ

You can set up the vSZ using the Red Hat Virtual Machine Manager (also known as “virt-manager”). If you are installing the vSZ on a different hypervisor or virtual machine monitor, the procedure may be slightly different. Refer to the hypervisor documentation for more information.

1. Start the Virtual Machine Manager by clicking Applications > System Tools > Virtual Machine Manager. Or double-click the Virtual Machine Manager icon if it appears on the desktop. The Virtual Machine Manager interface appears.

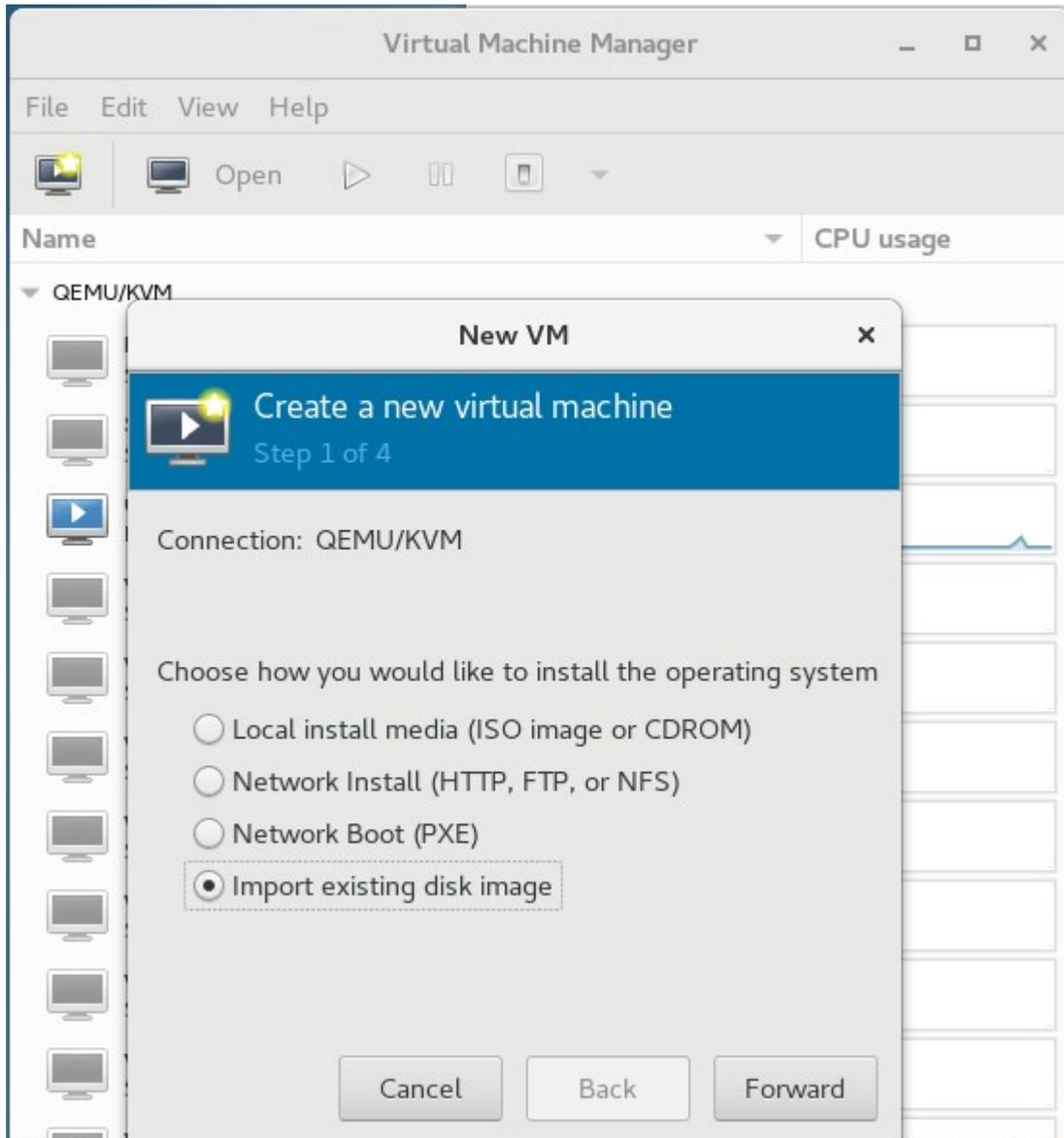
FIGURE 28 The Virtual Machine Manager interface



2. In **File**, click **Create New VM**. Or click the **New VM** icon. **The New VM** screen appears

3. Configure the options on the **New VM (Step 1 of 4)** screen.
 - a) In **Name**, type a name that you want to assign to the virtual machine.
 - b) In **Choose how you would like to install the operating system**, click **Import existing disk image**.

FIGURE 29 Type a name and select how you want to install the operating system



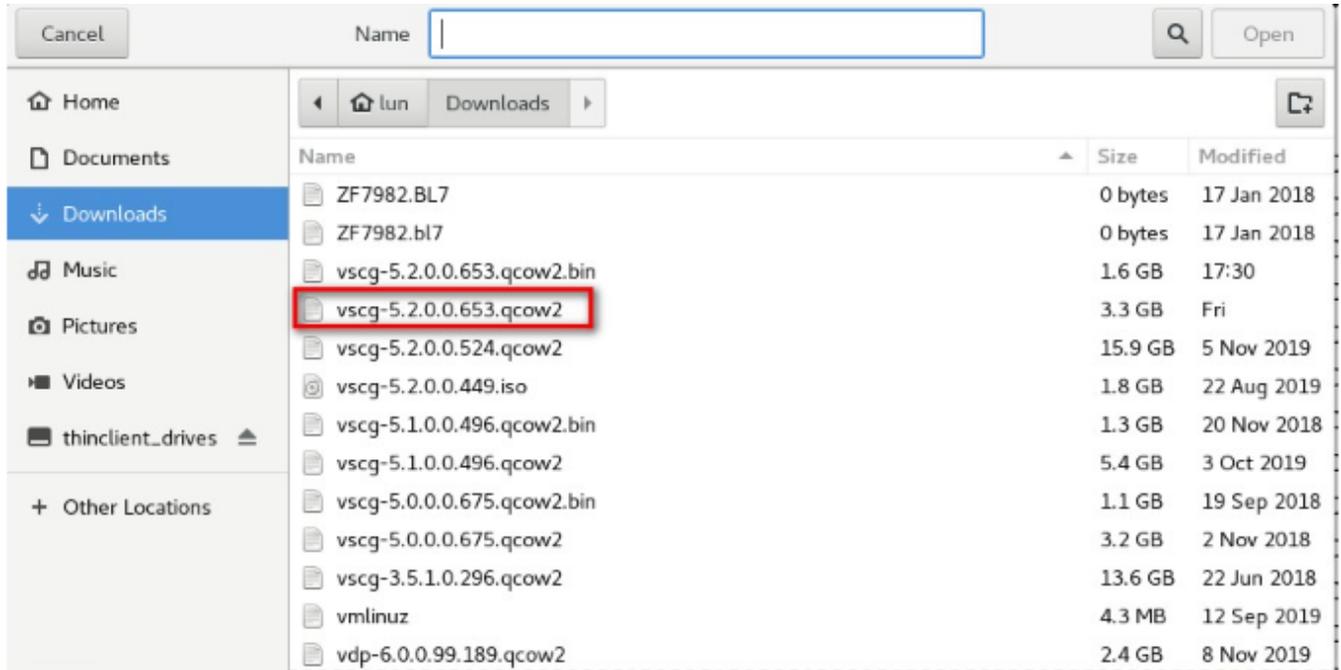
4. Click **Forward**. The **Locate Existing Storage** dialog box appears.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

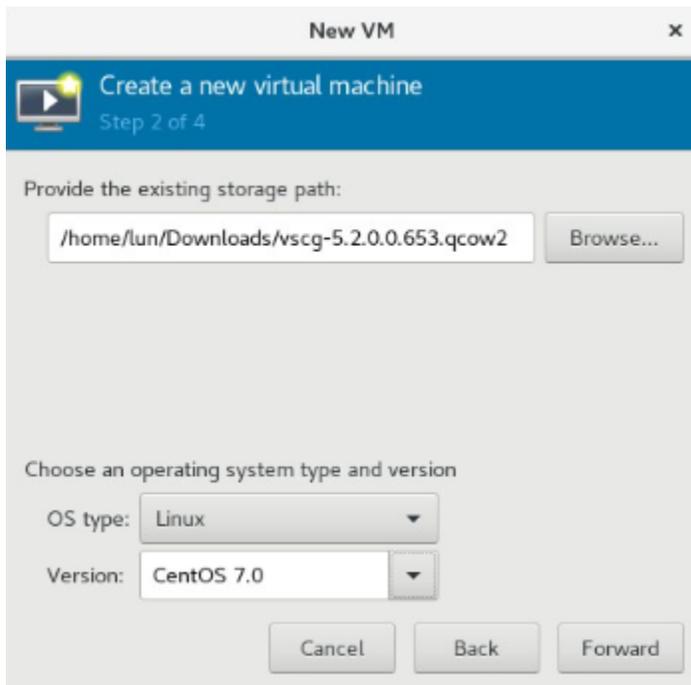
5. Browse to the location of the vSZ QCOW2 image, select the image file, and then click Open. The **New VM (Step 2 of 4)** screen reappears and displays the storage path to the QCOW2 image file that you selected.

FIGURE 30 Browse to the vSZ QCOW2 image



6. In the lower portion of the **New VM (Step 2 of 4)** screen, select the operating system type and version.
 - a) In **OS type**, select **Linux**.
 - b) In **Version**, select **Generic 2.6.x kernel**.

FIGURE 31 Select the operating system and version



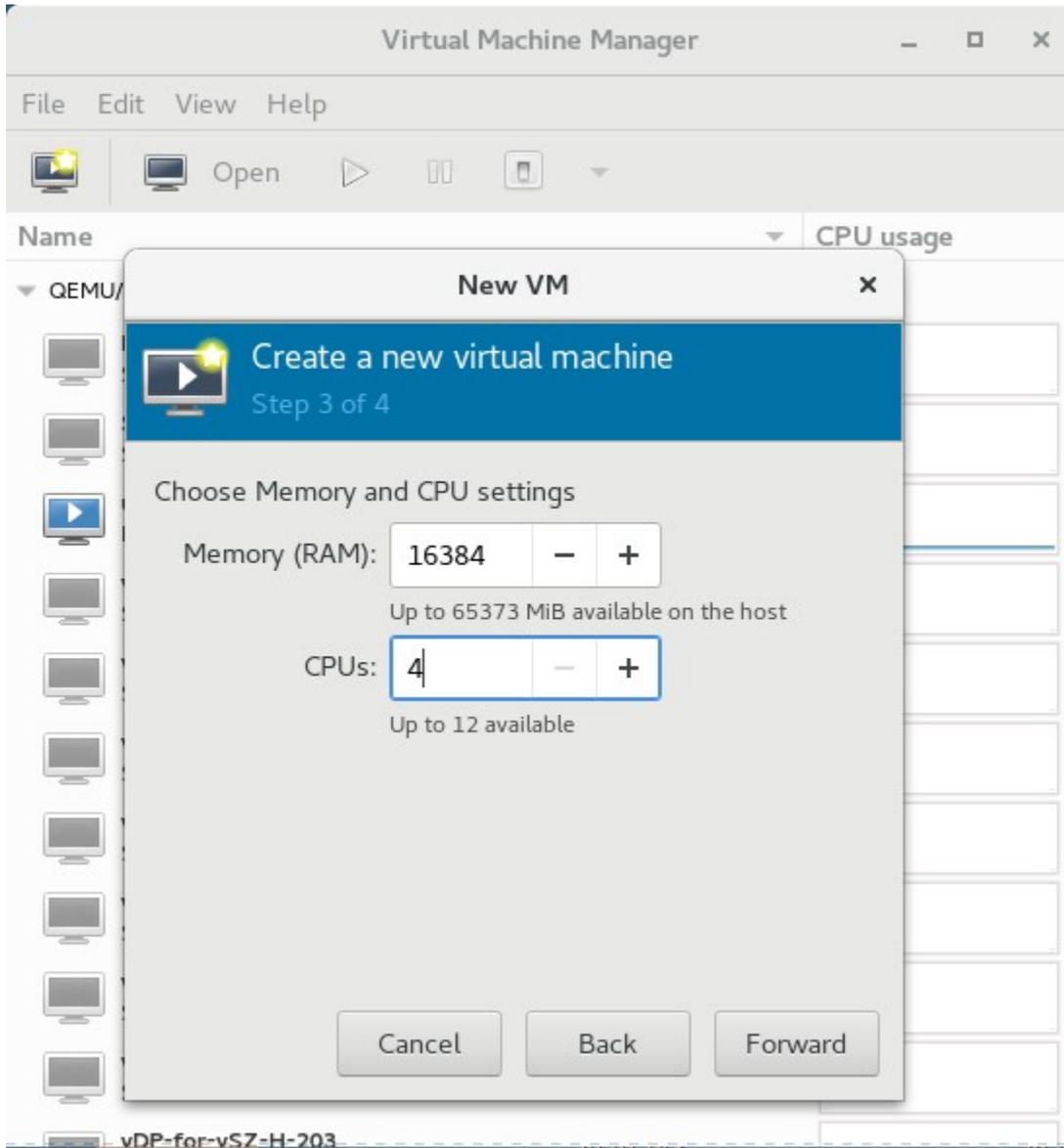
7. Click **Forward**. The **New VM (Step 3 of 4)** screen appears.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

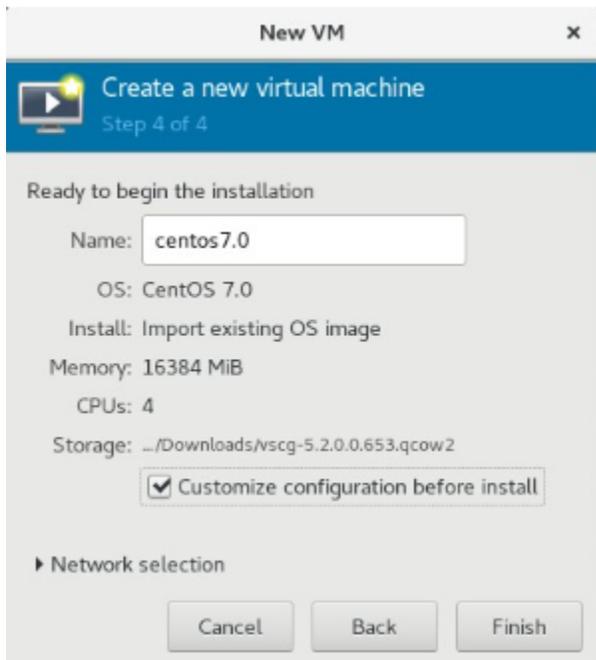
8. Configure the memory and CPU settings of the virtual machine.
 - a) In **Memory (RAM)**, set to memory (in MB) that you want to allocate to the vSZ.
 - b) In **CPU**, set the number of CPUs that you want to allocate to the vSZ.

FIGURE 32 Configure the memory and CPU settings



9. Click **Forward**. The **New VM (Step 4 of 4)** screen appears and displays a summary of the settings you configured.

FIGURE 33 A summary of the settings you configured appears



10. Verify that the settings you configured on the previous screens are correct. If you need to make changes to any of the settings, click **Back** until you reach the screen on which the setting appears, make the change, and then click **Forward** until you reach the **New VM (Step 4 of 4)** screen again.
11. Click **Finish** to install the vSZ on the virtual machine.

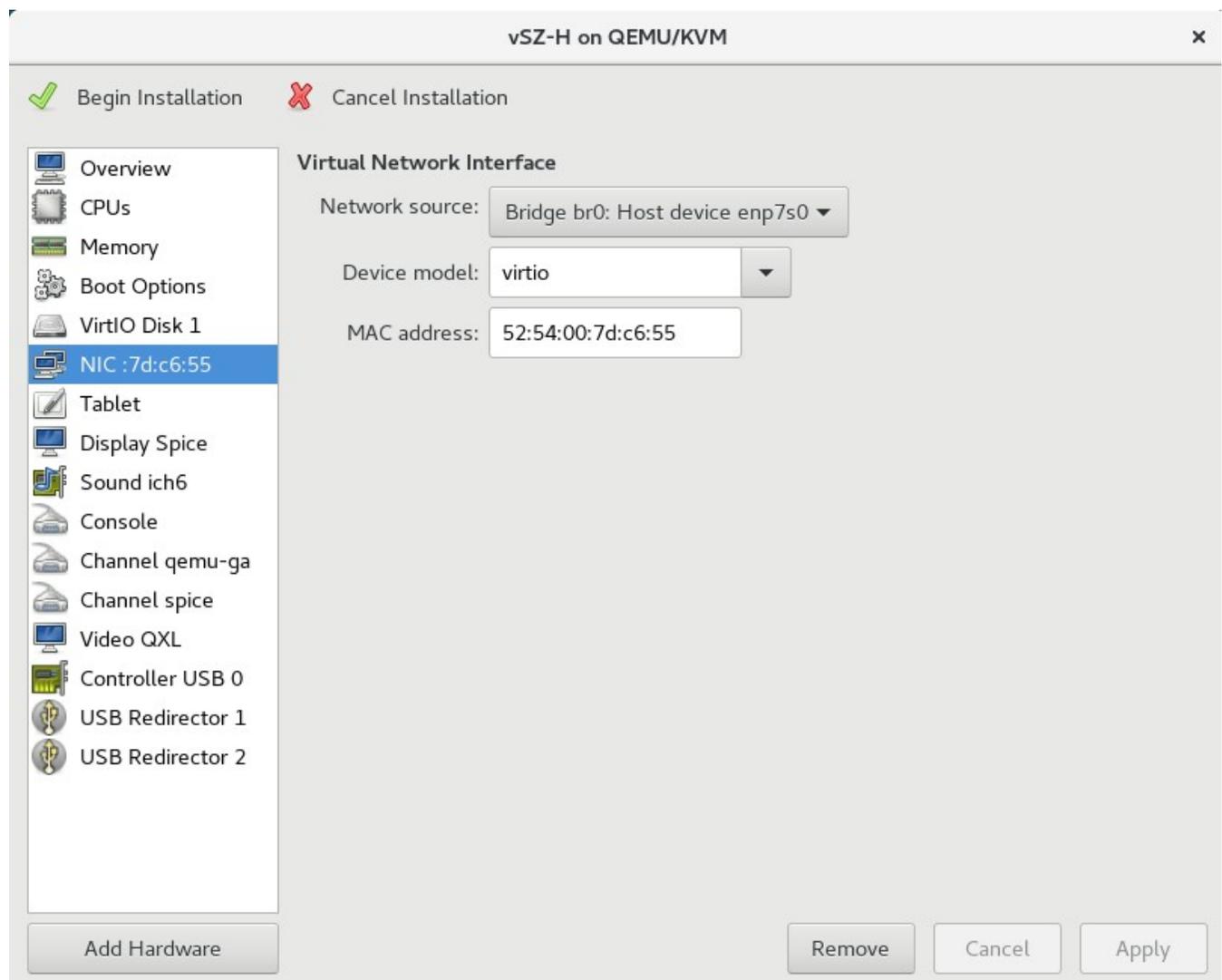
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

12. After you complete installing the vSZ on the virtual machine, decide how many interfaces you want the vSZ to use. The vSZ supports either a single interface or three interfaces. By default, a single interface exists after installation.
 - If you want the vSZ to use a single interface, you do not need to take action in this step. Continue to the next step.
 - If you want the vSZ to use three interfaces, you must create the two additional interfaces before the initial bootup of the vSZ. Once the vSZ has completed its initial bootup, you will no longer be able to change the number of interfaces.

If you want to add interfaces, you must do so before the initial bootup of the vSZ. After the initial bootup, you will no longer be able to change the number of interfaces.

FIGURE 34 By default, a single interface exists



13. Power on the virtual machine. The vSZ performs its initial bootup.
14. When the **vsZ login** prompt appears, enter **admin**.

You have completed setting up the vSZ on a KVM hypervisor. You are now ready to start the vSZ Setup Wizard. See [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) for more information.

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

You have to install the vSZ on an OpenStack hypervisor.

Configuring System Settings

1. Login the system as a `rootuser`.
2. Stop and disable the Firewall since OpenStack uses iptables.

```
systemctl stop firewalld  
systemctl disable firewalld
```

3. Stop and disable NetworkManager.

```
systemctl stop NetworkManager  
systemctl disable NetworkManager
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

4. Assign static IP address to all the interfaces. Else, DHCP will cause network issue while deploying an instance.

example: interface name is enp1s0

```
TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
DEFROUTE=no
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=enp1s0
UUID=d320d308-f1e6-46cc-a5db-68848e9ab5d6
DEVICE=enp1s0
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=172.17.21.242
PREFIX=23
GATEWAY=172.17.20.1
IPV6_PRIVACY=no
```

example: interface name is enp3s0

```
TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
DEFROUTE=no
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=no
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=enp3s0
UUID=b0dd6767-3ef5-4d63-9c12-aa3cc4771a31
DEVICE=enp3s0
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.66.2
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.66.1
IPV6ADDR=2001:66::2/64
IPV6_DEFAULTGW=2001:66::1
IPV6_PRIVACY=no
```

example: interface name is enp6s0

```
TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=static
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=no
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=enp6s0
UUID=5d9762b5-2b43-47ce-83af-35cf741901cd
DEVICE=enp6s0
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=10.10.30.2
PREFIX=16
GATEWAY=10.10.0.1
DNS1=8.8.8.8
IPV6ADDR=2001:b030:2516:164::2/64
```

```
IPV6_DEFAULTGW=2001:b030:2516:164::1  
IPV6_PRIVACY=no
```

5. Update the system package.

```
yum -y update
```

6. Reboot the system using the CLI command.

```
Reboot
```

7. Verify if all the interfaces use the correct IP.

```
ip addr  
ifconfig
```

8. Use the install net-tools package by command.

```
yum install net-tools
```

9. Change the hostname to the one that we use.

```
hostnamectl set-hostname "openstack.example.com"
```

10. Append hostname and IP mapping to **/etc/hosts** based on the network topology. The IP address could be any interface on the OpenStack Sever, and ensure you use the same hostname used in the previous step.

```
vi /etc/hosts  
  
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4  
::1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6  
10.10.30.2 openstack.example.com
```

11. Add repositories to the system for installing the OpenStack (refer to <https://www.rdoproject.org/>).

```
yum install -y centos-release-openstack-rocky
```

12. Login the system as a root user using SSH, modify **/etc/ssh/sshd_config**.

```
vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config  
PermitRootLogin yes <-unmark this line.  
systemctl restart sshd
```

13. Install the Packstack package.

```
yum install -y openstack-packstack
```

Installing OpenStack

1. Generate the OpenStack answer file.

```
packstack --gen-answer-file=/root/answer.txt
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Edit the `/root/answer.txt` file, and modify the content based on your environment,

NOTE

Plan how you want to map the OVS interfaces (`extnet`), bridge interfaces (`br-ex`) and physical interfaces (`enp1s0`). You will need these information while deploying a vSZ instance. In this case, `extnet=br-ex=enp1s0`

```
# Skip the provision of Demo project
CONFIG_PROVISION_DEMO=n

# Change Admin Password - Used to Login to OpenStack Dashboard
CONFIG_KEYSTONE_ADMIN_PW=xxx

# Config OpenStack Dashboard over SSL
CONFIG_HORIZON_SSL=y

# Map physical network bridge to the logical name. <Logical Name:Bridge Name>
CONFIG_NEUTRON_OVS_BRIDGE_MAPPINGS=extnet:br-ex,extnet1:br-ex1,extnet2:br-ex2

# Create bridge for external connectivity. <Bridge Name: NW card name>
CONFIG_NEUTRON_OVS_BRIDGE_IFACES=br-ex:enp1s0,br-ex1:enp3s0,br-ex2:enp6s0

# external-physnet="extnet"
CONFIG_NEUTRON_OVS_EXTERNAL_PHYSNET=extnet,extnet1,extnet2
```

3. Run the Packstack installer with the `answer.txt`. It will take about 30-60 minutes to complete installation.

```
packstack --answer-file=/root/answer.txt
```

4. Verify if the newly created bridge interfaces use the correct IP address; physical interface will not have IP address setting.

5. Check the network script. If the scripts are not modified automatically, edit them properly, and then restart the network by using the command **systemctl restart network**.

```
[root@localhost ~]#ifconfig
```

```
br-ex: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet 172.17.21.242 netmask 255.255.254.0 broadcast 172.17.21.255
  inet6 fe80::7cf0:cfff:fe87:f54b prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  ether 68:05:ca:20:92:be txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 8053 bytes 529150 (516.7 KiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 3370 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 14 bytes 900 (900.0 B)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

br-ex1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet 192.168.66.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.66.255
  inet6 fe80::f8db:3cff:fe23:4f48 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  ether 74:d4:35:51:e6:46 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 14 bytes 900 (900.0 B)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

br-ex2: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet 10.10.30.2 netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast 10.10.255.255
  inet6 fe80::788c:5cff:fefd:e347 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  inet6 2001:b030:2516:164:6a05:caff:fe20:9ec9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
  ether 68:05:ca:20:9e:c9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 26860 bytes 32501357 (30.9 MiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 17037 bytes 2002913 (1.9 MiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enp1s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet6 fe80::6a05:caff:fe20:92be prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  ether 68:05:ca:20:92:be txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 11772 bytes 965550 (942.9 KiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 1732 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 18 bytes 1498 (1.4 KiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
  device interrupt 16 memory 0xf7ec0000-f7ee0000

enp3s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet6 fe80::76d4:35ff:fe51:e646 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  ether 74:d4:35:51:e6:46 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 6734 bytes 430976 (420.8 KiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 246 bytes 21098 (20.6 KiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

enp6s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
  inet6 fe80::6a05:caff:fe20:9ec9 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
  ether 68:05:ca:20:9e:c9 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
  RX packets 236349 bytes 306637429 (292.4 MiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 143142 bytes 12982731 (12.3 MiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
  device interrupt 16 memory 0xf7cc0000-f7ce0000

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
  inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
  inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
  loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
  RX packets 3188295 bytes 411123149 (392.0 MiB)
  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
  TX packets 3188295 bytes 411123149 (392.0 MiB)
  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp1s0
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

```
DEVICE=enp1s0
NAME=enp1s0
DEVICETYPE=ovs
TYPE=OVSPort
OVS_BRIDGE=br-ex
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=none
```

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp3s0

```
DEVICE=enp3s0
NAME=enp3s0
DEVICETYPE=ovs
TYPE=OVSPort
OVS_BRIDGE=br-ex1
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=none
```

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-enp6s0

```
DEVICE=enp6s0
NAME=enp6s0
DEVICETYPE=ovs
TYPE=OVSPort
OVS_BRIDGE=br-ex2
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=none
```

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-br-ex

```
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
DEFROUTE=no
UUID=d320d308-f1e6-46cc-a5db-68848e9ab5d6
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=172.17.21.242
PREFIX=23
GATEWAY=172.17.20.1
DEVICE=br-ex
NAME=br-ex
DEVICETYPE=ovs
OVSBOOTPROTO=static
TYPE=OVSBridge
OVS_EXTRA="set bridge br-ex fail_mode=standalone"
```

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-br-ex1

```
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
DEFROUTE=no
UUID=b0dd6767-3ef5-4d63-9c12-aa3cc4771a31
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.66.2
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.66.1
DEVICE=br-ex1
NAME=br-ex1
DEVICETYPE=ovs
OVSBOOTPROTO=static
TYPE=OVSBridge
OVS_EXTRA="set bridge br-ex1 fail_mode=standalone"
```

[root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-br-ex2

```
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
DEFROUTE=yes
UUID=5d9762b5-2b43-47ce-83af-35cf741901cd
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=10.10.30.2
```

```
PREFIX=16
GATEWAY=10.10.0.1
DEVICE=br-ex2
NAME=br-ex2
DEVICETYPE=ovs
OVSBOTPROTO=static
TYPE=OVSBridge
OVS_EXTRA="set bridge br-ex2 fail_mode=standalone"
```

6. Check the OpenStack package version.

```
[root@localhost ~]# source ./keystonerc_admin
```

```
[root@openstack1 ~(keystone_admin)]# nova-manage --version
```

```
17.0.5
```

7. Check <https://releases.openstack.org/> and make sure you have installed the correct version with the supported service projects.

FIGURE 35 OpenStack Version

The screenshot shows the OpenStack Releases website. The main heading is "OpenStack Releases" and the sub-heading is "Release Series". Below the heading is a paragraph explaining the release cycle: "OpenStack is developed and released around 6-month cycles. After the initial release, additional stable point releases will be released in each release series. You can find the detail of the various release series here on their series page. Subscribe to the combined release calendar for continual updates." Below this text is a table with the following columns: Series, Status, Initial Release Date, Next Phase, and EOL Date. The table lists various release series from Havana to Train.

Series	Status	Initial Release Date	Next Phase	EOL Date
Train	Future	2019-10-16 <i>estimated (schedule)</i>	Development <i>estimated 2019-04-11</i>	
Stein	Development	2019-04-10 <i>estimated (schedule)</i>	Maintained <i>estimated 2019-04-10</i>	
Rocky	Maintained	2018-08-30	Extended Maintenance <i>estimated 2020-02-24</i>	
Queens	Maintained	2018-02-28	Extended Maintenance <i>estimated 2019-08-25</i>	
Pike	Maintained	2017-08-30	Extended Maintenance <i>estimated 2019-03-03</i>	
Ocata	Extended Maintenance	2017-02-22	Unmaintained <i>estimated TBD</i>	
Newton	End Of Life	2016-10-06		2017-10-25
Mitaka	End Of Life	2016-04-07		2017-04-10
Liberty	End Of Life	2015-10-15		2016-11-17
Kilo	End Of Life	2015-04-30		2016-05-02
Juno	End Of Life	2014-10-16		2015-12-07
Icehouse	End Of Life	2014-04-17		2015-07-02
Havana	End Of Life	2013-10-17		2014-09-30

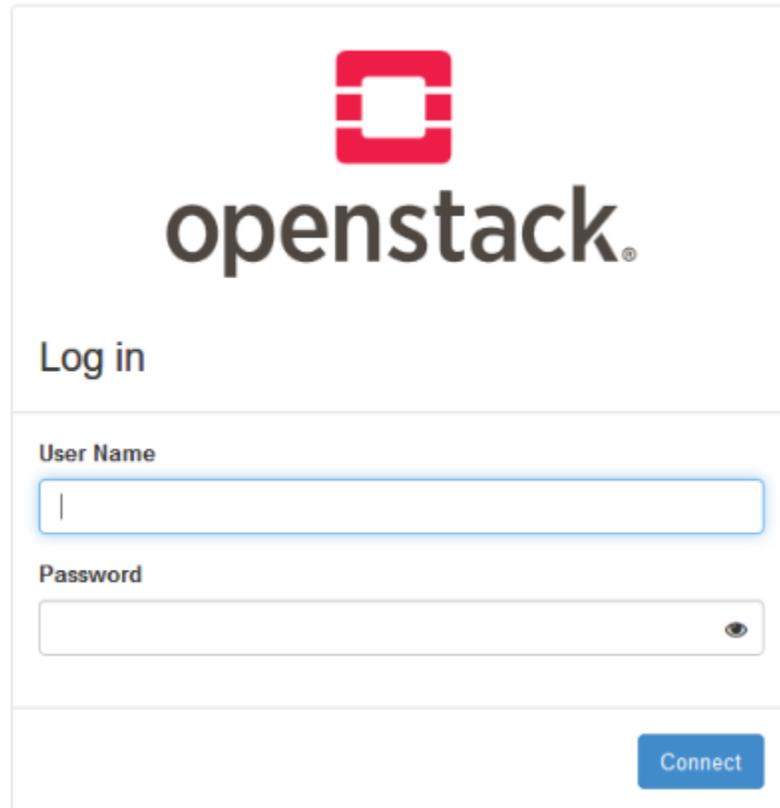
Accessing the OpenStack Dashboard

1. Open https://IP_Address/dashboard or <https://fqdn/dashboard> if the fqdn can be resolved.

NOTE

Use the Firefox browser to access the link.

FIGURE 36 OpenStack Login



The image shows a screenshot of the OpenStack login interface. At the top center is the OpenStack logo, a red square with a white square inside. Below the logo is the text "openstack." in a bold, sans-serif font. Underneath that is the heading "Log in". There are two input fields: "User Name" and "Password". The "User Name" field has a vertical bar inside it. The "Password" field has a small eye icon on the right side. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled "Connect".

2. Login OpenStack using the Administrator **User Name** and the **Password**.

NOTE

If you forget the password, you can get it from the file `/root/keystone_admin`.

```
[root@openstack ~]# cat keystone_admin
```

```
unset OS_SERVICE_TOKEN
export OS_USERNAME=admin
export OS_PASSWORD='admin'
export OS_AUTH_URL=http://10.10.30.2:5000/v3
export PS1='\u@\h \W(keystone_admin)\$ '

export OS_PROJECT_NAME=admin
export OS_USER_DOMAIN_NAME=Default
export OS_PROJECT_DOMAIN_NAME=Default
export OS_IDENTITY_API_VERSION=3
```

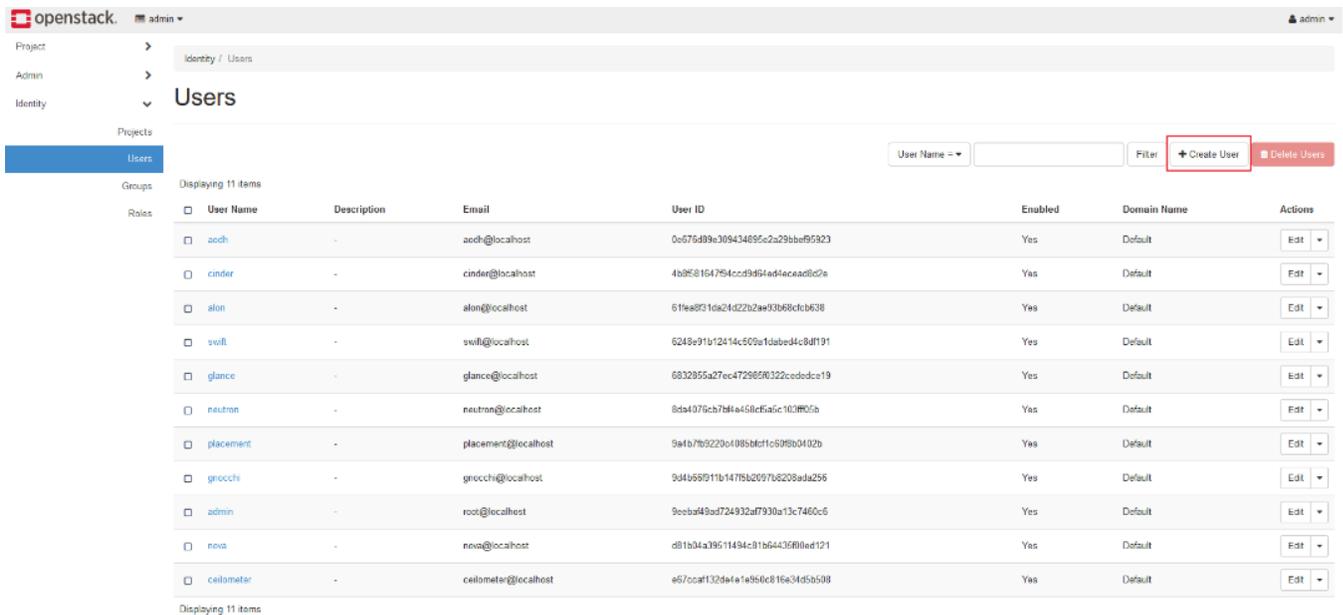
Creating Global Items

Creating a New User

1. From the OpenStack homepage, click **Identity > Users**.

The Users page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 37 OpenStack Home Page



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create User**.

The Create User page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 38 Creating a User

The screenshot shows a 'Create User' form with the following fields and values:

- Domain ID:** default
- Domain Name:** Default
- User Name:** ruckus
- Description:** (empty text area)
- Email:** (empty text field)
- Password:** (masked with dots)
- Confirm Password:** (masked with dots)
- Primary Project:** Select a project (dropdown menu)
- Role:** _member_ (dropdown menu)
- Enabled:** Enabled

At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create User' (highlighted in blue).

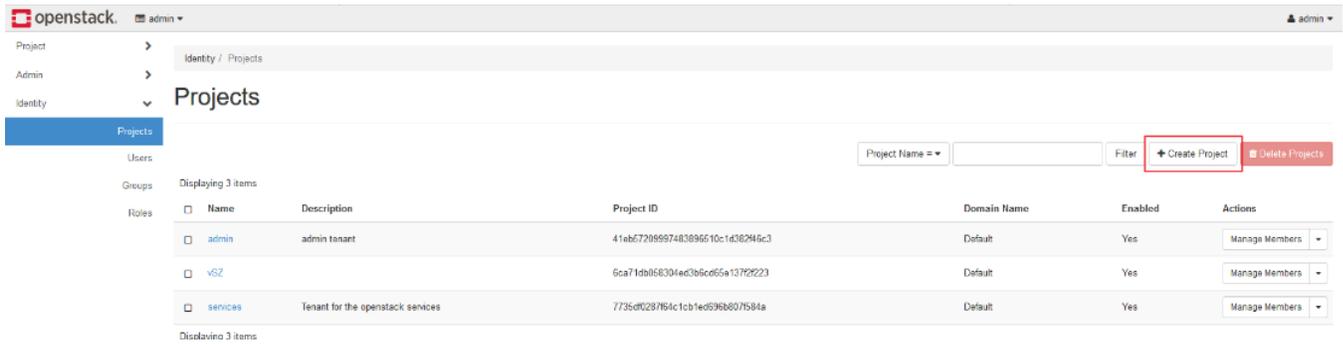
3. Enter the **User Name**, **Password**, **Confirm Password** and click **Create User**.

You have created a new user.

Creating a New Project

1. From the OpenStack homepage, click **Identity > Projects**.
The **Projects** page appear as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 39 OpenStack Project Page



2. Click **Create Project**.

The **Create Project** page appear as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 40 Creating a Project

The screenshot shows a 'Create Project' dialog box with a close button (X) in the top right corner. Below the title bar are four tabs: 'Project Information' (highlighted in blue), 'Project Members', 'Project Groups', and 'Quotas'. The 'Project Information' tab contains the following fields:

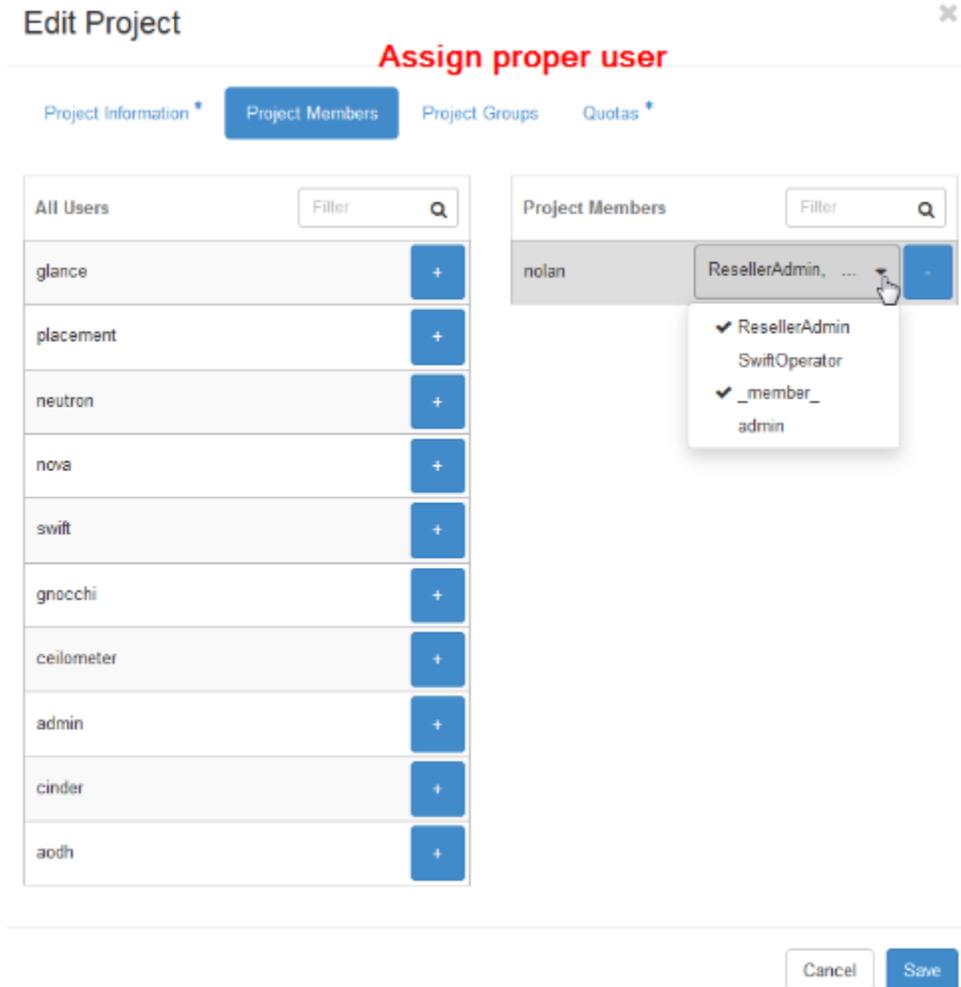
- Domain ID**: A text input field containing the value 'default'.
- Domain Name**: A text input field containing the value 'Default'.
- Name ***: A text input field containing the value 'vSZ'.
- Description**: A large, empty text area.

Below these fields is an **Enabled** checkbox, which is checked. At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: a white 'Cancel' button and a blue 'Create Project' button. A mouse cursor is visible near the bottom center of the dialog.

3. From the **Project Information** tab, enter the **Name** for the project.

4. Select the **Project Members** tab.

The **Edit Project** page appear as shown in the following image.



5. From the list of **All Users**, click the add  button to select the required user.

The selected users are moved to the **Project Members** list.

6. From the drop-down select the rights to be assigned to each user.
7. Select the **Quotas** tab and assign the required resource pool for the project.
8. Click **Create Project**.

You have created a new project.

Creating an External Network

1. From the OpenStack homepage, click **Admin > Network > Networks**.

The **Networks** page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 41 Networks Page

The screenshot shows the OpenStack Networks page. On the left is a navigation sidebar with categories like Project, Admin, Overview, Compute, Volume, Network, Routers, Floating IPs, Trunks, System, and Identity. The main content area is titled 'Networks' and includes a breadcrumb 'Admin / Network / Networks'. Below the title are controls for 'Project =', a search 'Filter', and buttons for '+ Create Network' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Delete Networks'. A table displays 6 items with columns: Project, Network Name, Subnets Associated, DHCP Agents, Shared, External, Status, Admin State, Availability Zones, and Actions. The table lists networks like 'cluster', 'internal_control', 'control', 'mgmt', 'internal_mgmt', and 'internal_cluster'.

Project	Network Name	Subnets Associated	DHCP Agents	Shared	External	Status	Admin State	Availability Zones	Actions
admin	cluster	cluster 192.168.66.0/24	1	Yes	Yes	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network
admin	internal_control	internal_control 10.199.1.0/24	1	No	No	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network
admin	control	control 10.10.0.0/16	1	Yes	Yes	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network
admin	mgmt	mgmt 172.17.20.0/23	1	Yes	Yes	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network
admin	internal_mgmt	internal_mgmt 10.199.3.0/24	1	No	No	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network
admin	internal_cluster	internal_cluster 10.199.2.0/24	1	No	No	Active	UP	nova	Edit Network

2. Click **Create Networks**.

The **Create Networks** page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 42 Network tab page

Create Network ✕

Network ^{*} Subnet Subnet Details

Name

Project ^{*}

Provider Network Type ^{*} ⓘ

Physical Network ^{*} ⓘ

Enable Admin State

Shared

External Network

Create Subnet

Availability Zone Hints ⓘ

Create a new network. In addition, a subnet associated with the network can be created in the following steps of this wizard.

Cancel « Back Next »

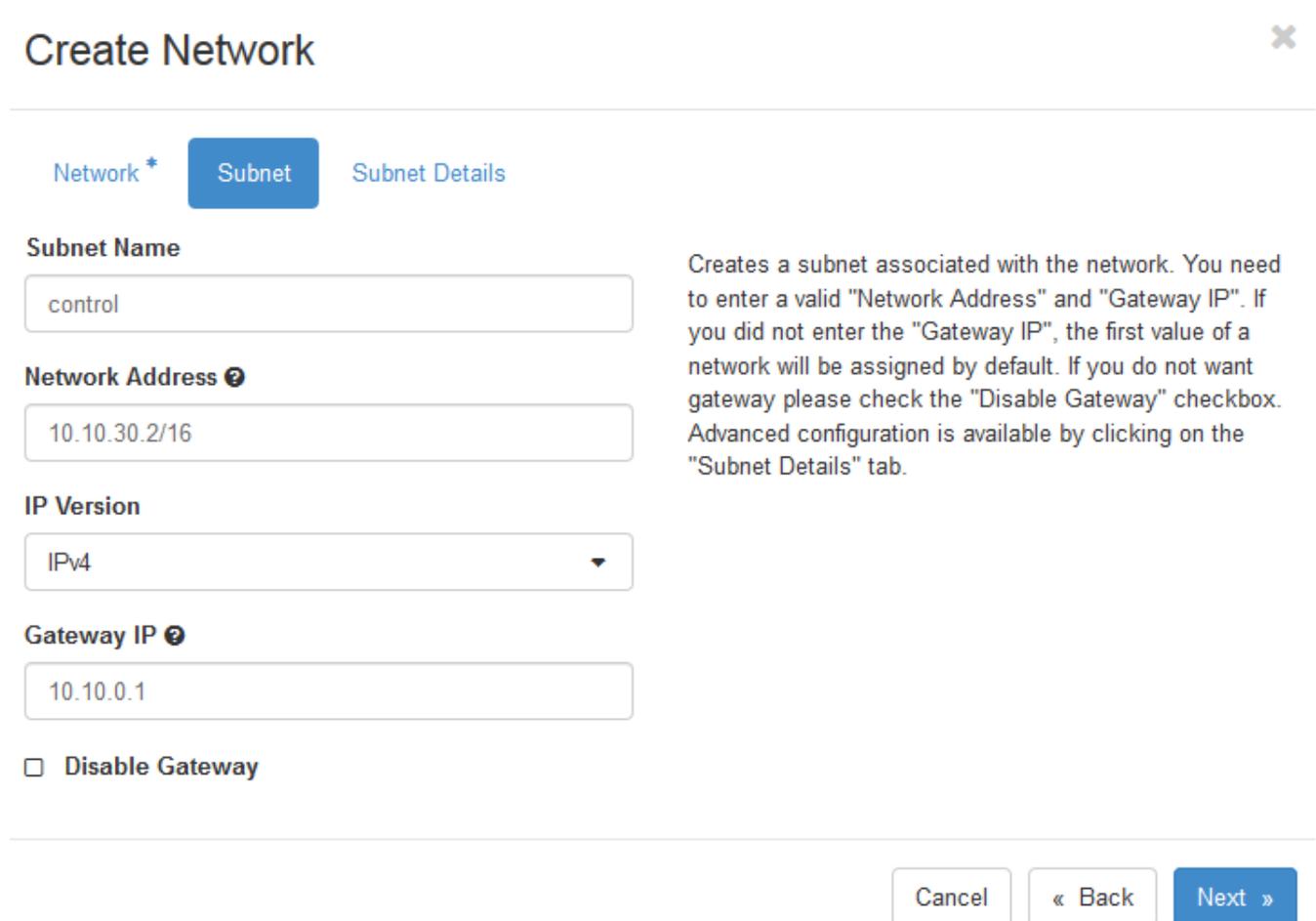
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

3. Update the following information:
 - **Name:** Enter the interface name.
 - **Project:** From the drop-down menu, first select admin and then select other projects.
 - **Provider Network Type:** From the drop-down menu select **Flat**.
 - **Physical Network:** Enter the OVS physical interface name.
 - Select the following check boxes :
 - a. **Enable Admin State**
 - b. **Shared**
 - c. **External Network**
 - d. **Create Subnet**
4. Click **Next**.

The **Subnet** page appear as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 43 Subnet tab page



Create Network ✕

Network * **Subnet** Subnet Details

Subnet Name

Network Address ⓘ

IP Version

Gateway IP ⓘ

Disable Gateway

Creates a subnet associated with the network. You need to enter a valid "Network Address" and "Gateway IP". If you did not enter the "Gateway IP", the first value of a network will be assigned by default. If you do not want gateway please check the "Disable Gateway" checkbox. Advanced configuration is available by clicking on the "Subnet Details" tab.

- Update the following information:
 - Subnet Name:** Enter the subnet name.
 - Network Address:** Enter the static IP of your OVS bridge.
 - IP Version:** Select the IP Version
 - Gateway IP:** Enter the gateway IP of this OVS bridge.
- Click **Next**.

The **Subnet Details** tab page appear as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 44 Subnet Details tab page

Create Network ✕

Network * Subnet **Subnet Details**

Enable DHCP

Specify additional attributes for the subnet.

Allocation Pools ⓘ

10.10.30.120,10.10.30.130

DNS Name Servers ⓘ

8.8.8.8
168.95.1.1

Host Routes ⓘ

Cancel < Back Create

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

7. Select the **Enable DHCP** check box.
8. For **Allocation Pools**, enter the DHCP pool range. Separate the range with a comma.
9. For **DNS Name Servers**, enter the DNS server address, one address per line.
10. Click **Create**.

NOTE

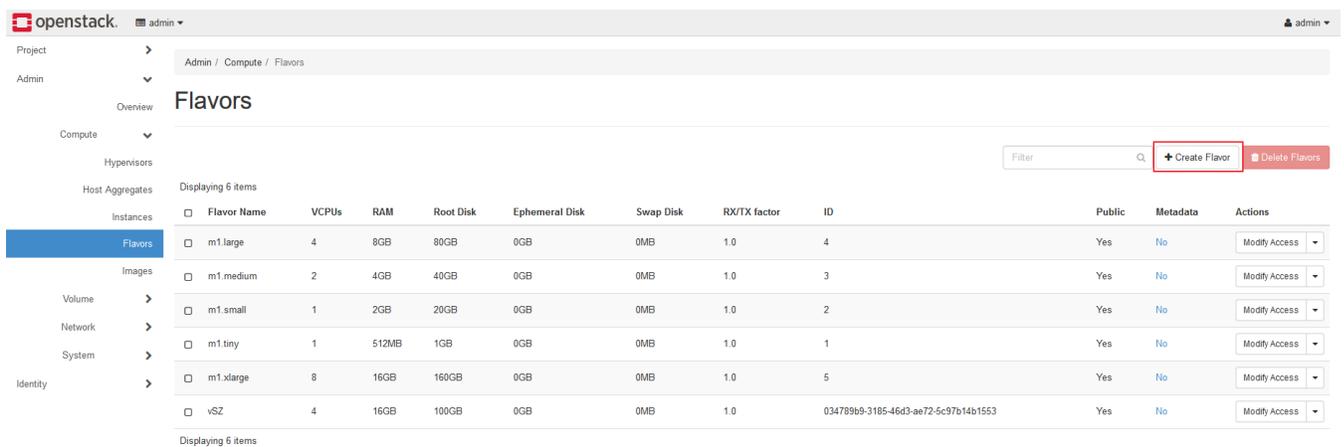
Repeat the procedure until you create an external interface for Control, Cluster and Management interface.

Creating Flavors

1. From the OpenStack homepage, click **Admin > Compute > Flavors**.

The **Flavors** page appears.

FIGURE 45 Flavors Page



The screenshot shows the OpenStack Admin console interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Admin / Compute / Flavors'. The page title is 'Flavors'. There is a search filter and two buttons: 'Create Flavor' (highlighted in red) and 'Delete Flavors'. Below the navigation is a table of flavors. The table has columns: Flavor Name, VCPUs, RAM, Root Disk, Ephemeral Disk, Swap Disk, RX/TX factor, ID, Public, Metadata, and Actions. The table contains 6 rows of data.

Flavor Name	VCPUs	RAM	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Swap Disk	RX/TX factor	ID	Public	Metadata	Actions
m1.large	4	8GB	80GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	4	Yes	No	Modify Access
m1.medium	2	4GB	40GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	3	Yes	No	Modify Access
m1.small	1	2GB	20GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	2	Yes	No	Modify Access
m1.tiny	1	512MB	1GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	1	Yes	No	Modify Access
m1.xlarge	8	16GB	160GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	5	Yes	No	Modify Access
vSZ	4	16GB	100GB	0GB	0MB	1.0	034789b9-3185-46d3-ae72-5c97b14b1553	Yes	No	Modify Access

2. Click **Create Flavor**.

The **Create Flavor** page appears.

FIGURE 46 Flavor Settings page

Create Flavor ✕

Flavor Information *Flavor Access

Name *

ID ?

VCPUs *

RAM (MB) *

Root Disk (GB) *

Ephemeral Disk (GB)

Swap Disk (MB)

RX/TX Factor

Flavors define the sizes for RAM, disk, number of cores, and other resources and can be selected when users deploy instances.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

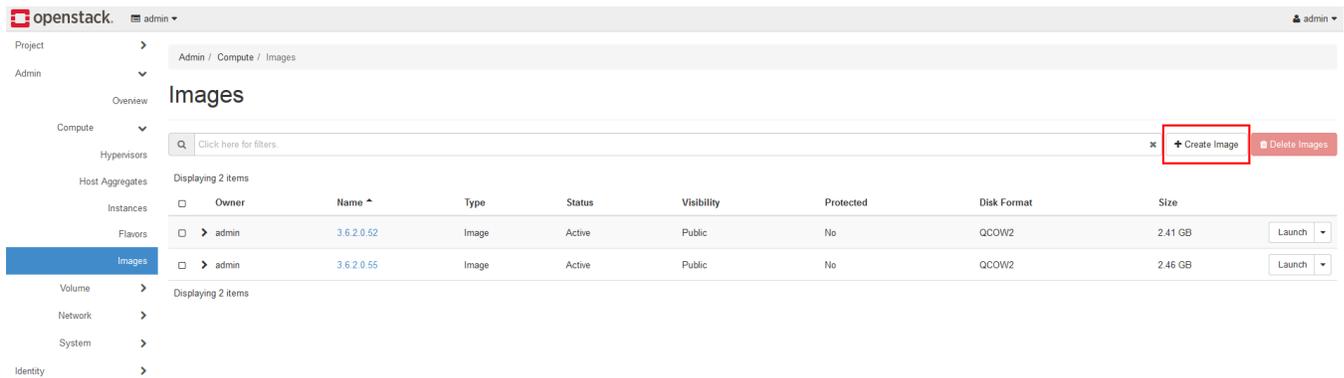
3. Enter a **Name** for the flavor you create.
4. Assign the hardware resource that you are going to deploy.
5. Click **Create Flavor**.

Creating an Image

1. From the OpenStack homepage, click **Admin > Compute > Images**.

The **Images** page appears.

FIGURE 47 Images Page



2. Click **Create Image**.

The **Create Image** page appears.

FIGURE 48 Image Settings page

Create Image

Image Details

Metadata

Image Details

Specify an image to upload to the Image Service.

Image Name*

3.6.2.0.52

Image Description

Image Source

Source Type

File

File*

Browse... vscg-3.6.2.0.55.qcow2

Format*

QCOW2 - QEMU Emulator

Image Requirements

Kernel

Choose an image

Ramdisk

Choose an image

Architecture

Minimum Disk (GB)

0

Minimum RAM (MB)

0

Image Sharing

Visibility

Public Private

Protected

Yes No

Cancel

< Back Next > Create Image

3. **Image Name:** Enter a name.
4. Click **Browse** and select the vSZ qcow2 file
5. **Format:** Select **QCOW2-QEMU Emulator**.

6. Click **Create Image**.

NOTE
Logout openstack.

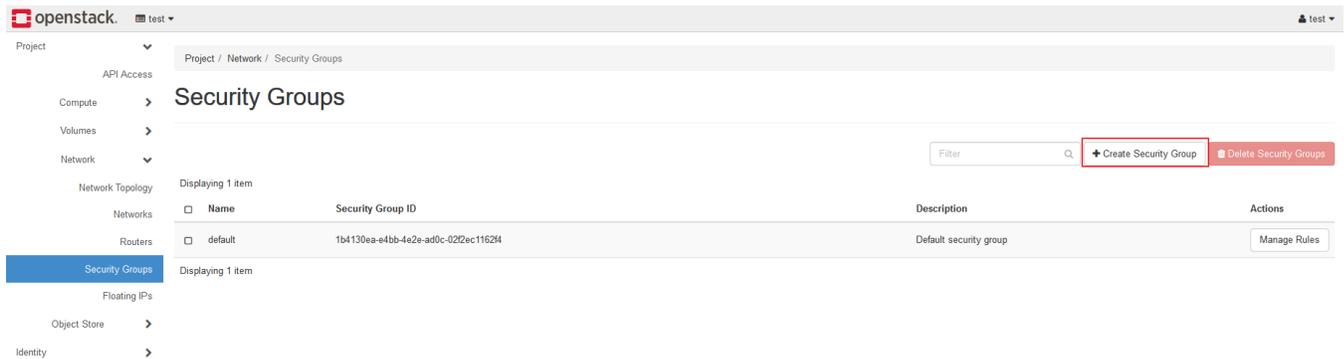
Creating Project Items

Creating Security Groups

1. Login OpenStack with the user credential created in [Creating a New User](#) on page 61.
2. From the homepage, click **Project > Network > Security Groups**.

The **Security Groups** page is displayed.

FIGURE 49 Security Group Page



3. Click **Create Security Group**.

The **Create Security Group** page is displayed.

FIGURE 50 Creating a Security Group

Create Security Group ✕

Name *

vsz_allow_all

Description

Description:
Security groups are sets of IP filter rules that are applied to network interfaces of a VM. After the security group is created, you can add rules to the security group.

[Cancel](#) [Create Security Group](#)

4. Enter a **Name** for the security group and click **Create Security Group**.

The new group is listed in the **Security Groups** page.

5. Select the group from the list and click **Manage Rules**.

The **Manage Security Group Rules** page is displayed.

FIGURE 51 Managing Rules

openstack vSZ

Project / Network / Security Groups / Manage Security Group Rules

Manage Security Group Rules: vsz_allow_all (d8a49c2e-b3b3-42e3-8fe3-20ef2bcef896)

[+ Add Rule](#) [Delete Rules](#)

Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> Ingress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/> Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
<input type="checkbox"/> Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	:::/0	-	Delete Rule

6. Click **Add Rule**.

The **Add Rule** page is displayed.

FIGURE 52 Adding Rules

Add Rule

Rule *
ALL ICMP

Direction
Ingress

Remote * ?
CIDR

CIDR ?
0.0.0.0/0

Description:
Rules define which traffic is allowed to instances assigned to the security group. A security group rule consists of three main parts:
Rule: You can specify the desired rule template or use custom rules, the options are Custom TCP Rule, Custom UDP Rule, or Custom ICMP Rule.
Open Port/Port Range: For TCP and UDP rules you may choose to open either a single port or a range of ports. Selecting the "Port Range" option will provide you with space to provide both the starting and ending ports for the range. For ICMP rules you instead specify an ICMP type and code in the spaces provided.
Remote: You must specify the source of the traffic to be allowed via this rule. You may do so either in the form of an IP address block (CIDR) or via a source group (Security Group). Selecting a security group as the source will allow any other instance in that security group access to any other instance via this rule.

Cancel Add

7. **Rule:** Select the rule for this security group.
8. **Direction:** Select the traffic direction.

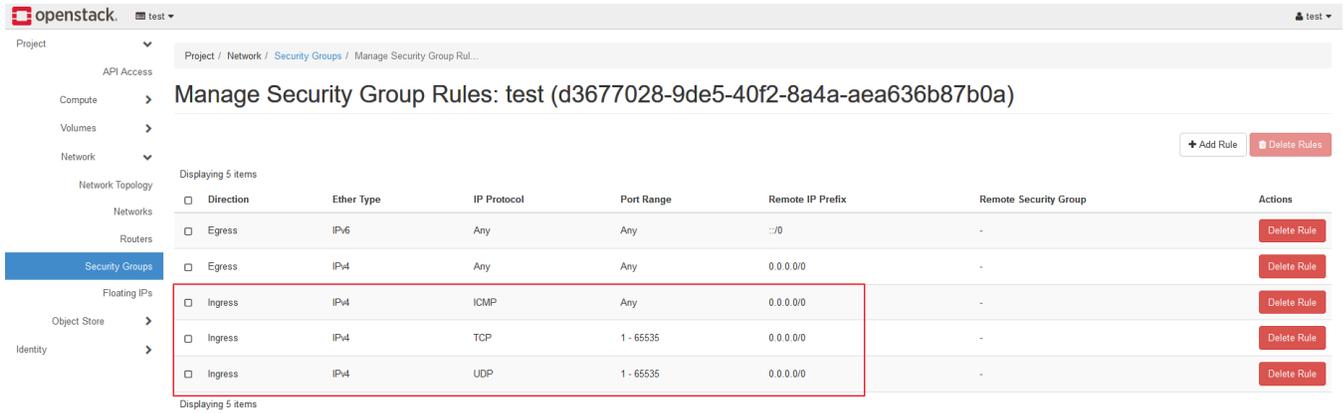
NOTE

Refer the *Administrator Guide* for port configuration.

9. Click **Add**, the system takes a few seconds to complete the action..

The new rules are listed in the **Manage Security Group Rules** page .

FIGURE 53 New Rules

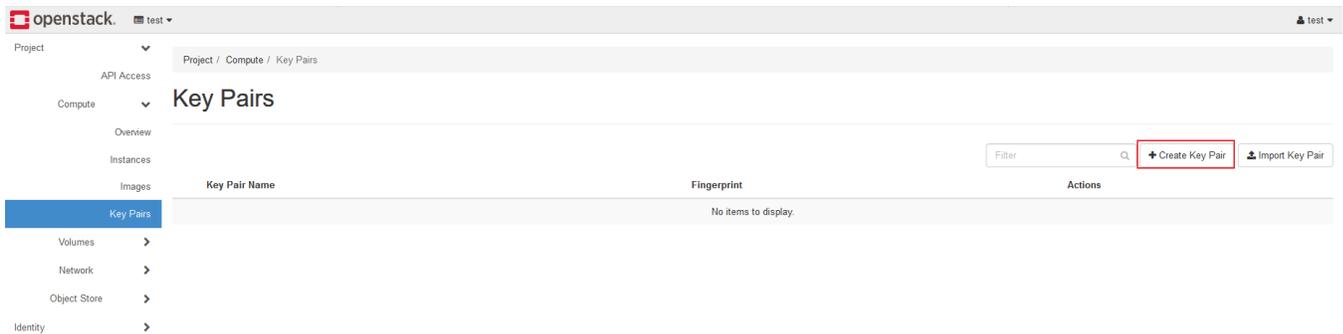


Creating Key Pairs

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Key Pairs**.

The **Key Pairs** page is displayed.

FIGURE 54 Key Pairs Page



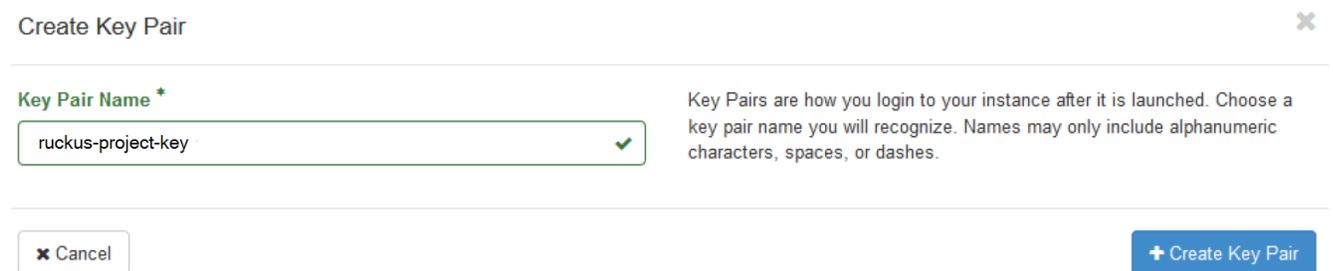
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create Key Pairs**.

The **Create Key Pair** page is displayed.

FIGURE 55 Creating Key Pairs



Create Key Pair ✕

Key Pair Name *

ruckus-project-key ✓

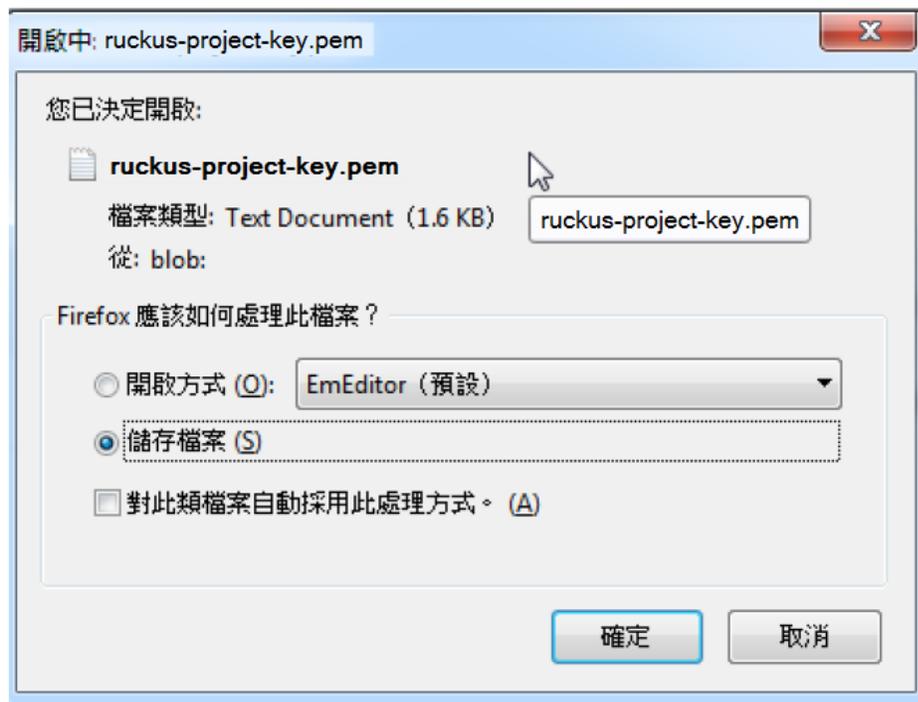
Key Pairs are how you login to your instance after it is launched. Choose a key pair name you will recognize. Names may only include alphanumeric characters, spaces, or dashes.

✕ Cancel + Create Key Pair

3. Enter the **Key Pair Name** and click **Create Key Pair**.

The `key.pem` file download window should appear automatically.

FIGURE 56 Key.pem File Download



4. Save the file to the Linux PC and change permission using command **chmod 600 test.pem**.

It is used to establish ssh vSZ connection with floating IP address. Other terminal tools also can use this key file to establish ssh connection with vSZ.

Deploying three-interface vSZ without built-in SNAT

Launching an Instance for three-interface vSZ

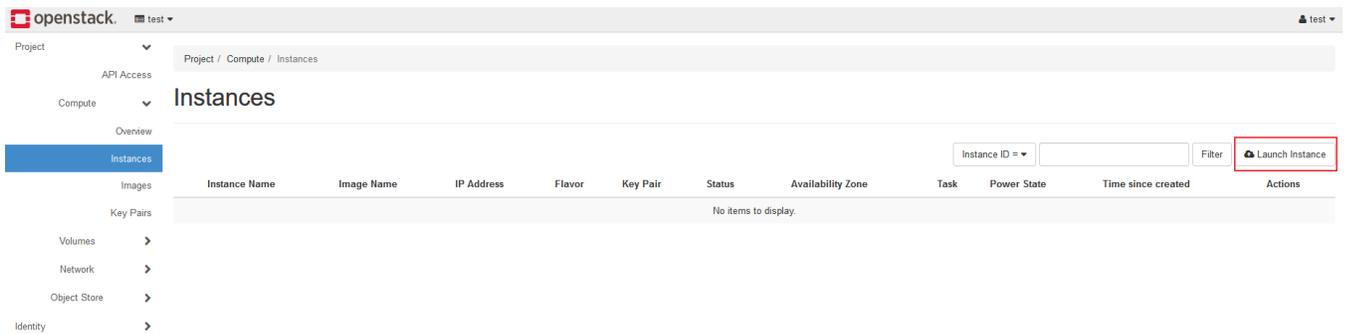
NOTE

Login OpenStack with user account that we just created.

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 57 Instances Page



2. Click **Launch Instance**.

The **Launch Instance** page is displayed.

FIGURE 58 Launch Instance Page

The screenshot shows the 'Launch Instance' page with a sidebar on the left containing menu items: Details (selected), Source *, Flavor *, Networks *, Network Ports, Security Groups, Key Pair, Configuration, Server Groups, Scheduler Hints, and Metadata. The main content area contains a heading 'Launch Instance' with a close button, a help icon, and a text prompt: 'Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.' Below this are four input fields: 'Instance Name *' with the value 'vSZ_node1', 'Description' (empty), 'Availability Zone' with a dropdown menu showing 'nova', and 'Count *' with the value '1'. To the right of these fields is a progress indicator titled 'Total Instances (10 Max)' showing a 10% completion. A legend below the progress indicator shows: 0 Current Usage (dark blue), 1 Added (medium blue), and 9 Remaining (light blue). At the bottom of the page are three buttons: 'Cancel', '< Back', and 'Next > Launch Instance'.

3. From the **Details**, enter the **Instance Name** and click **Next**.

The **Source** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 59 Source Tab Page

Launch Instance ✕

Details

Source *

Flavor *

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Instance source is the template used to create an instance. You can use an image, a snapshot of an instance (image snapshot), a volume or a volume snapshot (if enabled). You can also choose to use persistent storage by creating a new volume. ?

Select Boot Source

Image ▼

Create New Volume

Yes No **2**

Allocated

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility
Select an item from Available items below				

Available 2 Select one

Click here for filters. ✕

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility	
3.6.2.0.55	7/27/18 10:54 AM	2.46 GB	qcow2	Public	1 ↑
3.6.2.0.52	7/20/18 5:02 PM	2.41 GB	qcow2	Public	↑

✕ Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

4. From the **Available** list, click **Move** ↑ to move the image to the **Allocated** list.

5. For **Create New Volume**, select **No**.

6. Click **Next**.

The **Flavor** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 60 Flavor Tab Page

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor *

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Flavors manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance.

Allocated

Name VCPUS RAM Total Disk Root Disk Ephemeral Disk Public

Select an item from Available items below

Available 7 Select one

Click here for filters.

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	
> m1.tiny	1	512 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ_resource_plan	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> m1.small	1	2 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> m1.medium	2	4 GB	40 GB	40 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> m1.large	4	8 GB	80 GB	80 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ_minimum	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> m1.xlarge	8	16 GB	160 GB	160 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑

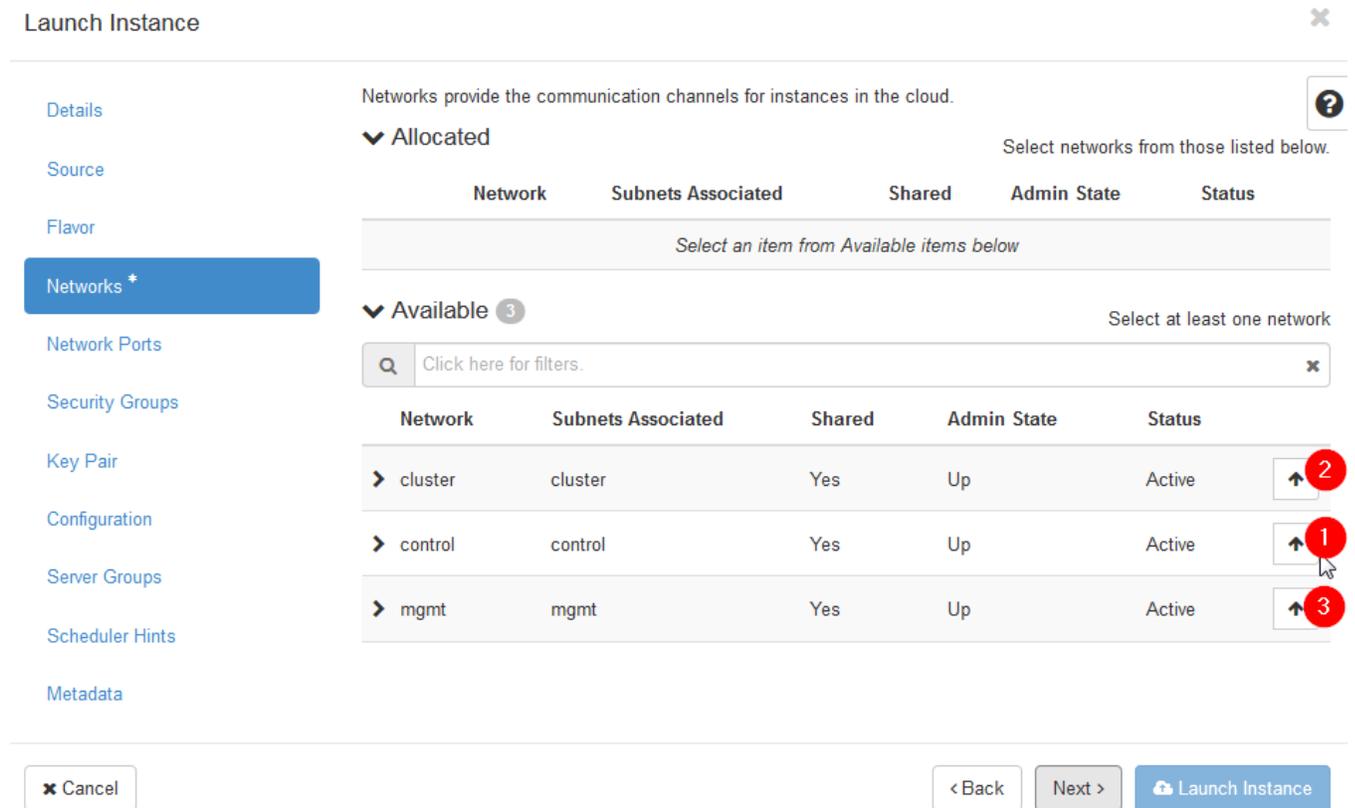
✕ Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

7. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the resource plan to the **Allocated** list.

8. Click **Next**.

The **Networks** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 61 Networks Tab Page



9. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the network interfaces to the **Allocated** list.

Interfaces must be selected in the following order:

- a. Control interface
- b. Cluster interface
- c. Management interface

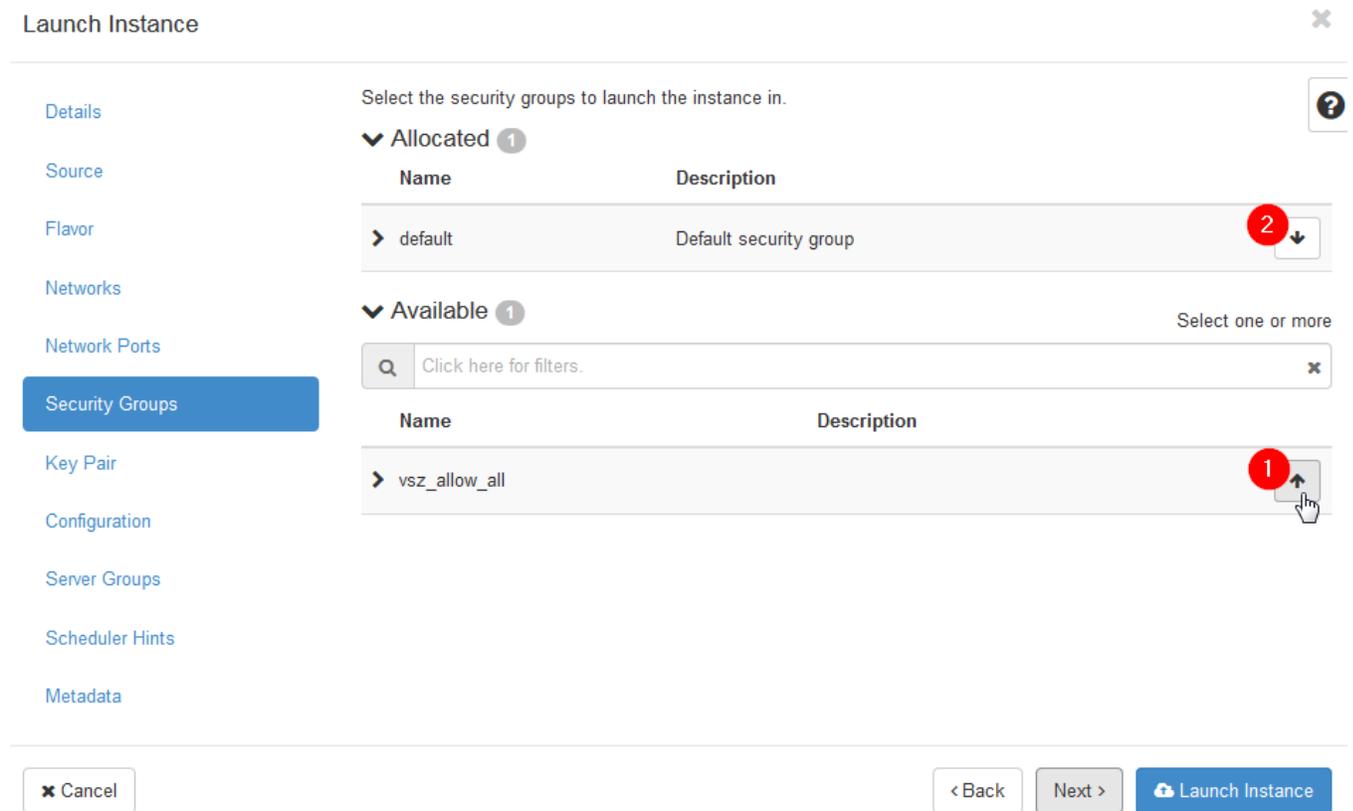
10. Click **Next**.

The **Network Ports** tab is displayed.

11. Click **Next**.

The **Security Groups** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 62 Security Groups Tab Page



12. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the rule to the **Allocated** list.

13. From the **Allocated** list, click the **Remove**  to delete the default rule.

14. Click **Next**.

The **Key Pair** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 63 Key Pair Tab Page

Launch Instance

A key pair allows you to SSH into your newly created instance. You may select an existing key pair, import a key pair, or generate a new key pair.

+ Create Key Pair Import Key Pair

Allocated

Displaying 1 item

Name	Fingerprint
ruckus-project-key	00:62:d9:4b:1c:e0:6a:e9:cf:0f:60:31:29:89:42:77

Displaying 1 item

Available 0 Select one

Click here for filters.

Displaying 0 items

Name	Fingerprint
No items to display.	

Displaying 0 items

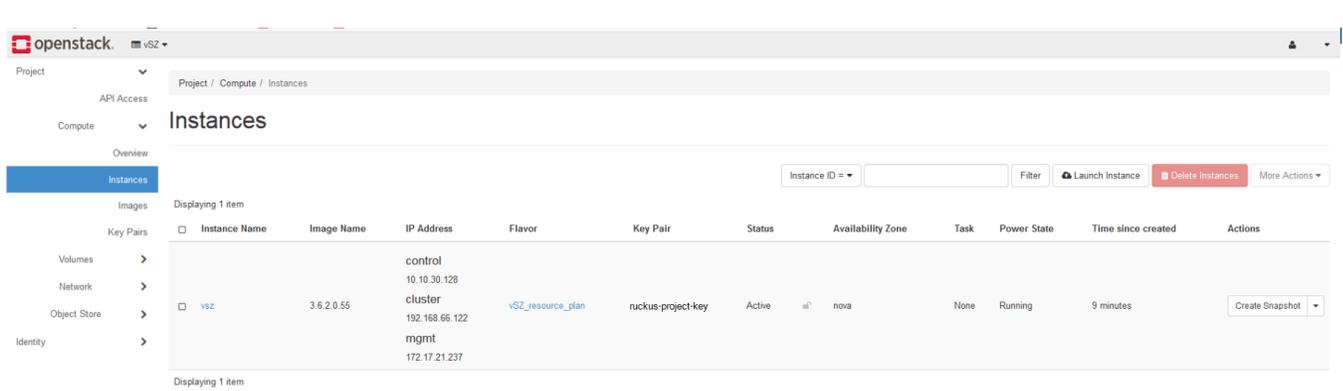
Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

15. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the key pair to the **Allocated** list. If there is only one key pair, the system will automatically move it to the **Allocated** list.

16. Click **Launch Instance** to configure.

The system will take a few minutes to complete the process. Once it is done, you can see the **Power State** change to **Running**.

FIGURE 64 Instances Page



Deploying One-interface vSZ with built-in SNAT

Creating an Internal Network

NOTE

Login OpenStack with user account that we just created.

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Network > Networks**.

The **Networks** page is displayed.

2. Click **Create Network**.

The **Create Network** page is displayed.

FIGURE 65 Creating an Internal Network

The screenshot shows a web-based wizard titled "Create Network". At the top, there are three tabs: "Network" (which is active and highlighted in blue), "Subnet", and "Subnet Details". Below the tabs, the "Network Name" field is populated with "Internal_Management". There are two checked checkboxes: "Enable Admin State" and "Create Subnet". Below these is a dropdown menu for "Availability Zone Hints" with "nova" selected. To the right of the form, there is a text instruction: "Create a new network. In addition, a subnet associated with the network can be created in the following steps of this wizard." At the bottom right, there are three buttons: "Cancel", "« Back", and "Next »".

3. Enter the **Network Name** and click **Next**.

The **Subnet** tab is displayed.

4. Enter the **Subnet Name**.

5. Enter the **Network Address** for the internal network and click **Next**.

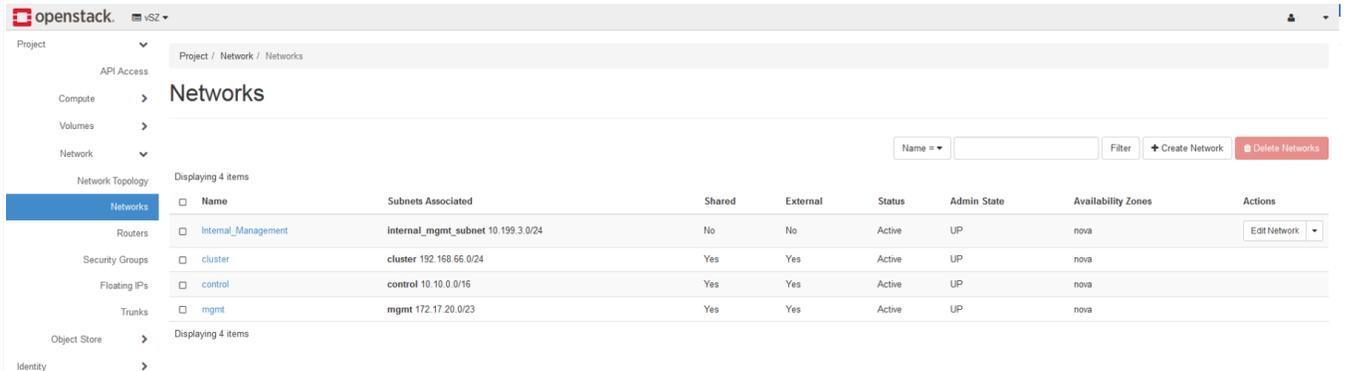
The **Subnet Details** tab is displayed.

6. In **DNS Name Server**: enter the DNS address.

7. Click **Create**.

The system will take few seconds to complete the action.

FIGURE 66 Internal Network

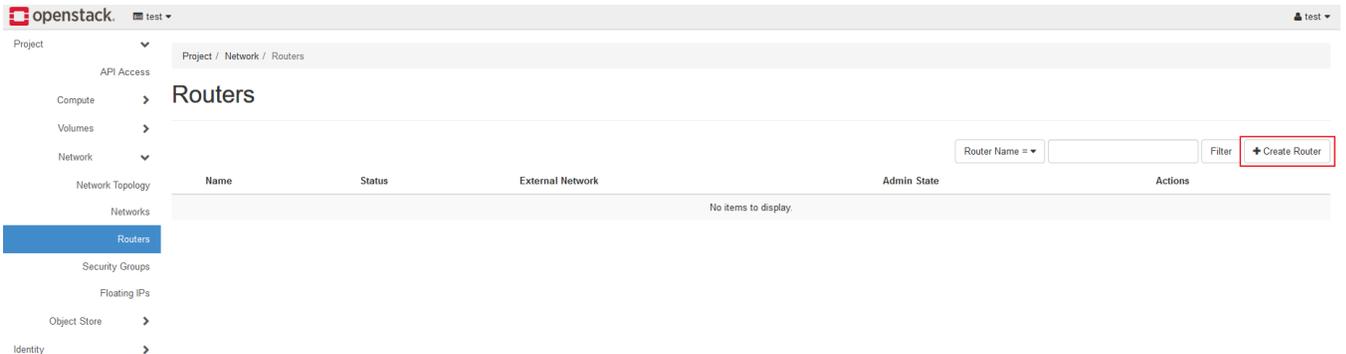


Creating Router Settings

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Network > Routers**.

The **Routers** page is displayed.

FIGURE 67 Routers Page



2. Click **Create Router**.

The **Create Router** page is displayed.

FIGURE 68 Create Router Page

Create Router [Close]

Router Name
R_mgmt

Enable Admin State

External Network
mgmt

Availability Zone Hints ⓘ
nova

Description:
Creates a router with specified parameters.

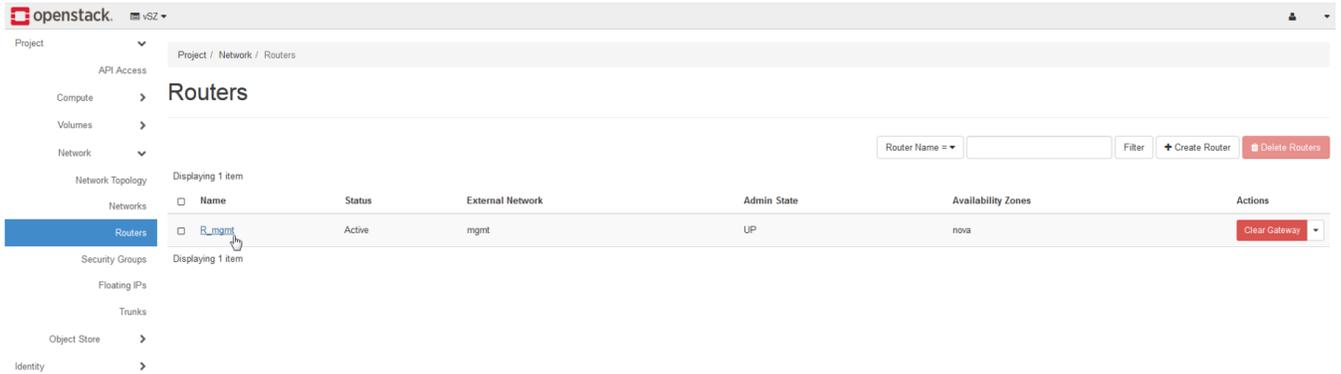
Cancel Create Router

3. **Router Name:** Enter the router name.
4. **External Network:** Select the external network which must be the NAT interface.

5. Click **Create Router**.

The newly created router is listed in the **Routers** page.

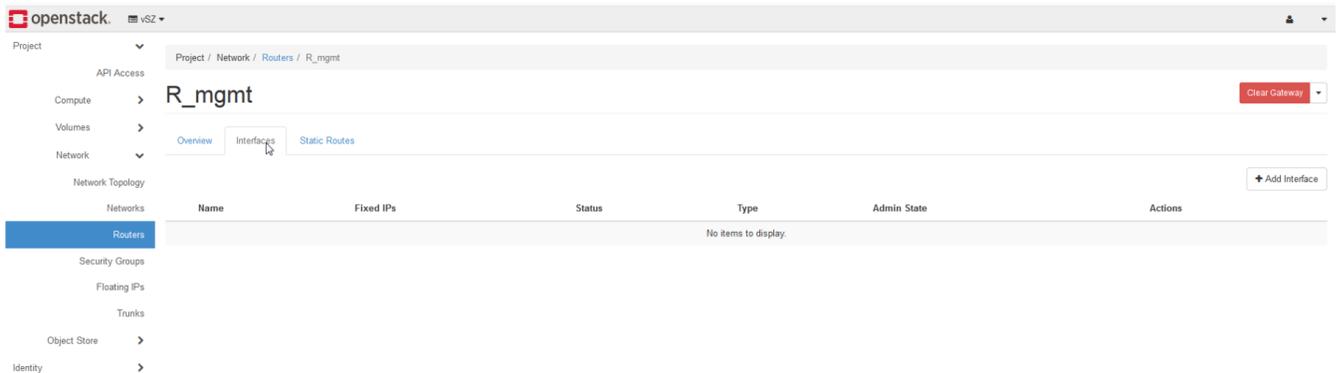
FIGURE 69 New Router in the Routers Page



6. Select the router and click the **Interfaces** tab.

The **Interfaces** tab page is displayed.

FIGURE 70 Interface Tab Page



7. Click **Add Interface**.

The **Add Interface** page is displayed.

FIGURE 71 Add Interface Page

Add Interface

Subnet *

Internal_Management: 10.199.3.0/24 (internal_... ▼)

IP Address (optional) ⓘ

Description:

You can connect a specified subnet to the router.

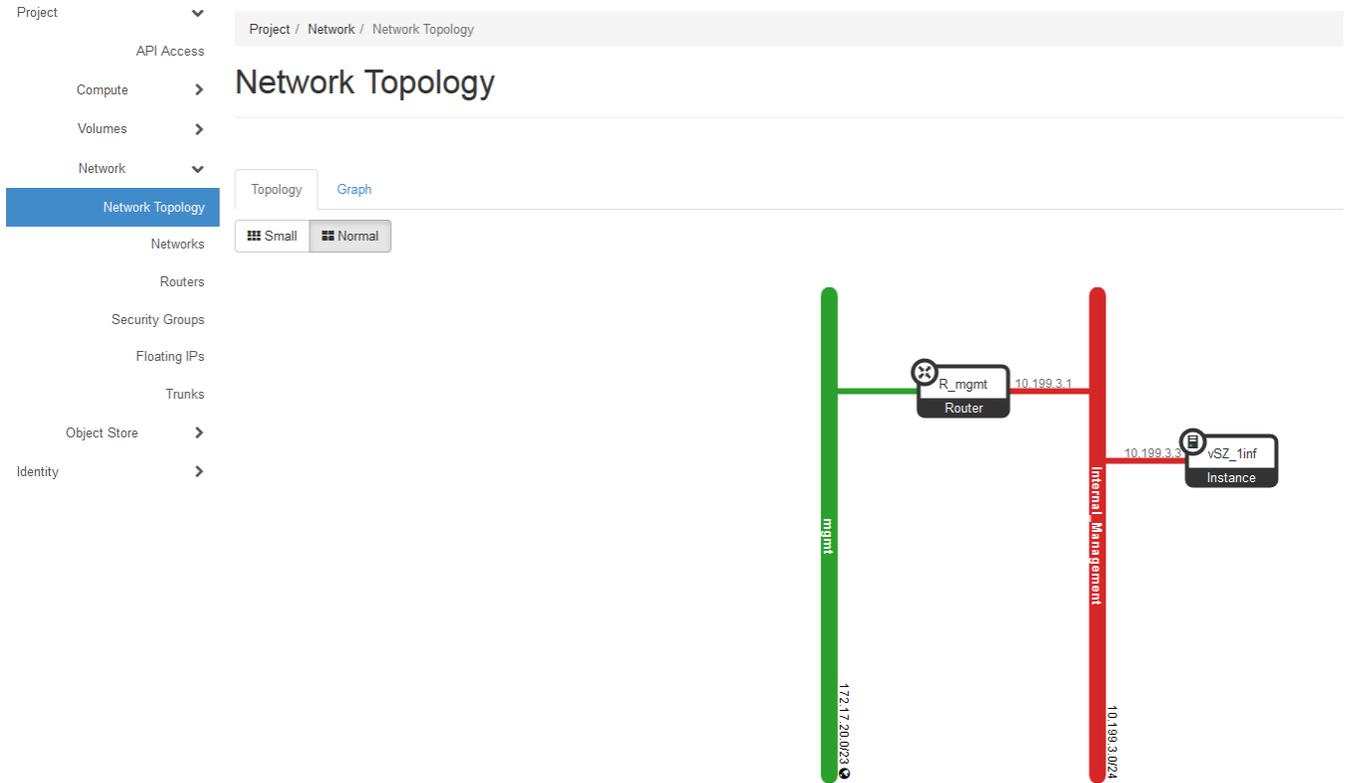
If you don't specify an IP address here, the gateway's IP address of the selected subnet will be used as the IP address of the newly created interface of the router. If the gateway's IP address is in use, you must use a different address which belongs to the selected subnet.

Cancel Submit

8. **Subnet:** Select the interface that you created.
9. Click **Submit**.
10. Click **Project > Network > Network Topology**.

11. Click **Normal** mode and ensure that the router is created correctly.

FIGURE 72 Network Topology

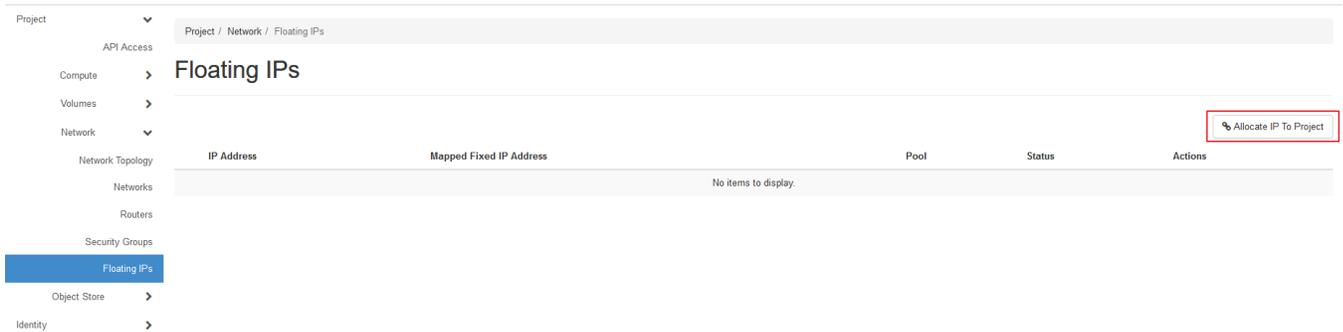


Allocating Floating IPs

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Network > Floating IPs**.

The **Floating IPs** page is displayed.

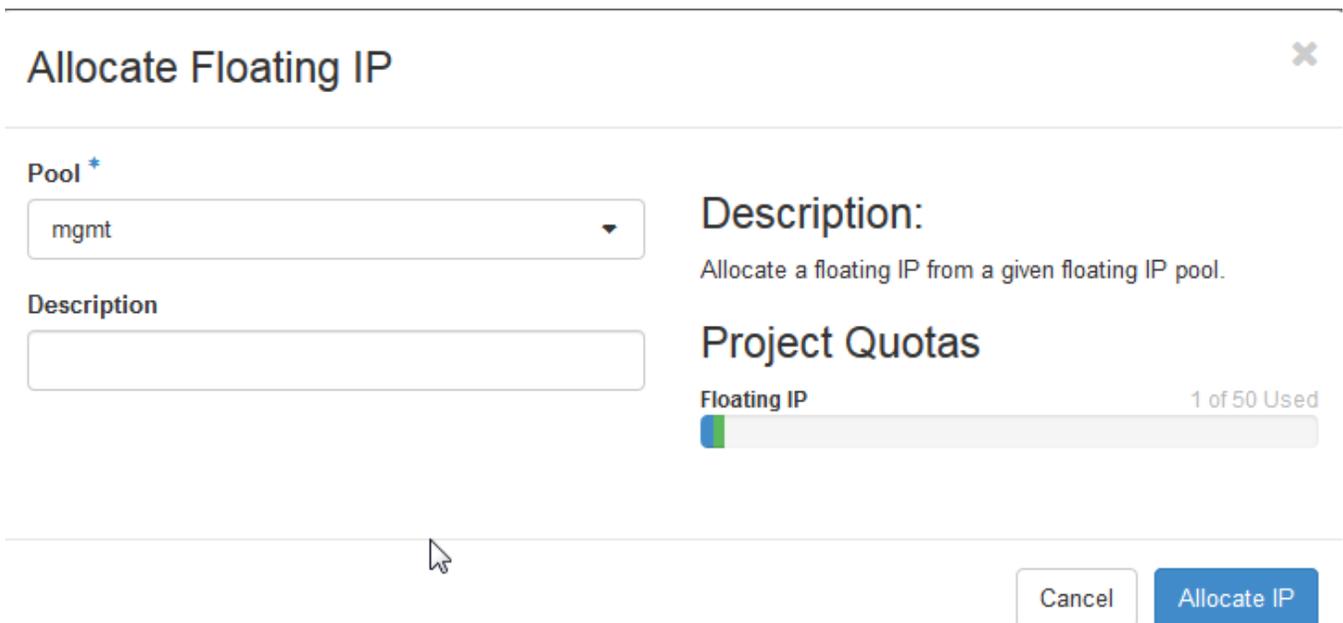
FIGURE 73 Floating IPs Page



2. Click **Allocate IP to Project**.

The **Allocate Floating IP** page is displayed.

FIGURE 74 Allocate Floating IP Page

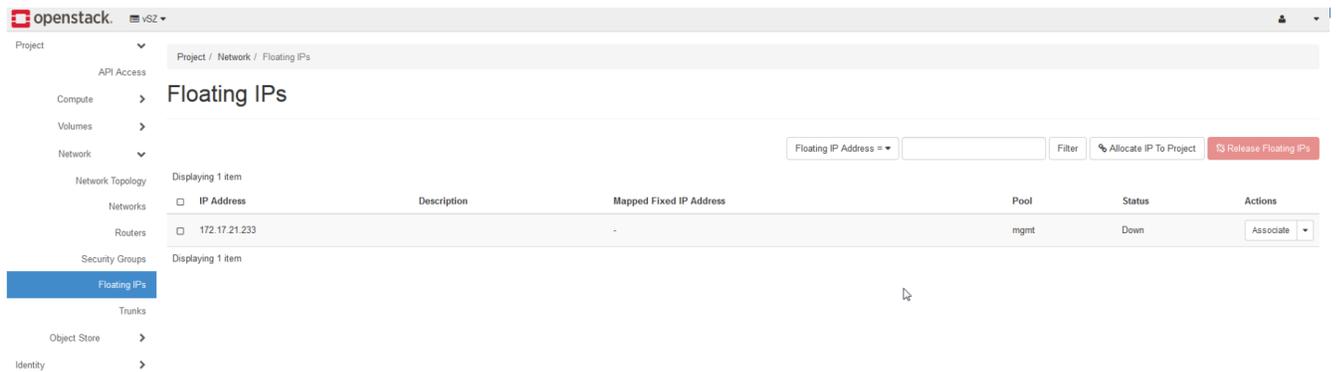


3. From the **Pool**, select the external interface.

4. Click **Allocate IP**.

The system takes a few seconds to allocate the IP.

FIGURE 75 Allocated Floating IP



Launching an Instance for One-interface vSZ

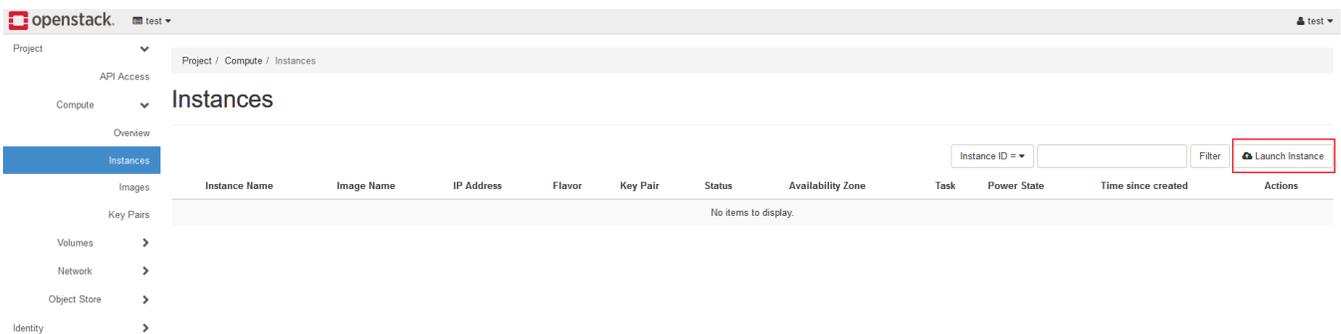
NOTE

Login OpenStack with user account that we just created.

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 76 Instances Page



2. Click **Launch Instance**.

The **Launch Instance** page is displayed.

FIGURE 77 Launch Instance Page

Launch Instance

Details

Source *

Flavor *

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Please provide the initial hostname for the instance, the availability zone where it will be deployed, and the instance count. Increase the Count to create multiple instances with the same settings.

Instance Name *

vSZ_1inf

Description

Availability Zone

nova

Count *

1

Total Instances (10 Max)

20%

1 Current Usage

1 Added

8 Remaining

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Launch Instance

- From the **Details**, enter the **Instance Name** and click **Next**.

The **Source** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 78 Source Tab Page

Launch Instance

Instance source is the template used to create an instance. You can use an image, a snapshot of an instance (image snapshot), a volume or a volume snapshot (if enabled). You can also choose to use persistent storage by creating a new volume.

Select Boot Source
Image

Create New Volume
Yes No

Allocated

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility
Select an item from Available items below				

Available 2 Select one

Click here for filters.

Name	Updated	Size	Type	Visibility	
3.6.2.0.55	7/27/18 10:54 AM	2.46 GB	qcow2	Public	Move
3.6.2.0.52	7/20/18 5:02 PM	2.41 GB	qcow2	Public	Move

Buttons: Cancel, < Back, Next >, Launch Instance

- From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the image to the **Allocated** list.
- For **Create New Volume**, select **No**.

6. Click **Next**.

The **Flavor** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 79 Flavor Tab Page

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor *

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Flavors manage the sizing for the compute, memory and storage capacity of the instance.

Allocated

Name VCPUS RAM Total Disk Root Disk Ephemeral Disk Public

Select an item from Available items below

Available 7 Select one

Click here for filters.

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	
m1.tiny	1	512 MB	1 GB	1 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
vSZ_resource_plan	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
m1.small	1	2 GB	20 GB	20 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
m1.medium	2	4 GB	40 GB	40 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
m1.large	4	8 GB	80 GB	80 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
vSZ_minimum	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
m1.xlarge	8	16 GB	160 GB	160 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑

Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

7. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the resource plan to the **Allocated** list.

8. Click **Next**.

The **Networks** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 80 Networks Tab Page

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks *

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Networks provide the communication channels for instances in the cloud.

Allocated Select networks from those listed below.

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status
Select an item from Available items below				

Available 4 Select at least one network

Click here for filters.

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status	
Internal_Management	internal_mgmt_subnet	No	Up	Active	↑
cluster	cluster	Yes	Up	Active	↑
control	control	Yes	Up	Active	↑
mgmt	mgmt	Yes	Up	Active	↑

Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

9. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the network interfaces to the **Allocated** list.

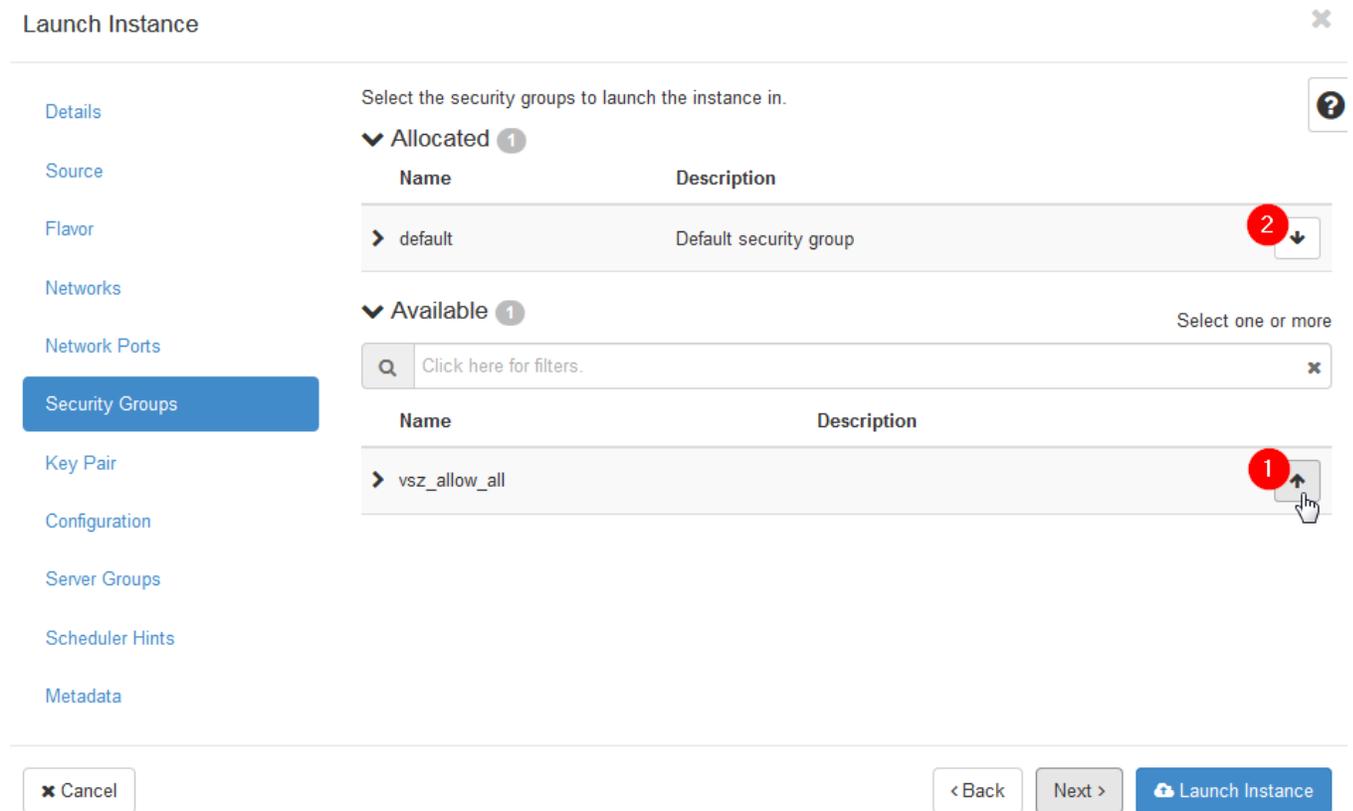
10. Click **Next**.

The **Network Ports** tab is displayed.

11. Click **Next**.

The **Security Groups** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 81 Security Groups Tab Page



12. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the rule to the **Allocated** list.

13. From the **Allocated** list, click the **Remove**  to delete the default rule.

14. Click **Next**.

The **Key Pair** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 82 Key Pair Tab Page

Launch Instance ✕

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

A key pair allows you to SSH into your newly created instance. You may select an existing key pair, import a key pair, or generate a new key pair. ?

[+ Create Key Pair](#) [Import Key Pair](#)

Allocated

Displaying 1 item

Name	Fingerprint	
ruckus-project-key	00:62:d9:4b:1c:e0:6a:e9:cf:0f:60:31:29:89:42:77	↓

Displaying 1 item

Available 0 Select one

✕

Displaying 0 items

Name	Fingerprint
No items to display.	

Displaying 0 items

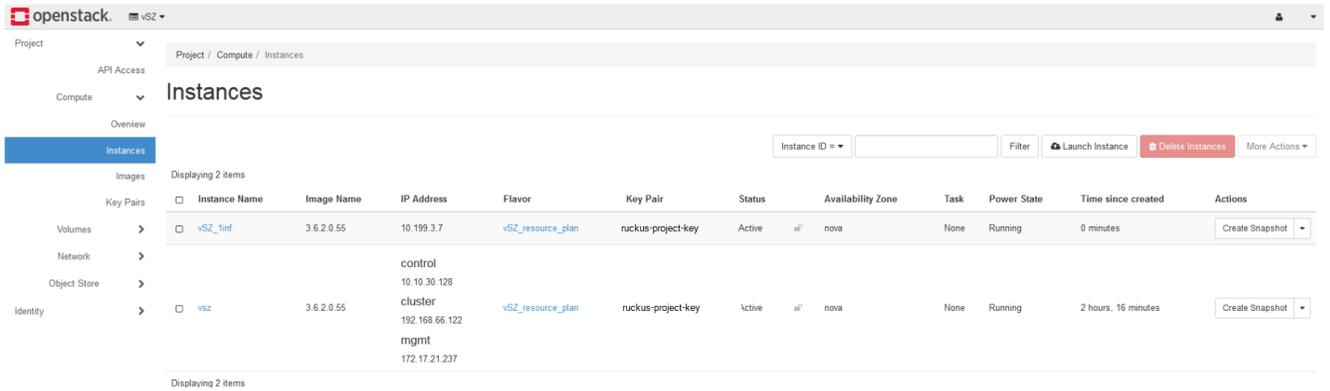
[✕ Cancel](#) [< Back](#) [Next >](#) [Launch Instance](#)

15. From the **Available** list, click **Move**  to move the key pair to the **Allocated** list. If there is only one key pair, the system will automatically move it to the **Allocated** list.

16. Click **Launch Instance** to configure.

The system will take a few minutes to complete the process. Once it is done, you can see the **Power State** change to **Running**.

FIGURE 83 Instances Page

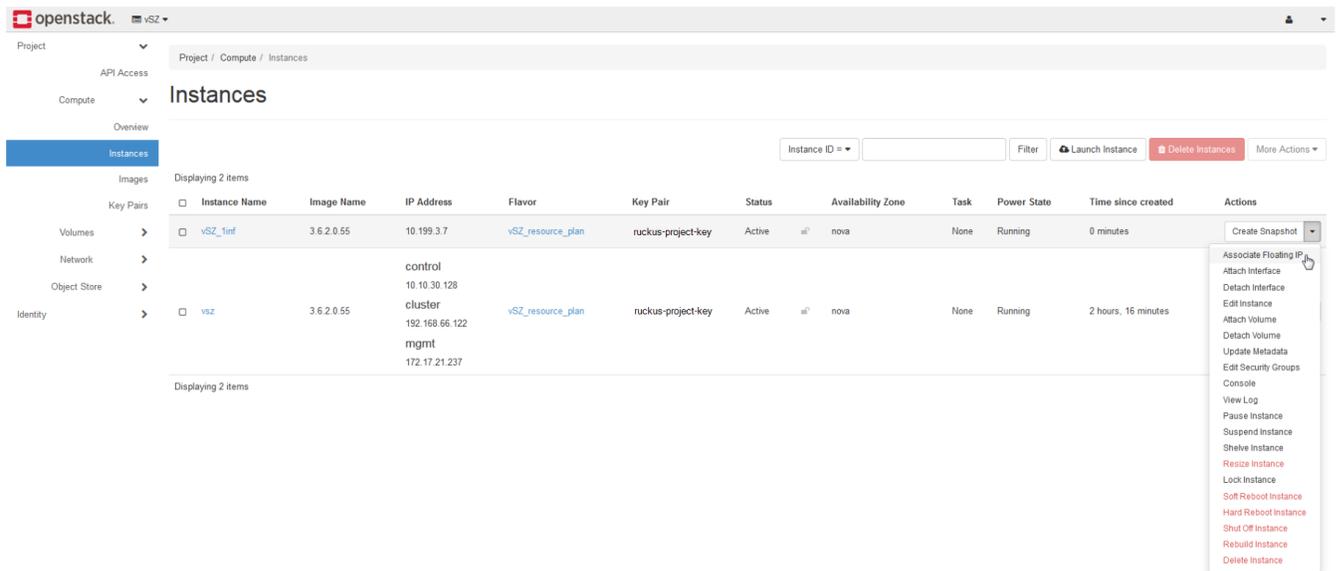


Associating Floating IPs

1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Instances**.

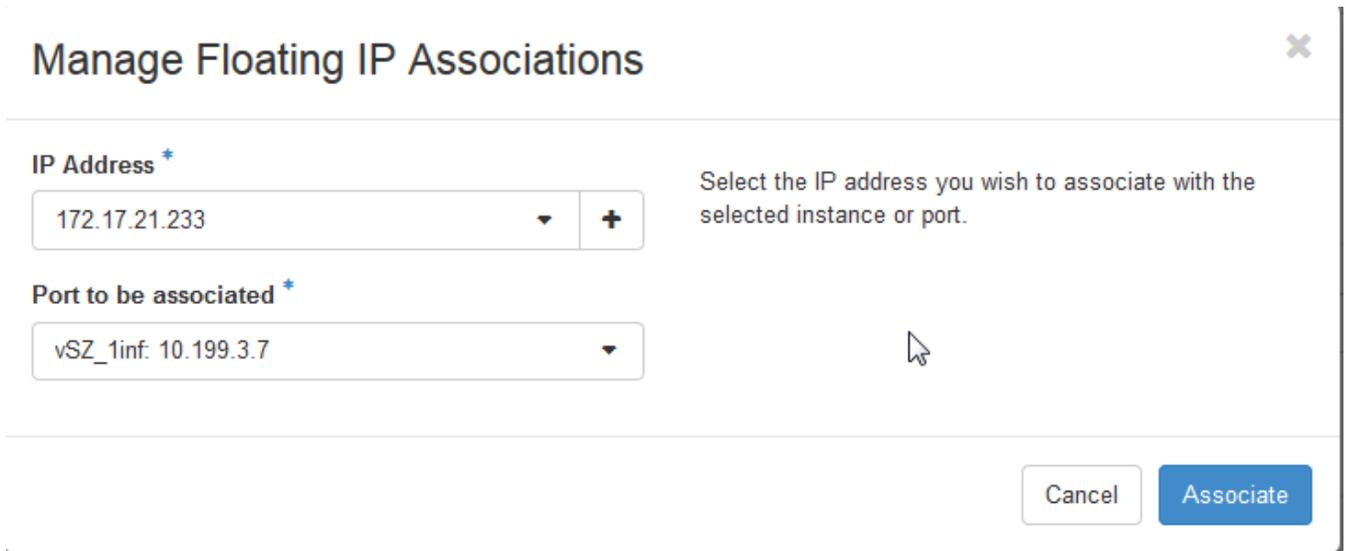
The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 84 Associating Floating IP



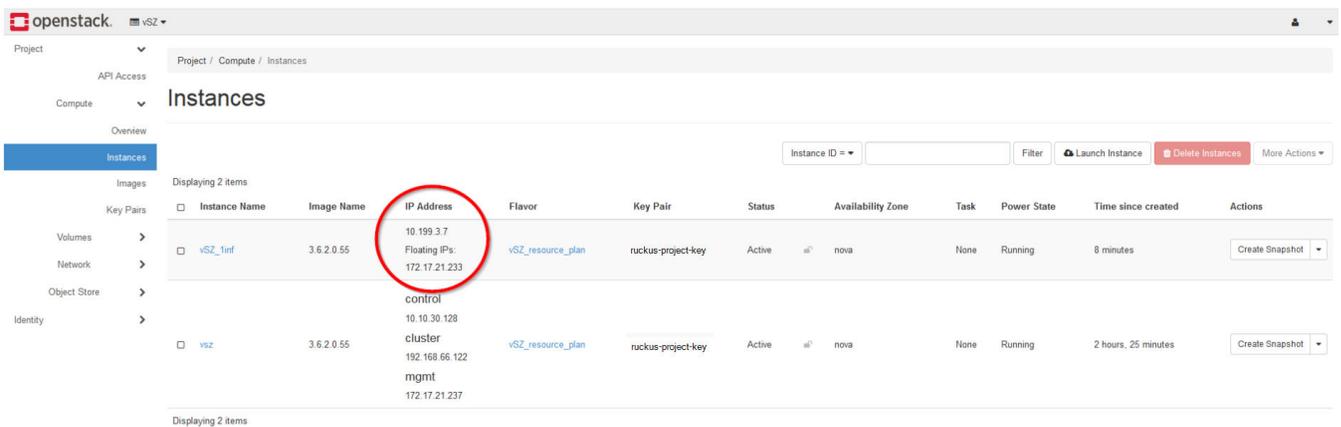
2. Select the drop-down by the vSZ that you want to associate the floating IP and select **Associate Floating IP**.
The **Manage Floating IP Associations** page is displayed.

FIGURE 85 Manage Floating IP Associations



3. From **IP Address**, select the floating IP that was reserved.
4. Click **Associate**.
The system will take few seconds to associate the IP to the instance.

FIGURE 86 Associated Floating IP



Setting up a vSZ Cluster

To setup a vSZ Cluster:

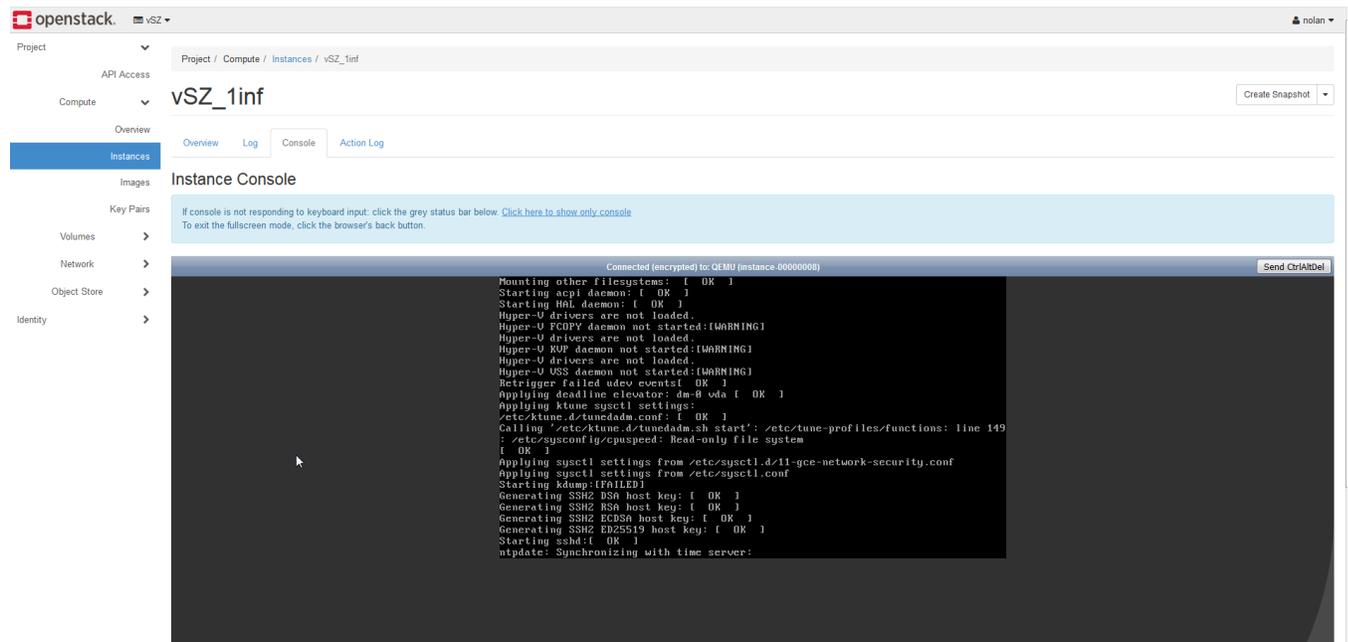
1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

2. Click the **Console** tab.

The Console page is displayed.

FIGURE 87 Console Tab Page



3. Follow the vSZ setup as explained in [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) on page 219.

NOTE

Always use DHCP in the vSZ system to avoid network issues.

Linux PC uses the private key to connect to the vSZ console.

```
ssh -i test.pem admin@192.168.66.203
The authenticity of host '192.168.66.203 (192.168.66.203)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:B7d90MnrTEU6xD90pGuZ4qHWDZpqGJNQ61xt7citmkU.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:85:c2:44:34:52:af:83:e1:8f:6f:af:46:6f:a8:20:97.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.66.203' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
#####
#           Welcome to vSZ           #
#####
admin@192.168.66.203's password:
```

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

Hardware Requirements for Nutanix Hypervisor

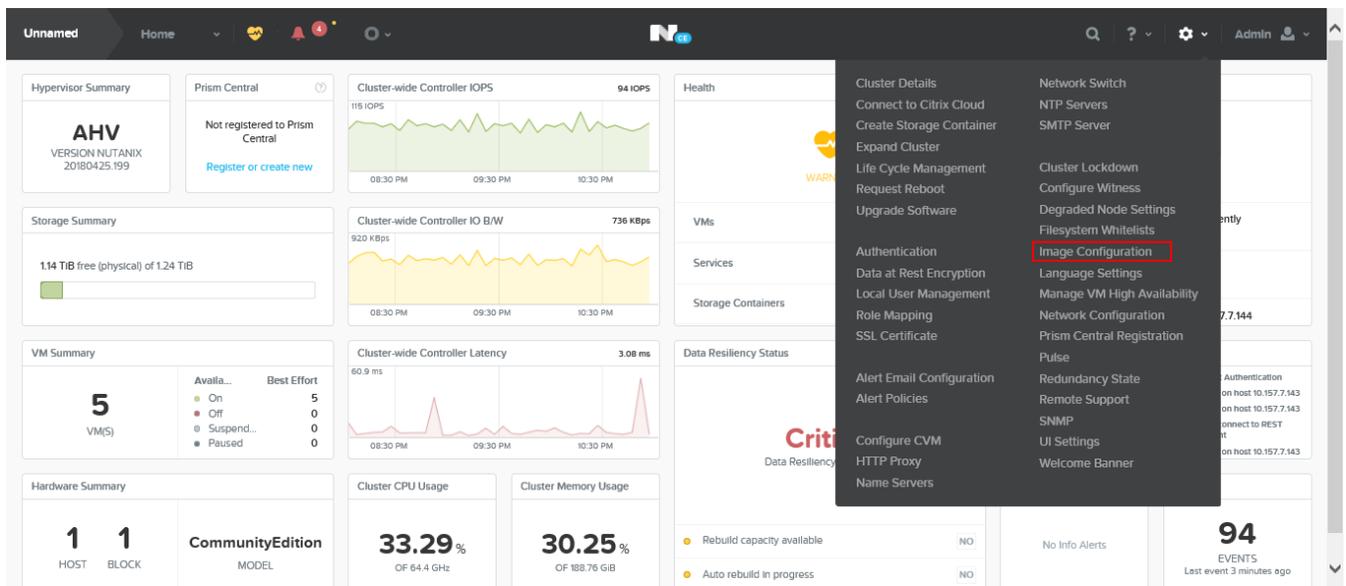
TABLE 14

Component	Recommendation
CPUs	Intel CPUs with VT-x support
System Memory	16 GB minimum One Controller VM per node with optional deduplication/Compression features and additional memory for one or more user VMs.
Network Interface Card (NIC)	Intel-based NIC
Host bus adapter (HBA)	Community-Edition supports Advanced Host Control Interface (AHCI) SATA or LSI controller with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT mode (Nutanix testing shows better performance than IR) IR mode with pass-through IR mode with RAID-0
Storage Devices, All Drivers	Maximum number of SSD or HDD per node is 4
Storage Devices, cold Tier	500 GB or greater available

Load the vSZ and vDP Image on the Nutanix Hypervisor

1. Login the Hypervisor CVM.
The homepage is displayed.
2. From the upper-right corner of the page, click **Settings** and select **Image Configuration** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 88 Image Configuration



The **Image Configuration** window is displayed.

3. From **Image Configuration** form, click **Upload Image**. and add the vSZ and the vDP image in *QCOW2* format.

For example, `vscg-5.1.2.0.243.qcow2`.

4. The default image size is 100 GB. If the image size is more than the default size, the file must be resized in the other Linux base and then uploaded.

- To resize the image file:

```
qemu-img resize <image file name>.qcow2 +500G
```

- To check the resized image:

```
qemu-img info <resized image file name>.qcow2
```

The **Create Image** window is displayed.

5. Enter the following information to add the vSZ and the vDP image in *QCOW2* format:
 - Name
 - Annotation
 - Image Type
 - Storage Container
 - Image Source
6. Click **Save**.

Create the vSZ Image on the Nutanix Hypervisor

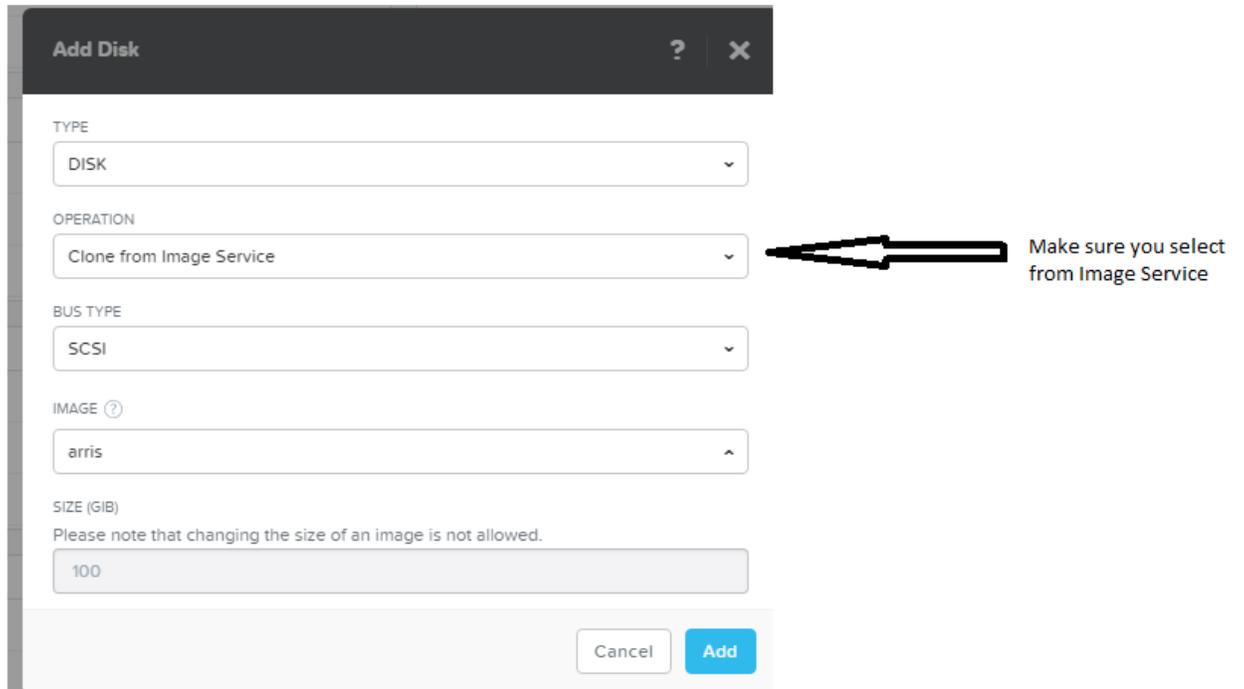
1. From the upper-left side of the screen, click **Home** and select **VM**.
2. On the upper-right of the screen, click **Create VM**. The **Create VM** window is displayed.
3. From the **Create VM** screen, scroll down to **Disks** area to add two new disks.
4. Click **Add New Disk**, the **Add Disk** form appears.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

- From the **Operation** drop-down, select **Clone from Image Service** and click **Add** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 89 Adding First Disk



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Add Disk" with a dark header bar containing a question mark and a close button. The main content area has a light gray background and contains several form fields:

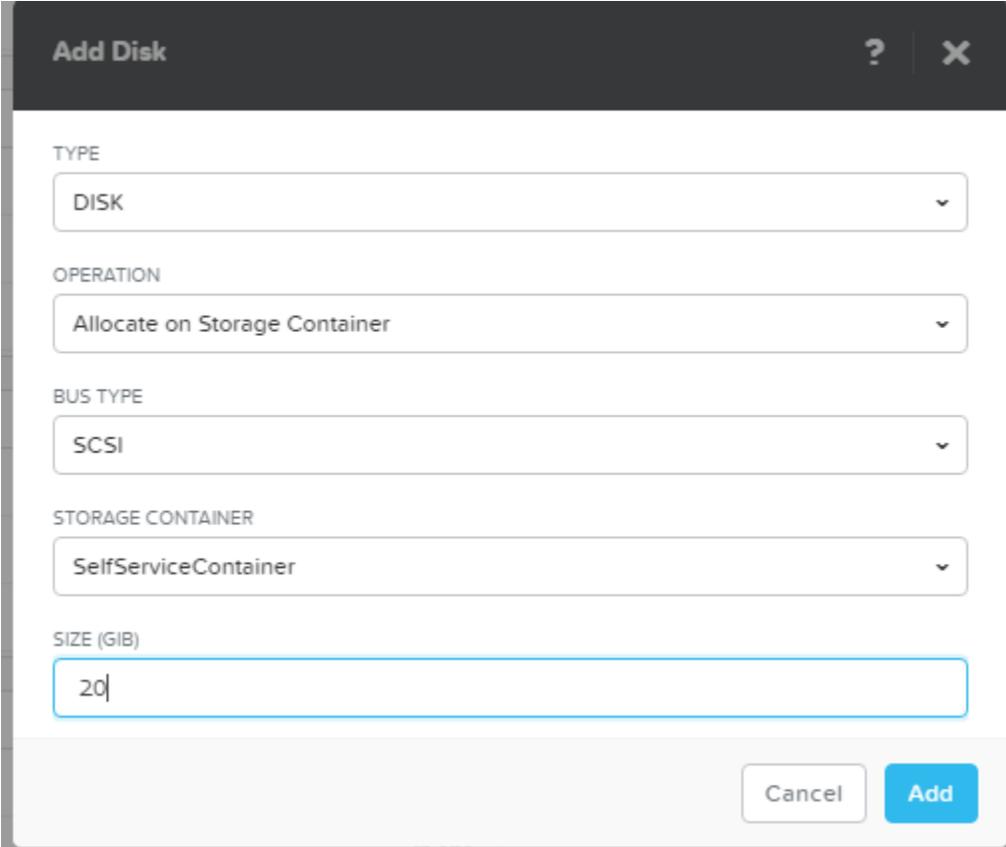
- TYPE:** A dropdown menu with "DISK" selected.
- OPERATION:** A dropdown menu with "Clone from Image Service" selected. A black callout arrow points to this dropdown with the text "Make sure you select from Image Service".
- BUS TYPE:** A dropdown menu with "SCSI" selected.
- IMAGE:** A dropdown menu with "arris" selected and a help icon (question mark in a circle) to its left.
- SIZE (GIB):** A text input field with "100" entered. Below the field is a note: "Please note that changing the size of an image is not allowed."

At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Cancel" and "Add".

- Repeat [Step 4](#) and [Step 5](#) to add the second disk.

- 7. Repeat Step 4, from the **Operation** drop-down, select **Allocate on Storage Container** and click **Add** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 90 Allocating Storage Container

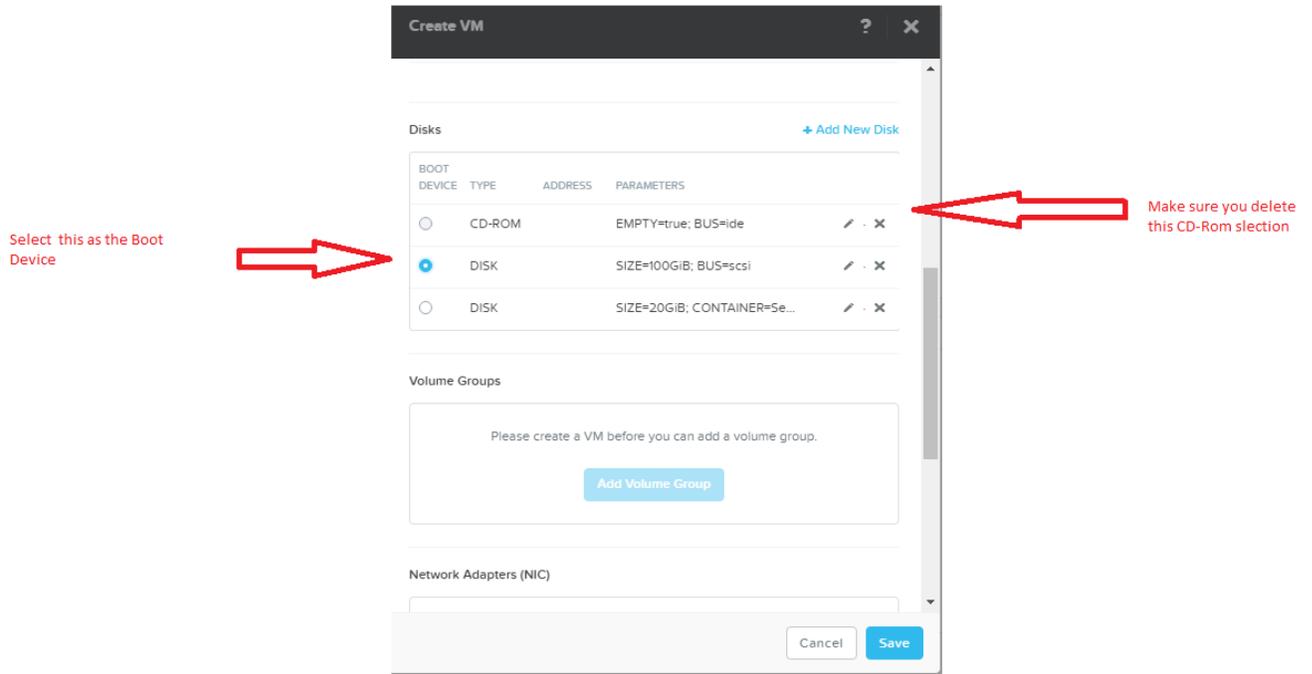


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

- From the **Disks** list, select the first disk added and delete **CD-ROM** as shown in the following image.

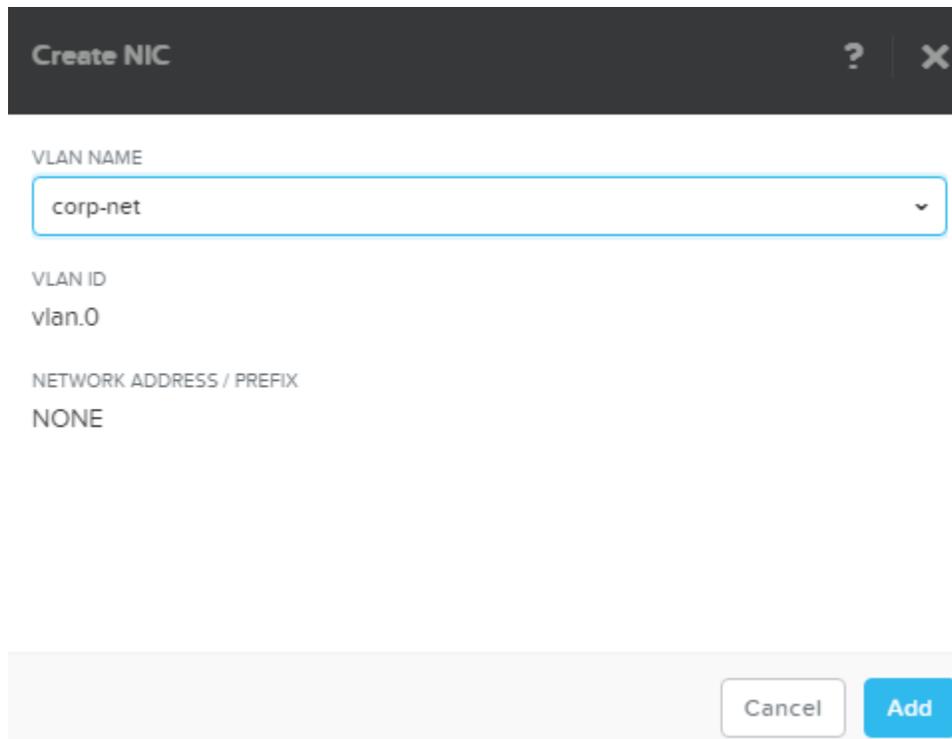
FIGURE 91 Disk Selection



- Click **Save**.
- Scroll down to the **Network Adapters (NIC)** area.

11. Select the **VLAN Name** from the drop-down and click **Add** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 92 Creating NIC



Create NIC ? X

VLAN NAME
corp-net

VLAN ID
vlan.0

NETWORK ADDRESS / PREFIX
NONE

Cancel Add

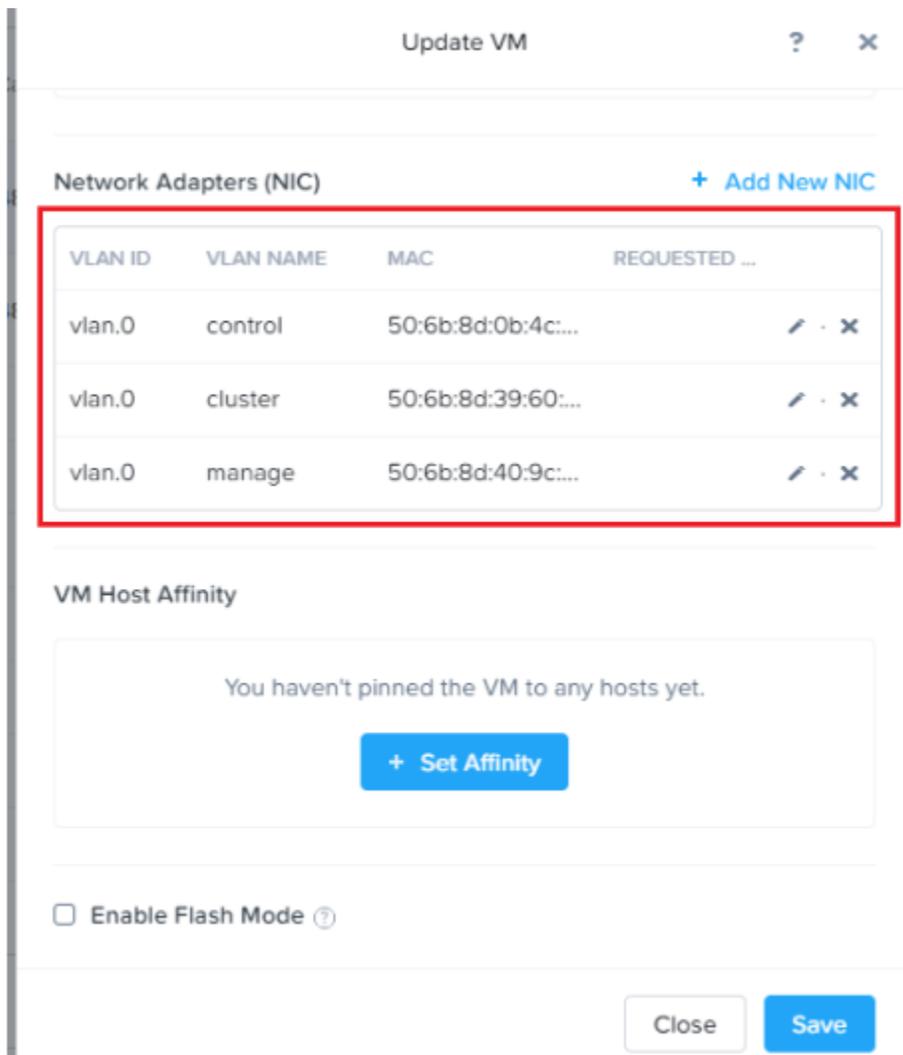
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

12. vSZ-H create the three interfaces as follows:

- First interface: Control Interface
- Second interface: Cluster Interface
- Third interface: Management Interface

FIGURE 93 Creating vSZ-H Interfaces



13. Click **Save**.

Power-on the vSZ Virtual Machine

From the **VM** screen, select the newly created vSZ VM and click **Power on** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 94 Power-on the vSZ

VM NAME	HOST	IP ADDRESSES	CORES	MEMORY CAPACITY	STORAGE	CPU USAGE	MEMORY USAGE	CONTROLLER READ IOPS	CONTROLLER WRITE IOPS	CONTROLLER IO BANDWIDTH	CONTROL
NTNX-5dae8913-A-CVM	NTNX-5dae8913-A/AHV	10.150.764	8	16 GiB	- / 0 GiB	10.89%	60.25%	0	0	0 KBps	
nutanix-sz	NTNX-5dae8913-A/AHV	10.150.5174	4	16 GiB	5.32 GiB / 120 GiB	19.2%	8717%	0	3	44 KBps	
nutanix-sz2	NTNX-5dae8913-A/AHV	10.150.547	4	16 GiB	5.26 GiB / 120 GiB	19.74%	85.62%	0	40	306 KBps	
ruckus-vs2			4	20 GiB	2.77 GiB / 120 GiB	-	0%	-	-	-	
vdp			6	20 GiB	1.11 GiB / 30 GiB	0%	0%	-	-	-	

Launch the Console

Once the vSZ virtual machine is up and running, click **Launch Console**, the console is displayed as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 95 VM Console

```
Setting up Logical Volume Management: 1 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg00"
now active
[ OK ]
Mounting local filesystems: [ OK ]
Enabling local filesystem quotas: [ OK ]
Enabling xfs/Ext4 sweeps: [ OK ]
Entering non-interactive startup
Starting rngd: Unable to open file: /dev/tpm0
[ OK ]
Starting syslog-ng: [ OK ]
Calling the system activity data collector (sadc)...
Start system...
Starting monitoring for UG vg00: 1 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg00" mo
nitored
[ OK ]
ip6tables: Applying firewall rules: [ OK ]
ip6tables: Applying firewall rules: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface bond0: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface dummy0: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface br0:
Determining IP information for br0... done.
[ OK ]
Bringing up interface br-tun:
```


Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

- Introduction..... 113
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Introduction

You can install vSZ on Microsoft Azure using the procedure outlined.

NOTE

The minimum memory and CPU requirements have changed in this release. You may need to upgrade your infrastructure before upgrading. Please read carefully. This is the minimum requirement recommended. Refer to the tables in [Virtual SmartZone Required Resources](#) on page 14 in the Installation Preparation chapter.

Public cloud solution resource requirement

- CPU or Memory: Minimum requirement of D series and above.

NOTE

Does not support A and B series

- Storage Requirement (Disk Storage): Minimum requirement of SSD 100 GB above.

NOTE

Any CPU with credit limitation type cannot support. For example AWS T2 instance or Azure B-series.
Select the proper disk size to run vSZ since disk sizes may have different disk IO performance in each cloud platform.

Logging into Microsoft Azure

As the first step of installing vSZ on Microsoft Azure, you have to log into Microsoft Azure.

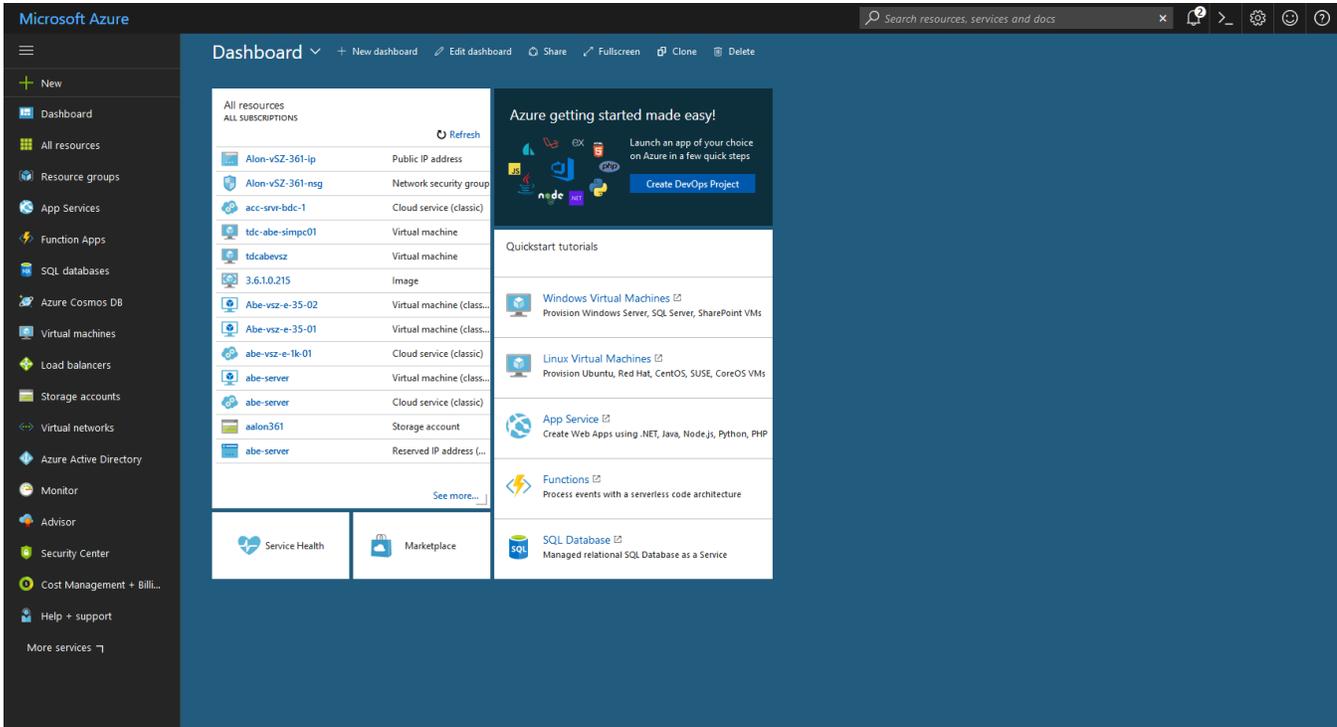
Click <https://portal.azure.com> to access the **Microsoft Azure** site.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Logging into Microsoft Azure

The Azure portal appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 96 Portal Tab

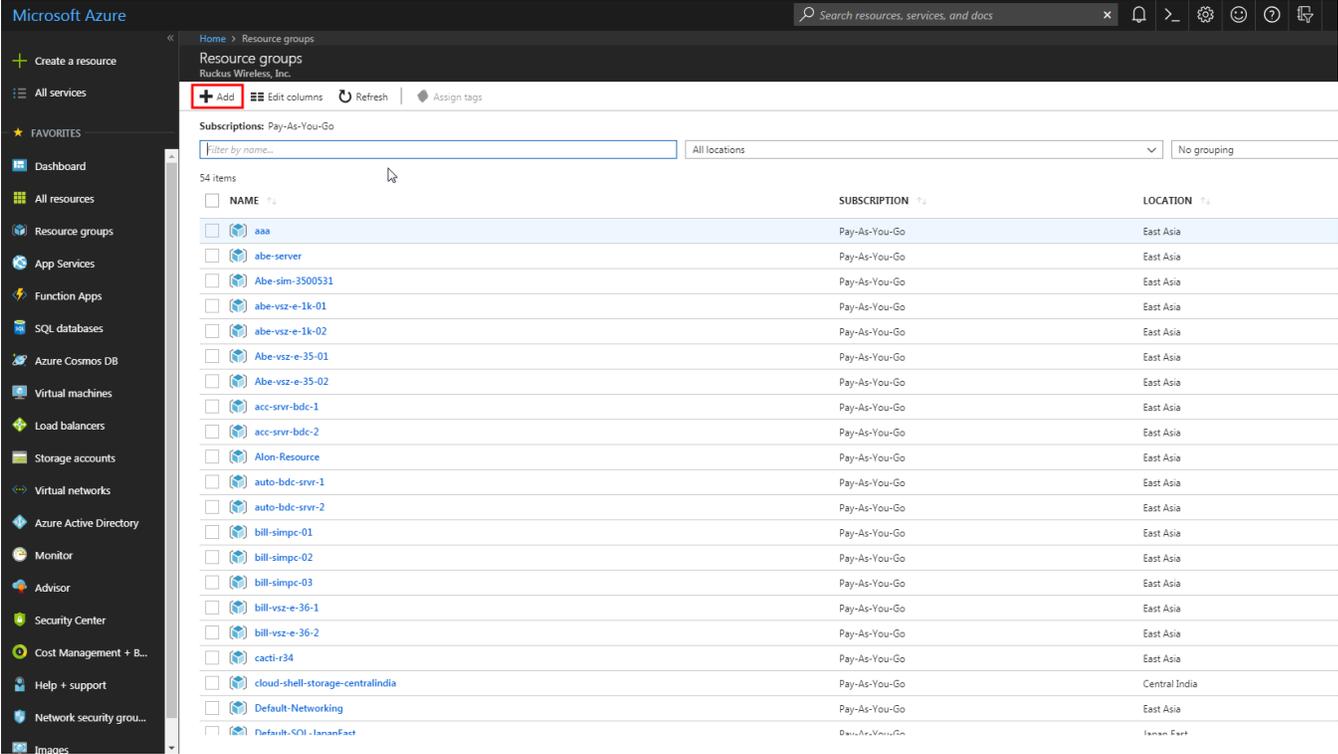


Creating a Resource Group

To create a resource group:

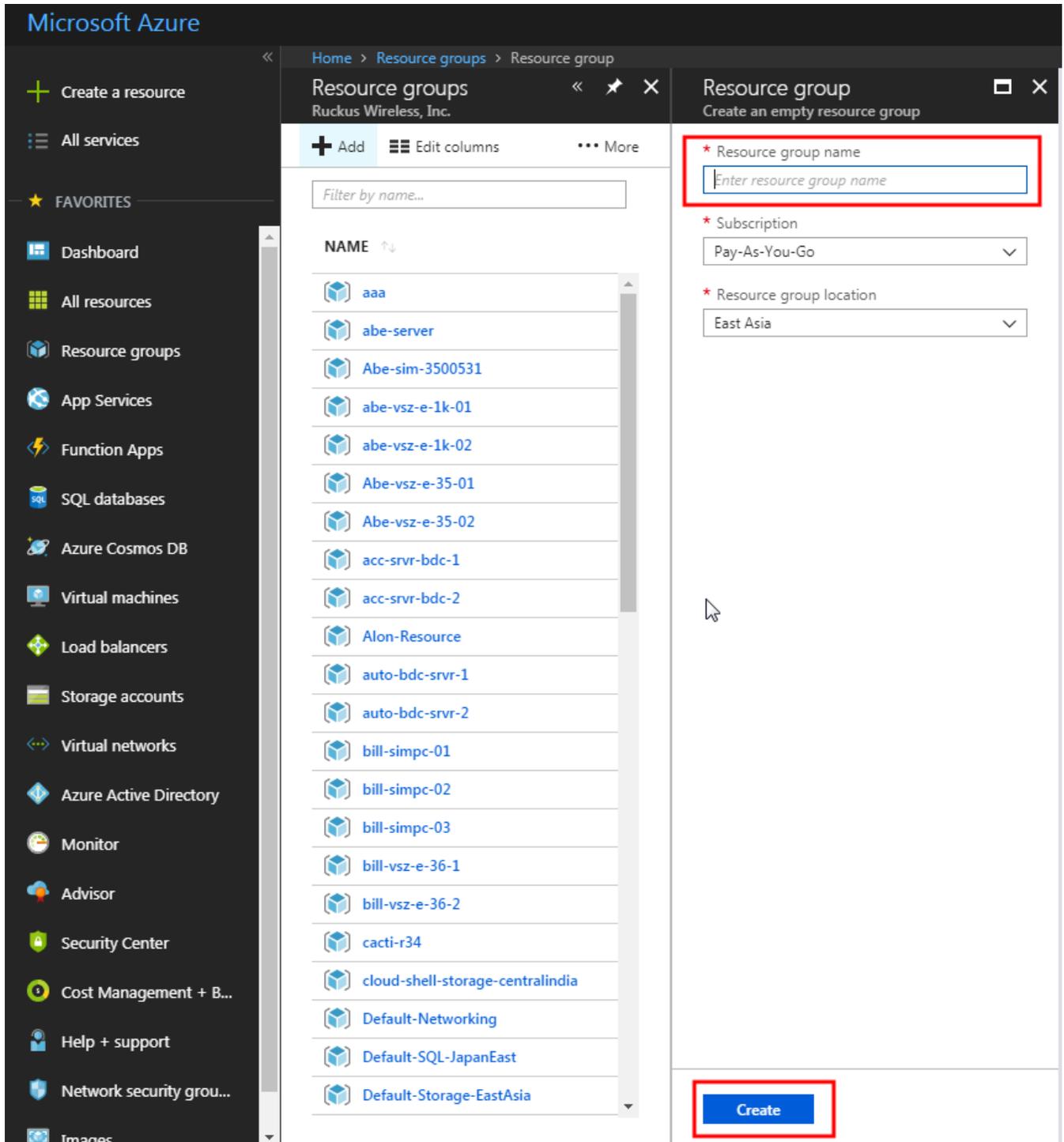
1. From the left pane of the **Microsoft Azure** page, click **Resource groups**. The **Resource groups** page appears with the list of existing resource groups as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 97 Resource Groups



2. Click the **Add +** button and enter the **Resource group name** as shown in the following image.

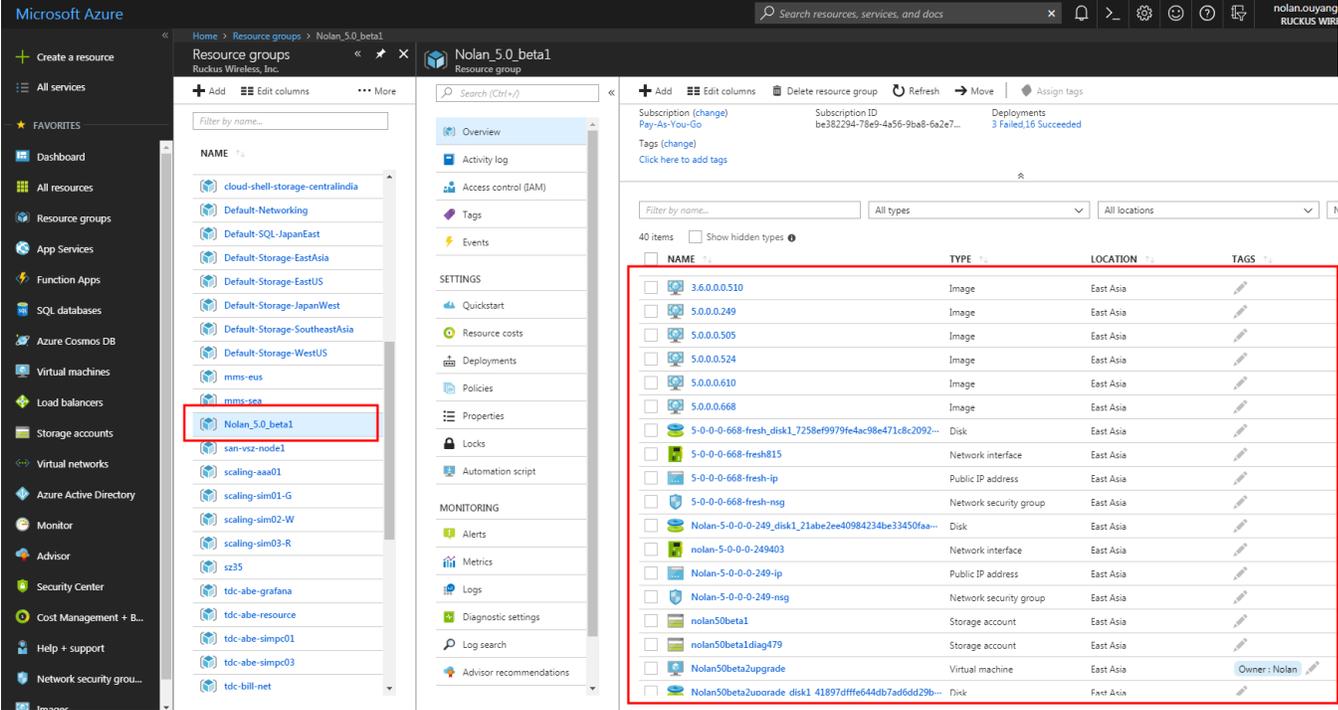
FIGURE 98 Adding Resource Group Name



3. Click **Create** and select the resource group from the list as shown in the following image.

You can view the list of related components of the selected resource group.

FIGURE 99 Resource Group Components

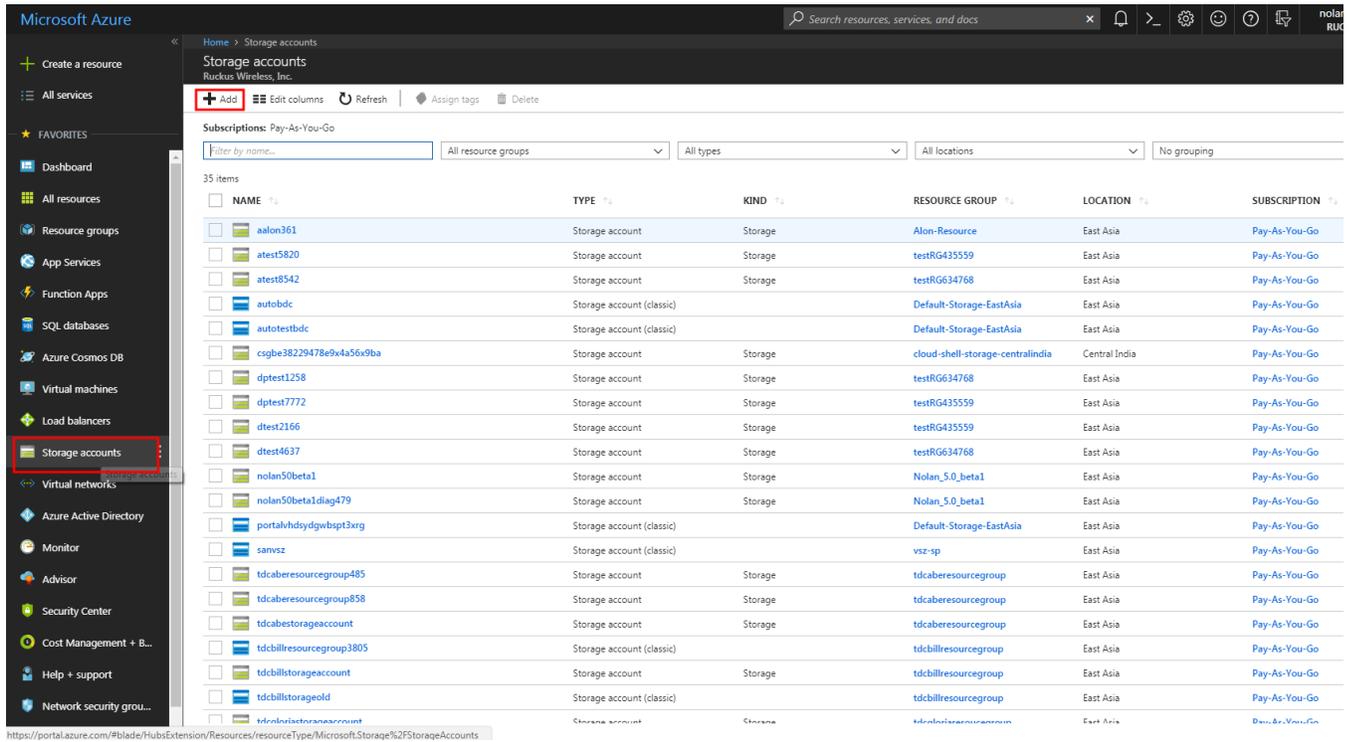


Creating a Storage Account and Container

To create a Microsoft Azure storage account, perform the steps outlined in this section.

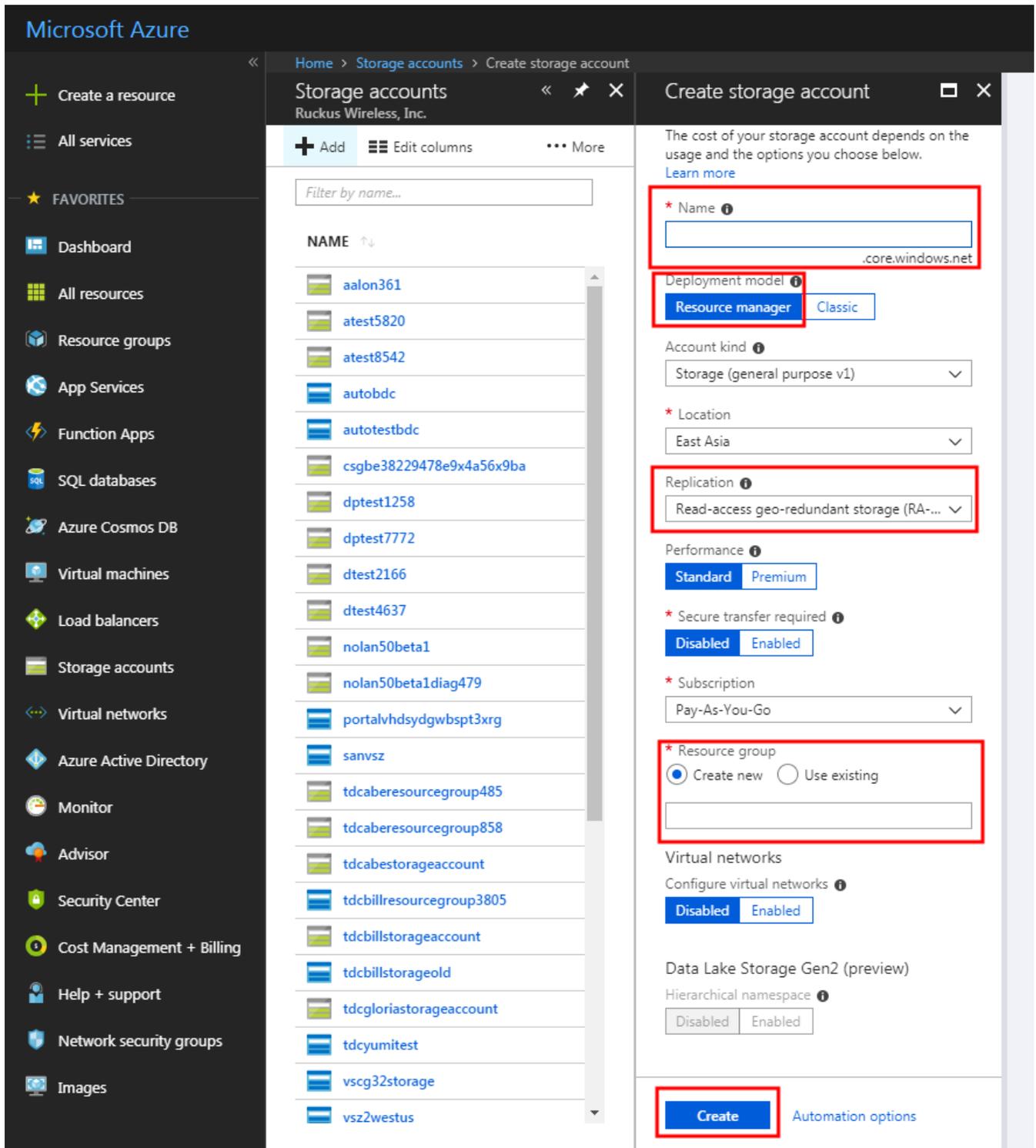
1. From the left pane of the **Microsoft Azure** page, click **Storage accounts**. The **Storage accounts** screen appears.

FIGURE 100 Creating a storage account



2. Click **Add** and perform the following:
 - Enter a **Name** using lowercase alphanumeric characters.
 - In **Deployment model**, select Resource manager; it is new method to manage storage. If you select **Classic** mode, the vhd file allows to use only powershell to do upload.
 - In **Replication**, select Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
 - In **Resource** group, choose **Use Existing** and select the resource group from the drop-down.

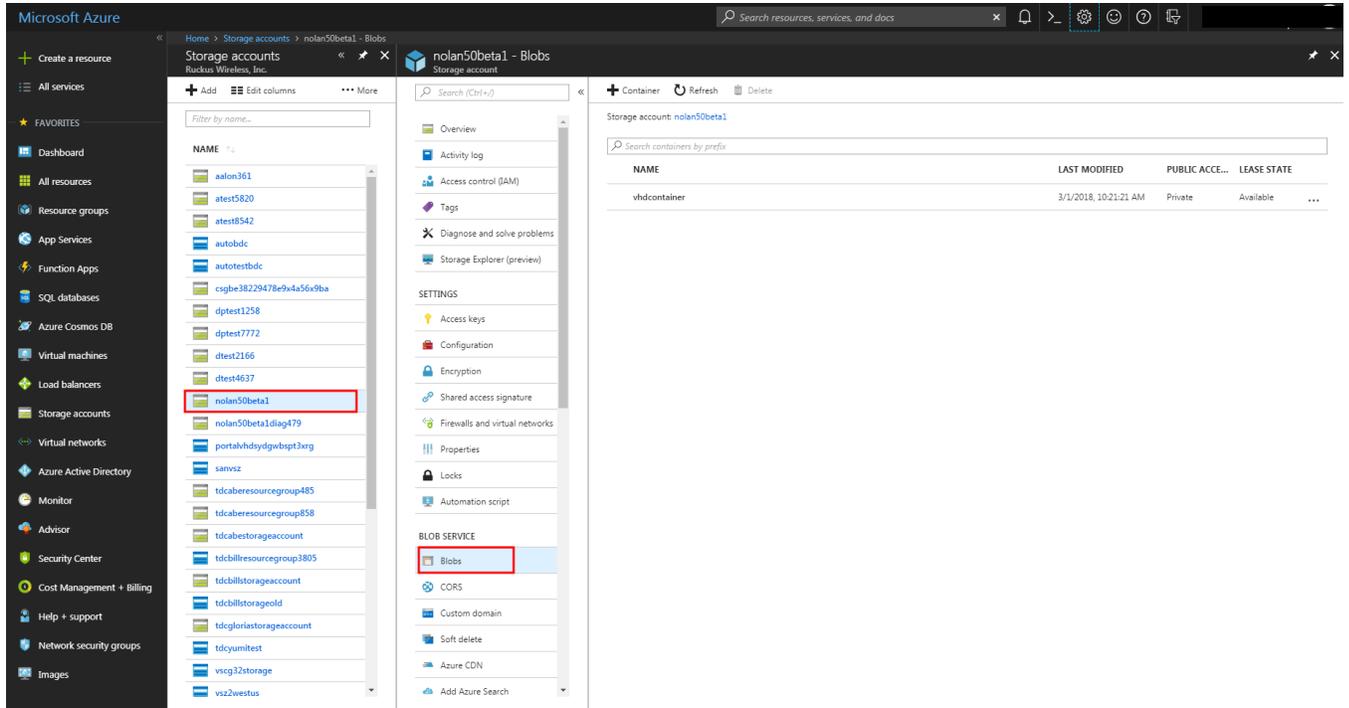
FIGURE 101 Storage Account



3. Click **Create**.

4. Select the storage account from the list and select **Blobs** for uploading the vhd file as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 102 Blobs for Uploading

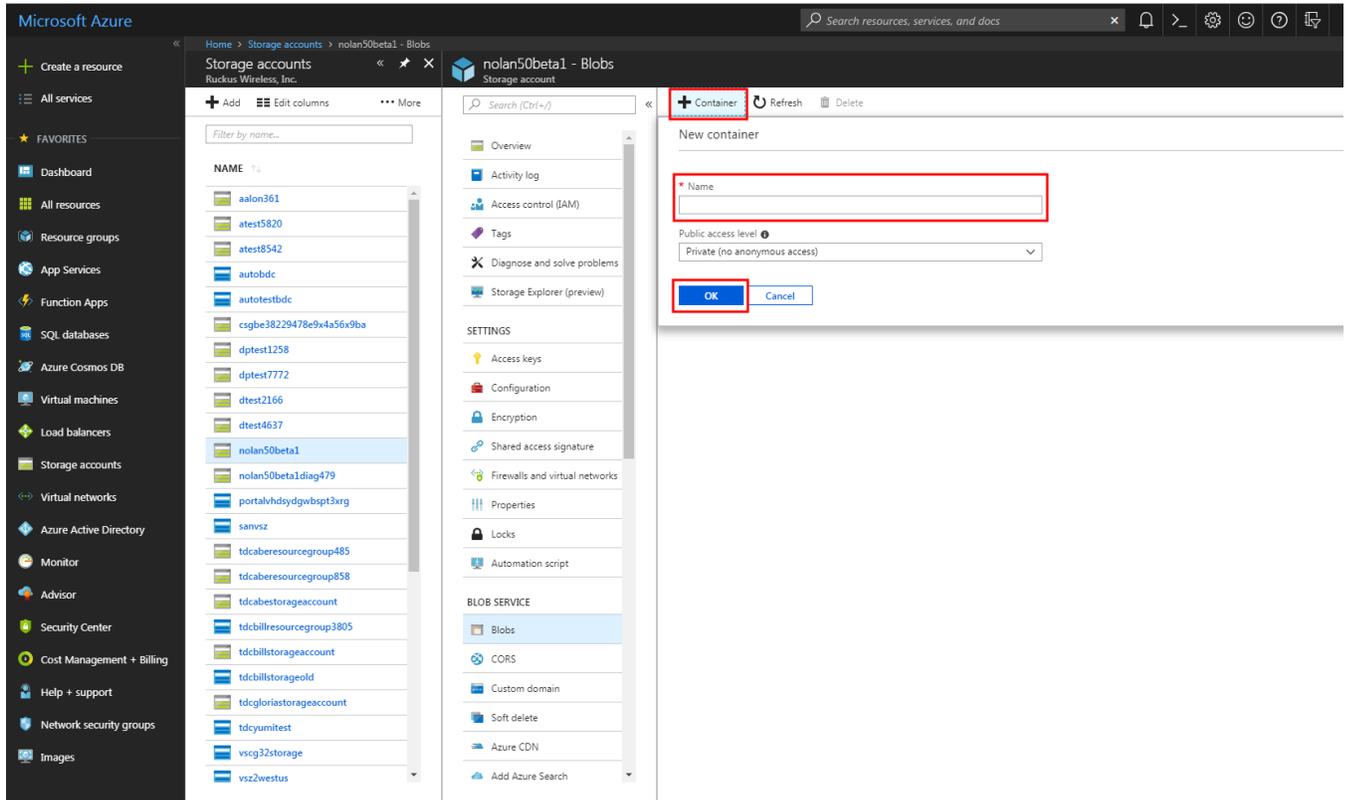


Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating a Storage Account and Container

5. Click **+ Container**, enter a **Name** and click **OK** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 103 Adding Container



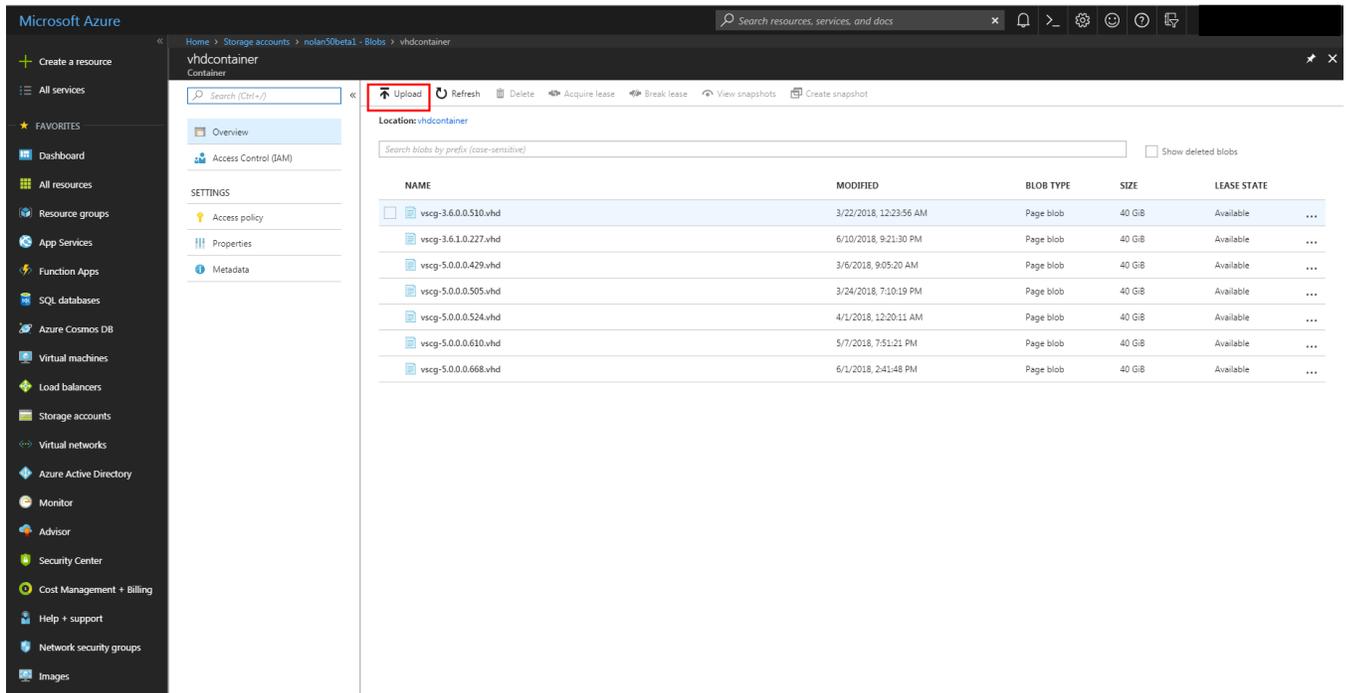
The new container is listed.

Uploading the vSZ Image to Microsoft Azure

You have to upload the vSZ image to Microsoft Azure. Follow these steps outlined in this section to upload the vSZ image to Microsoft Azure.

1. Select the newly created container from the list and click **Upload** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 104 Uploading the vSZ image



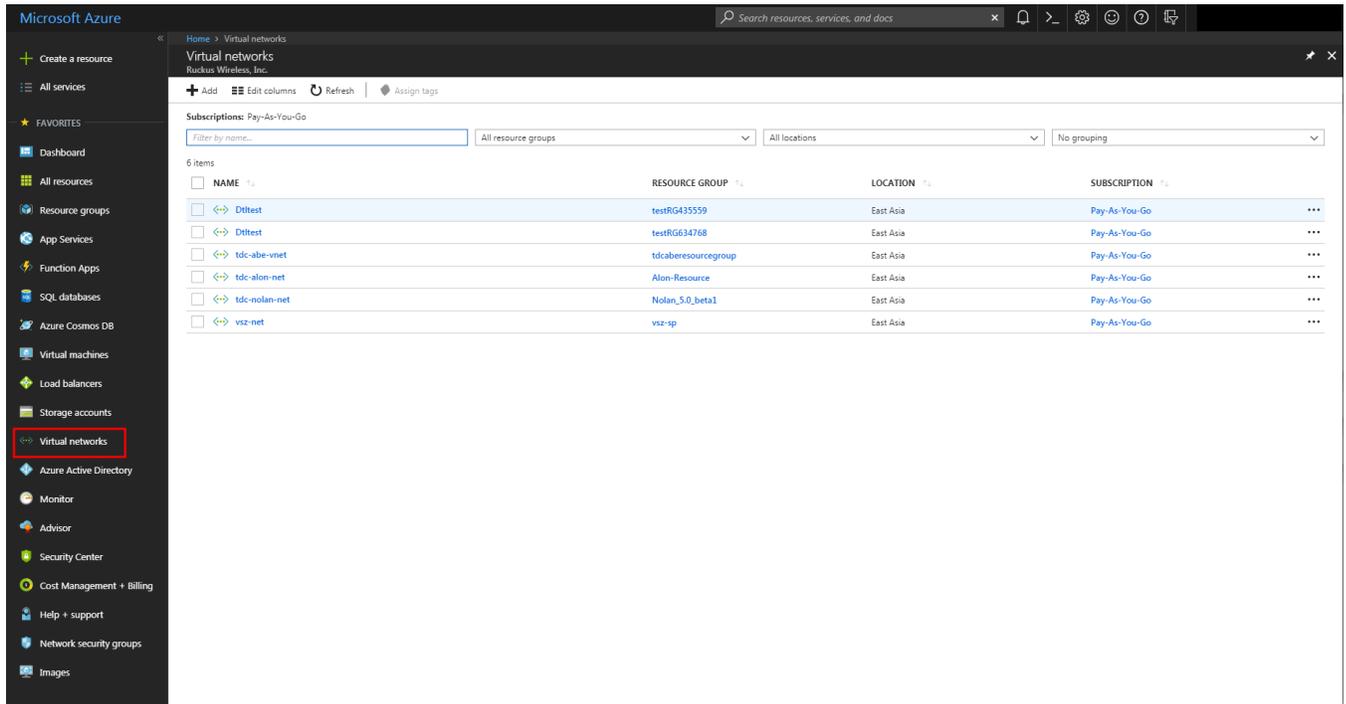
2. From the right pane, click the folder to choose the .vhd file from the local PC and click **Upload**.

Creating a Virtual Network

Follow these steps to create a virtual network.

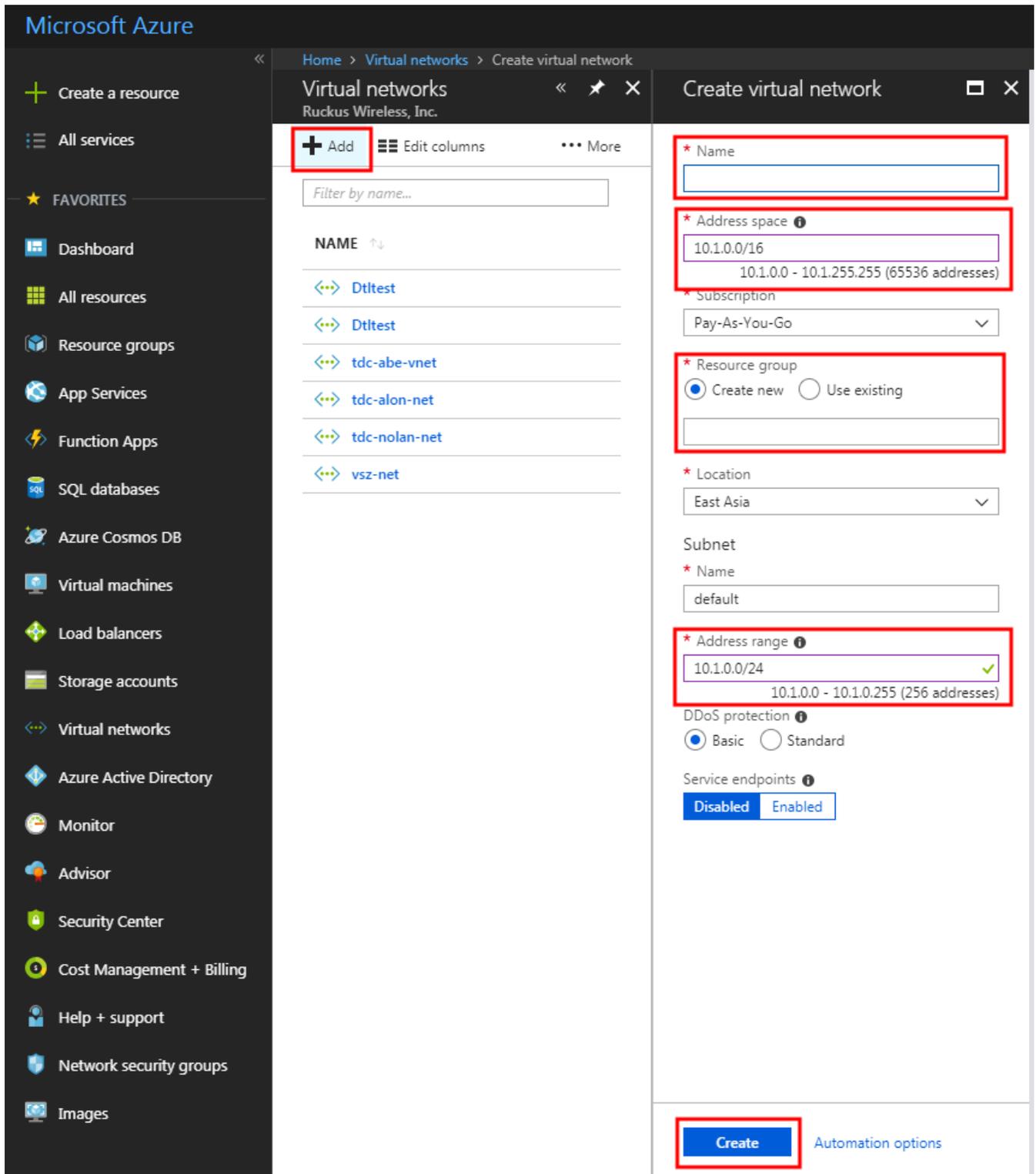
1. From the left pane of the **Microsoft Azure** page, click **Virtual Networks** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 105 Creating a virtual network



2. Click **Add** and update the following:
 - **Name:** enter a name for the network
 - **Address space:** enter the network address
 - **Resource group:** choose the Use existing option and select the existing resource group from the drop-down.
 - **Address range:** enter the address range.

FIGURE 106 Virtual Network Details screen



3. Click **Create**, you have created a network.

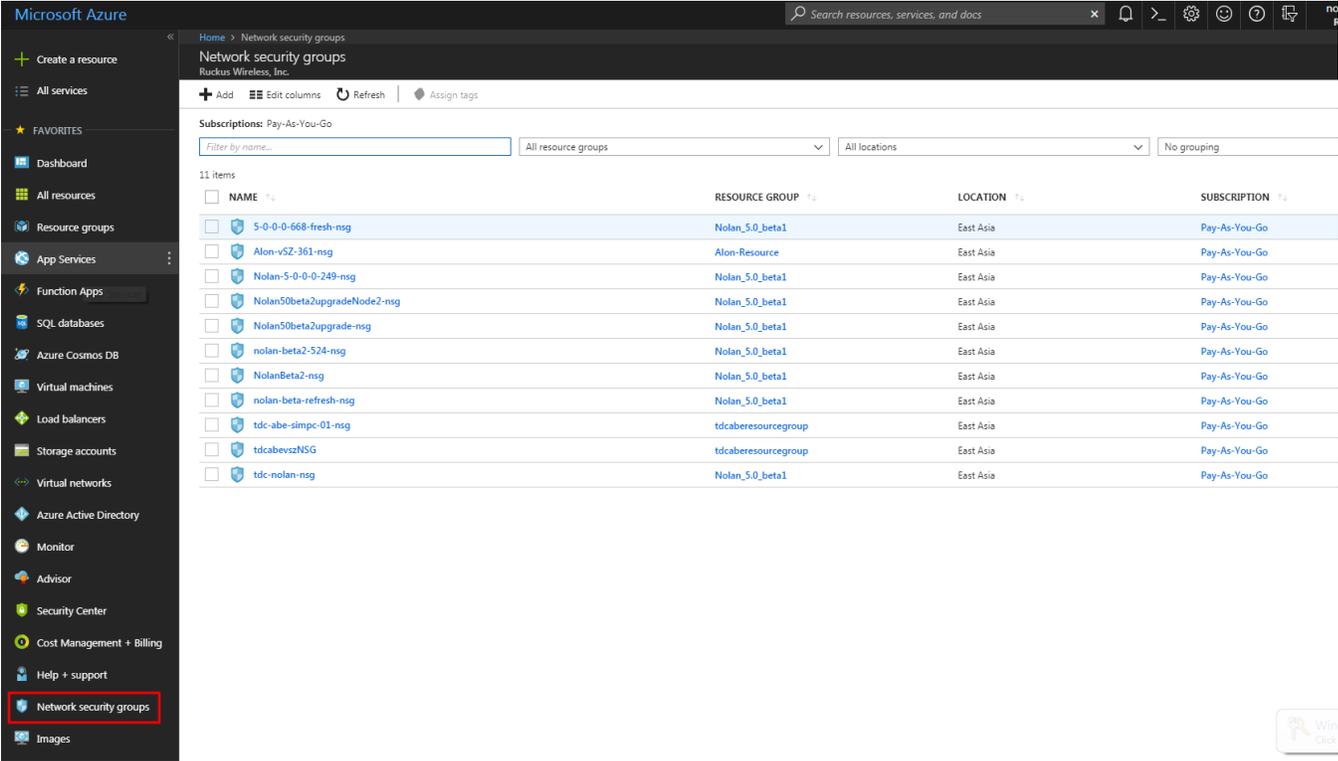
Creating Network Security Groups

Network security group is the Azure firewall rule. You can have different firewall rules for each vSZ instance.

To create a network security group:

1. From the left pane of the **Microsoft Azure** page, click **Network security groups**. The **Network security groups** page appears with the list of existing resource groups as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 107 Network security Groups

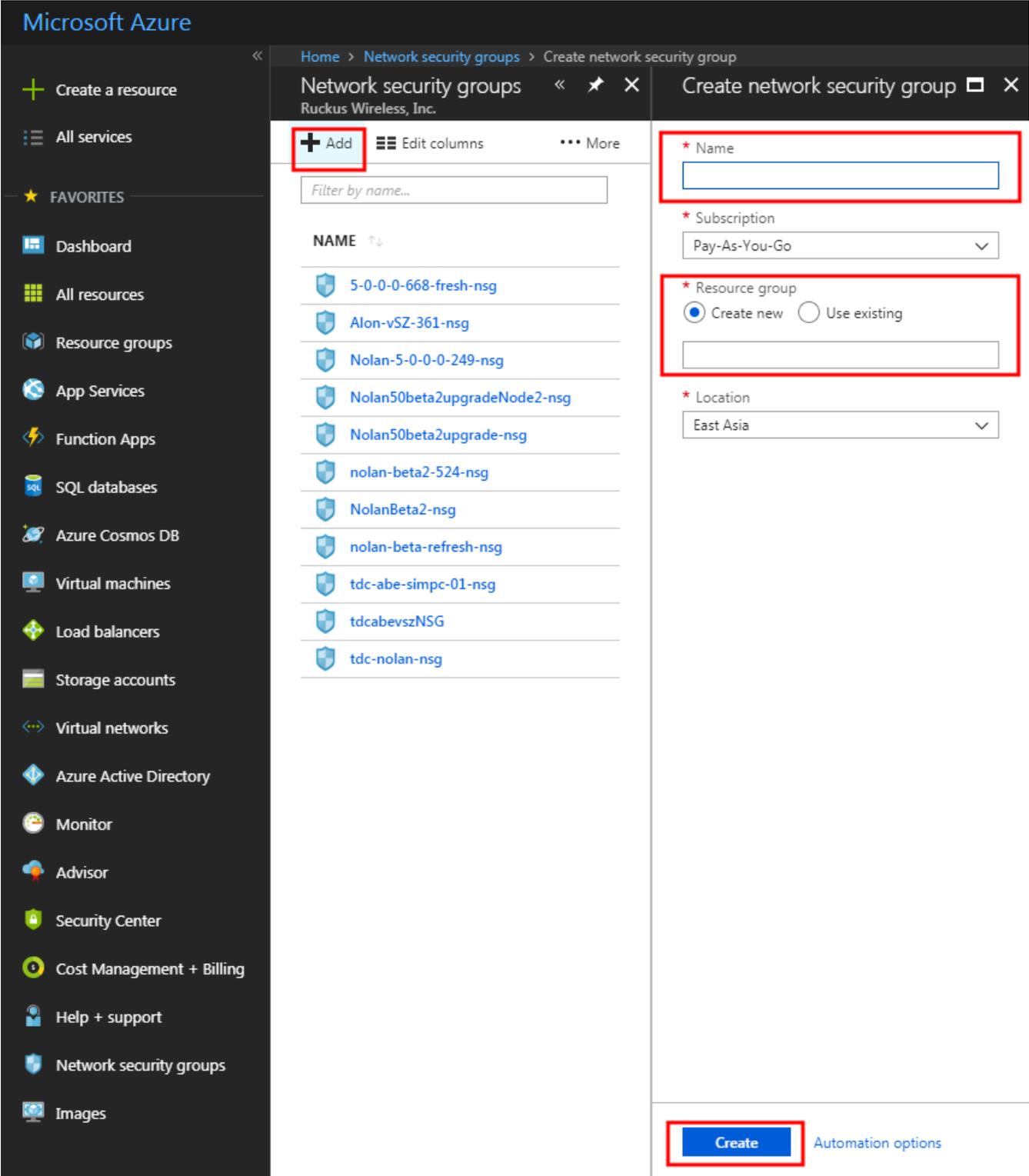


Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating Network Security Groups

2. Click **Add** and update the following:
 - **Name:** enter a name for the network
 - **Resource group:** choose the Use existing option and select the existing resource group from the drop-down.

FIGURE 108 Adding Resource Group Name



3. Click **Create** the **Network security groups** page appears.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating Network Security Groups

4. Select the network security group from the list and click **Inbound security rules** as shown in the following image.

The existing rules are listed.

FIGURE 109 Inbound security rules

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a Network Security Group (NSG). The left-hand navigation pane is visible, with the 'Inbound security rules' option highlighted. The main content area displays the configuration for the 'Nolan50beta2upgradeNode2-nsg' NSG. The 'Inbound security rules' section is expanded, showing a table of rules. The table has columns for Priority, Name, Port, Protocol, Source, Destination, and Action. The rules listed are:

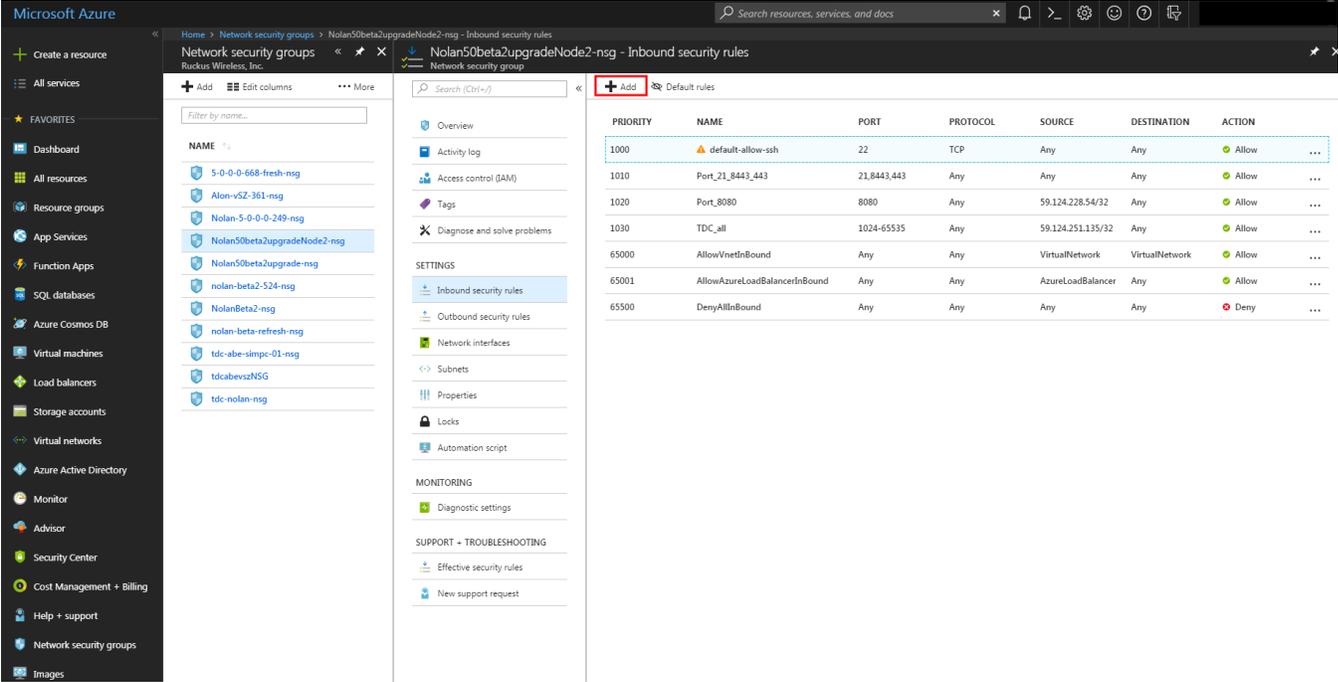
PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	default-allow-ssh	22	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
1010	Port_21_8443_443	21,8443,443	Any	Any	Any	Allow
1020	Port_8080	8080	Any	59.124.228.54/32	Any	Allow
1030	TDC_all	1024-65535	Any	59.124.251.135/32	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Below the inbound rules, the 'Outbound security rules' section is also visible, showing a table of rules with columns for Priority, Name, Port, Protocol, Source, Destination, and Action. The rules listed are:

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

- Click **Add +** to create a new rule as shown in the following image.
 The existing rules are listed.

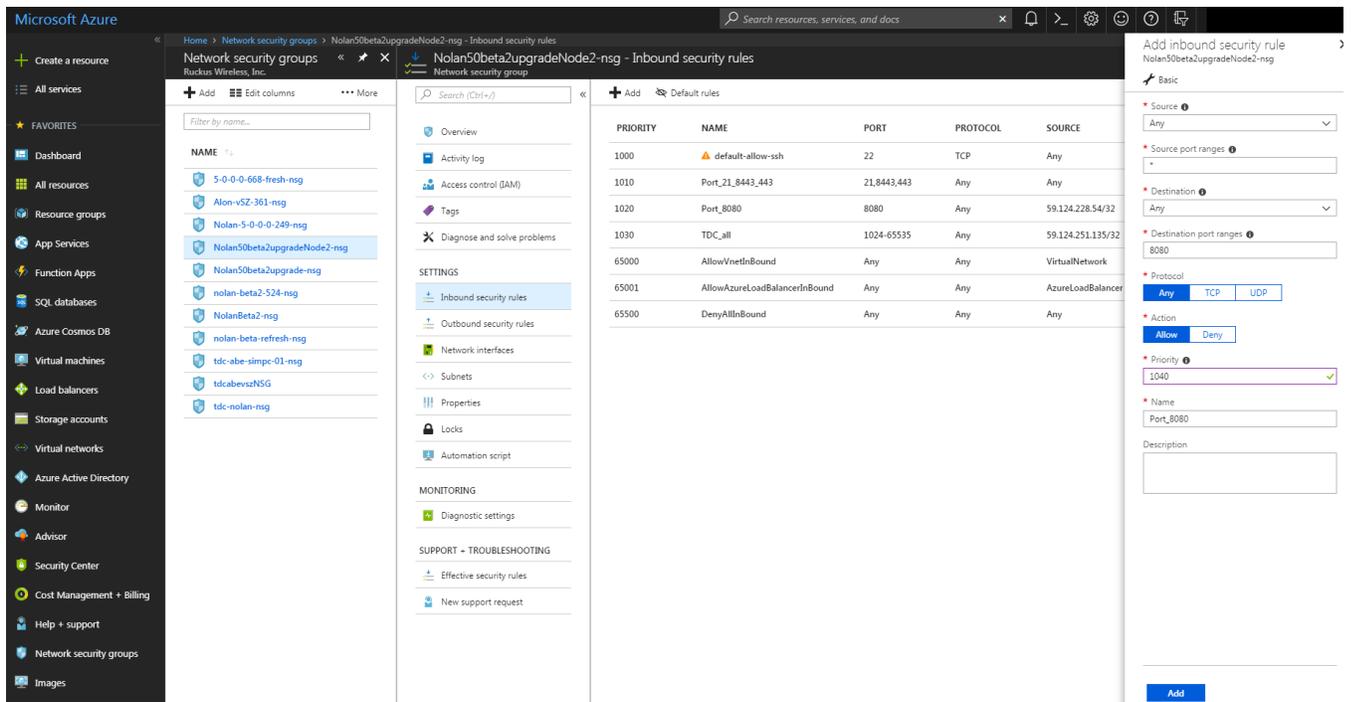
FIGURE 110 Creating security rules



6. From the **Add inbound security rule** page update the following fields:

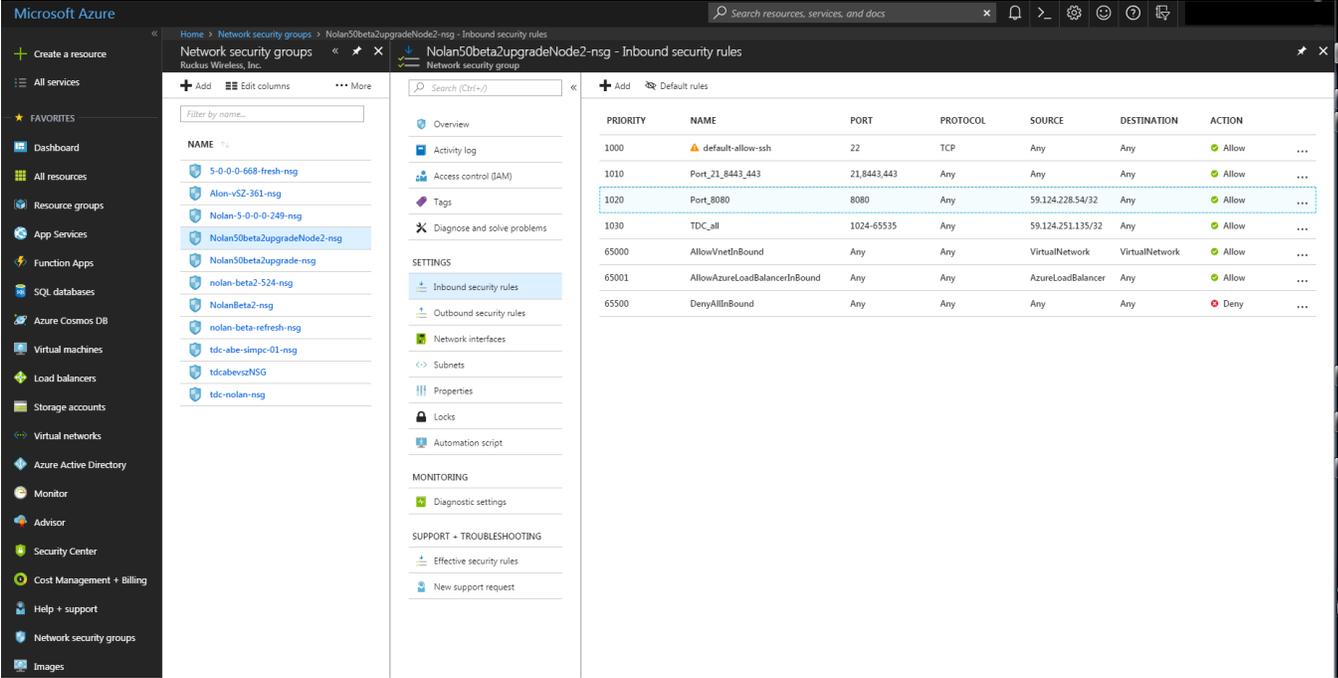
- **Source:** select the source port.
- Source port ranges: enter the source port range.
- Destination: select the destination port.
- Destination port ranges: select the destination port ranges.
- Protocol: select one of the options—Any, TCP or UDP.
- Action: select Allow or Deny.
- Priority: enter the rule priority number.
- Name: enter a name for the rule.
- Description: enter a short description about the rule.

FIGURE 111 Adding Inbound Security Rule



- Click **Add**, the new rule is added to the existing rule list as shown in the following image.
 The existing rules are listed.

FIGURE 112 Inbound Security Rule List



Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure

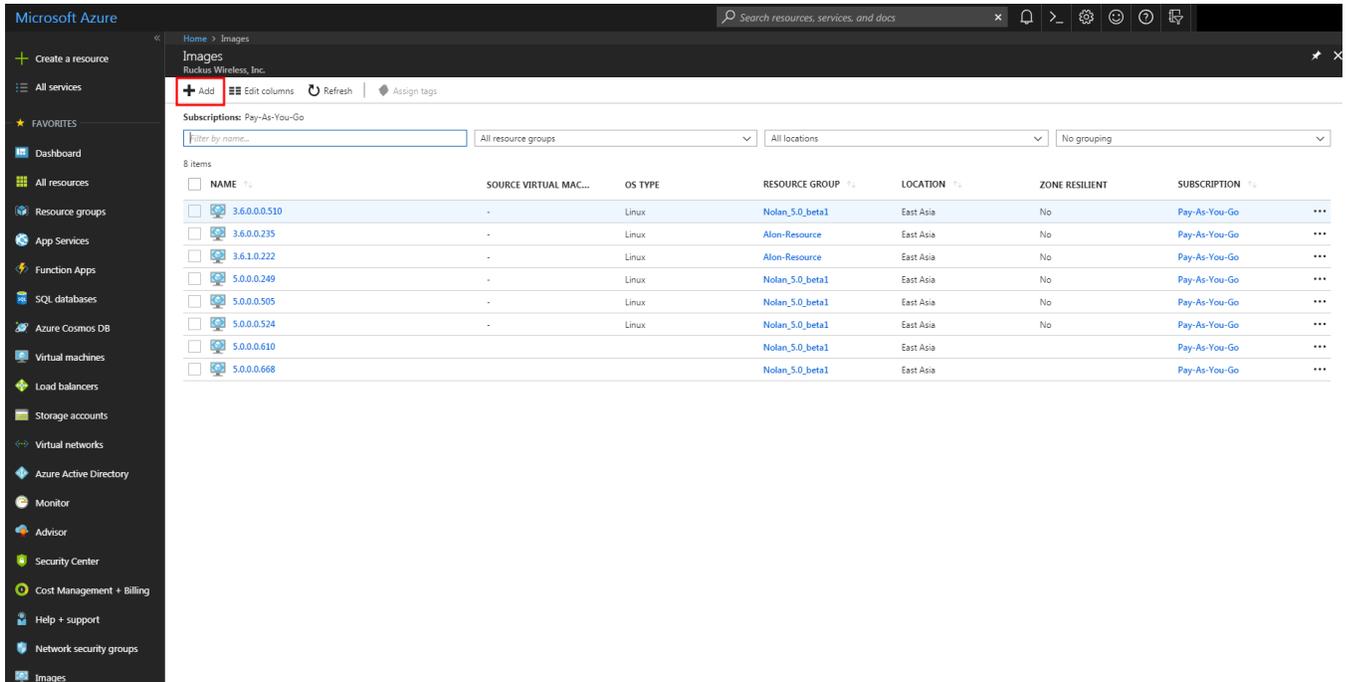
Follow these steps to create a vSZ image on Microsoft Azure:

1. From the **Microsoft Azure** page, click **Images**.

NOTE

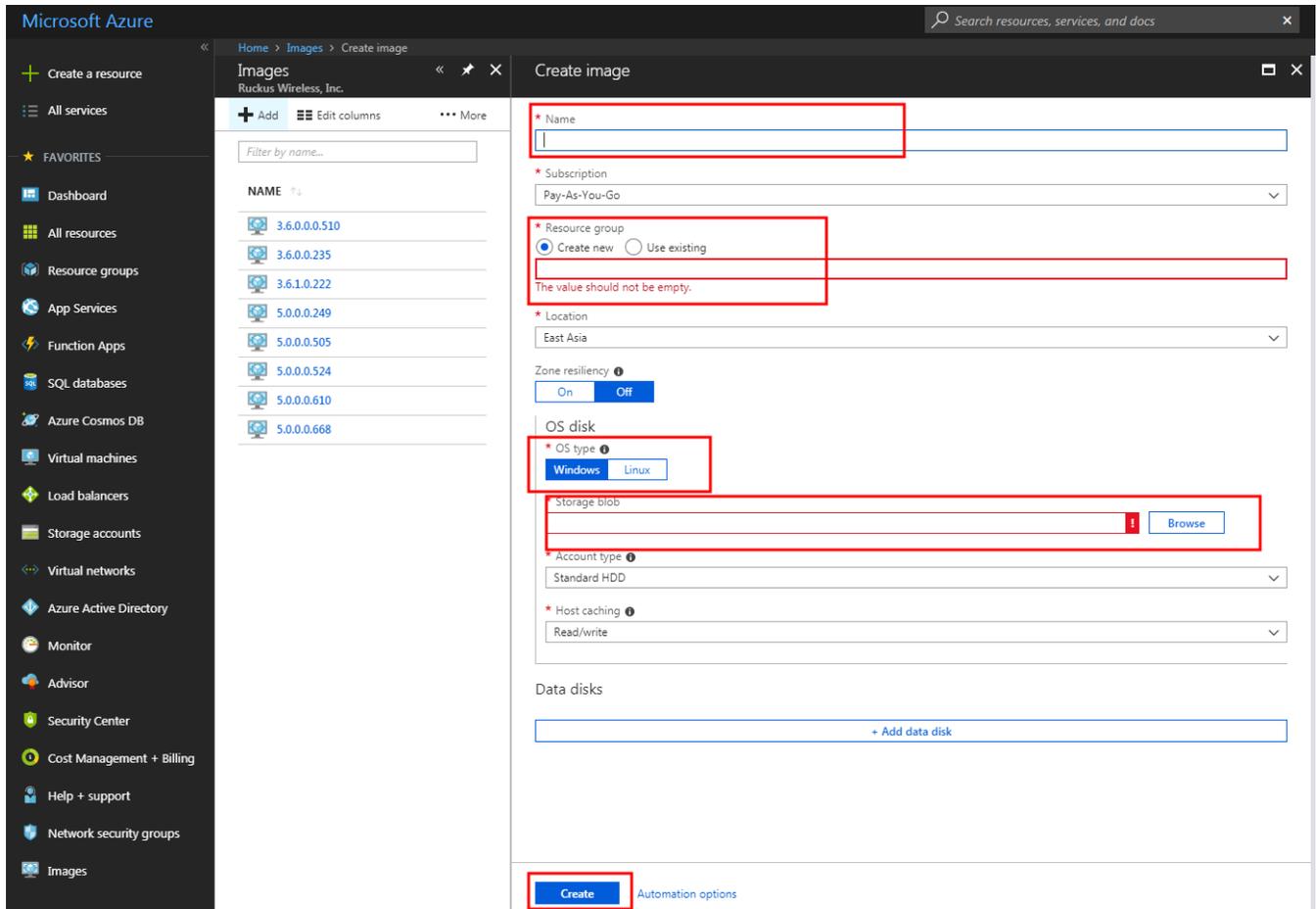
ssh is allowed by default, so add port 443 and 8443 for AP connection and Web access.

FIGURE 113 Creating an image



2. Click **Add**, the Create image page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 114 Create an Image from VHD



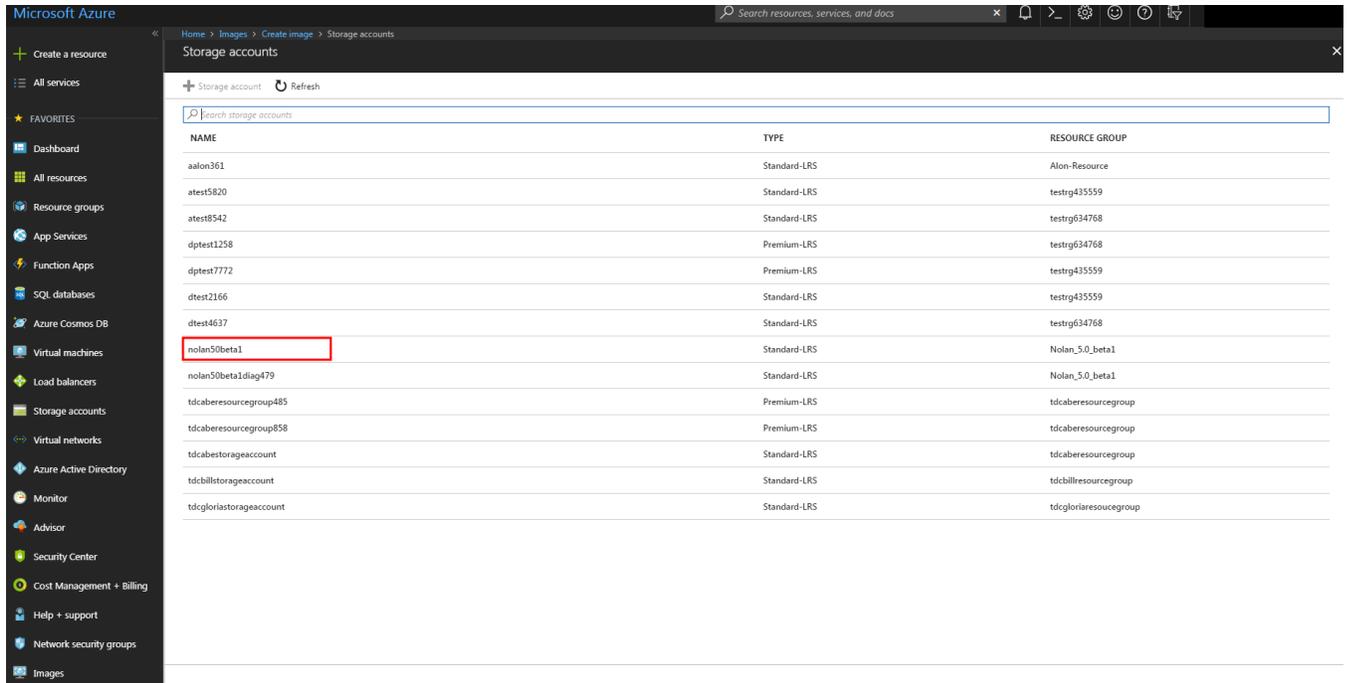
3. Update the following fields:
 - **Name:** enter a name for the image.
 - **Resource group:** choose Use existing and select the option from the drop-down.
 - **OS type:** choose Linux.
 - **Storage blob:** click **Browse** and select the file.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure

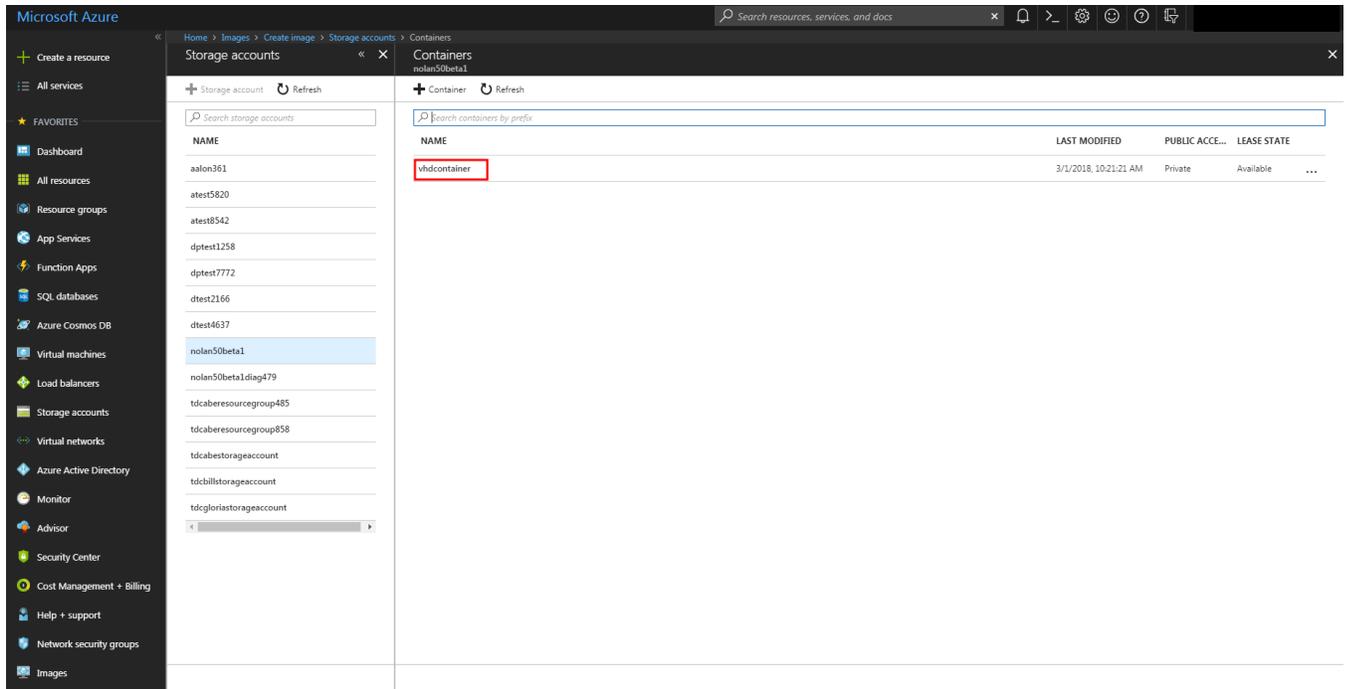
4. Click **Create**, the **Storage accounts** page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 115 Storage Account List



5. Select the Storage account from the list, the Containers page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 116 Select the Container

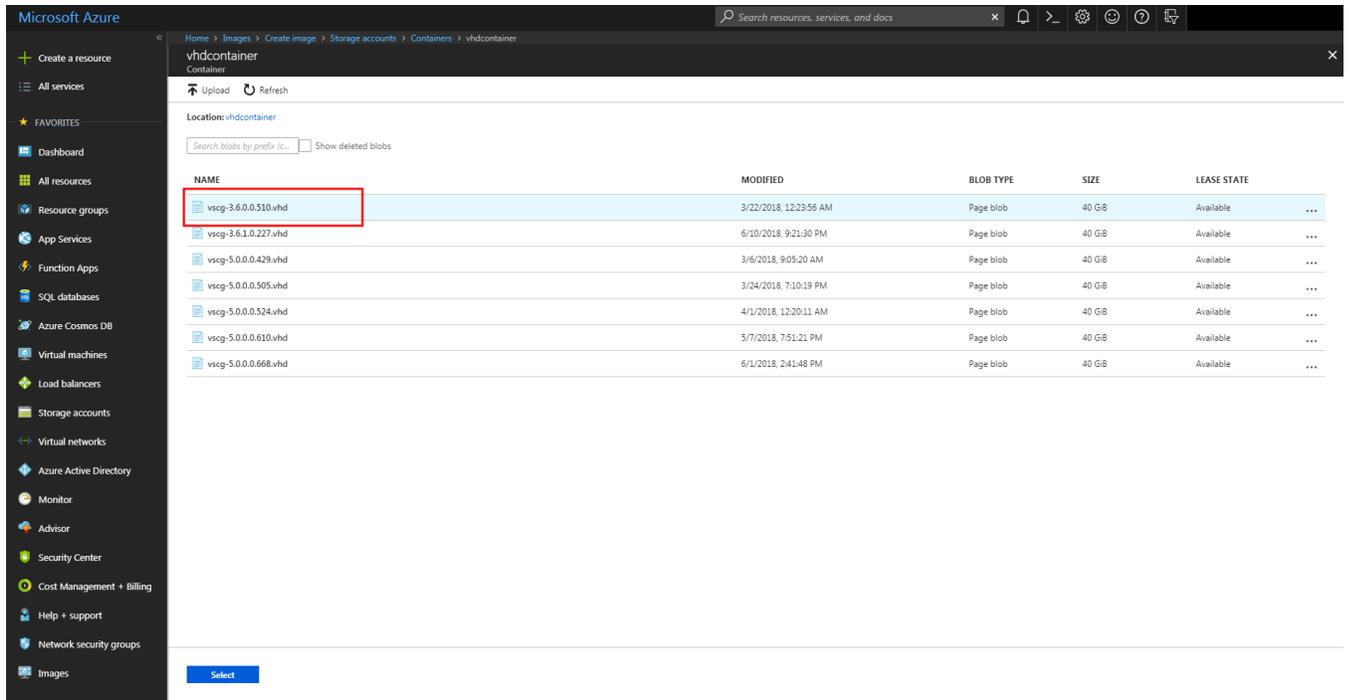


Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure

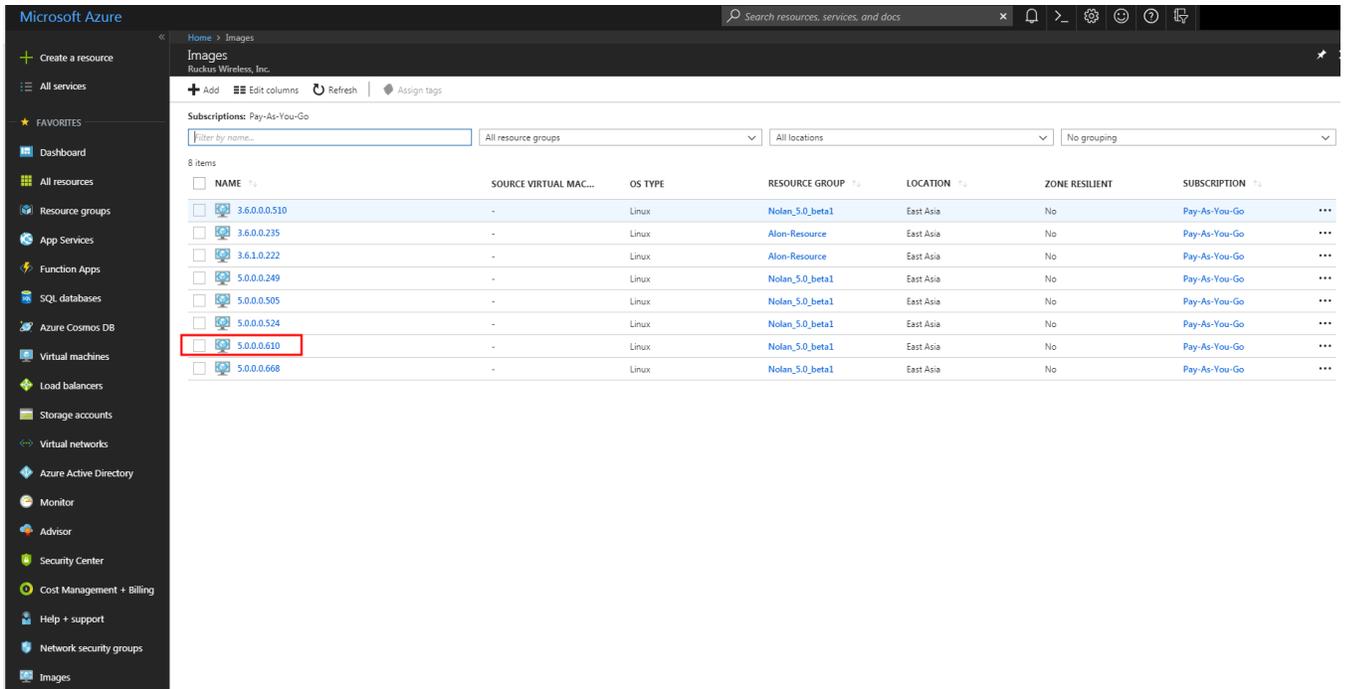
6. Select the Container from the list, the images in the container are listed as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 117 Images in the Container



7. Select the image file from the list and click **Select**. The selected image is listed in the Images page as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 118 Images Page

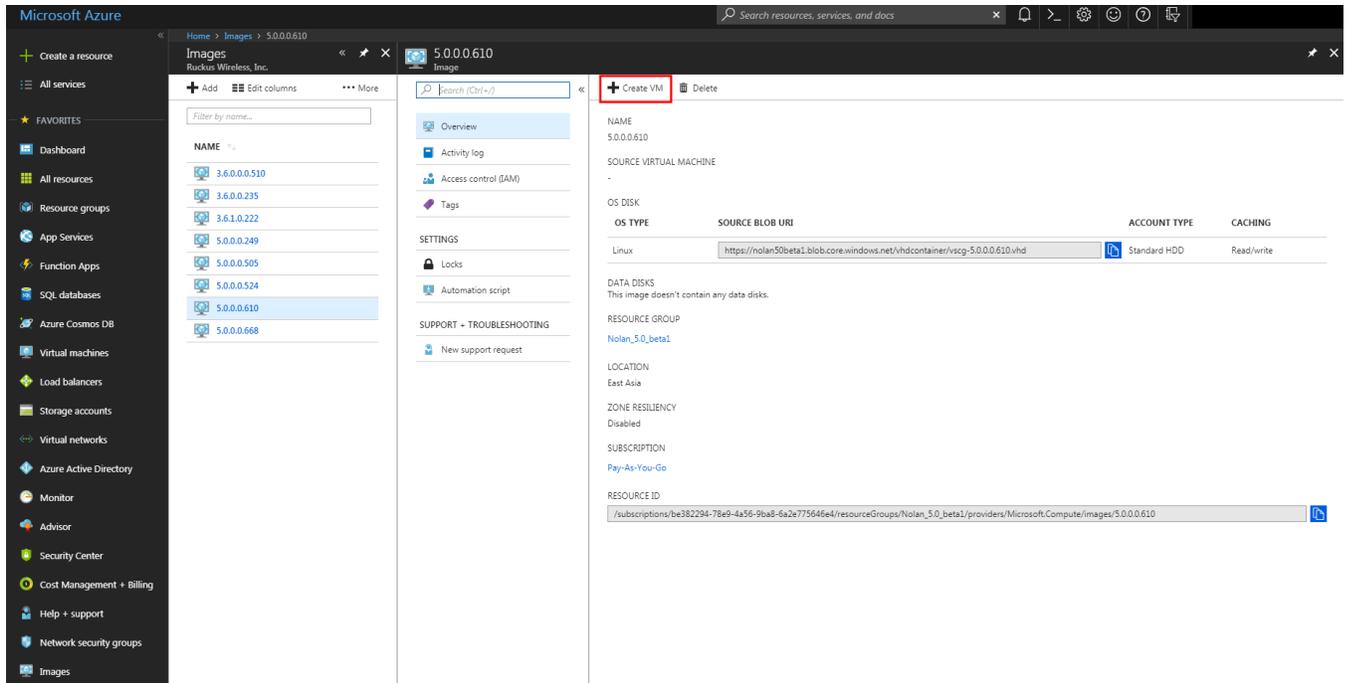


Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure

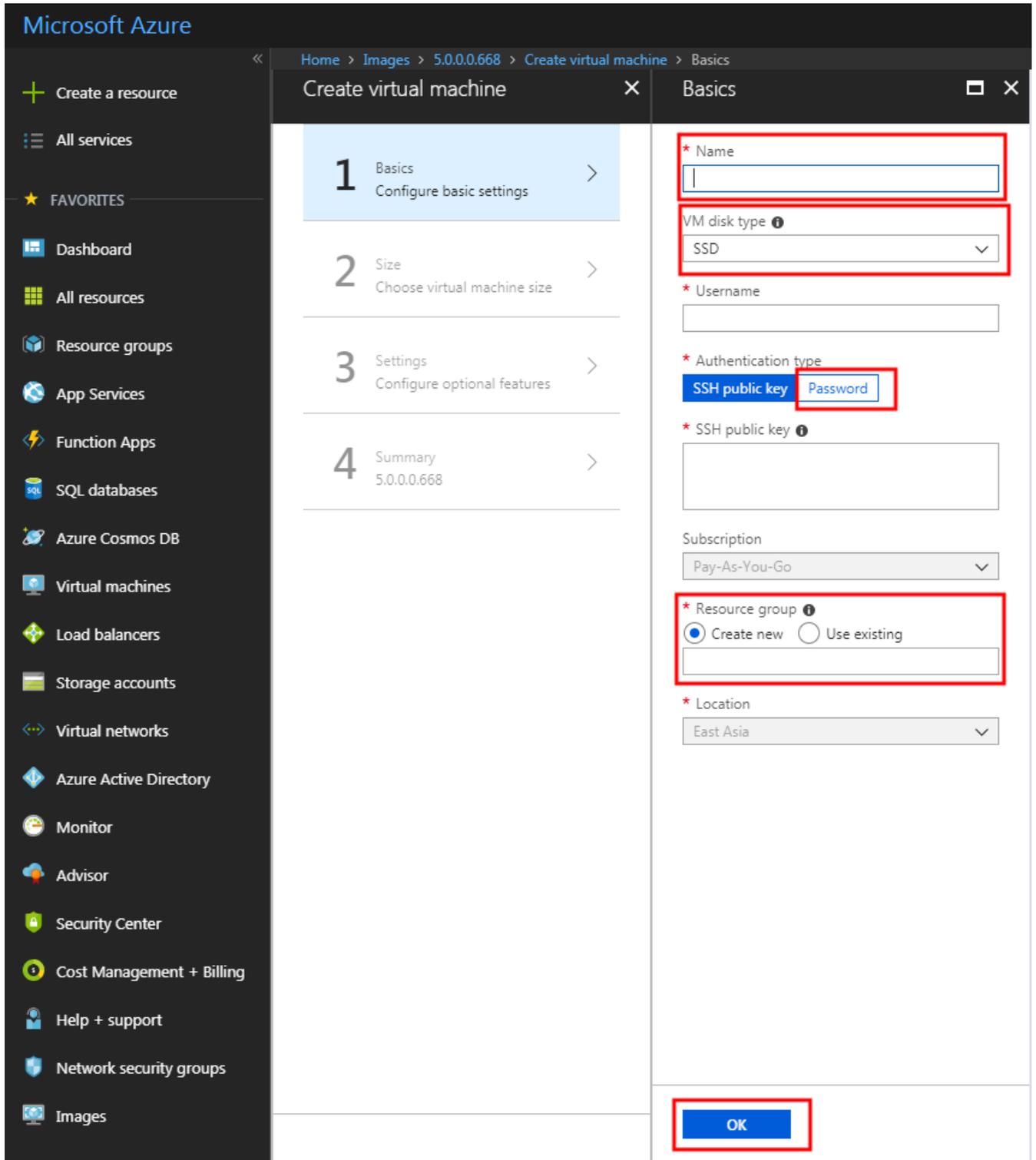
8. Select the image and click **Create VM** as shown in the following image

FIGURE 119 Create VM



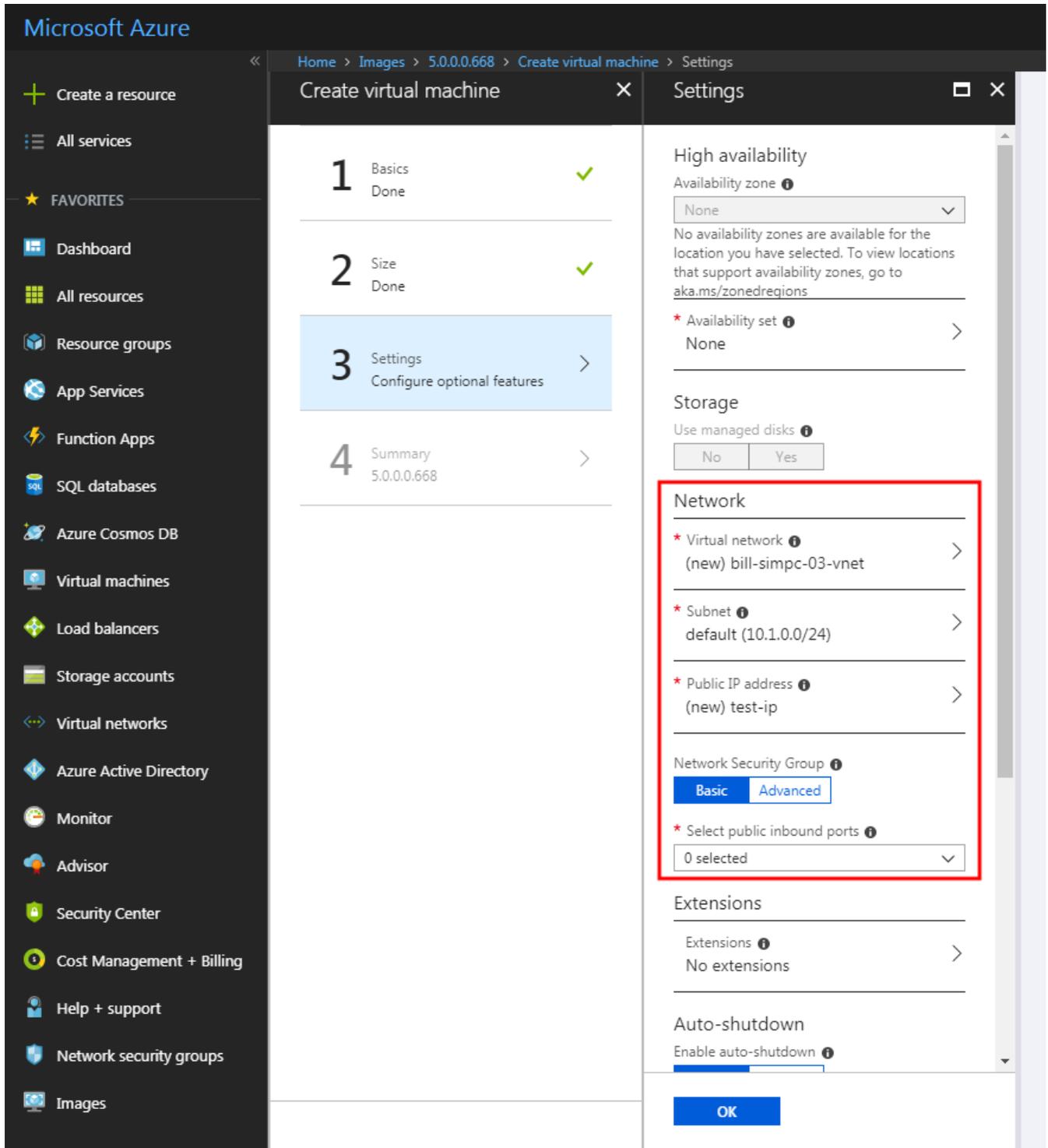
9. From the **Create virtual machine** page select the **Basics** tab and update the following:
 - **Name:** enter a name for the virtual machine.
 - **VM disk type:** select HDD from the drop-down as disk type.
 - **User name:** enter a username for the virtual machine.
 - **Authentication type:** choose the preferred authentication type.
 - **Password:** enter the password.
 - **Confirm password:** re-enter the password.
 - **Resource group:** choose Use existing and select the resource group from the drop-down.

FIGURE 120 Basics Information



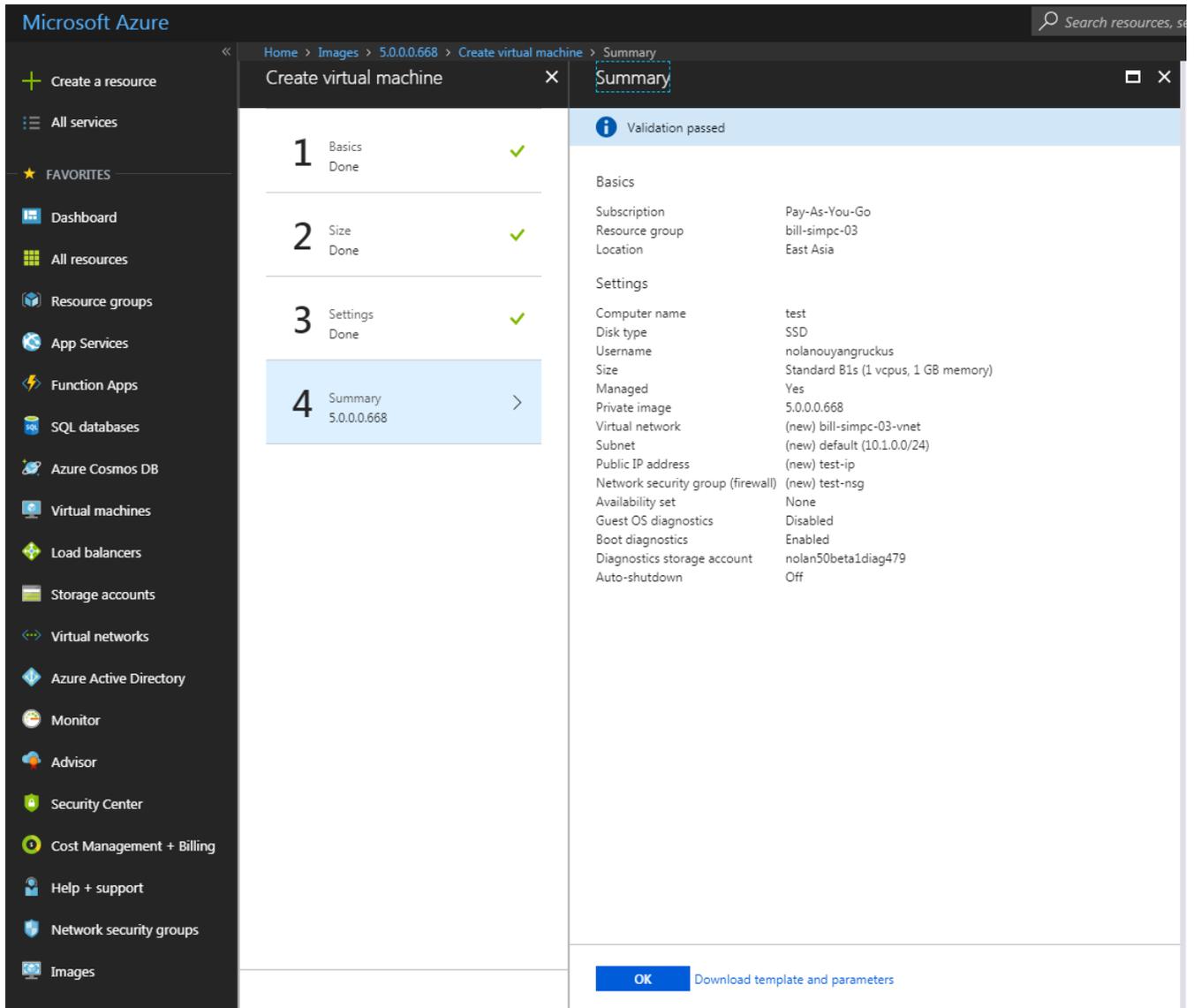
10. Click **OK**, the Settings tab page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 121 Settings Tab



11. Select the Network and security group information and click **OK**. The Summary page appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 122 Summary

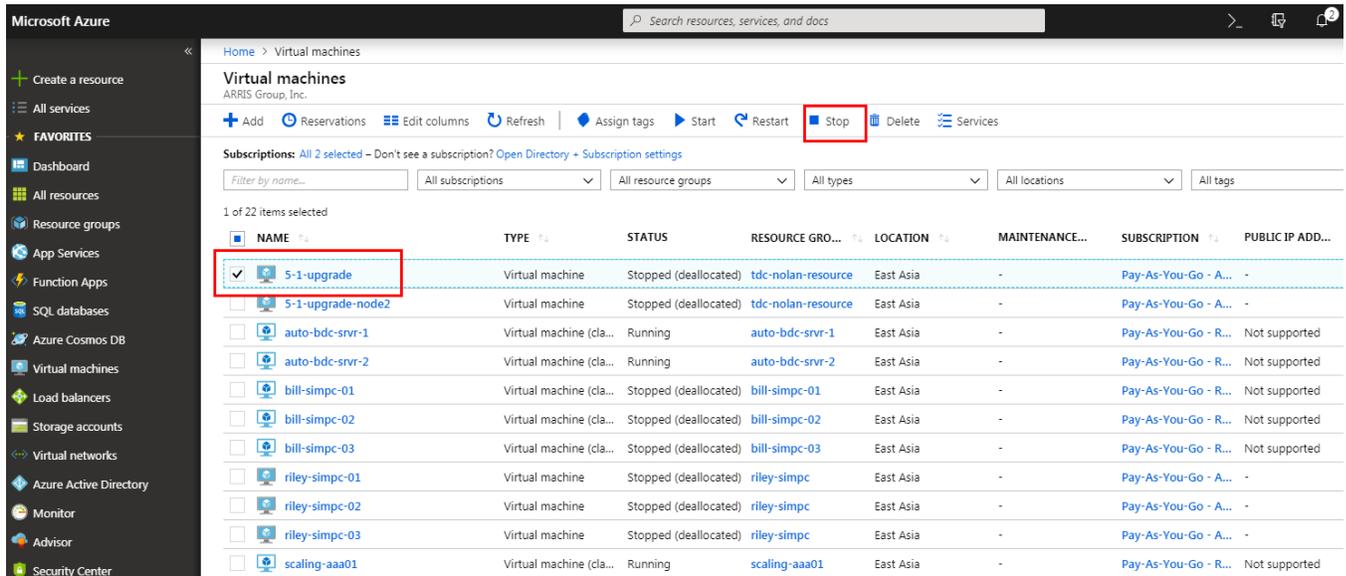


Updating the Disk Size According to Resource Plan

Follow these steps to update the disk size according to the resource plan:

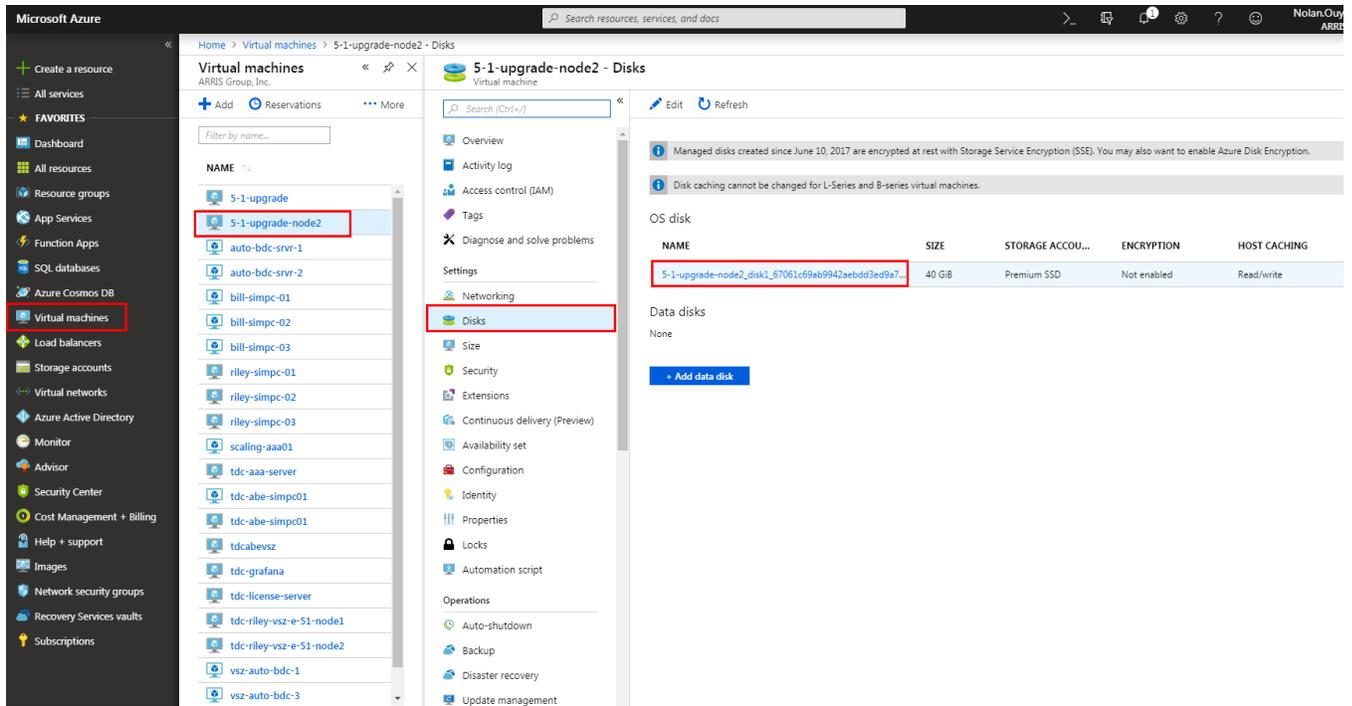
1. From the **Virtual Machines** page, select the Virtual Machine and click **Stop** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 123 Stopping the Virtual Machine



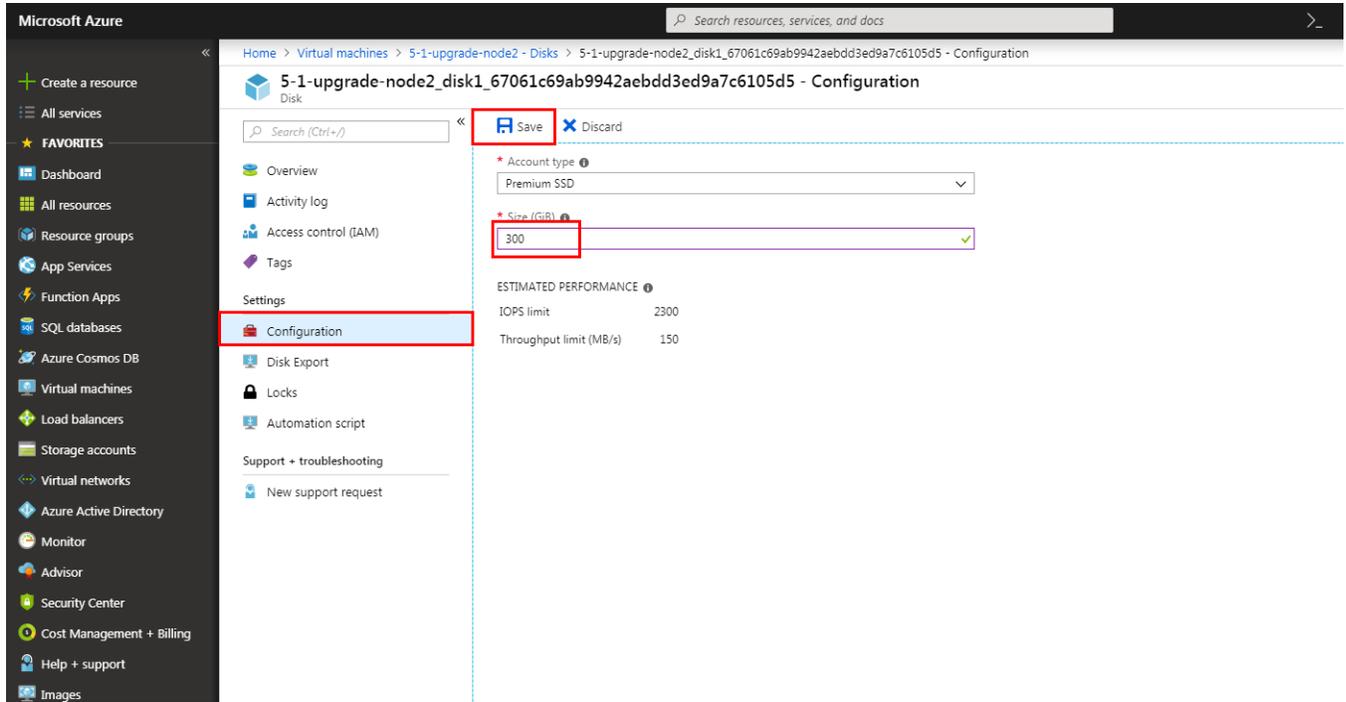
- From the **Settings** area, select **Disks** and select the Virtual Machine as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 124 Disk Settings



- From the left pane select **Configuration**, enter the disk **Size (GB)** and click **Save** as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 125 Disk Size



Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Updating the Disk Size According to Resource Plan

- From the Virtual Machines page, select the Virtual Machine and click **Start**.

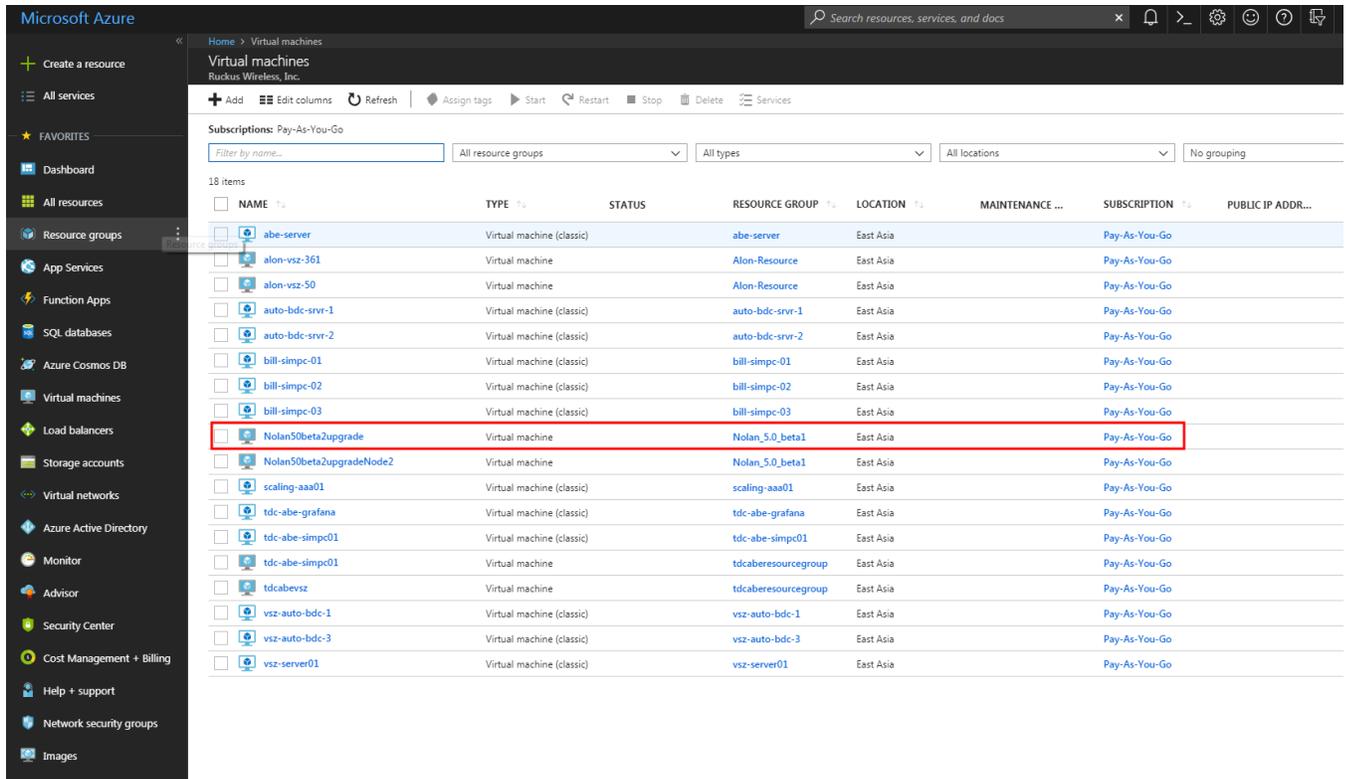
FIGURE 126 Starting the Virtual Machine

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left is a navigation sidebar with various services. The main area displays the 'Virtual machines' page for 'ARRIS Group, Inc.'. At the top, there are action buttons: '+ Add', 'Reservations', 'Edit columns', 'Refresh', 'Assign tags', 'Start' (highlighted with a red box), 'Restart', 'Stop', 'Delete', and 'Services'. Below this, there are filters for subscriptions, name, resource groups, types, locations, and tags. A table lists 22 virtual machines. The first row, 'S-1-upgrade', is selected with a checkmark in the first column and is also highlighted with a red box. The table columns are: NAME, TYPE, STATUS, RESOURCE GRO..., LOCATION, MAINTENANCE..., SUBSCRIPTION, and PUBLIC IP ADD....

NAME	TYPE	STATUS	RESOURCE GRO...	LOCATION	MAINTENANCE...	SUBSCRIPTION	PUBLIC IP ADD...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S-1-upgrade	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	tdc-nolan-resource	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> S-1-upgrade-node2	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	tdc-nolan-resource	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> auto-bdc-srvr-1	Virtual machine (cla...	Running	auto-bdc-srvr-1	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> auto-bdc-srvr-2	Virtual machine (cla...	Running	auto-bdc-srvr-2	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> bill-simpc-01	Virtual machine (cla...	Stopped (deallocated)	bill-simpc-01	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> bill-simpc-02	Virtual machine (cla...	Stopped (deallocated)	bill-simpc-02	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> bill-simpc-03	Virtual machine (cla...	Stopped (deallocated)	bill-simpc-03	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> riley-simpc-01	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	riley-simpc	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> riley-simpc-02	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	riley-simpc	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> riley-simpc-03	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	riley-simpc	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> scaling-aaa01	Virtual machine (cla...	Running	scaling-aaa01	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> tdc-aaa-server	Virtual machine	Running	riley-vs-z-51	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - A...	13.70.16.163
<input type="checkbox"/> tdc-abe-simpc01	Virtual machine (cla...	Stopped (deallocated)	tdc-abe-simpc01	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	Not supported
<input type="checkbox"/> tdc-abe-simpc01	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	tdcabersourcegroup	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	-
<input type="checkbox"/> tdc-abe-sv...	Virtual machine	Stopped (deallocated)	tdcabersourcegroup	East Asia	-	Pay-As-You-Go - R...	-

5. Verify the details and click **OK**. The new Virtual Machine is created and listed in the Virtual Machine page as shown in the following image.

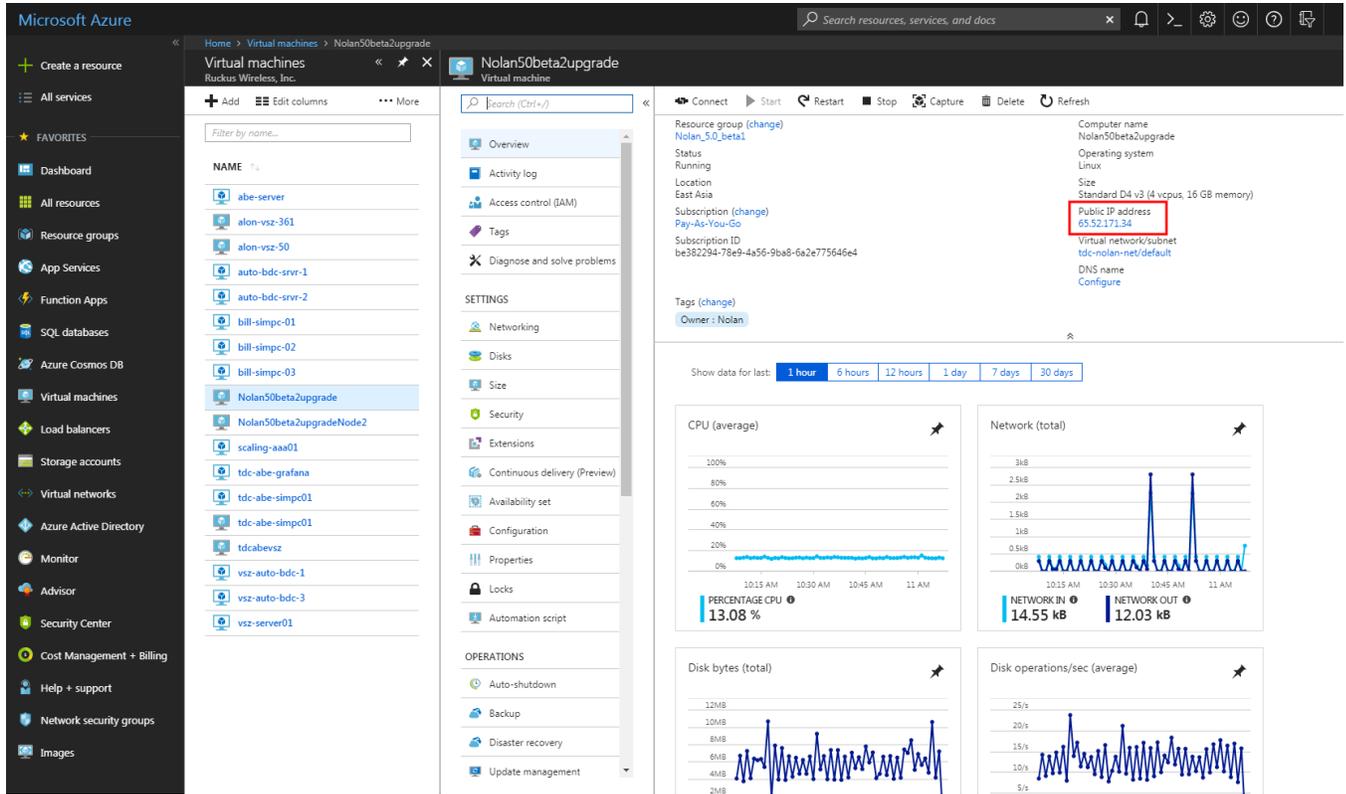
FIGURE 127 Virtual Machines



Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure
Updating the Disk Size According to Resource Plan

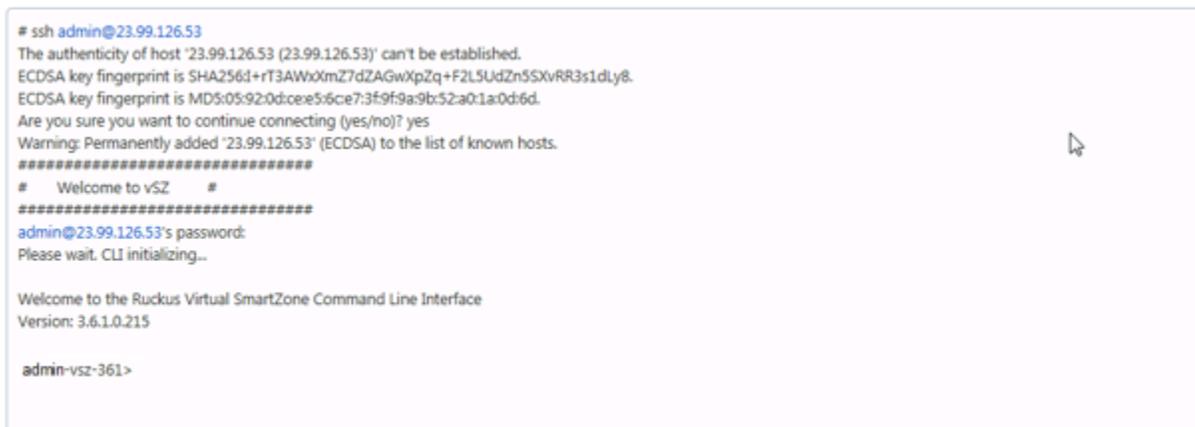
6. Select the Virtual Machine, and get the Public IP address as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 128 Public IP Address



7. From the Linux PC or terminal use the Public IP address to run the ssh connection as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 129 SSH Connection



Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

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- Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project..... 151
- Creating a Storage Bucket..... 156
- Uploading the vSZ Image to a Storage Bucket..... 159
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- Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules..... 168
- Creating a Virtual Machine Instance..... 173

Introduction

You can install vSZ on the Google Computing Engine using the steps mentioned in this section.

NOTE

The minimum memory and CPU requirements have changed in this release. You may need to upgrade your infrastructure before upgrading. Please read carefully. This is the minimum requirement recommended. Refer to the tables in [Virtual SmartZone Required Resources](#) on page 14 in the Installation Preparation chapter.

Public cloud solution resource requirement

- CPU or Memory: Minimum requirement of Custom Machine Type.
- Storage Requirement (Disk Storage): Minimum requirement of SSD 100 GB above

NOTE

Any CPU with credit limitation type cannot support.

Select the proper disk size to run vSZ since disk sizes may have different disk IO performance in each cloud platform.

Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project

This section describes how to log into the GCE and select a project.

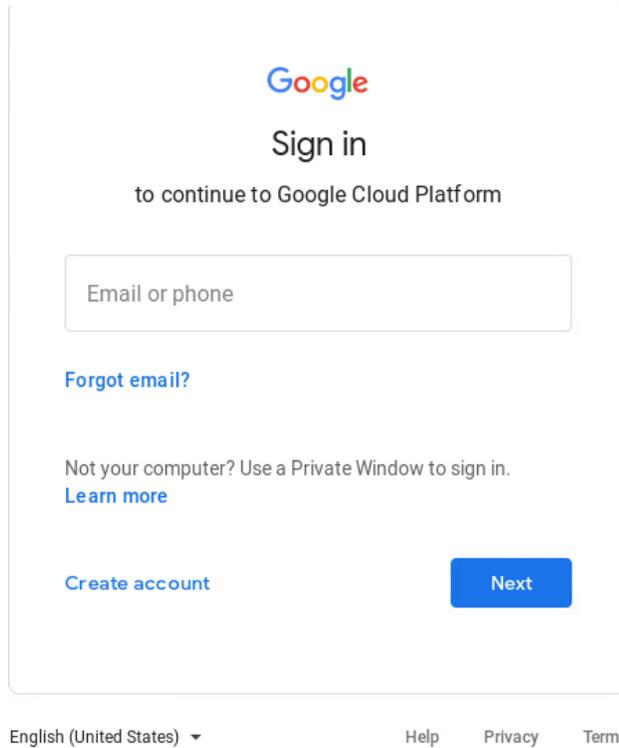
Ensure that you have created an account with GCE and have the login details for the same.

1. Click <http://cloud.google.com> to access the **Google Cloud Platform** website.

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine
Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project

2. Log in using your user name and password.

FIGURE 130 Login with user credentials



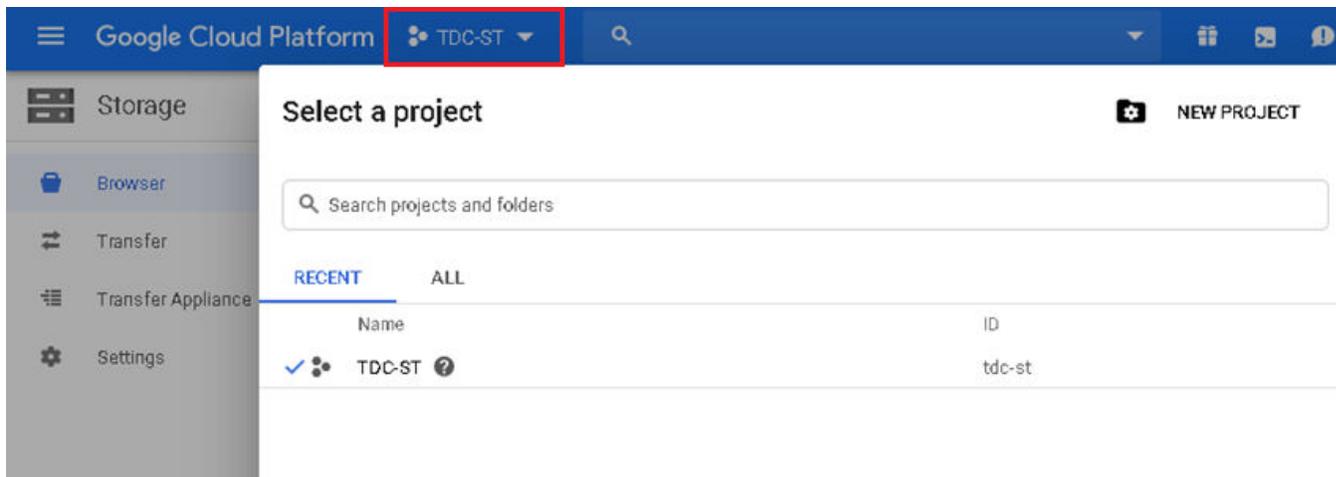
3. Select **My console** as shown.

FIGURE 131 GCE Page - My console



4. A list of projects you created is displayed. Click to choose a project.

FIGURE 132 Choose the project



NOTE

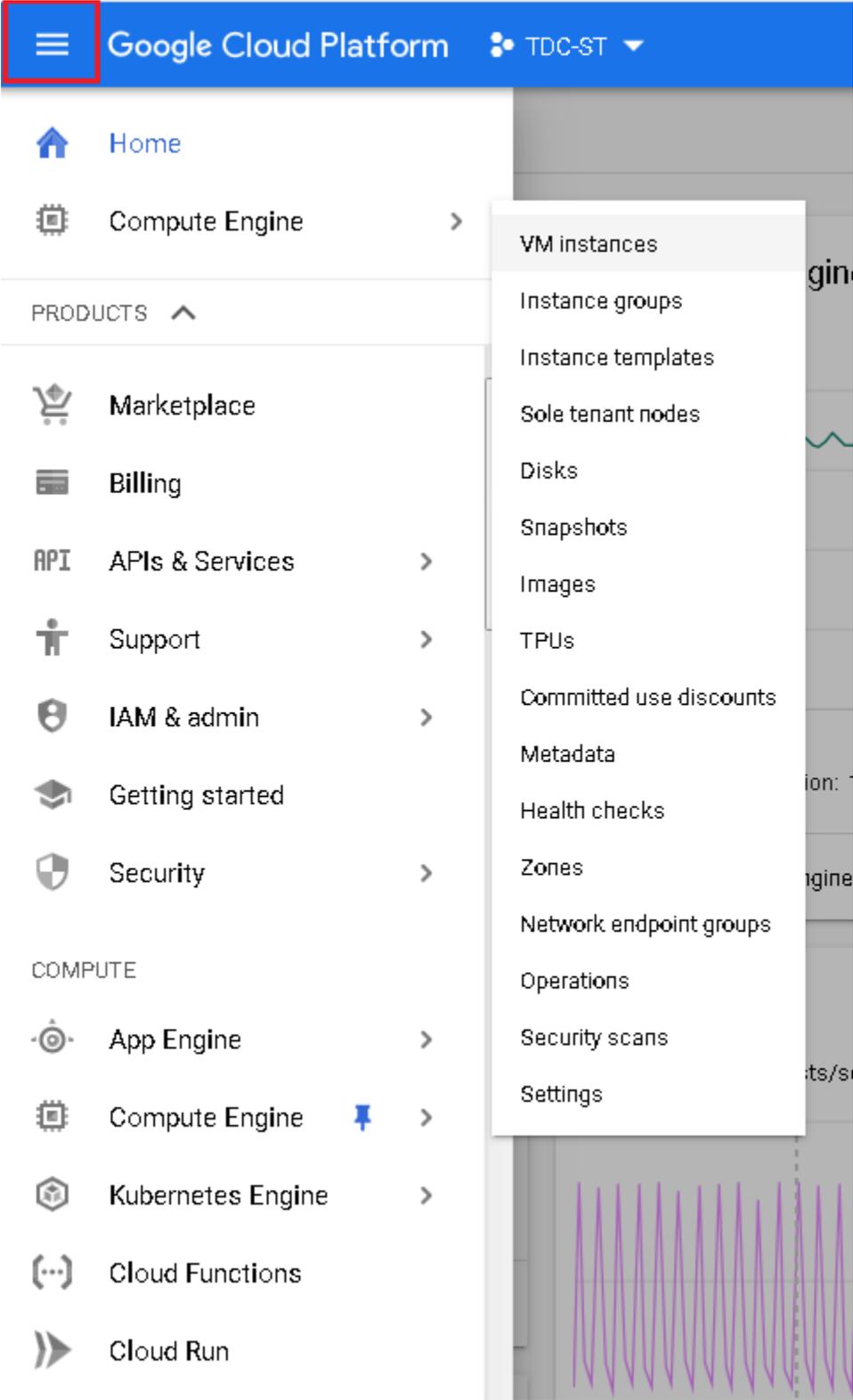
You can create projects by clicking **Create a project** in the drop-down.

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project

5. Click **Product and Services** icon to view the list of GCE services.

FIGURE 133 Selecting a Project

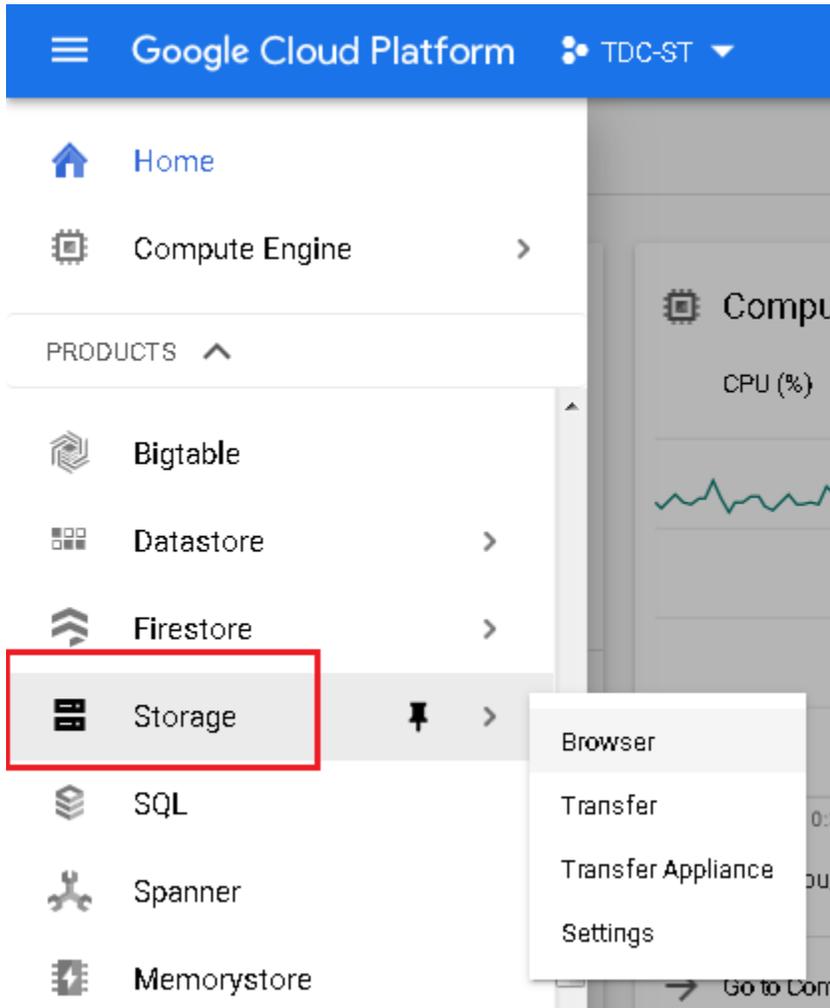


Creating a Storage Bucket

You can create storage for the objects you create. Follow these steps to create storage.

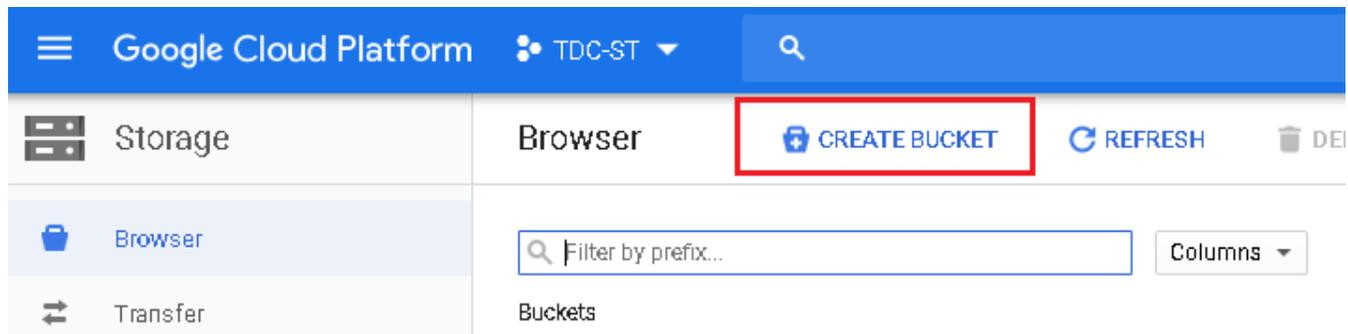
1. From **Google Developers Console**, click **Product and Services** icon > **Storage**. The **Cloud Storage Buckets** screen appears.

FIGURE 134 Storage Bucket Browser



2. Click **Create Bucket**. The New bucket screen appears.

FIGURE 135 Creating a Storage Bucket



3. Complete the following fields,
 - a) In **Name**, type the name of the storage bucket
 - b) In **Storage class**, select the storage class you want. You can choose from **Standard**, **Durable Reduced Availability (DRA)** or **Cloud Storage Nearline** in the drop-down list. Use the below table to compare the storage classes.
 - c) In **Location**, select the location from the drop-down list.

TABLE 15 Bucket Storage Location

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Bucket Location
Standard Storage	High availability, low latency (time to first byte is typically tens of milliseconds).	Storing data that requires low latency access or data that is frequently accessed ("hot" objects), such as serving website content, interactive workloads, or gaming and mobile applications	Continental locations
Durable Reduced Availability (DRA)	Lower availability than Standard Storage and lower cost per GB stored.	Applications that are particularly cost-sensitive, or for which some unavailability is acceptable such as batch jobs and some types of data backup.	Continental and regional locations

TABLE 15 Bucket Storage Location (continued)

Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Bucket Location
Cloud Storage Nearline	Slightly lower availability and slightly higher latency (time to first byte is typically 2 - 5 seconds) than Standard Storage but with a lower cost.	Data you do not expect to access frequently (i.e., no more than once per month). Typically this is backup data for disaster recovery, or so called "cold" storage that is archived and may or may not be needed at some future time.	Continental locations

FIGURE 136 New Bucket Information

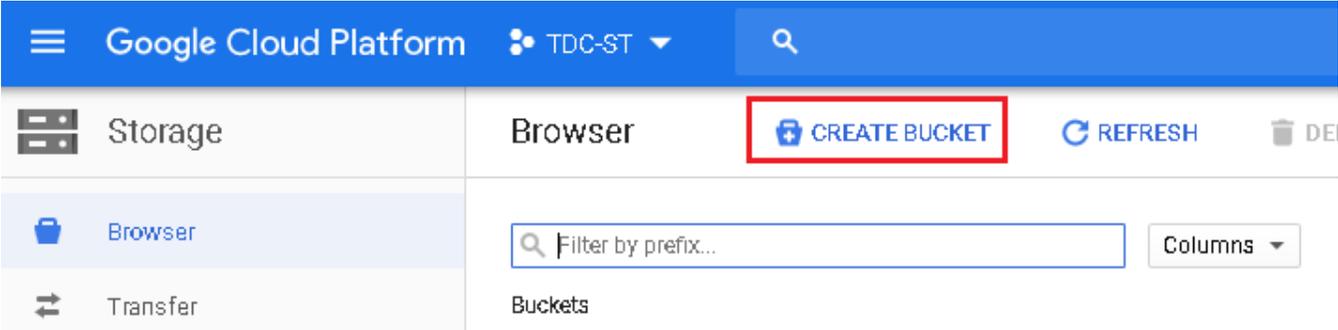
The screenshot shows the 'Create a bucket' interface in the Google Cloud Platform. The left sidebar is under 'Storage' and includes options for Browser, Transfer, Transfer Appliance, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Create a bucket' and contains the following sections:

- Name:** A text input field containing 'vsz-testing'. A note states: 'Must be unique across Cloud Storage. If you're serving website content, enter the website domain as the name.'
- Default storage class:** A section explaining that objects are assigned the selected storage class by default. It lists four options: Multi-Regional (selected), Regional, Nearline, and Coldline.
- Location:** A dropdown menu set to 'United States (multiple regions in the United States)'.
- Compare storage classes:** A table comparing costs:

Storage cost	Retrieval cost	Class A operations	Class B operations
\$0.026 per GB-month	Free	\$0.005 per 1,000 ops	\$0.0004 per 1,000 ops
- Access control model:** A section asking how to control access. Two options are shown: 'Set permissions uniformly at bucket-level (Bucket Policy Only)' (unselected) and 'Set object-level and bucket-level permissions' (selected).
- Show advanced settings:** A link to expand the form.
- Buttons:** 'Create' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

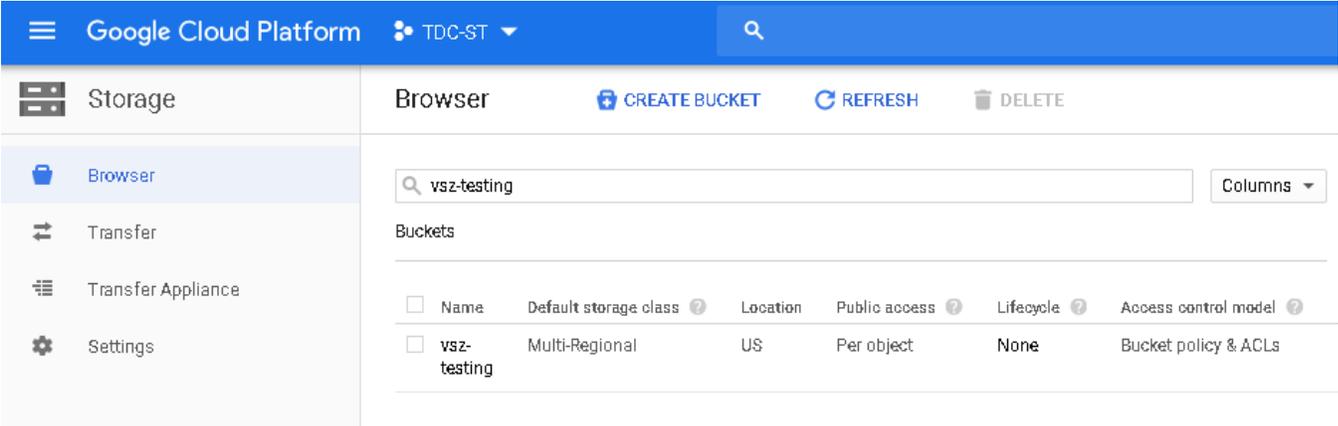
- 4. Click **Create**. The storage bucket you created is listed in the browser.
- 5. To create another storage, click **Create bucket** as shown.

FIGURE 137 Creating Another Storage Bucket



- 6. Verify that the storage bucket has been created.

FIGURE 138 Selecting the Storage Bucket



Uploading the vSZ Image to a Storage Bucket

Follow these steps to upload a controller image to the storage bucket you created.

- 1. Extract the vSZ raw.bin file that you obtained from Ruckus Networks.

NOTE

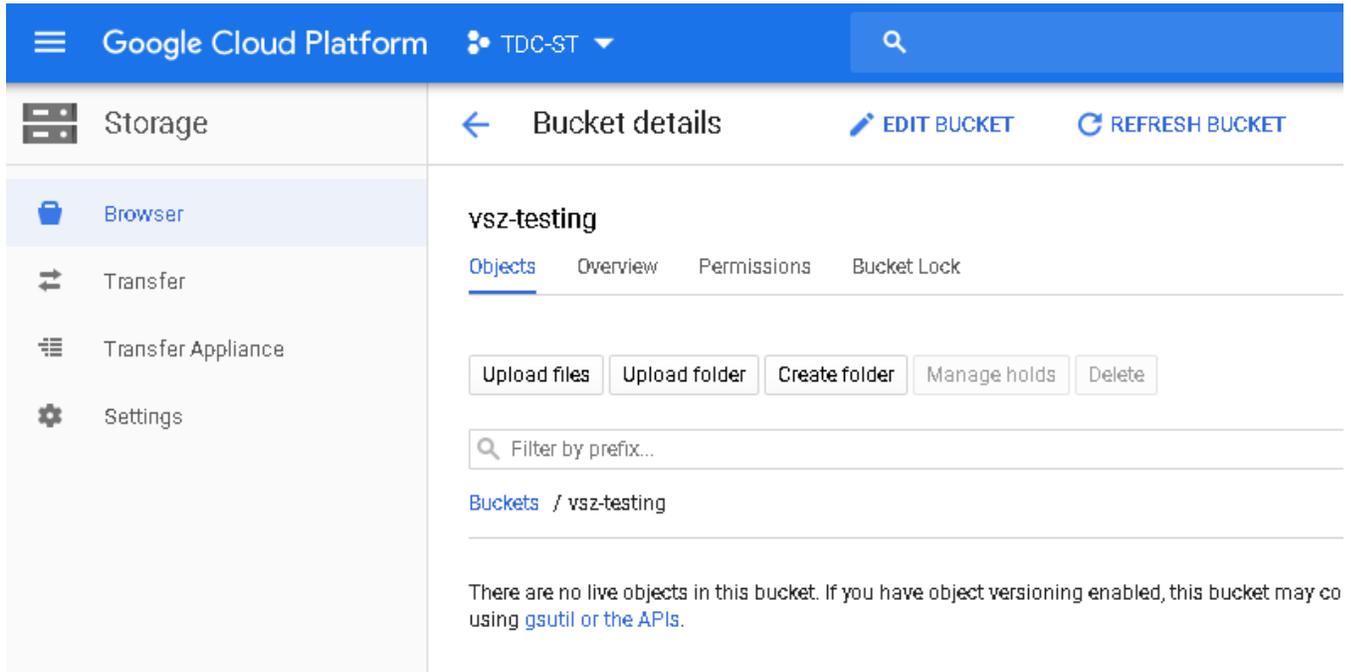
- If the "Permission denied" error appears, execute the command "chmod +x vscg-3.5.0.0.808.raw.bin" before extracting the file.
- If the "uudecode: command not found" error appears during the extraction process, install the "sharutils" package, and then try extracting the image again.

- 2. Read the Virtual SmartZone (vSZ) Software License agreement that appears when you extract the raw.bin file.

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine
Uploading the vSZ Image to a Storage Bucket

3. When the `Accept this agreement?` prompt appears, enter **yes** to accept the license agreement.
When the extraction process is complete, a `raw.tar.gz` file appears.
4. On the GCE web interface, browse to the storage bucket where you want to upload the vSZ image file.

FIGURE 139 Browse to the storage bucket

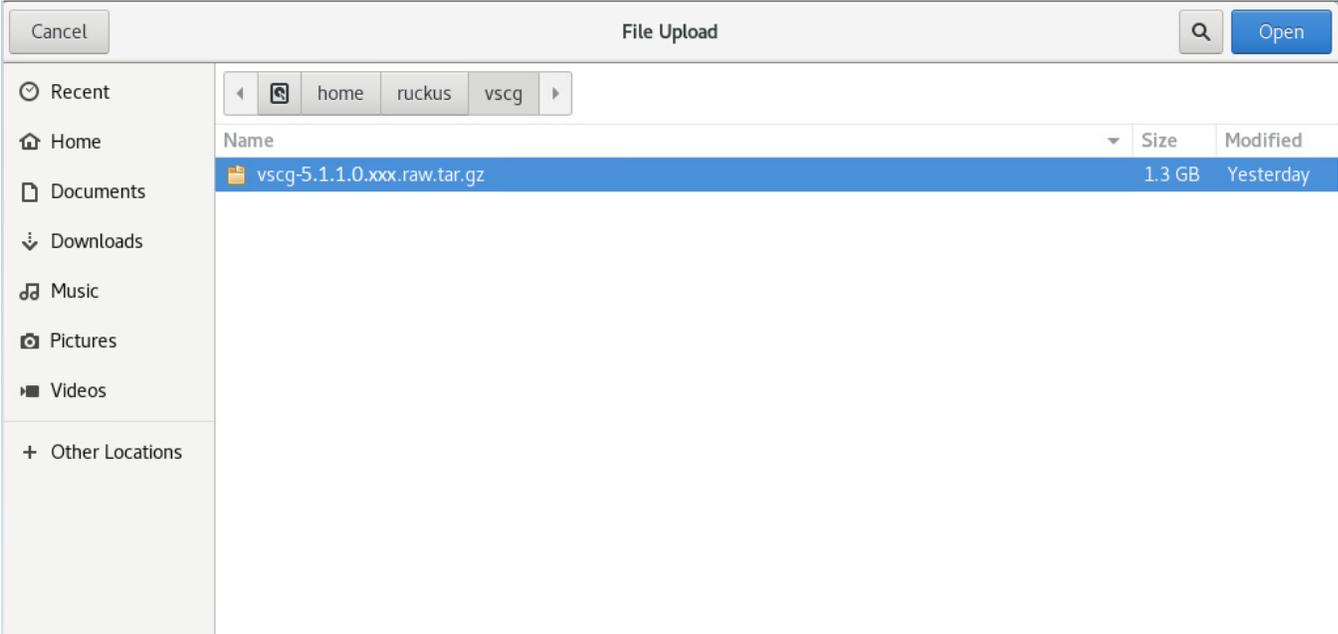


5. Click **Upload files**.

- 6. Browse to the location of the .raw.tar.gz image file that you extracted, and then select it.

NOTE
You can only select .raw.tar.gz files.

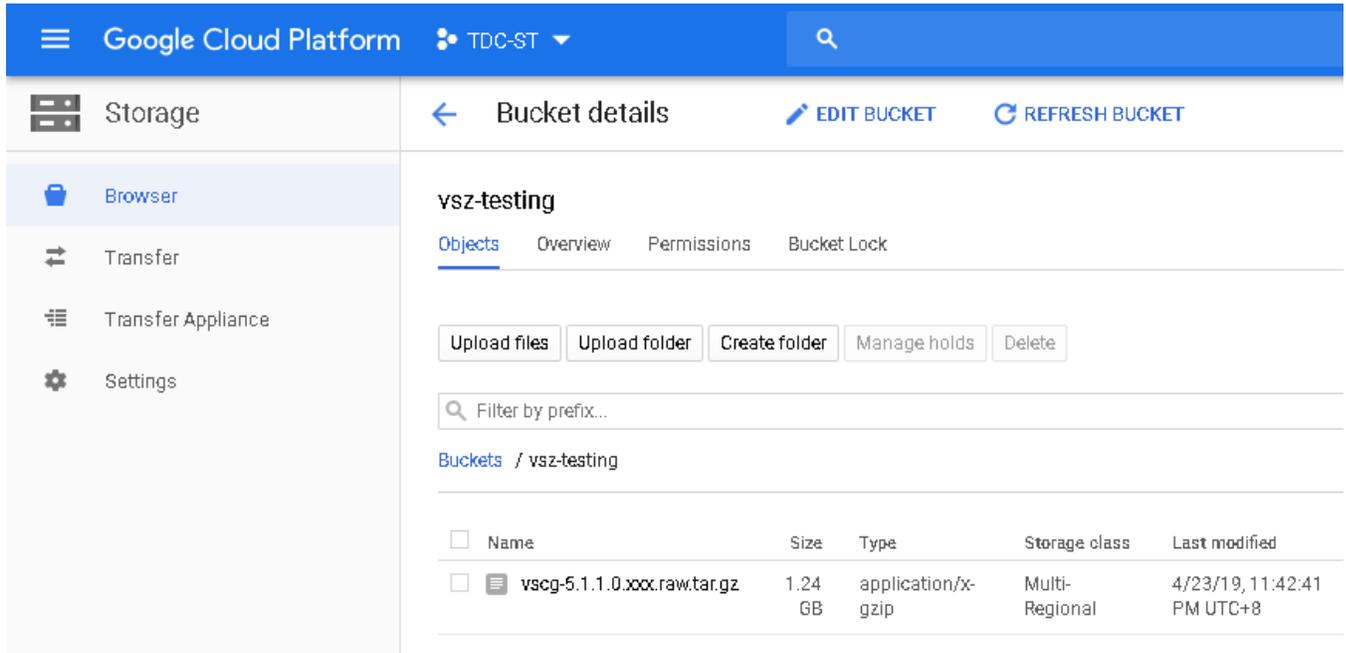
FIGURE 140 Select the .raw.tar.gz image file that you extracted



7. Click **Open** to upload the image file.

Your browser displays the progress of the file upload process. After the upload process is complete, the image file appears in the storage bucket.

FIGURE 141 The image file appears in the storage bucket

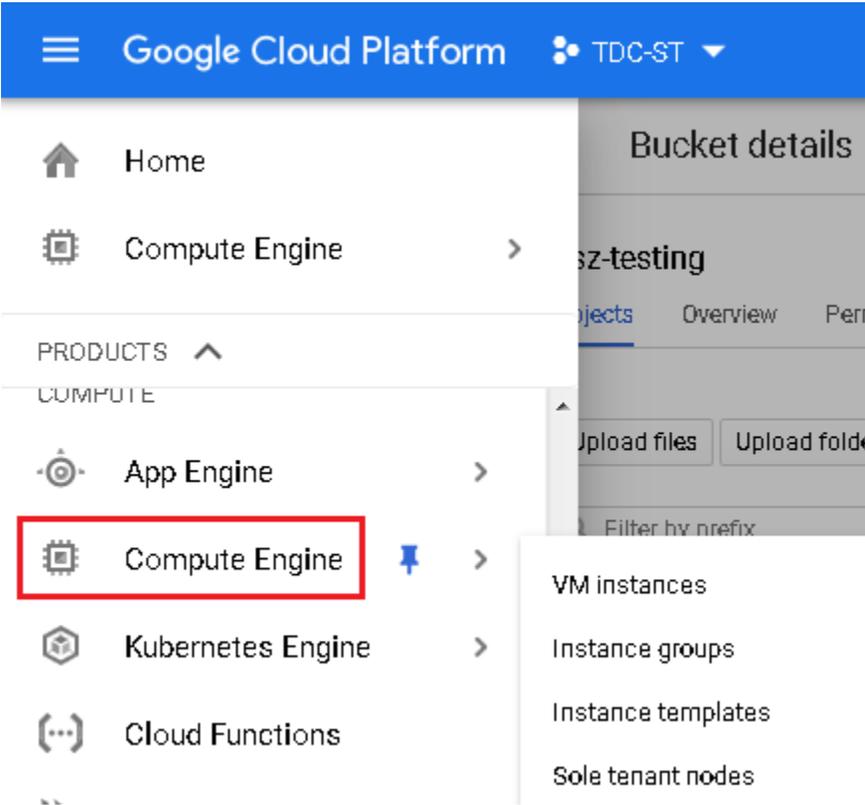


Creating a vSZ Image for Virtual Machines

Follow these steps to create a vSZ image for virtual machines.

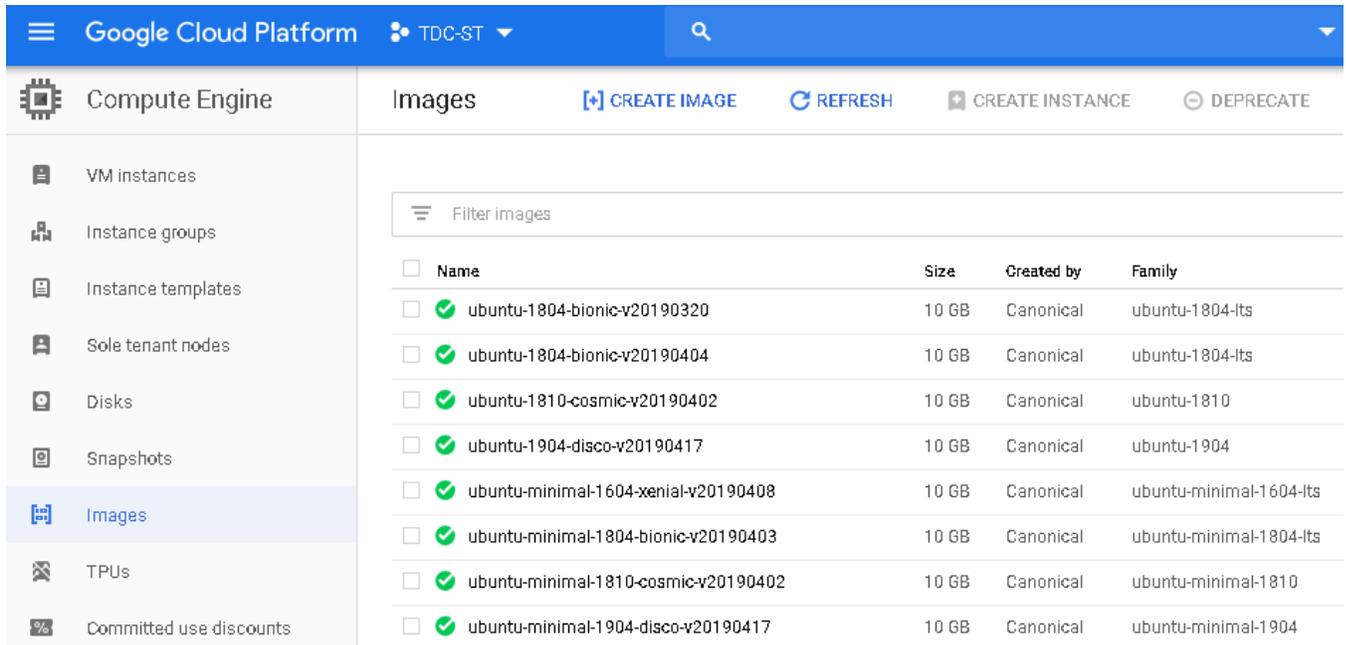
1. From **Google Developers Console**, click **Compute > Compute Engine**.

FIGURE 142 Select Compute Engine



2. On the menu, click **Images**, and then click **Create Image**.

FIGURE 143 Click Create Image



The **Create an image** page appears.

3. Configure the properties of the new image by filling out the boxes below.
 - a) In **Name**, type the name of the image.
 - b) In **Description**, provide a brief description about the image.
 - c) In **Encryption**, select an option from the drop-down list containing Automatic (recommended) and Customer supplied.
 - d) In **Source**, select **Cloud storage file**.
 - e) In **Cloud Storage file**, click **Browse**, and then select the .raw.tar.gz image file that you extracted previously.

FIGURE 144 Creating an image

The screenshot displays the Google Cloud Platform interface for creating a new image. The top navigation bar includes the Google Cloud Platform logo, the account ID 'TDC-ST', and a search icon. The left sidebar is titled 'Compute Engine' and lists various services, with 'Images' currently selected. The main content area is titled 'Create an image' and contains the following fields and options:

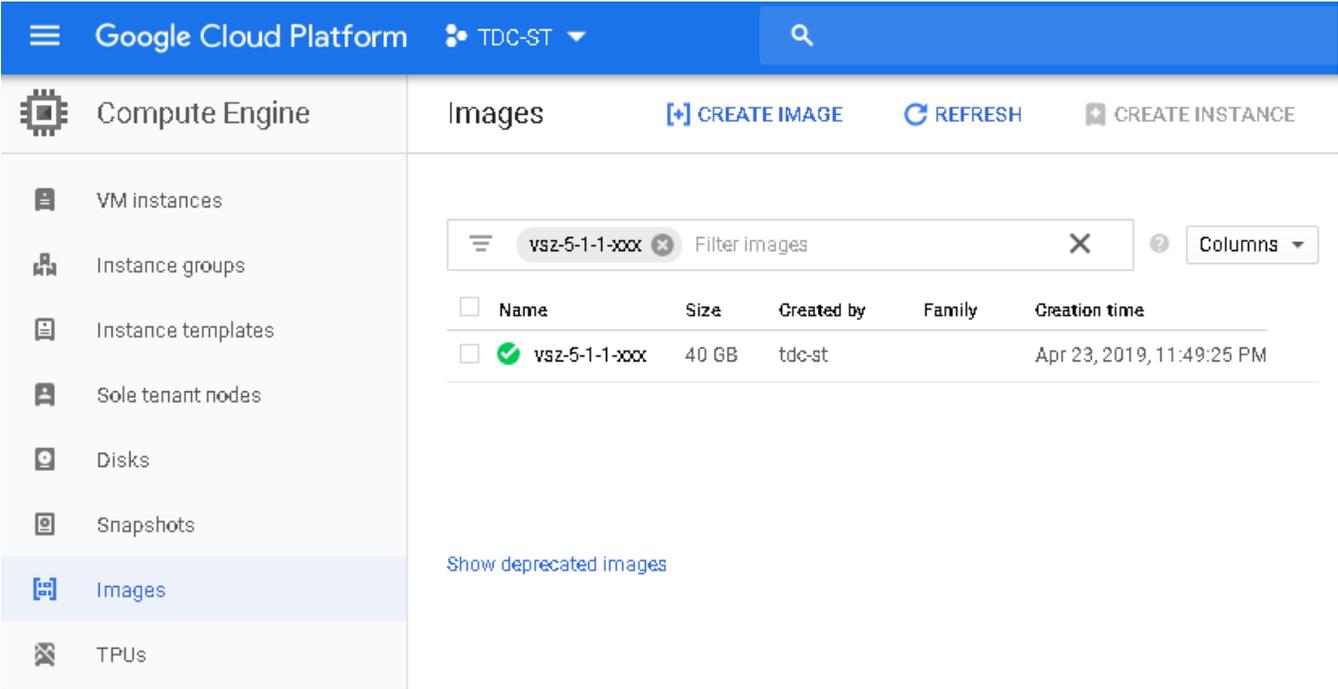
- Name**: A text input field containing 'vsz-5-1-1-xxx'.
- Family (Optional)**: An empty text input field.
- Description (Optional)**: An empty text input field.
- Labels (Optional)**: A button labeled '+ Add label'.
- Encryption**: A section with the text 'Data is encrypted automatically. Select an encryption key management solution.' and three radio button options:
 - Google-managed key**: No configuration required.
 - Customer-managed key**: Manage via Google Cloud Key Management Service.
 - Customer-supplied key**: Manage outside of Google Cloud.
- Source**: A dropdown menu set to 'Cloud Storage file'.
- Cloud Storage file**: A section with the text 'Your image source must use the .tar.gz extension and the file inside the archive must be named disk.raw. [Learn more](#)' and a text input field containing 'vsz-testing/vscg-5.1.1.0.xxx.raw.tar.gz' with a 'Browse' button.

At the bottom of the page, there is a note: 'You will be billed for this image. [Compute Engine pricing](#)' and two buttons: 'Create' and 'Cancel'.

4. Click **Create**.The new image is listed.

GCE creates the new image. When the process is complete, the image you created from the .raw.tar.gz image file appears on the **Images** page.

FIGURE 145 The new image you created appears on the Images page



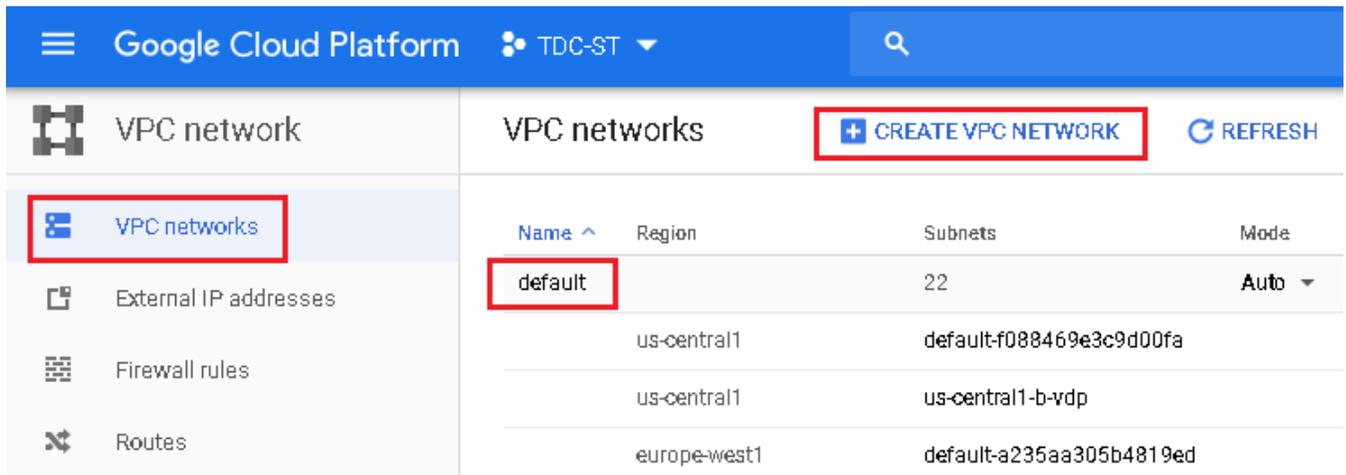
You have completed creating an image.

Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules

Follow these steps to create a network and configure firewall rules for your network.

1. From **Google Developers Console**, click **Networking > Networks**. A page displaying a list of networks appears. Select the default network.

FIGURE 146 List of networks

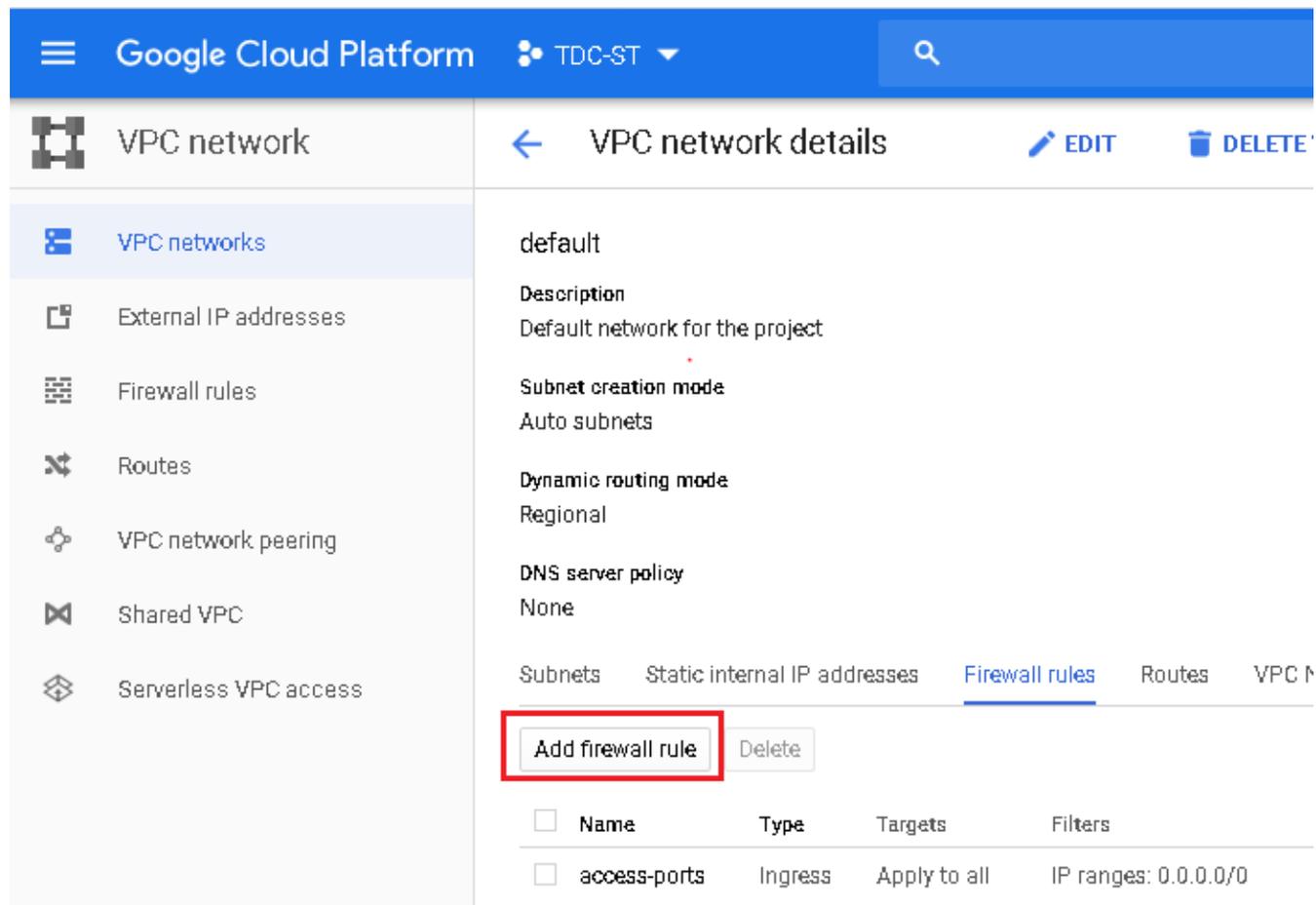


The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console interface. The top navigation bar includes the Google Cloud Platform logo, the user profile 'TDC-ST', and a search icon. The left sidebar contains a menu with 'VPC network' selected, and sub-items: 'VPC networks', 'External IP addresses', 'Firewall rules', and 'Routes'. The main content area is titled 'VPC networks' and features a '+ CREATE VPC NETWORK' button and a 'REFRESH' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

Name ^	Region	Subnets	Mode
default	us-central1	default-f088469e3c9d00fa	Auto ▾
	us-central1	us-central1-b-vdp	
	europa-west1	default-a235aa305b4819ed	

2. To create a firewall rule, click **Add a firewall rule**.

FIGURE 147 Add a Firewall Rule

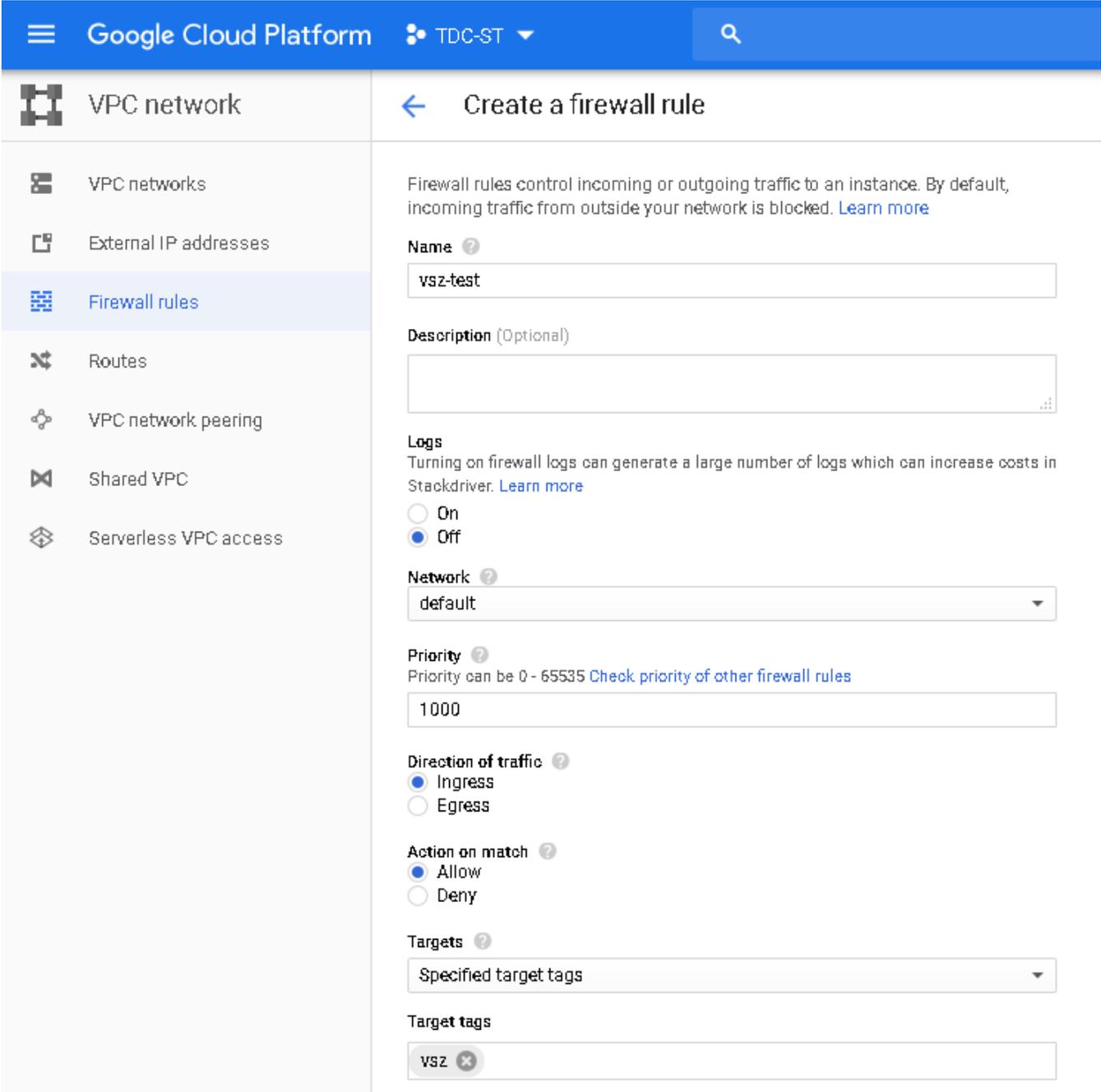


Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules

3. The **Create a firewall rule** screen appears.
 - a) In **Name**, type the name of the rule
 - b) In **Description**, provide a brief description about the rule.
 - c) In **Network**, type the network address.
 - d) In **Source filter**, select **Allow from any source**.
 - e) In **Source IP ranges**, type the range.
 - f) In **Allowed protocols and ports**, type the protocols and ports that will be allowed
 - g) In **Target tags**, specify a tag name. It is recommended that you provide a tag as all network instances with this tag will adhere to the firewall rule.

FIGURE 148 Creating a Firewall Rule



Google Cloud Platform TDC-ST

VPC network

- VPC networks
- External IP addresses
- Firewall rules**
- Routes
- VPC network peering
- Shared VPC
- Serverless VPC access

Create a firewall rule

Priority ?
Priority can be 0 - 65535 [Check priority of other firewall rules](#)
1000

Direction of traffic ?
 Ingress
 Egress

Action on match ?
 Allow
 Deny

Targets ?
Specified target tags

Target tags
vsz

Source filter ?
IP ranges

Source IP ranges ?
0.0.0.0/0

Second source filter ?
None

Protocols and ports ?
 Allow all
 Specified protocols and ports

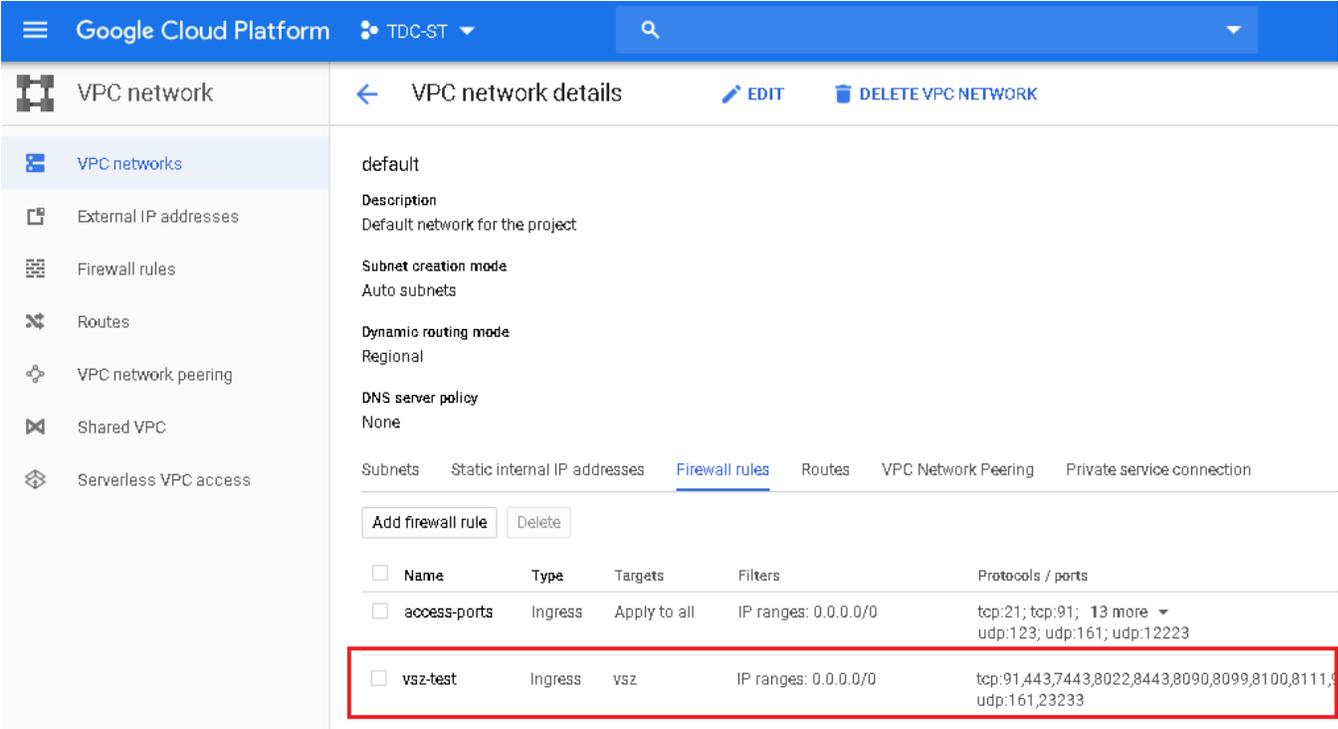
- tcp : 91,443,7443,8022,8443,8090,8099,8100,8111,9080,9443,999
- udp : 161,23233
- Other protocols
protocols, comma separated, e.g. ah, sctp

Disable rule

Create **Cancel**

- 4. Click **Create**. A page displaying the new firewall rule appears.

FIGURE 149 Adding Firewall Rules



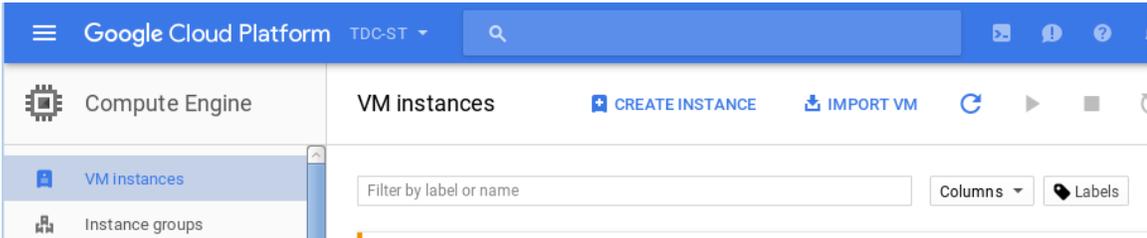
Creating a Virtual Machine Instance

Follow these steps to create a new virtual machine (VM_instance).

- 1. From **Google Developers Console**, click **Compute > Compute Engine > VM instances**.

The **VM instances** page appears.

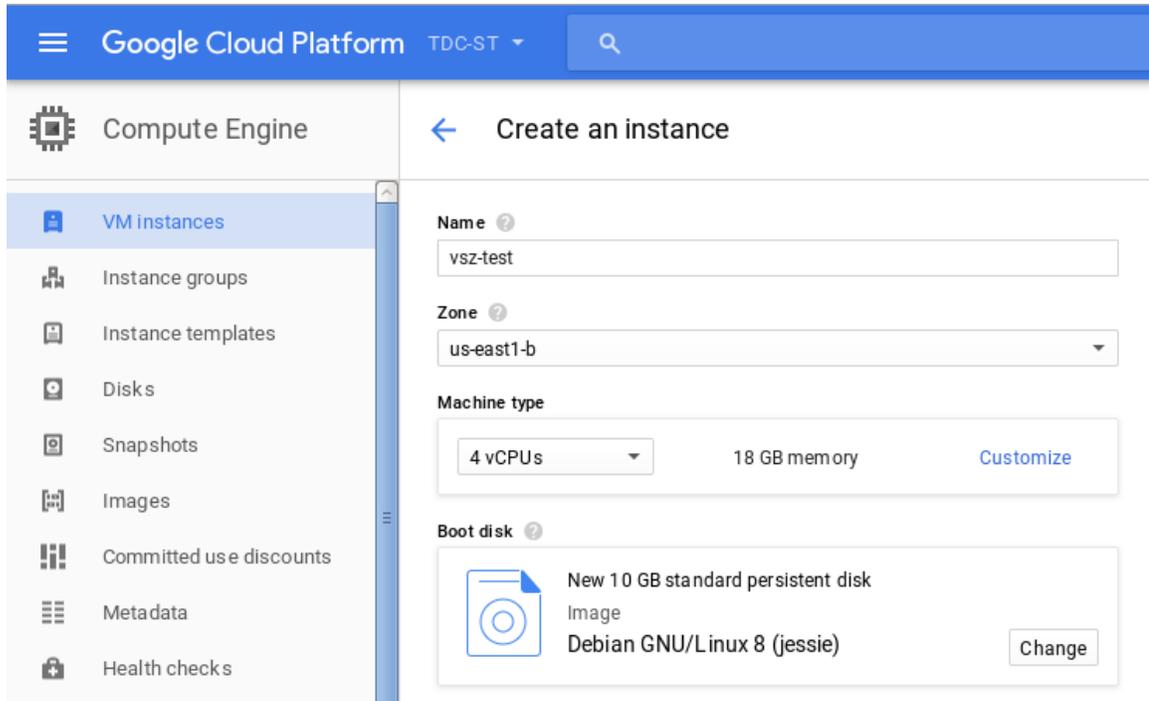
FIGURE 150 The VM instances page



2. Click **Create Instance**.

The **Create an instance** page appears.

FIGURE 151 The Create an instance page



3. Configure the new VM instance that you are creating by filling out the boxes below.
 - a) In **Name**, type the name of the VM instance.
 - b) In **Zone**, select a zone from the drop-down list.
 - c) In **Machine type**, accept or modify the default values for **vCPUs** and **Memory**.
 - d) Under **Boot disk**, click **Change**. The **Boot disk** page appears. Click **Custom images**. In **Show images from**, select the storage bucket where you uploaded the controller image, and then select the image. Click **Select**.
 - e) In **Project access**, allow API access as appropriate.

FIGURE 152 Creating a new VM instance

Boot disk

Select an image or snapshot to create a boot disk; or attach an existing disk.

OS images Application images **Custom images** Snapshots Existing disks

Show images from
TDC-ST

- cacti-34
Created from TDC-ST on Mar 21, 2016, 2:20:19 AM
- vsz3-4-0-0-976
Created from TDC-ST on Jul 14, 2016, 7:41:37 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-490
Created from TDC-ST on Jan 3, 2017, 8:27:06 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-704
Created from TDC-ST on Mar 3, 2017, 7:50:46 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-741
Created from TDC-ST on Mar 9, 2017, 1:55:15 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-762
Created from TDC-ST on Mar 15, 2017, 9:21:38 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-777
Created from TDC-ST on Mar 19, 2017, 8:03:58 AM
- vsz3-5-0-0-808
Created from TDC-ST on Apr 5, 2017, 9:23:31 AM

Boot disk type [?] Size (GB) [?]

Standard persistent disk 100

- f) In **Firewall**, select the options as appropriate.
- g) In **Project access**, allow API access as appropriate.
- h) In **Management**, ensure that the tag provided is the same as the one provided while creating a firewall rule. This ensures port mapping happens correctly.

FIGURE 153 Management Tab

Key	Value
vsz	empty

+ Add label

- i) In **Disk**, select the options as appropriate.

FIGURE 154 VM Disk Configuration

Management **Disks** Networking SSH Keys

Deletion rule
 Delete boot disk when instance is deleted

Encryption ?
Automatic (recommended)

Additional disks ? (Optional)
+ Add item

^ Less

You will be billed for this instance. [Learn more](#)

Create Cancel

Equivalent [REST](#) or [command line](#)

- j) In **Networking**, select the external options as per the following table.

FIGURE 155 Networking

Management Disks **Networking** Access & security

Subnetwork ?

default-f178010a9beefb5d ▼

External IP ?

Ephemeral ▼

IP forwarding ?

On ▼

[^ Less](#)

You will be billed for this instance. [Learn more](#)

Equivalent [REST](#) or [command line](#)

External IP Options	Description
Ephemeral	The VM is assigned a dynamic public IP address
None	The VM instance is not assigned an external IP address
New static IP address	The VM is assigned a static public IP address

k) In **SSH Keys**, select the options as appropriate.

FIGURE 156 SSH Keys

Management Disks Networking **SSH Keys**

These keys allow access only to this instance, unlike [project-wide SSH keys](#) [Learn more](#)

Block project-wide SSH keys
When checked, project-wide SSH keys cannot access this instance [Learn more](#)

Enter entire key data

✕

[+ Add item](#)

⤴ Less

You will be billed for this instance. [Learn more](#)

CreateCancel

l) Click **Create**. The **VM instances** page appears listing the new VM that is created.

FIGURE 157 The new VM appears on the list of VMs

VM instances [+ CREATE INSTANCE](#) [IMPORT VM](#) [REFRESH](#) [▶ START](#) [⏮](#) [🗑](#) [SHOW INFO PANEL](#)

💡 12 instances could be resized to save you up to an estimated \$190 per month and increase performance. [Learn more](#) Dismiss all

☰ Filter VM instances ? Columns ▾

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ^	Zone	Recommendation	Internal IP	External IP	Connect
<input type="checkbox"/> ✔ fresh50-524	asia-east1-a	💡 Increase perf.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	SSH ▾ ⋮
<input type="checkbox"/> ✔ instance-1	us-central1-c		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	SSH ▾ ⋮

You have completed creating a virtual machine instance.

Installing vSZ on Amazon Web Services

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- Deleting a vSZ Instance..... 201

Installing AWS CLI

Public cloud solution resource requirement

- CPU or Memory: Minimum requirement of c4, c5 types and above.

NOTE

Does not support a1, t2, t3 types

- Storage Requirement (Disk Storage): Minimum requirement of SSD - GP2 100 GB above

NOTE

Any CPU with credit limitation type cannot support.

Select the proper disk size to run vSZ since disk sizes may have different disk IO performance in each cloud platform.

Ensure that you have created an account with AWS and have the login details for the same.

1. Install pip by running the command

```
# curl -O https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py
# sudo python27 get-pip.py
```

2. Install AWS CLI using pip: **# pip install**
3. Test the installation by using the command: **# aws help**
4. To set up AWS CLI you need to get your access and secret key identifier. Follow the instructions and find your identifier keys.
5. Use the following command to configure CLI:

```
# aws configure
AWS Access Key ID [None]: xxx
AWS Secret Access Key [None]: xxx
Default region name [None]: us-west-2
Default output format [None]: json
```

- The default region should be the same as the bucket region. Refer to Table for the mapping details. In addition refer to you can also refer to latest version.

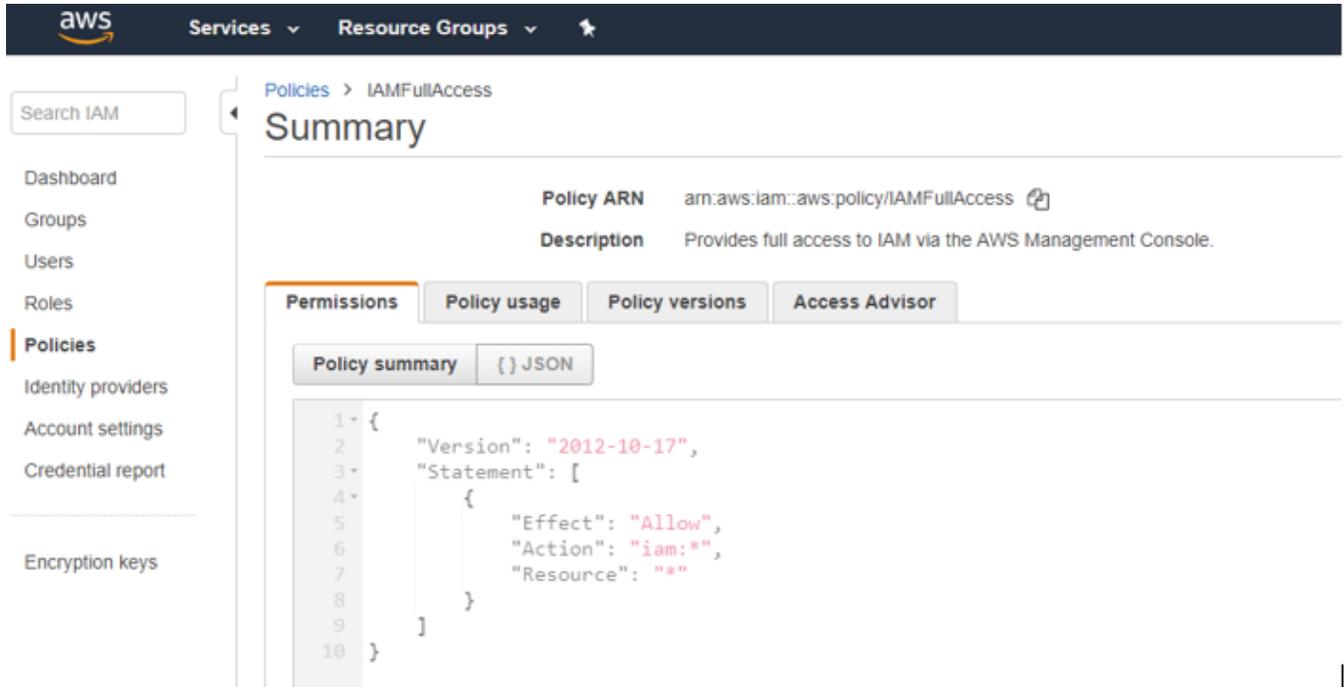
Region Name	Region
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1
China (Beijing)	cn-north-1
China (Ningxia)	cn-northwest-1
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1
EU (London)	eu-west-2
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1
AWS GovCloud (US-East)	us-gov-east-1
AWS GovCloud (US)	us-gov-west-1

Creating a VM Import Service Role

- In the AWS web interface navigate to **AWS dashboard > Identity & Access Management**.

2. Check your account permission by navigating to **Users > select your Username > Permissions**. Your account should have the permission - *IAMFullAccess*.

FIGURE 158 Account Permission



3. Create a JSON file called trust-policy.json using the following commands:

```

{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "vmie.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",
      "Condition": {
        "StringEquals": {
          "sts:ExternalId": "vmimport"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
    
```

4. Use the following command to create a role. Specify the name as vmimport and give the option VM Import/Export access.

```
# aws iam create-role --role-name vmimport --assume-role-policy-document file://trust-policy.json
```

Installing vSZ on Amazon Web Services

Installing vSZ on AWS

5. Create a policy for the service role by creating a JSON file called `role-policy.json` using the following commands. Replace the bucket name with the storage bucket name that you created.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<bucket-name>"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<bucket-name>/*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

6. Run the following command to attach the policy to the service role created. `# aws iam put-role-policy --role-name vmimport --policy-name vmimport --policy-document file://role-policy.json`

Installing vSZ on AWS

Follow the steps to install vSZ using the AWS web user interface.

Logging into AWS

Follow these steps to login to the AWS site.

1. Click <https://aws.amazon.com>, to access the **Amazon Web Services** website.

2. Login with your user credentials of user name and password.

FIGURE 159 Login with user credentials

aws

Account ID or alias

VSZ

IAM user name

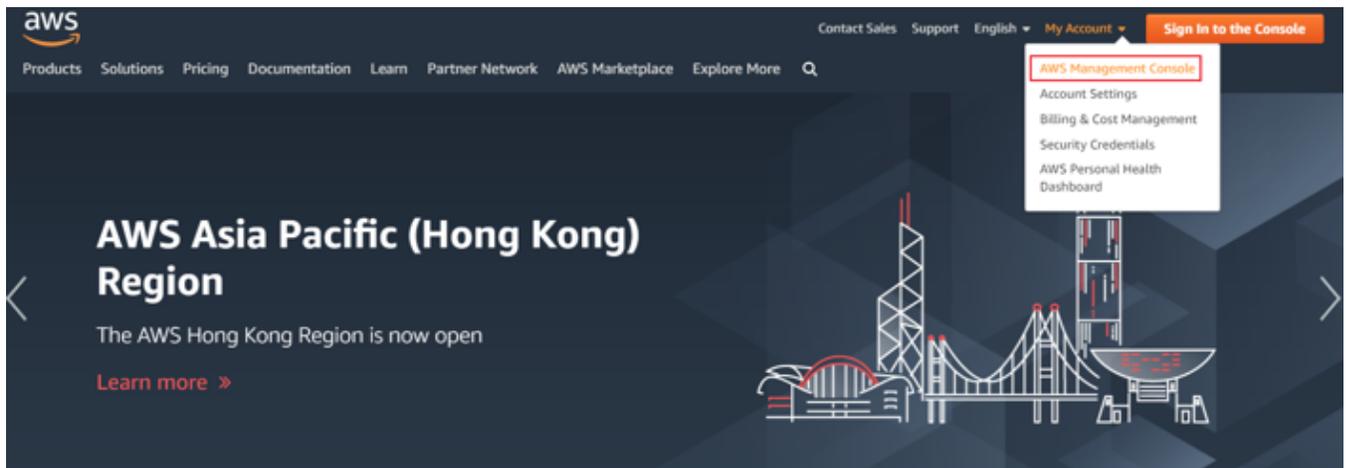
Password

Sign In

[Sign-in using root account credentials](#)

3. Select **My Account** > **AWS Management Console** as shown.

FIGURE 160 AWS management console

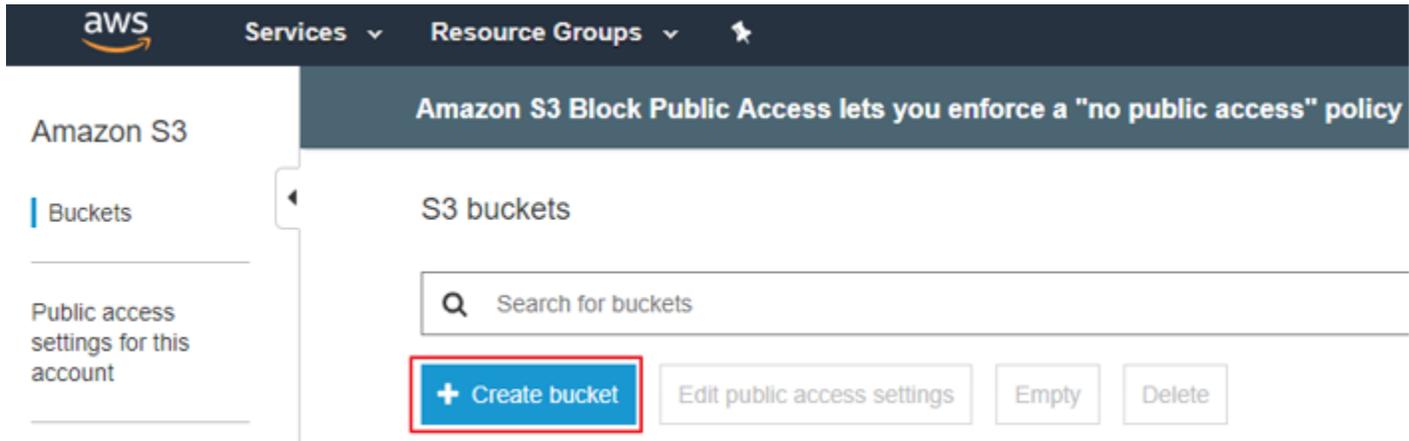


Creating a Storage Bucket

Create storage for the objects you create. Follow these steps to create storage.

1. Navigate to **Amazon Web Services > Storage and Content Delivery > S3**, click **Create Bucket** as shown.

FIGURE 161 Create Bucket



2. Type the name of the storage bucket and select a suitable regional endpoint to reduce data latency.

FIGURE 162 Selecting regional endpoint

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS console. The title bar is blue with the text 'Create bucket' and a close button. Below the title bar is a progress indicator with four steps: 1. Name and region (active), 2. Configure options, 3. Set permissions, and 4. Review. The main content area is dark blue. Under the heading 'Name and region', there is a 'Bucket name' field with the text 'example.com'. Below that is a 'Region' dropdown menu with 'US East (N. Virginia)' selected and highlighted by a red rectangular box. Underneath is a section titled 'Copy settings from an existing bucket' with a dropdown menu showing 'Select bucket (optional) 17 Buckets'. At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Create' (white with blue text), 'Cancel' (white with blue text), and 'Next' (blue with white text).

3. Click **Create**. The storage bucket you created is listed in the browser.
4. Check the storage bucket has been created.

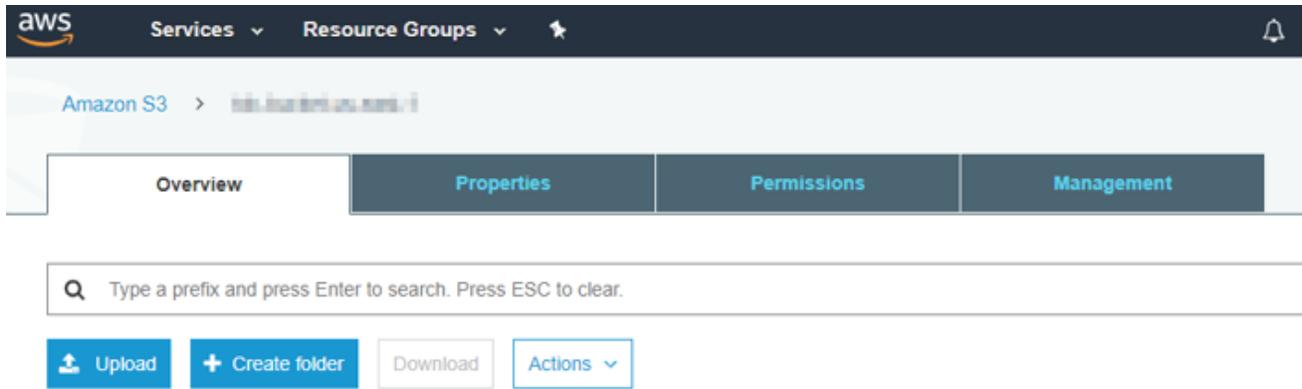
Uploading vSZ Image to a Storage

Follow these steps to upload a vSZ image to the storage bucket you created.

1. Select the storage bucket to upload the vSZ image.

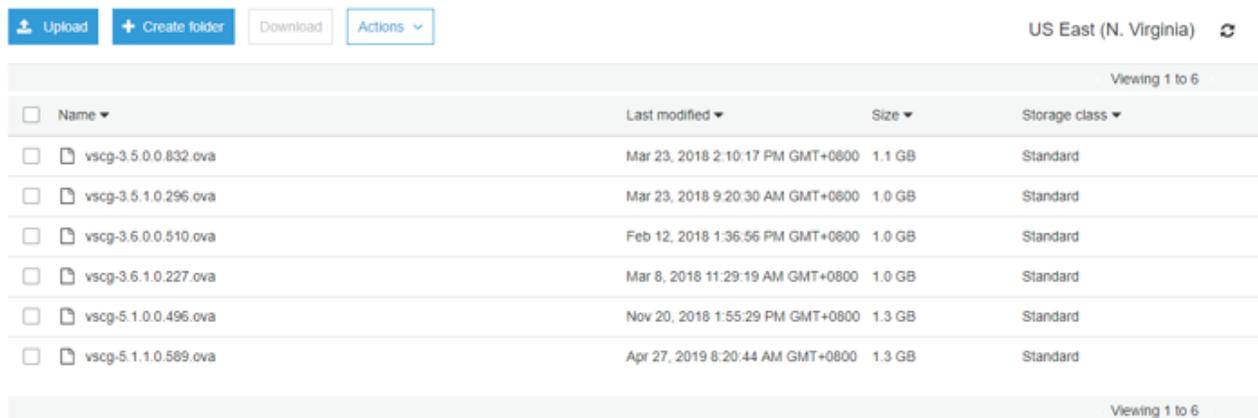
2. Click **Upload** as shown.

FIGURE 163 Selecting the Storage



3. Browse to the location of the vSZ image and select vSZ image file.
Only images with file-type *.raw or .ova or vmdk can be selected.
4. Click **Start Upload** to upload the file. The upload process is displayed.
5. The image is listed in the storage bucket after the image is uploaded.

FIGURE 164 vSZ Image Uploaded to Storage Bucket



NOTE

The vSZ image should be in the Bucket, which has Region information. Example: **Test_bucket**

AWS Service Policy

VM Import uses a role in your AWS account to perform certain operations (for example, downloading disk images from an Amazon S3 bucket). You must create a role with the name `vmimport` with the following policy and trusted entities.

1. Install the AWS CLI by following the instructions at <http://docs.aws.amazon.com/cli/latest/userguide/installing.html>
2. Enter the following command in the AWS CLI **#sudo pip install awscli**.

3. Get the access key for the AWS CLI by following the instructions on the [AWS website](#).
4. Add the access key details to the AWS CLI using the following commands

```
# aws
configureAWS Access Key ID [None]:
AWS Secret Access Key
[None]: Default region name [None]:
us-west-2Default output format
[None]: json
```

5. Create a file named `role-policy.json` with the following policy:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:ListBucket",
        "s3:GetBucketLocation"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<disk-image-file-bucket>"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:s3:::<disk-image-file-bucket>/*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:ModifySnapshotAttribute",
        "ec2:CopySnapshot",
        "ec2:RegisterImage",
        "ec2:Describe*"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

6. Replace `<disk-image-file-bucket>` with the appropriate Amazon S3 bucket where the disk files are stored. Run the following command to attach the policy to the role created above:
7. Replace `<disk-image-file-bucket>` with the appropriate Amazon S3 bucket where the disk files are stored. Run the following command to attach the policy to the role created above **aws iam put-role-policy --role-name vmimport --policy-name vsz34-policy --policy-document file://role-policy.json**

Importing the vSZ Image

Follow these steps to import the vSZ image into AWS shared AMI.

1. Create a JSON file called `import.json` using the following commands. Replace the bucket name with the storage bucket name that you created. In this example, the vSZ image file name is `vscg-3.4.0.0.750.ova`.

```
{
  "Description": "Import vSZ",
  "DiskContainers": [
    {
      "Description": "vSZ 3.4.0.0.750",
      "UserBucket": {
        "S3Bucket": "<bucket-name>",
        "S3Key": "vscg-3.4.0.0.750.ova"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

2. Run the following command to attach the policy to the role created. # `aws ec2 import-image --cli-input-json file://import.json`
3. The system displays the below response.

```
{
  "Status": "active",
  "Description": "Import vSZ",
  "Progress": "2",
  "SnapshotDetails": [
    {
      "UserBucket": {
        "S3Bucket": "<bucket-name>",
        "S3Key": "vscg-3.4.0.0.750.ova"
      },
      "DiskImageSize": 0.0
    }
  ],
  "StatusMessage": "pending",
  "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-ffgof9w1"
}
```

4. Check the status of the import vSZ image by running the following command. Ensure to enter the correct import task identifier. # `aws ec2 describe-import-image-tasks --import-task-ids "import-ami-ffgof9w1"`
5. You will see the following converting status response. Check the status until the converting is complete. The estimated time for conversion is 30 minutes.

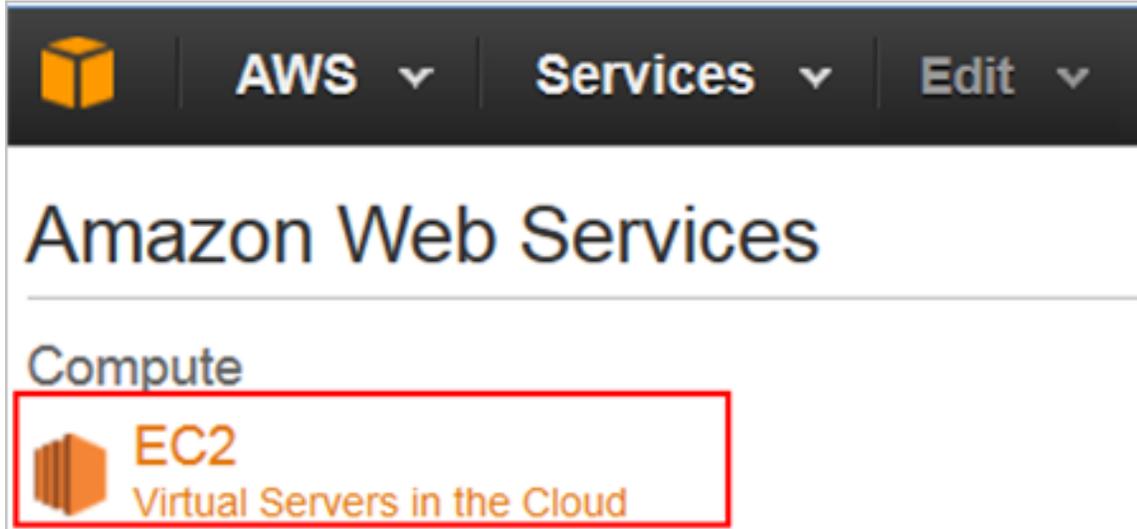
```
{
  "ImportImageTasks": [
    {
      "Status": "active",
      "Description": "vSZ test",
      "Progress": "28",
      "SnapshotDetails": [
        {
          "UserBucket": {
            "S3Bucket": "<bucket-name>",
            "S3Key": "vscg-3.4.0.0.750.ova"
          },
          "DiskImageSize": 964430848.0,
          "Format": "VMDK"
        }
      ],
      "StatusMessage": "converting",
      "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-ffgof9w1"
    }
  ]
}
```

Creating the vSZ Instance

Follow these steps to create a vSZ instance on AWS.

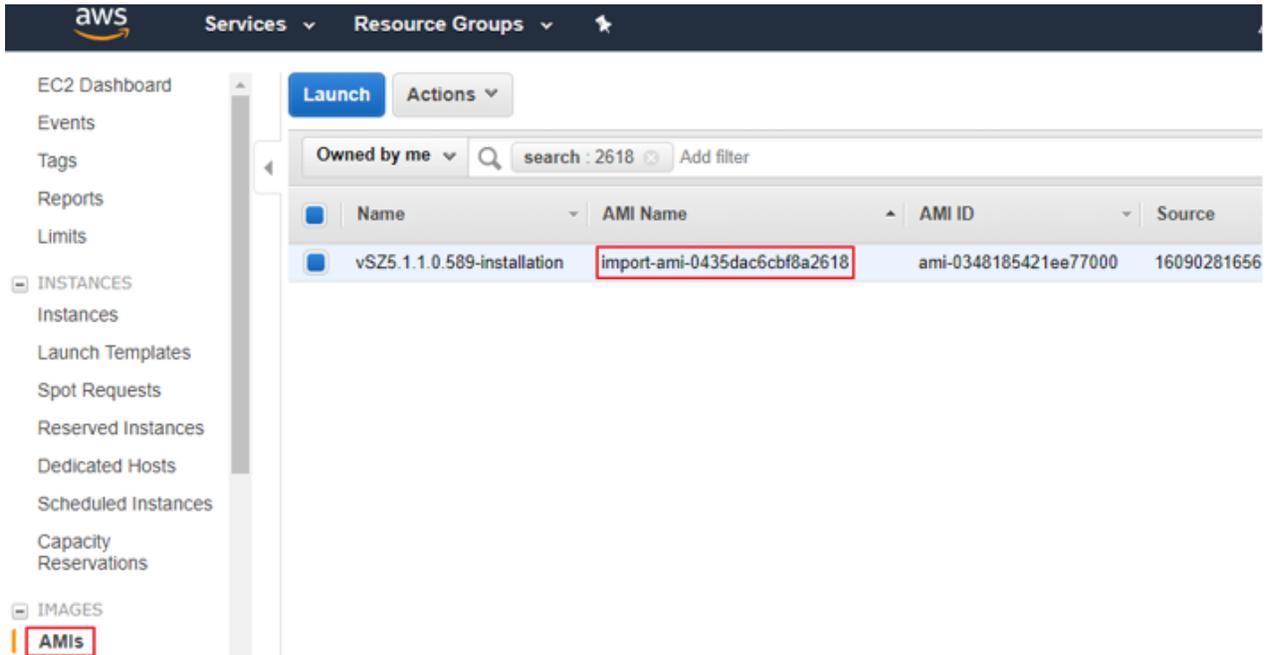
1. From **Amazon Web Service**, click **Compute** > **EC2**.

FIGURE 165 Select EC2



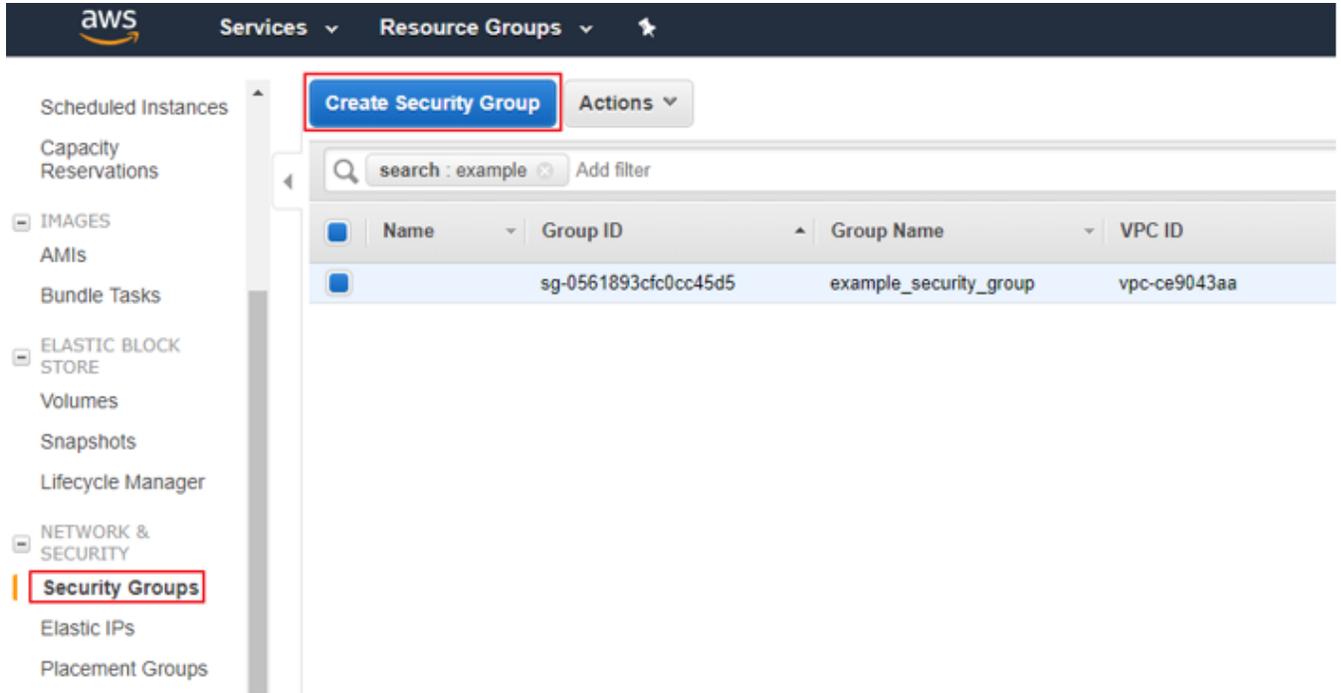
2. Navigate to **Images** > **AMIs** to ensure that the imported **Amazon Machine Image (AMI)** exists. In this example the AMI file is **import-ami-ffgof9w1**.

FIGURE 166 Select AMI



3. Navigate to **Network & Security > Security Groups > Create Security Group**. Security group acts as a virtual firewall that controls the traffic for one or more instances.

FIGURE 167 Create Security Group



4. Define the setup group name, description, ports and the firewall rule. The table lists the common service ports. For more information, see Ports to open for AP-vSZ communication.

Port Number	Description
<i>UDP</i>	
161	SNMP
12223	ZD AP forward update using FTP (control connection)
<i>TCP</i>	
21	ZD AP forward update using FTP (control connection)
22	AP SSH
91	AP forward update using HTTP
443	Allows AP get SSH private key and do AP FW update via HTTPS
7443	Public API
8022	SSH for management (mgmt-acl is enabled on 1 nic vSZ)
8080	vSZ setup wizard using the web user interface (User will be redirected to the port 8443)
8443	vSZ web user interface
8090, 8099	WISPr for non-web-proxy user equipment
8100	WISPr for web-proxy user equipment
9998	Tomcat for WISPr (internal WISPr portal uses the port 9998)
9080, 9443	Northbound API (NBI)
16384-65000	ZD AP forward update using FTP (data connection)

FIGURE 168 Define Security Group

Create Security Group [X]

Security group name ⓘ

Description ⓘ

VPC ⓘ vpc-ce9043aa (default) ▼

Security group rules:

Inbound | **Outbound**

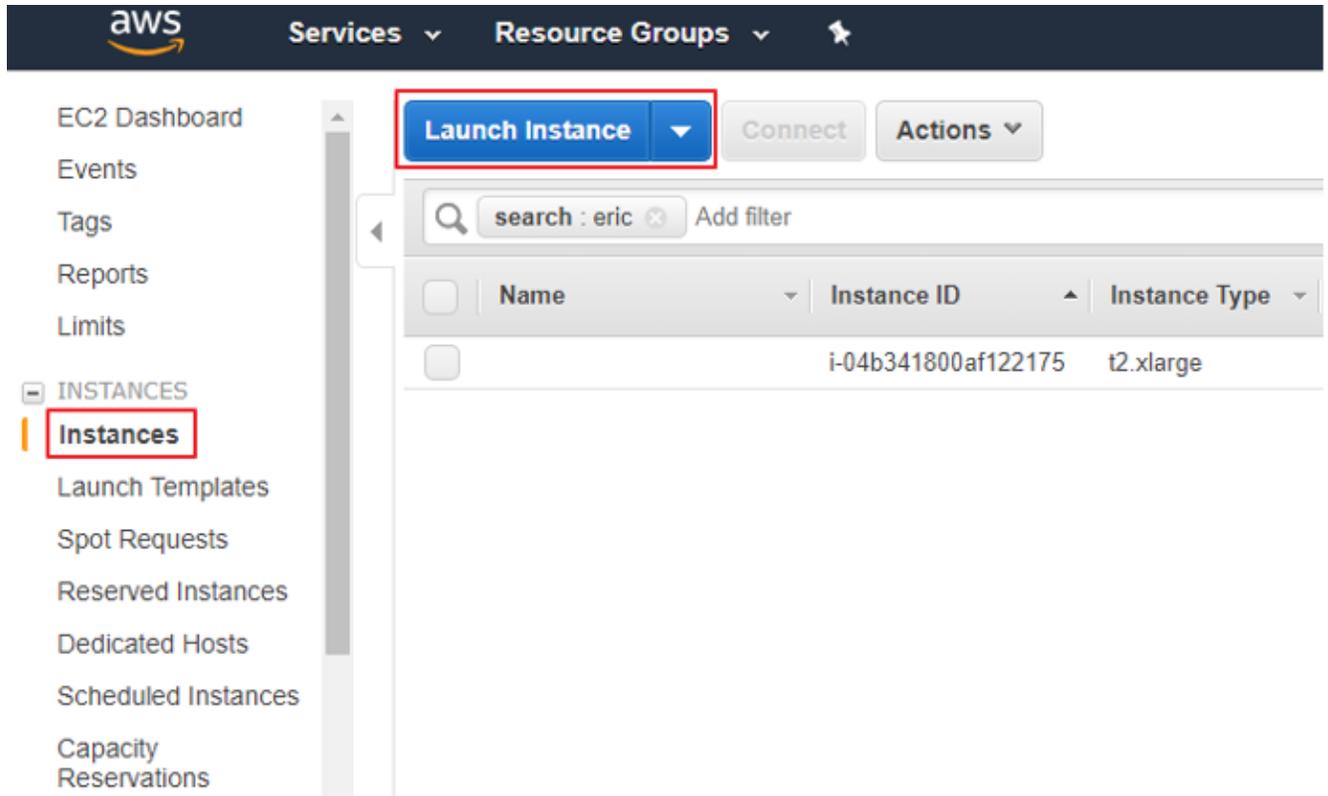
Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Destination ⓘ	Description ⓘ
All traffic ▼	All	0 - 65535	Custom ▼ 0.0.0.0/0	e.g. SSH for Admin C

Add Rule

Cancel Create

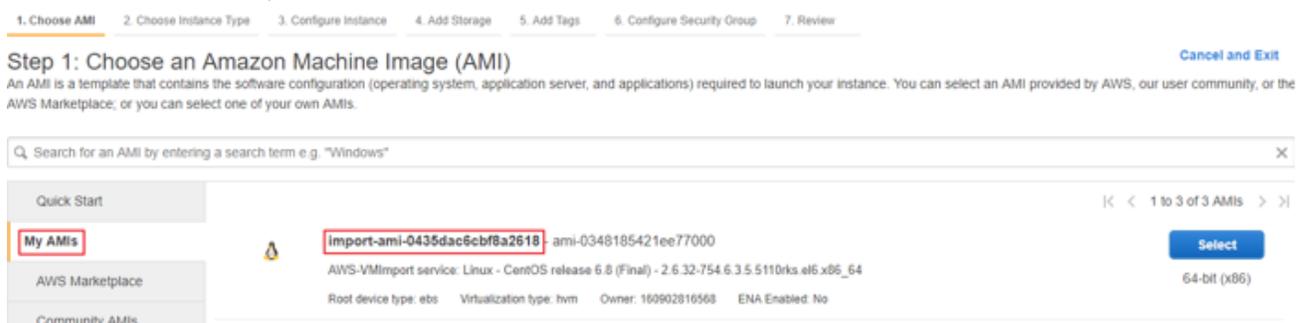
5. Navigate to **Instances** and click on **Launch Instances**. Follow these steps.
 - a) Launch Instance

FIGURE 169 Launch instances



- b) Navigate to **My AMIs** and choose the **Amazon Machine Image (AMI)** that you imported previously.

FIGURE 170 Choose the imported AMI



- c) Click **Next**.
 - d) Choose a suitable instance type. In this example the instance type is *m4.xlarge*. Based on the number of APs and client counts, select the instance type to fit the recommended system resources.

The minimum memory and CPU requirements have changed in this release. You may need to upgrade your infrastructure before upgrading. Please read carefully. This is the minimum requirement recommended. Refer to Table 5 and Table 6 in the chapter Preparing to Install the vSZ.

FIGURE 171 Choose the instance type

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only

- e) Click **Next**.
- f) Select the required network, subnet, and private IP address.
 The private IP address cannot be changed once the vSZ image is launched.

FIGURE 172 Configure the instance

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of the lower price and more.

Number of instances [Launch into Auto Scaling Group](#)

Purchasing option Request Spot instances

Network [Create new VPC](#)

Subnet [Create new subnet](#)

Auto-assign Public IP

Placement group Add instance to placement group

Capacity Reservation [Create new Capacity Reservation](#)

IAM role [Create new IAM role](#)

Shutdown behavior

Enable termination protection Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
[Additional charges apply.](#)

- g) Click **Next**.
- h) Change the size of storage as required.

FIGURE 173 Change the storage size

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes to your instance and edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance and choose different storage options in Amazon EC2.

Volume Type	Device	Snapshot	Size (GiB)
Root	/dev/sda1	snap-0c3a28ea539e6f642	100

- i) Click **Next**.
- j) Specify the vSZ instance by giving it a name.

FIGURE 174 Specify the vSZ instance

Step 5: Add Tags

A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. For example, you could define a tag with key = Name and value = Webserver. A copy of a tag can be applied to volumes, instances or both. Tags will be applied to all instances and volumes. [Learn more](#) about tagging your Amazon EC2 resources.

Key	Value
(127 characters maximum)	(255 characters maximum)
Name	vSZ5.1.1.0.589-Installation

- k) Click **Next**.
- l) Create a new security group or select an existing group. Configure the rules if required.

FIGURE 175 Specify the security group

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. [Learn more](#) about Amazon EC2 security groups.

Assign a security group: Create a new security group
 Select an existing security group

Security group name:

Description:

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	Anywhere 0.0.0.0/0, ::/0	e.g. SSH for Admin Desktop

- m) Click **Next**.
- n) Review the configuration settings.

FIGURE 176 Review the configuration settings

Step 7: Review Instance Launch
Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click **Launch** to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.

▼ **AMI Details** Edit AMI

import-ami-0435dac6cbf8a2618 - ami-0348185421ee77000
AWS-VMImport service: Linux - CentOS release 6.8 (Final) - 2.6.32-754.6.3.5.1110rks.el6.x86_64
Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

▼ **Instance Type** Edit instance type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.xlarge	Variable	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate

▼ **Security Groups** Edit security groups

Security group name: launch-wizard-9
Description: launch-wizard-9 created 2019-04-30T15:36:45.819+08:00

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0:::22	

▶ **Instance Details** Edit instance details

Cancel Previous Launch

- o) Click **Launch**
- p) Select the **Proceed without a key pair** for vSZ instance.

FIGURE 177 Select existing key pair

Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair ✕

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about [removing existing key pairs from a public AMI](#).

Proceed without a key pair

I acknowledge that I will not be able to connect to this instance unless I already know the password built into this AMI.

Cancel Launch Instances

- q) Verify that the vSZ instance is running. Connect the vSZ instance with the selected key pair using the SSH interface.

Configuring AWS for a vSZ Instance

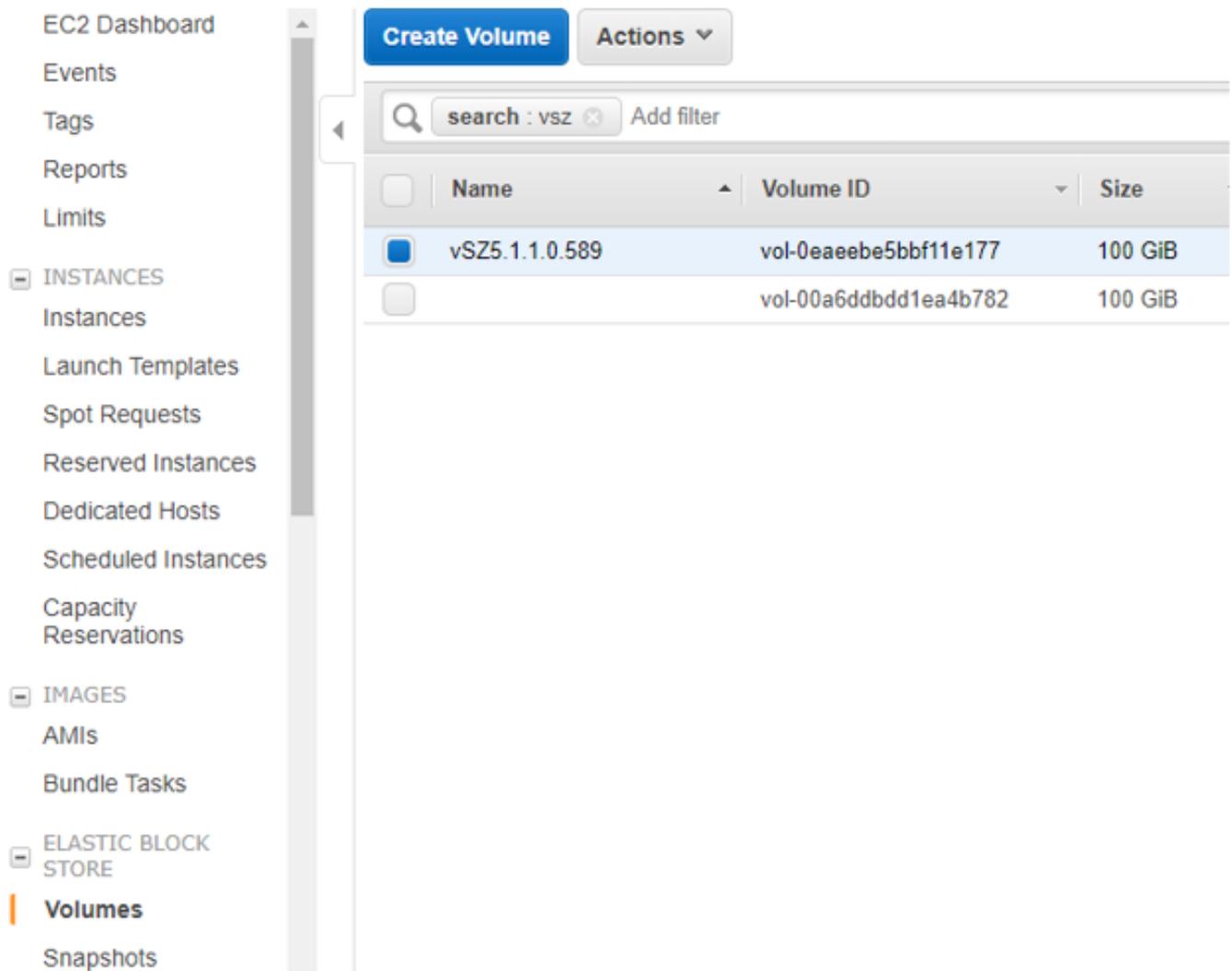
Follow these steps to configure AWS for creating and launching a vSZ instance.

Attach a New Disk Volume

Follow these steps to add a new disk volume.

1. Navigate to **EC2 Dashboard > Elastic Block Store > Volumes** and click **Create Volume** as shown.

FIGURE 178 Create Volume



2. Enter the required disk type, size and availability zone.

FIGURE 179 Create Volume

Create Volume

Volume Type: General Purpose SSD (gp2) ⓘ

Size (GiB): 100 (Min: 1 GiB, Max: 16384 GiB) ⓘ

IOPS: 300 / 3000 (Baseline of 3 IOPS per GiB with a minimum of 100 IOPS, burstable to 3000 IOPS) ⓘ

Availability Zone*: us-east-1a ⓘ

Throughput (MB/s): Not applicable ⓘ

Snapshot ID: Select a snapshot ⓘ ⓘ

Encryption: Encrypt this volume ⓘ

Key	Value
This resource currently has no tags	
Choose the Add tag button or click to add a Name tag	

Add Tag 50 remaining (Up to 50 tags maximum)

* Required

Cancel Create Volume

3. Click **Create**.
4. Right click on the newly created disk and select **Attach Volume**. Enter the instance identifier and the desired device name.

FIGURE 180 Attach Volume

Attach Volume ✕

Volume ⓘ vol-05e3eb908dae0123e in us-east-1a

Instance ⓘ in us-east-1a

Device ⓘ

Cancel Attach

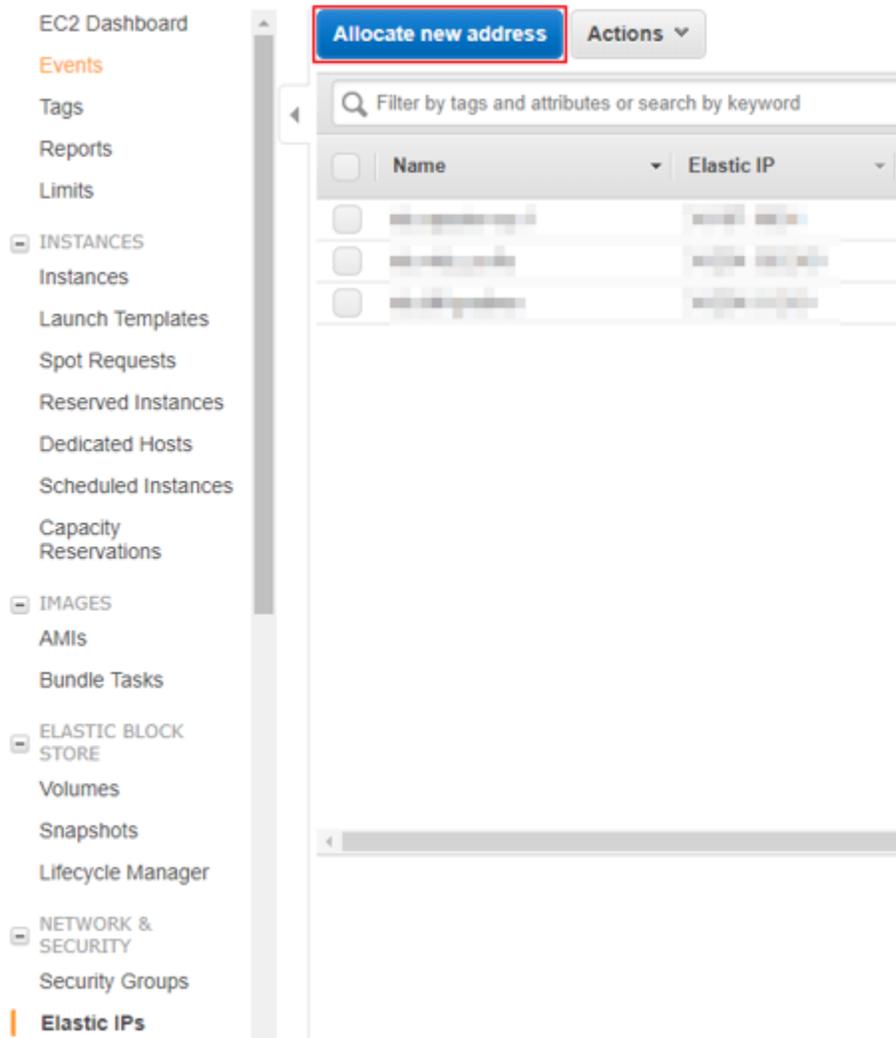
5. Click **Attach**.

Allocate a Public IP Address

Follow these steps to allocate a public IP address.

1. Navigate to **EC2 Dashboard > Network & Security > Elastic IPs**. Click **Allocate New Address** as shown.

FIGURE 181 Allocate New IP Address



2. Click **Create**.

3. Right click on the newly created IP address and select **Associate Address**. Enter the instance identifier or network interface and the desired device name.

FIGURE 182 Associate Address

Associate address

Select the instance OR network interface to which you want to associate this Elastic IP address (3.82.75.13)

Resource type Instance **i**
 Network Interface

Network interface **C**

Private IP **C** **i**

Reassociation Allow Elastic IP to be reassociated if already attached **i**

Warning
If you associate an Elastic IP address with your instance, your current public IP address is released. [Learn more](#).

* Required Cancel **Associate**

4. Click **Associate**.

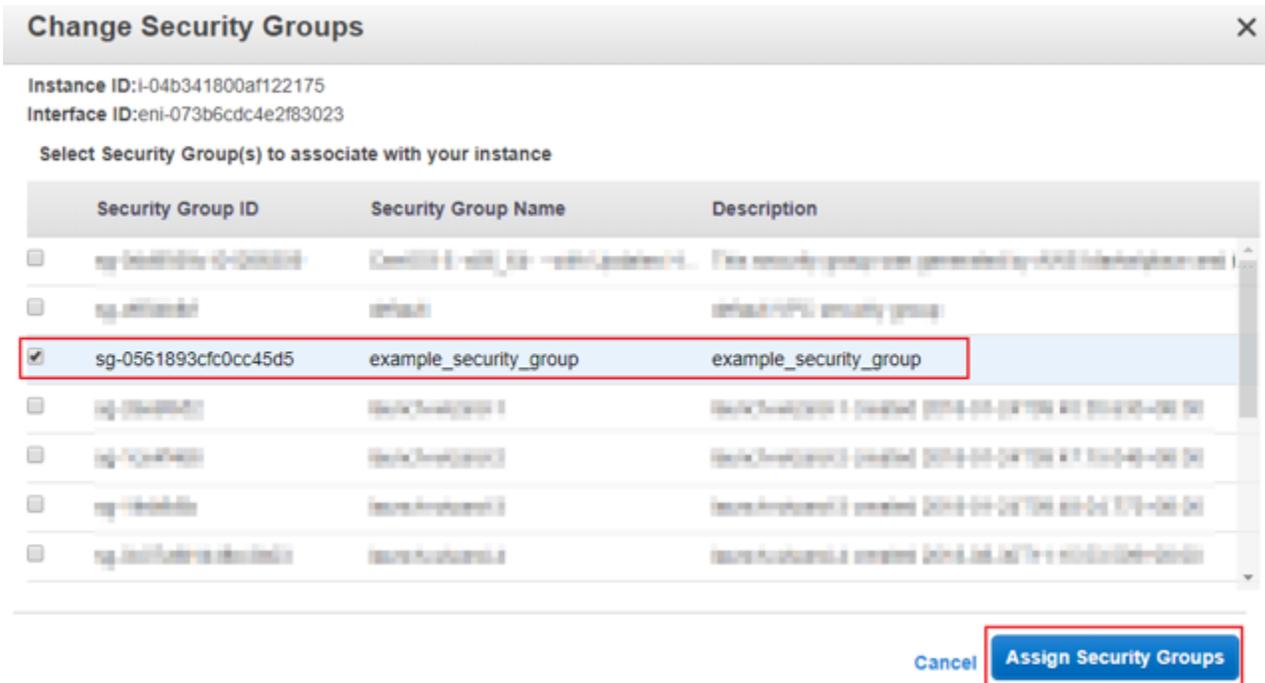
Change Security Group

Follow these steps to change the security group.

1. Navigate to Instances and right click the target instance.
2. Select **Network > Change Security Group**.

3. Select the security groups.

FIGURE 183 Allocate New IP Address



4. Click **Assign Security Groups**.

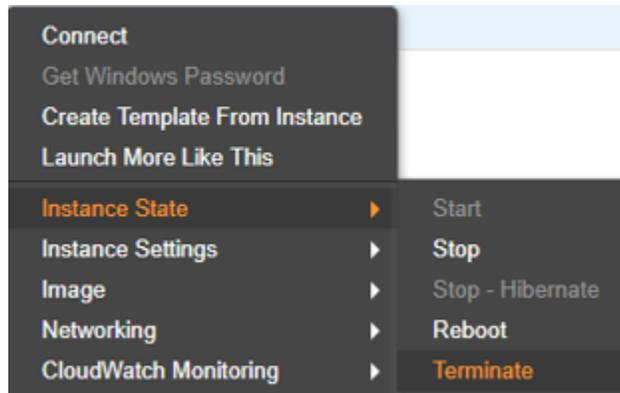
Deleting a vSZ Instance

Follow these steps to delete a vSZ instance on AWS.

1. Navigate to Instances and right click to select the vSZ instance that you want to delete.

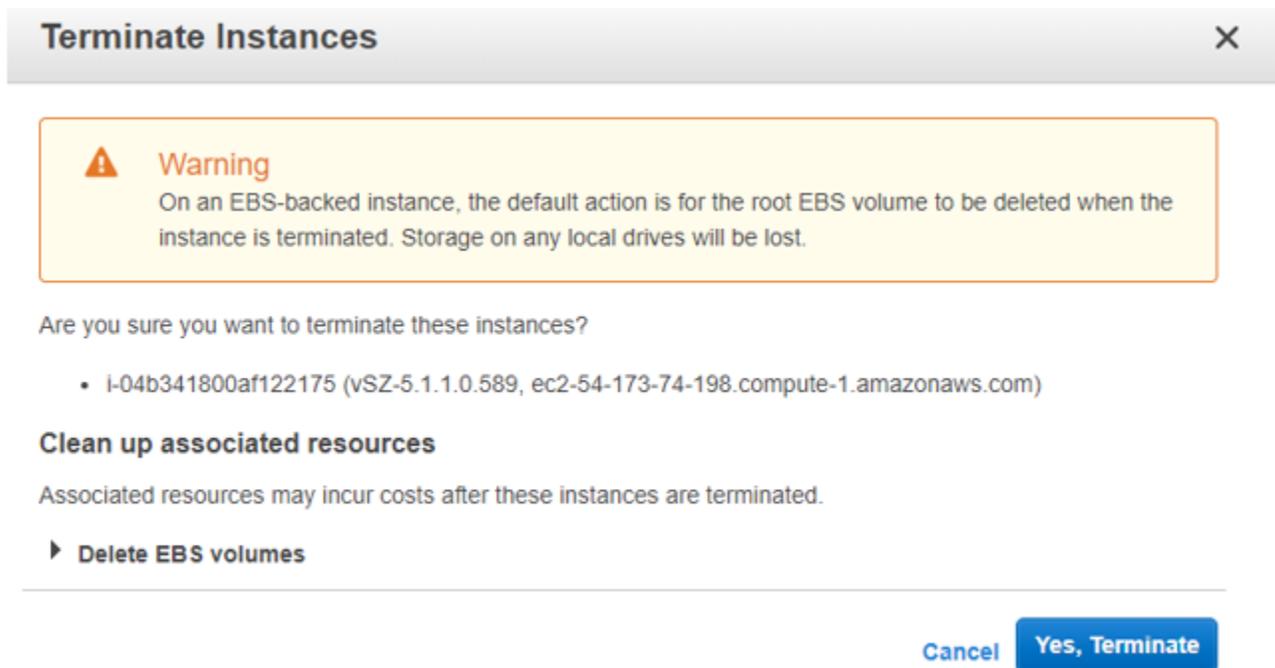
2. Select **Instance State > Terminate**.

FIGURE 184 Select terminate



3. Confirm deletion of the vSZ instance by clicking on **Yes, Terminate**. The vSZ instance is deleted from AWS.

FIGURE 185 Confirm termination of vSZ instance



Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces

- [Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces.....](#) 203
- [Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface.....](#) 203
- [Setting Up the vSZ with Three Interfaces.....](#) 216
- [Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway.....](#) 218

Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces

The vSZ comes with the option to operate with either one (1) network interface or three (3) network interfaces. Therefore the procedure for setting up the vSZ interface depends on the number of interfaces that it has.

Follow the procedure below that corresponds to the number of interfaces that the vSZ you are installing has:

- [Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface](#) on page 203
- [Setting Up the vSZ with Three Interfaces](#) on page 216

NOTE

By default, the VMWare ESXi package comes with three network interfaces. If you want to deploy the vSZ with only one interface, you can edit the virtual machine settings to remove the extra interfaces. The KVM package, on the other hand, comes with a single interface. If you want to deploy the vSZ with three interfaces, edit the virtual machine settings to create two additional interfaces.

Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface

Follow these steps to set up the vSZ with a single network interface

1. Log on to the console using; **User name: admin Password: admin**
2. At the **vSZ>** prompt, enter **en** to enable privileged mode.

3. At the **Password** prompt, enter **admin**. The **vSZ#** prompt appears.

FIGURE 186 At the vSZ> prompt, enter setup

```
#####  
#      Welcome to vSZ      #  
#####  
vSZ login: admin  
Password:  
Please wait. CLI initializing...  
  
Welcome to the Ruckus Virtual SmartZone Command Line Interface  
Version: 5.1.1.0.571  
  
vSZ> en  
Password: *****  
  
vSZ# _
```

4. Enter **setup**. The console displays the current network settings (if any), and then displays the following prompt: **Do you want to setup network? [YES/no]**
5. Enter **YES**. The next screen prompts you to select the profile configuration that you want to use for this instance of vSZ. The options include: **(1) High-Scale (2) Essentials**

6. Enter the number that corresponds to the profile configuration that you want to deploy.

If you selected Essentials and the virtual machine has insufficient memory resources available (for example, the VM has only 8GB of RAM when the minimum RAM requirement is 12GB), you will be unable to continue with the setup process.

FIGURE 187 Enter the number that corresponds to the profile that you want to deploy

```
Last login: Mon Apr 22 02:54:15 on tty1
Please wait. CLI initializing...

Welcome to the Ruckus Virtual SmartZone Command Line Interface
Version: 5.1.1.0.571

vSZ> en
Password: *****

vSZ# setup

#####
Start vSZ setup process:
#####

*****
vSZ Profile
*****
1. Essentials
2. High Scale
Enter "i" for more information.
*****
Select vSZ Profile (1/2): 1
WARNING! You cannot change the vSZ profile once you complete setup. Are you sure
you want to install the "Essentials" profile? (y/n)[Y]
```

7. Enter **Y** for confirmation. At the **IP Version Support** prompt, enter one of the following options: **1: IPv4 Only** **2: IPv4 and IPv6**.

FIGURE 188 Configure the IP address settings of the single interface

```
vSZ# setup
#####
Start vSZ setup process:
#####

*****
vSZ Profile
*****
1. Essentials
2. High Scale
Enter "i" for more information.
*****
Select vSZ Profile (1/2): 1
WARNING! You cannot change the vSZ profile once you complete setup. Are you sure
you want to install the "Essentials" profile? (y/n)[Y] y
Network is not setup.

*****
IP Version Support
*****
1. IPv4 only
2. IPv4 and IPv6
*****
Select address type: (1/2) _
```

8. The **IPv4 address setup for Control, Cluster, Management** option appears. At the **Select IP configuration** prompt, enter **1** for Manual and **2** for DHCP.

FIGURE 189 Configure the IP version setup

```
*****
1. Essentials
2. High Scale
Enter "i" for more information.
*****
Select vSZ Profile (1/2): 1
WARNING! You cannot change the vSZ profile once you complete setup. Are you sure
you want to install the "Essentials" profile? (y/n)[Y] y
Network is not setup.

*****
IP Version Support
*****
1. IPv4 only
2. IPv4 and IPv6
*****
Select address type: (1/2) 1

*****
IPv4 address setup for Control,Cluster,Management
*****
1. Manual
2. DHCP
*****
Select IP configuration: (1/2) _
```

9. At the **Primary DNS Server** prompt, enter the primary DNS server on the network.
10. At the **Secondary DNS Server** prompt, enter the secondary DNS server (if any) on the network.

11. Enter **y** to apply settings.

FIGURE 190 Apply Settings

```
*****
IP Version Support Settings:
*****
IP Version Support   : IPv4 only

Interface IPv4 settings:
*****
Control,Cluster,Management:
*****
IP Type              : DHCP
IP Address           : 192.168.10.96
Netmask              : 255.255.255.0
Gateway              : 192.168.10.254

*****
DNS Server Settings:
*****
Primary DNS Server   : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
*****
Enter 'y' to apply, 'n' to modify
Do you want to apply the settings? (y/n) y
Please wait while sytem configures the network.
It may take a few minutes...
*****
```

12. To accept settings enter **y**. Else, enter **n**

FIGURE 191 Accept Settings

```
*****
Current Network Settings (After Applying)
*****
IP Version Support Settings:
*****
IP Version Support   : IPv4 only

Interface IPv4 settings:
*****
Control,Cluster,Management:
*****
IP Type              : DHCP
IP Address            : 192.168.10.96
Netmask               : 255.255.255.0
Gateway              : 192.168.10.254

*****
DNS Server Settings:
*****
Primary DNS Server   : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
*****
Enter 'y' to accept, 'n' to modify
Accept these settings and continue? (y/n) y
```

13. To setup a network, enter **y**. Else, enter **n**.

FIGURE 192 Network Setup

```
#####
Start vSZ setup process:
#####
Current Network Settings
#####
IP Version Support Settings:
#####
IP Version Support   : IPv4 only

Interface IPv4 settings:
#####
Control,Cluster,Management:
#####
IP Type              : DHCP
IP Address            : 192.168.10.96
Netmask               : 255.255.255.0
Gateway              : 192.168.10.254

#####
DNS Server Settings:
#####
Primary DNS Server   : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
#####
Do you want to setup network? (y/n) n_
```

14. Choose the option for cluster setup. Enter **c** to create a new cluster or **j** to join an existing cluster.

FIGURE 193 Cluster Setup

```
IP Type           : DHCP
IP Address        : 192.168.10.96
Netmask           : 255.255.255.0
Gateway          : 192.168.10.254

*****
DNS Server Settings:
*****
Primary DNS Server : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
*****
Do you want to setup network? (y/n) n
(C)reate a new cluster or (J)oin an exist cluster (c/j): c
Cluster Name (cluster name can contain letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and dashes (-)): Ruckus-cluster-1
Controller Description: vSZ-E-1

*****
Create/Join       : create
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: tcp
Cluster Name      : Ruckus-cluster-1
Blade ID          : c7a10c18-44da-48ce-8ee8-e36e1ff80f06
DESCRIPTION       : vSZ-E-1
*****
Are these correct (y/n): _
```

15. Enter the following information:

- **Cluster Name**
- **Controller Description**

Create/Join cluster, **DISCOVERY PROTOCOL**, **Cluster Name**, **Blade ID**, and **DESCRIPTION** are created by the system.

16. When the prompt **Are these correct? (y/n)** appears, enter **y** to confirm the cluster setup. Enter the controller name of the blade and enter **y** to specify if the controller is behind NAT. Else, enter **n**.

FIGURE 194 Configure Cluster Setup

```
Primary DNS Server : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
*****
Do you want to setup network? (y/n) n
(C)reate a new cluster or (J)oin an exist cluster (c/j): c
Cluster Name (cluster name can contain letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and dashes (-)): Ruckus-cluster-1
Controller Description: vSZ-E-1

*****
Create/Join : create
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: tcp
Cluster Name : Ruckus-cluster-1
Blade ID : c7a10c18-44da-48ce-8ee8-e36e1ff80f06
DESCRIPTION : vSZ-E-1
*****
Are these correct (y/n): y
Enter the controller name of the blade ([a-zA-Z0-9-]): vSZ-E-1
Is this controller behind NAT? (y/n) n
System UTC Time: 2019-04-22 06:03:19 UTC
NTP Server ([a-zA-Z0-9.-]): [ntp.ruckuswireless.com]
Check if NTP server [ntp.ruckuswireless.com] is reachable...
0
System time after synchronization: 2019-04-22 06:03:24 UTC
```

17. To Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to vSZ APs to vSZ APs automatically, enter **y**, else enter **n**.

FIGURE 195 Converting Factory Settings to vSZ Settings

```
shes (-): Ruckus-cluster-1
Controller Description: vSZ-E-1

*****
Create/Join      : create
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: tcp
Cluster Name    : Ruckus-cluster-1
Blade ID        : c7a10c18-44da-48ce-8ee8-e36e1ff80f06
DESCRIPTION     : vSZ-E-1
*****
Are these correct (y/n): y
Enter the controller name of the blade ([a-zA-Z0-9-]): vSZ-E-1
Is this controller behind NAT? (y/n) n
System UTC Time: 2019-04-22 06:03:19 UTC
NTP Server ([a-zA-Z0-9.-]): [ntp.ruckuswireless.com]
Check if NTP server [ntp.ruckuswireless.com] is reachable...
0
System time after synchronization: 2019-04-22 06:03:24 UTC
Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to vSZ APs automatically (y/n) [N]
n
Reset admin's password!
Enter admin password:
Enter admin password again:
Enter the CLI enable command password:
Enter the CLI enable command password again:
```

18. In **Reset admin's password**, press **<Enter>**.

19. Enter the following information:

- Enter the admin password
- Enter the admin password again
- Enter the CLI enable command password
- Enter the CLI enable command password again

The password reset confirmation appears and starts setup process.

FIGURE 196 Admin Password Reset

```
*****
Create/Join      : create
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: tcp
Cluster Name    : Ruckus-cluster-1
Blade ID        : c7a10c18-44da-48ce-8ee8-e36e1ff80f06
DESCRIPTION     : vSZ-E-1
*****
Are these correct (y/n): y
Enter the controller name of the blade ([a-zA-Z0-9-]): vSZ-E-1
Is this controller behind NAT? (y/n) n
System UTC Time: 2019-04-22 06:03:19 UTC
NTP Server ([a-zA-Z0-9.-]): [ntp.ruckuswireless.com]
Check if NTP server [ntp.ruckuswireless.com] is reachable...
0
System time after synchronization: 2019-04-22 06:03:24 UTC
Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to vSZ APs automatically (y/n) [N]
n
Reset admin's password!
Enter admin password:
Enter admin password again:
Enter the CLI enable command password:
Enter the CLI enable command password again:
Reset admin's password done!
Setup configurations done. Starting setup process after 5 seconds...
*****
```

- 20. The setup process begins and checks for system capabilities.

FIGURE 197 Checking System Capabilities

```
Cluster Name (cluster name can contain letters (a-z, A-Z), numbers (0-9), and
Controller Description: my lcuster
*****
Create/Join      : join
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: lcp
Cluster Name     : cluster-tony-T1224105807
Blade ID        : fc6ce760-36df-421b-a4c0-31cf28272b87
DESCRIPTION     : my lcuster
*****
Are these correct (y/n): y
Is this controller behind NAT? (y/n) n
Enter cluster admin password for validation:
Enter cluster admin password for validation:
Setup configurations done. Starting setup process after 5 seconds...
Checking the system capability, please wait this might take a while...
/etc/inif.d/snmpd restart
Restarting snmpd (via systemctl): [ OK ]
New hostname: dhcp-10-206-84-183
Change admin password done!
*****
Check installation status
*****
Wait for cluster config operation start!
Wait for cluster config operation start!
```

- If the system capability is invalid an error message appears.

FIGURE 198 System Capability Error Message

```
vSZ#
vSZ# setup

*****
Start vSZ setup process:
*****
Checking the system capability, please wait this might take a while...
The system capability is invalid, please contact the administrator
Reason:
CPU speed metric [484.48] < [Threshold 1800]
Disk speed metric [35.63] < [Threshold 450]
vSZ# failed to setup!
```

- If the system capability is within the threshold the setup process begins

FIGURE 199 Setup Process Begins

```
System time after synchronization: 2019-04-22 06:03:24 UTC
Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to vSZ APs automatically (y/n) [N]
n
Reset admin's password!
Enter admin password:
Enter admin password again:
Enter the CLI enable command password:
Enter the CLI enable command password again:
Reset admin's password done!
Setup configurations done. Starting setup process after 5 seconds...
/etc/init.d/snmpd restart
New hostname: vSZ-E-1
Change admin password done!

*****
Check installation status
*****
Wait for cluster config operation start!
Bootstrapping, Mon Apr 22 06:07:08 UTC 2019
Blade Channel Opened, Mon Apr 22 06:07:12 UTC 2019
Configurer Channel Opened, Mon Apr 22 06:07:22 UTC 2019
[#####] 130%
```

You have completed configuring the vSZ interfaces. You are now ready to run the vSZ Setup Wizard. See [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) on page 219.

Setting Up the vSZ with Three Interfaces

1. Log on to the console using the following credentials: **User name: admin Password: admin**
2. At the **vSZ>** prompt, enter **en** to enable privileged mode.
3. At the **Password** prompt, enter **admin**. The **vSZ#** prompt appears.

4. Enter **setup**. The console displays the current network settings (if any), and then displays the prompt: **Choose IP Version Support (either 1. IPv4 only or 2. IPv4 and IPv6)**

FIGURE 200 At the vSZ> prompt, enter setup

```
vSZ# setup
#####
Start vSZ setup process:
#####
Network is not setup.

#####
IP Version Support
#####
1. IPv4 only
2. IPv4 and IPv6
#####
Select address type: (1/2) 1
```

5. At the **Select IP configuration** prompt, enter **1** to set up the *control interface* manually.
6. Configure the IP address, netmask, and gateway of the control interface, and the press **<Enter>**.

FIGURE 201 Configure the IP address settings of the control interface

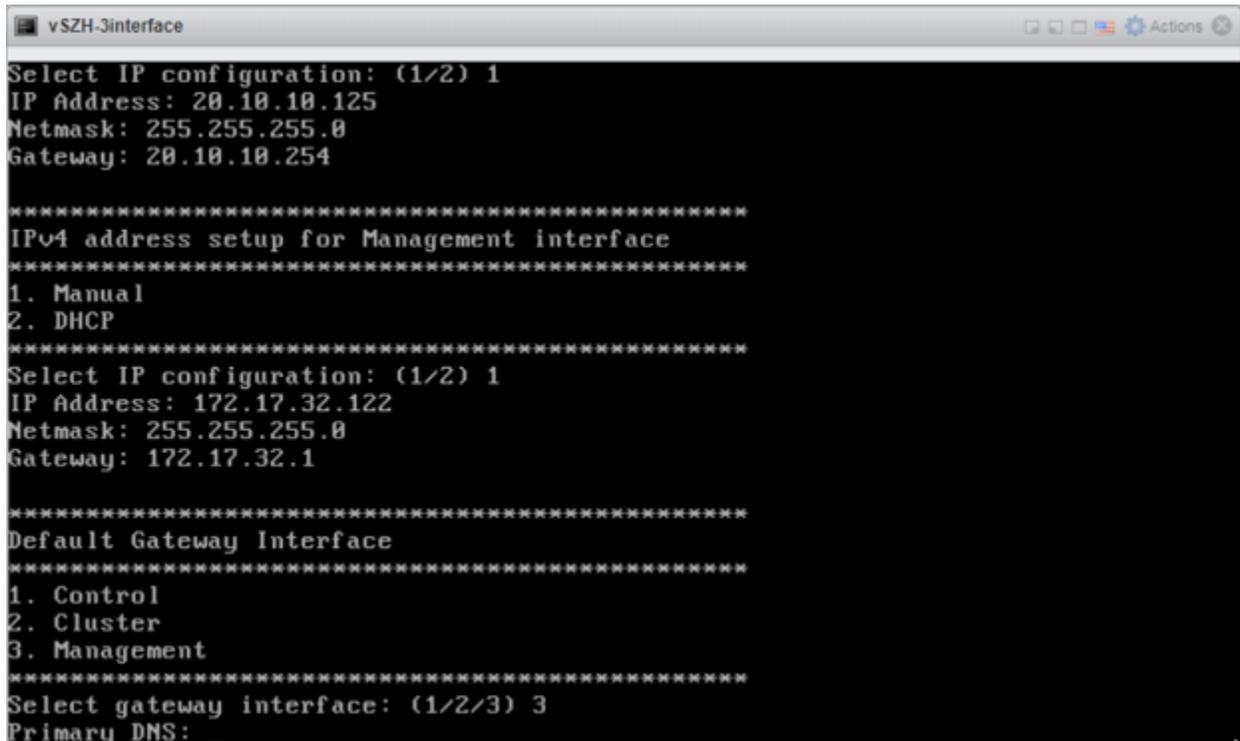
```
#####
IPv4 address setup for Control interface
#####
1. Manual
2. DHCP
#####
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
IP Address: 11.22.0.122
Netmask: 255.255.0.0
Gateway: 172.17.32.122
Please enter an address in the same subnet
Gateway: 11.22.0.1
```

7. At the **Select IP configuration** prompt, enter **1** to set up the *cluster interface* manually.
8. Configure the IP address, netmask, and gateway of the *cluster interface*, and then press **<Enter>**.
9. At the **Select IP configuration** prompt, enter **1** to set up the *management interface* manually.
10. Configure the IP address, netmask, and gateway of the *management interface*, and the press **<Enter>**.
Take note of the IP address that you assign to the management interface – you will use this IP address to log on to the vSZ web interface.

11. When the message **Select system default gateway (Control, Cluster, Management)?**, enter **Control** or **Management**, depending on your network topology (see [Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway](#) on page 218).

This entry is case-sensitive. Make sure you enter the system default gateway exactly as shown at the prompt.

FIGURE 202 When prompted for the system default gateway, enter either Management or Control (depending on your network design)



```
vSZH-3interface
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
IP Address: 20.10.10.125
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 20.10.10.254

*****
IPv4 address setup for Management interface
*****
1. Manual
2. DHCP
*****
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
IP Address: 172.17.32.122
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 172.17.32.1

*****
Default Gateway Interface
*****
1. Control
2. Cluster
3. Management
*****
Select gateway interface: (1/2/3) 3
Primary DNS: _
```

12. When prompted, enter the primary and secondary DNS server IP addresses.
13. Enter **restart network**.

You have completed configuring the vSZ interfaces. You are now ready to run the vSZ Setup Wizard. See [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) on page 219.

Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway

Depending on your network topology, you may select either the Management or Control interface as the system default gateway.

- If all of the managed APs are located in different locations on the Internet, the vSZ may not know all of the IP subnets of these APs. In this case, the control interface should be set as the default gateway for the vSZ and you will need to add a static route to reach the management network.
- If all of the managed APs belong to a single subnet or to multiple subnets on which you can set the route statically, then you can set the management interface as the default gateway users can set default gateway for the vSZ and set static routes for the vSZ to reach all of its managed APs.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

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Before You Begin

The Setup Wizard helps you perform the initial configuration of the vSZ by presenting the vSZ configuration options in a set of easy-to-complete screens.

The Setup Wizard will prompt you to select one of the two available profile configurations (High-Scale profile and Essentials profile). You must select the profile configuration that corresponds to the vSZ license that you purchased. Before you start the Setup Wizard, make sure you know the profile configuration that you need to select. If you are unsure which profile configuration you need to select, contact Ruckus Networks Support.

Follow these steps to run and complete the vSZ Setup Wizard:

- Start the Setup Wizard and Set the Language
- Select the Profile Configuration That Corresponds to Your vSZ License
- Configure the Management IP Address Settings
- Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI
- Configure the Cluster Settings
- Set the Administrator Password
- Verify the Settings

NOTE

This guide describes the Setup Wizard screens that appear when you select the High-Scale profile configuration. If you select the Essentials profile configuration, the screens that appear may be slightly different.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 1: Start the Setup Wizard and Set the Language

Step 1: Start the Setup Wizard and Set the Language

1. Start your web browser, and then enter the following in the address bar: **https://{management-IP-address}:8443**, where management-IP-address is the address you assigned to the management interface. The vSZ Setup Wizard appears, displaying the **Language** page.

FIGURE 203 The Language page



2. Select your preferred language for the vSZ web interface. Available options include:
 - English
 - Traditional Chinese
 - Simplified Chinese
3. Click **Next**. The **Profile** page appears.

Step 2: Select the Profile Configuration That Corresponds to Your vSZ License

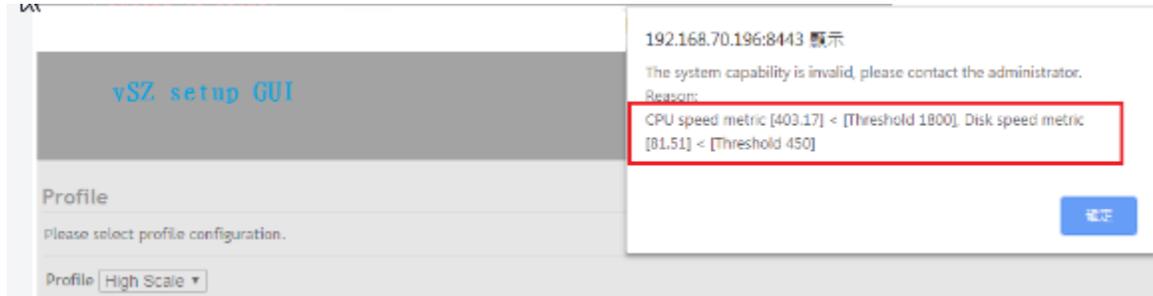
1. Select the profile configuration that corresponds to the vSZ license that you purchased. Available profile configurations include:
 - High Scale
 - Essentials

FIGURE 204 Select a profile configuration that matches your vSZ license



- Under **Profile Tool**, click **Use Tool** to configure a SmartZone profile. The system capability is checked and an error message is displayed if it is invalid.

FIGURE 205 System Capability Invalid



- In the **SmartZone Profiles** page, enter the number of APs and switches, type of SmartZone network controller, and click **Submit**. The following is an example to configure a SmartZone profile.

SmartZone Profiles

Enter the number of APs/Switches in your network to find out which SmartZone profile you should use.

Number of APs:

Number of Switches:

Type of SmartZone network controller:

Virtual SmartZone Essentials (vSZ-E)

Virtual SmartZone High Scale (vSZ-H)

Recommendation:

You should be using profile vSZ-E L2 with 1 to 2 nodes.

Per Node Information:

vCPU	RAM	Disk Size
8 core	18 GB	250 GB

- Click **Next**. The Confirmation message appears. Once you accept the confirmation, the **Management IP** page is displayed.

Step 3: Configure the Management IP Address Settings

The vSZ comes in either a single network interface or three network interfaces (one interface each for Control (AP), Cluster, and Management (Web) traffic). The following procedure assumes that the vSZ you are installing uses a single network interface.

If the vSZ that you are installing comes with three network interfaces, you must configure each of the three interfaces to be on three different subnets. Failure to do so may result in loss of access to the web interface or failure of system functions and services.

1. In *IP Version Support*, select one of the following options:

IPv4 Only: Click this option if you want the controller to obtain an IPv4 address from a DHCP server on the network.

IPv4 and IPv6: Click this option if you want the controller to obtain both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses from DHCP and DHCPv6 servers on the network. Refer to Step 4: Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI for configuring dual setup using CLI. This is an alternative method for configuring IPv4 and IPv6 manually if the DHCP server is not available on the network.

FIGURE 206 Select the IP version support

The screenshot shows the 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone' interface. On the left is a navigation menu with 'Management IP Address' selected. The main content area is titled 'Management IP' and contains instructions: 'Select how you want the Virtual SmartZone to obtain its IPv4 (and IPv6, if supported on your network) IP address settings. To obtain an IP address automatically using DHCP, click "DHCP" for IPv4 or "Auto Configuration" for IPv6. To specify an IP address, click "Static" and then type the IP address settings in "IP Address," "Netmask," and "Gateway." An asterisk (*) indicates required information.' Below this, the 'IP Version Support' section has 'IPv4 only' selected. The 'IPv4' section is expanded, showing 'Static' selected, and fields for IP Address (10.206.7.98), Netmask (255.255.254.0), and Gateway (10.206.7.254). Below these are fields for Default Gateway (Management(Web)), Primary DNS Server (10.10.10.10), and Secondary DNS Server (10.10.10.106). A 'Next' button is visible at the bottom right.

2. Configure the IP address settings of the *Management* interface.
 - a) Under the **IPv4** section, click **Static**, and then enter the network settings that you want to assign to the AP/DataPlane interface, through which client traffic and configuration data are sent and received.

Although it is possible to use DHCP to assign IP address settings to the Control interface automatically, Ruckus Networks strongly recommends assigning a static IP address to this interface. The following network settings are required (others are optional):

 - IP address
 - Netmask
 - Gateway
 - a) If you clicked IPv4 and IPv6 at the beginning of this procedure, under the IPv6 section, click **Auto Configuration** if you want the controller to obtain its IP address from Router Advertisements (RAs) or from a DHCPv6 server on the network. If you want to manually assign the IPv6 network address, click **Static**, and then set the values for the following: IP address (IPv6): Enter an IPv6 address (global only) with a prefix length (for example, **1234::5678:0:C12/123**). Link-local addresses are unsupported. Gateway: Enter an IPv6 address (global or link-local) without a prefix length. Here are examples:

Global address without a prefix length: **1234::5678:0:C12**

Link-local address without a prefix length: **fe80::5678:0:C12**

3. At the bottom of the screen, select the interface that you want to set as the default system gateways for IPv4 and IPv6 (if enabled), and then type the **Default Gateway**, **Primary DNS Server** address and **Secondary DNS Server** Address.

The appropriate interface to use as the default system gateway depends on the topology of your network. See [Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway](#) on page 218 for more information.

4. Check the network settings that you have configured.
5. Click the **Next** to continue. The controller validates and applies the network settings that you have configured. Continue to [Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings](#) on page 228

Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway

Depending on your network topology, you may select either the Management or Control interface as the system default gateway.

- If all of the managed APs are located in different locations on the Internet, the vSZ may not know all of the IP subnets of these APs. In this case, the control interface should be set as the default gateway for the vSZ and you will need to add a static route to reach the management network.
- If all of the managed APs belong to a single subnet or to multiple subnets on which you can set the route statically, then you can set the management interface as the default gateway users can set default gateway for the vSZ and set static routes for the vSZ to reach all of its managed APs.

Step 4: Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI

The following are the steps to configure the dual setup using CLI. This is an alternative method of configuring IPv4 and IPv6 manually if the DHCP server is not available on the network.

1. Using CLI execute the setup command: **vSZ# setup**
2. In **vSZ Profile**, choose either **1. Essentials** or **2. High Scale**.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 4: Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI

3. In **IP Version Support**, choose **2. IPv4 and IPv6**.

FIGURE 207 Choose **2. IPv4 and IPv6** to use dual mode IP addresses

```
vSZ# setup
#####
Start vSZ setup process:
#####

*****
vSZ Profile
*****
1. Essentials
2. High Scale
*****
Select vSZ Profile (1/2): 1
Current network settings:

    Network not setup!

*****
IP Version Support
*****
1. IPv4 only
2. IPv4 and IPv6
*****
Select address type: (1/2) _
```

4. Configure the IPv4 address settings that you want to assign to the AP/DataPlane interface, through which client traffic and configuration data are sent and received.
 - a) Enter the setup for **Control** as either:
 1. Manual
 2. DHCP
 - b) Enter the IP configuration as 2 (DHCP).
 - c) Enter following network settings as required:
 - IP address
 - Netmask
 - Default gateway
 - d) Save the networking configuration of **Control** settings.

FIGURE 208 IPv4 Control Settings

```
*****  
IPv4 address setup for Control interface  
*****  
1. Manual  
2. DHCP  
*****  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
IP Address: 182.21.160.66  
Netmask: 255.255.255.240  
Gateway: 182.21.160.65
```

- e) Enter the setup for Cluster as either: **1. Manual 2. DHCP**
- f) Enter the IP configuration as 1 (Manual)
- g) Enter following network settings as required: **IP address, Netmask, and Default gateway**
- h) Save the networking configuration of **Cluster** settings.

FIGURE 209 IPv4 Cluster Settings

```
*****  
IPv4 address setup for Cluster interface  
*****  
1. Manual  
2. DHCP  
*****  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
IP Address: 182.21.160.82  
Netmask: 255.255.255.240  
Gateway: 182.21.160.85
```

- i) Enter the setup for Management as either: **1. Manual 2. DHCP**
- j) Enter the IP configuration as **2 (DHCP)**
- k) Enter following network settings as required:

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 4: Configure Dual Mode IP Address Settings Using CLI

- IP Address
 - Netmask
 - Gateway
- l) Save the networking configuration of **Management** settings

FIGURE 210 IPv4 Management Settings

```
*****  
IPv4 address setup for Management interface  
*****  
1. Manual  
2. DHCP  
*****  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
IP Address: 172.19.10.2  
Netmask: 255.255.0.0  
Gateway: 172.19.10.254
```

The available gateway for Control, Cluster and Management will be displayed. You can select the system default gateway.

FIGURE 211 Default Gateway Settings

```
*****  
Default Gateway Interface  
*****  
1. Control  
2. Cluster  
3. Management  
*****  
Select gateway interface: (1/2/3) 1  
Primary DNS: 4.2.2.2  
Secondary DNS:
```

5. Configure the IPv6 address settings that you want to assign to the AP/Data Plane interface, through which client traffic and configuration data are sent and received.

NOTE

The cluster interface setting does not support IPv6 addresses.

- a) Enter the setup for Control as either: **1. Manual 2. Auto Configuration**
- b) Enter the IP configuration as **1** (Manual).
- c) Enter following network settings as required:
 - IPv6 Address
 - Gateway
- d) Save the networking configuration of **Control** settings.

FIGURE 212 IPv6 Control Settings

```
*****
IPv6 address setup for Control interface
*****
1. Manual
2. Auto
*****
If you select Auto, IPv6 addresses will be obtained according to RA settings.
Select IPv6 configuration: (1/2) 1
IPv6 Address: 3000:2:1:1::1/64
IPv6 Gateway: 3000:2:1:1::254
```

- e) Enter the setup for Management as either: **1. Manual 2. Auto Configuration**
- f) Enter the IP configuration as **1** (Manual)
- g) Enter following network settings as required: IP addressDefault gateway
- h) Save the networking configuration of **Management** settings.

FIGURE 213 IPv6 Management Settings

```
*****
IPv6 address setup for Management interface
*****
1. Manual
2. Auto
*****
If you select Auto, IPv6 addresses will be obtained according to RA settings.
Select IPv6 configuration: (1/2) 1
IPv6 Address: 3000:2:1:1::2/64
IPv6 Gateway: 3000:2:1:1::254
```

The available gateway for Control and Management will be displayed. You can select the system default gateway.

FIGURE 214 Default Gateway Settings

```
*****  
IPv6 Default Gateway Interface  
*****  
1. Control  
2. Management  
*****  
Select IPv6 gateway interface: (1/2) 1  
Primary IPv6 DNS: 3000:2:1:1::254  
Secondary IPv6 DNS: _
```

6. To apply the settings, press **Y**. The system takes a while to configure the network.

FIGURE 215 Network Configuration

```
Enter 'y' to apply, 'n' to modify  
Do you want to apply the settings? (y/n) y  
Network will be restarted. You can connect back via Management interface (172.19.10.2 or 3000:2:1:1:  
:2).  
Please wait while sytem configures the network.  
It may take a few minutes...
```

7. Verify that the Control Plane network settings display the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses that you configured.
8. Continue to [Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings](#) on page 228

Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings

The next step is to configure the vSZ cluster settings. The actions that you need to perform in this step depend on whether you are creating a new cluster (with this vSZ as the first node) or you are setting up this vSZ to join an existing cluster.

- [If This vSZ Is Forming a New Cluster](#) on page 229
- [If This vSZ Is Joining an Existing Cluster](#) on page 230

FIGURE 216 The Cluster Information page, showing the New Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Information' page in the Ruckus Setup Wizard. The 'vSZ Cluster Setting' is set to 'New Cluster'. The 'Cluster Name' is 'Ruckus-vSZ-Cluster', 'Controller Name' is 'vSZ-01', and 'Controller Description' is 'vSZ-01'. The 'Default Country Code' is 'United States', and the 'NTP Server' is 'ntp.ruckuswireless.com'. There is a checked checkbox for 'AP Conversion' and an unchecked checkbox for 'Is this controller behind nat?'. 'Next' and 'Back' buttons are at the bottom right.

FIGURE 217 The Cluster Information page, showing the Join Existing Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Information' page in the Ruckus Setup Wizard. The 'vSZ Cluster Setting' is set to 'Join Existing Cluster'. The 'Cluster Name' is 'Ruckus-vSZ-Cluster', 'Controller Name' is 'vSZ-02', and 'Controller Description' is 'vSZ-02'. There are fields for 'Join Existing vSZ Cluster IP:' and 'Admin Password:'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Is this controller behind nat?'. 'Next' and 'Back' buttons are at the bottom right.

If This vSZ Is Forming a New Cluster

Follow these steps if you want to use this vSZ to create a new cluster.

On the **Cluster Information** page, configure the following settings:

1. In **vSZ Cluster Setting**, select **New Cluster**.
2. In **Cluster Name**, type a name for the new cluster that you are creating.

NOTE

The **Cluster Name** and **Controller Name** boxes only accept alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_). They do not accept the space character or other special characters (for example, \$, *, #, !).

3. In **Controller Name**, type a name for the vSZ controller in this new cluster.
4. In **Controller Description**, type a brief description for the vSZ controller.
5. In **Default Country Code**, select the country.
6. In **NTP Server**, type the address of the NTP server from which members of the cluster will obtain and synchronize time. The default NTP server is **ntp.ruckuswireless.com**
7. If you want ZoneDirector APs that are in factory default settings to be converted to SmartZone APs automatically, select the **AP Conversion** check box.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings

8. If the controller is behind NAT, select the check box and enter the **Controller NAT IP**.
9. Click **Next** to continue to the **Administrator** page.

If This vSZ Is Joining an Existing Cluster

If this is not the first vSZ cluster on the network, you can set up this vSZ virtual appliance to join an existing cluster.

A vSZ cluster supports a maximum of four nodes. If you are building a vSZ-E cluster with more than two nodes, two (2) additional cores must be added to each node to support the added search and replication capabilities.

NOTE

To add this vSZ to an existing cluster, the entire target cluster must be in a healthy state (no node must be in “out of service” state). If any member node is out of service, the join request will fail. You will need to remove any out-of-service node from the cluster before you can add a new node successfully.

Follow these steps to configure this to join an existing cluster.

1. In **vSZ Cluster Setting**, select **Join Existing Cluster**.
2. In **Cluster Name**, type the name of the cluster that this vSZ is joining.
The **Cluster Name** and **Controller Name** boxes only accept alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscores (_). They do not accept the space character or other special characters (for example, \$, *, #, !).
3. In **Controller Name (optional)**, type a name that you want to assign to this new controller.
4. In **Controller Description**, type a description for this new controller.
5. In **Join Exist vSZ Cluster IP**, type the IP address of the leader in the existing cluster.
6. In **Admin Password**, type the administrator password to the web interface of the leader node.
7. Click **Next** to continue to the **Administrator** page. See [Step 6: Set the Administrator Password](#) on page 231.

FIGURE 218 The Cluster Information page, showing the Join Existing Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Information' page in the Ruckus Setup Wizard. The page has a dark header with the Ruckus logo and 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone' text. A sidebar on the left contains navigation links: Language, Profile, Management IP Address, Cluster Information (highlighted), Administrator, Confirmation, and Configuration. The main content area is titled 'Cluster Information' and contains the following fields and options:

- vSZ Cluster Setting:** A dropdown menu set to 'Join Existing Cluster'.
- Cluster Name:** A text input field containing 'Ruckus-vSZ-Cluster'.
- Controller Name:** A text input field containing 'vSZ-#2'.
- Controller Description:** A text input field containing 'vSZ-#2'.
- Join Exist vSZ Cluster IP:** An empty text input field.
- Admin Password:** An empty text input field.
- Is this controller behind NAT?** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.

At the bottom right of the page, there are two buttons: 'Next' and 'Back'.

If the firmware version on this vSZ (shown in the bottom-left area of the **Cluster Information** page) does not match the firmware version of the cluster, a message appears and prompts you to upgrade the vSZ firmware. Click **Upgrade**, and then follow the prompts to perform the upgrade.

Step 6: Set the Administrator Password

Set the administrator passwords for the web interface and command line interface (CLI).

Follow these steps to set the web interface and CLI passwords.

NOTE

The web interface and CLI passwords must be at least eight (8) characters in length and must include one number, one letter, and one special character (for example, \$, *, #, !).

1. In **Admin Password**, type a password that you want to use to access the web interface.
2. In **Confirm Password**, retype the password above to confirm.
3. In **Enable Password**, type a password that you want to use to enable CLI access to the vSZ.
4. In **Confirm Password**, retype the password above to confirm.
5. Click **Next** to continue. The **Confirmation** page appears and displays all the controller settings that you have configured using the Setup Wizard.

FIGURE 219 Set the web interface and CLI passwords

The screenshot shows the 'Administrator' step of the 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone'. The page has a dark header with the Ruckus logo and version 'vSZ 5.1.1.0.571'. A left sidebar contains a navigation menu with 'Administrator' selected. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Admin Password' and 'Enable Password'. Each section has a text prompt and two password input fields labeled 'Admin Password' and 'Confirm Password'. At the bottom right, there are 'Next' and 'Back' buttons.

Step 7: Verify the Settings

After you complete setting the web interface and CLI passwords, check the **Confirmation** page and review all of the controller settings that you have configured using the Setup Wizard.

Follow these steps to verify the controller settings that you have configured.

1. Verify that all the settings displayed on the **Confirmation** page are correct.

2. If they are all correct, click **Finish** to apply the settings and activate the controller on the network.

FIGURE 220 The Confirmation page

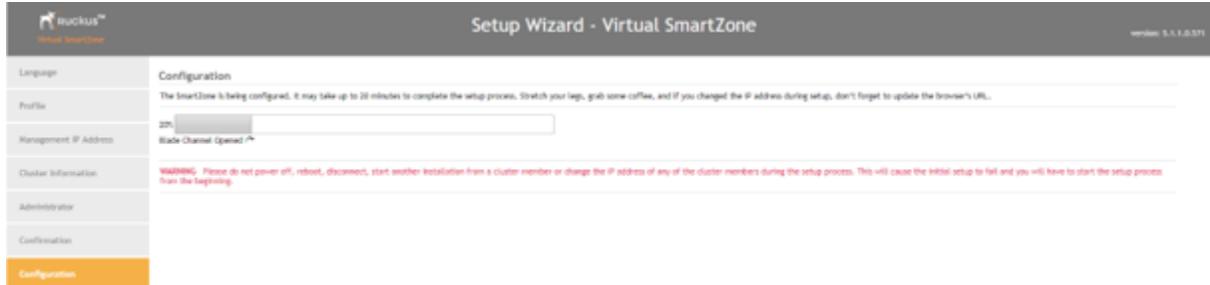


NOTE

If you find an incorrect setting, click the **Back** button until you reach the related page, and then edit the settings. When you finish editing the settings, click the **Next** button until you reach the **Confirmation** page again.

A progress bar appears and displays the progress of applying the settings, starting the vSZ services, and activating the vSZ on the network. When the process is complete, the progress bar shows the message 100% Done. The page also shows the IP address through which you can access the vSZ web interface to manage the controller.

FIGURE 221 Setup is complete when the progress bar shows “100% Done”



Congratulations! You have completed the Setup Wizard. You are now ready to log on to the web interface. Go to **https://{management-IP-address}:8443**, and then log on with the user name and password that you assigned to the web interface.

Logging On to the Web Interface

You can access the web interface from any computer that is on the same subnet as the management (web) interface. Follow these steps to log on to the vSZ web interface.

1. On a computer that is on the same subnet as the Management (Web) interface, start a web browser.

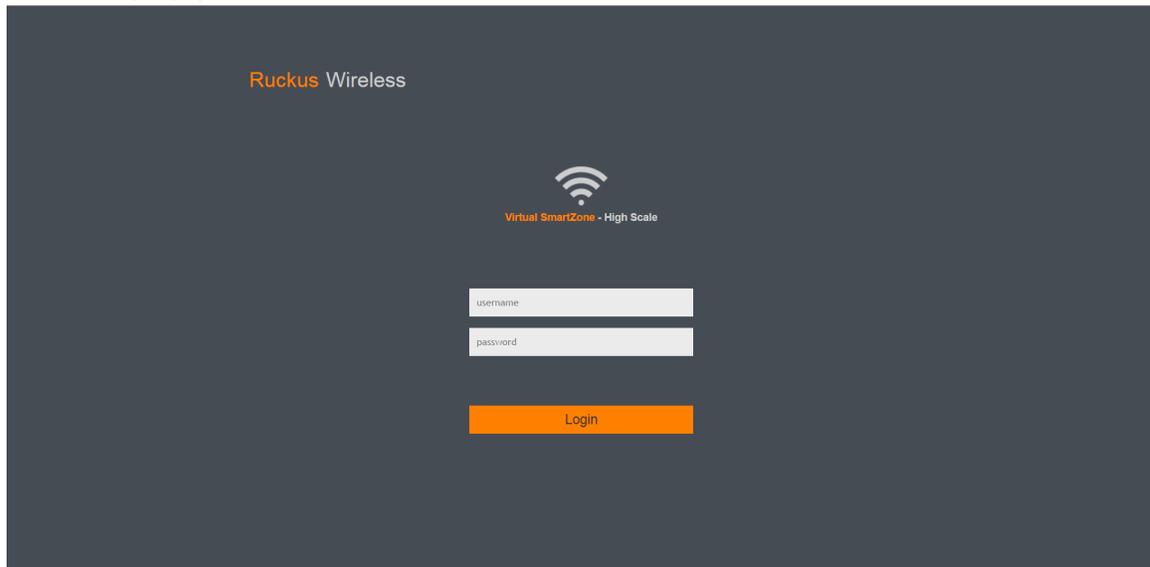
2. In the address bar, enter the IP address that you assigned to the Management (Web) interface and append a colon and 8443 (vSZ management port number) at the end of the address. The vSZ web interface logon page appears.

If the IP address that you assigned to the Management (Web) interface is 10.10.101.1, then you should enter:

`https://10.10.101.1:8443`

The vSZ logon page appears.

FIGURE 222 The vSZ logon page



3. In **User Name**, type **admin**.
4. In **Password**, type the administrator password that you assigned to the web interface earlier.
5. Click **Log On**. The web interface refreshes, and then displays the vSZ dashboard page, which indicates that you have logged on successfully.

You are now ready to configure the controller. For information on how to configure the controller, refer to the **Administrator Guide** for the controller platform that you have installed.

Deployment of vSZ

- [Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server.....](#) 235
- [Deploy vSZ on Linux Server.....](#) 253

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

Hardware Requirement and Prerequisite for ESXi Server

The following are the hardware and prerequisite for deploying vSZ on ESXi 5.5 or later version.

Hardware Requirement

1. DELL Inc. PowerEdge R530
2. ESXi Server License 5.5 or later version
3. Broadcom NetXtreme BCM5720 Gigabit Ethernet 4 Ports
4. Intel Ethernet 10G 2P X520
5. CPU minimum 8 cores
6. vSphere ESXi Server 5.5 or later version
7. 1 or 3 vNICs
8. 16 GB memory
9. 256 GB Hard disk

Prerequisite

- A hypervisor on ESXi to install vSZ. Recommended version is ESXi 5.5 or later version.
- Download the vSZ package (.OVA file) from [Ruckus support](#) .
- The IP addresses, netmask, gateway, DNS, DHCP and NAT support for vSZ.
- Ensure that the vSZ license that you have, is a high-capacity mode or an essential mode.
- Ensure the number of physical network interfaces. Choose the interface group, 3 or 1, that would be used implement for vSZ. vSZ-E mode supports only 1 interface group. vSZ-H mode supports both 3 and 1 interface groups.
- Before you power on vSZ, ensure that the networking is configured on ESXi.
- Recommended to use static network addresses that are assigned to vSZ during setup.

NOTE

Due to different servers and NIC, the deployment procedure mentioned in this section is for reference.

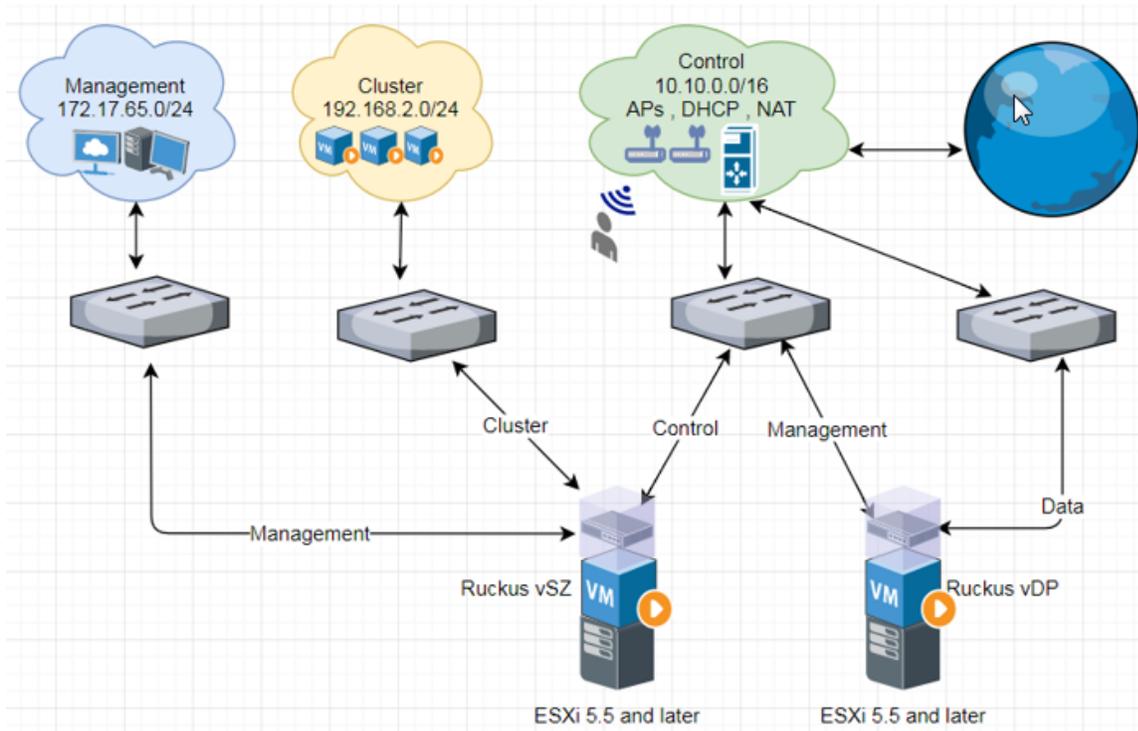
Topology for vSZ Deployment on ESXi 5.5 Server

The network topologies for vSZ deployment on ESXi 5.5 server.

The following are basic topologies for setting up vSZ. Based on your requirement you can choose any of the alternatives for deployment.

- High-Scale mode with three group interfaces.

FIGURE 223 vSZ-H with Three Group Interfaces



- Essentials mode with one group interface.

FIGURE 224 Example 1: vSZ-E with one Group Interface

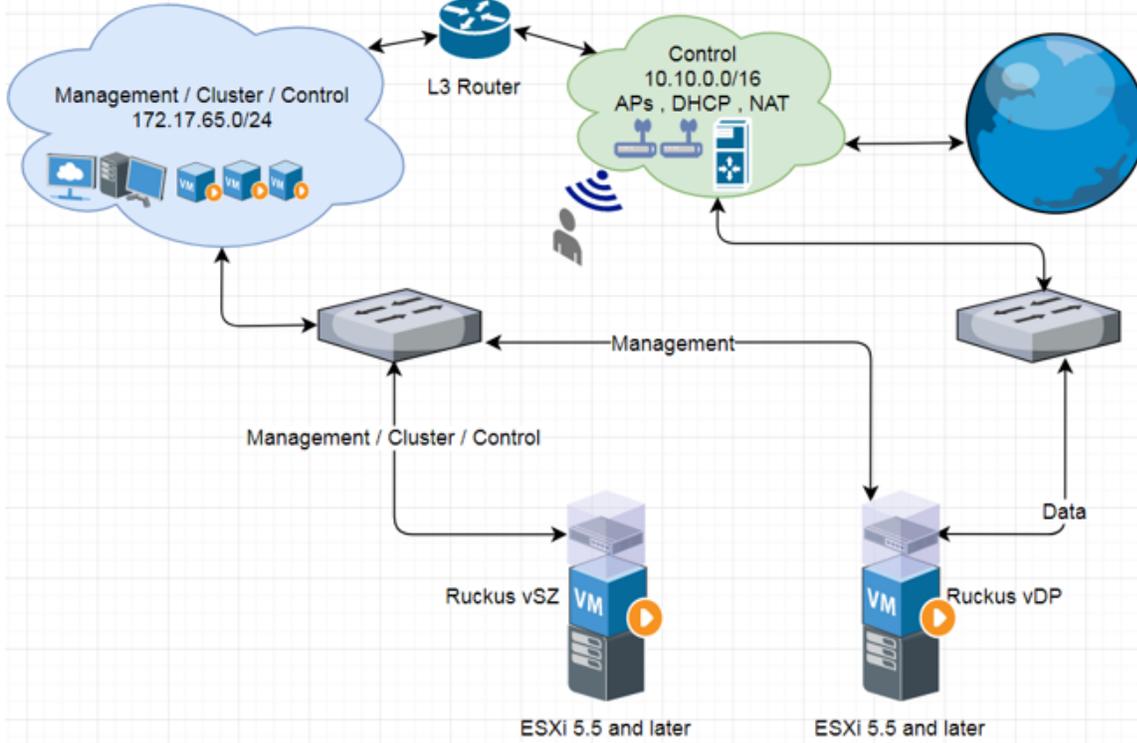
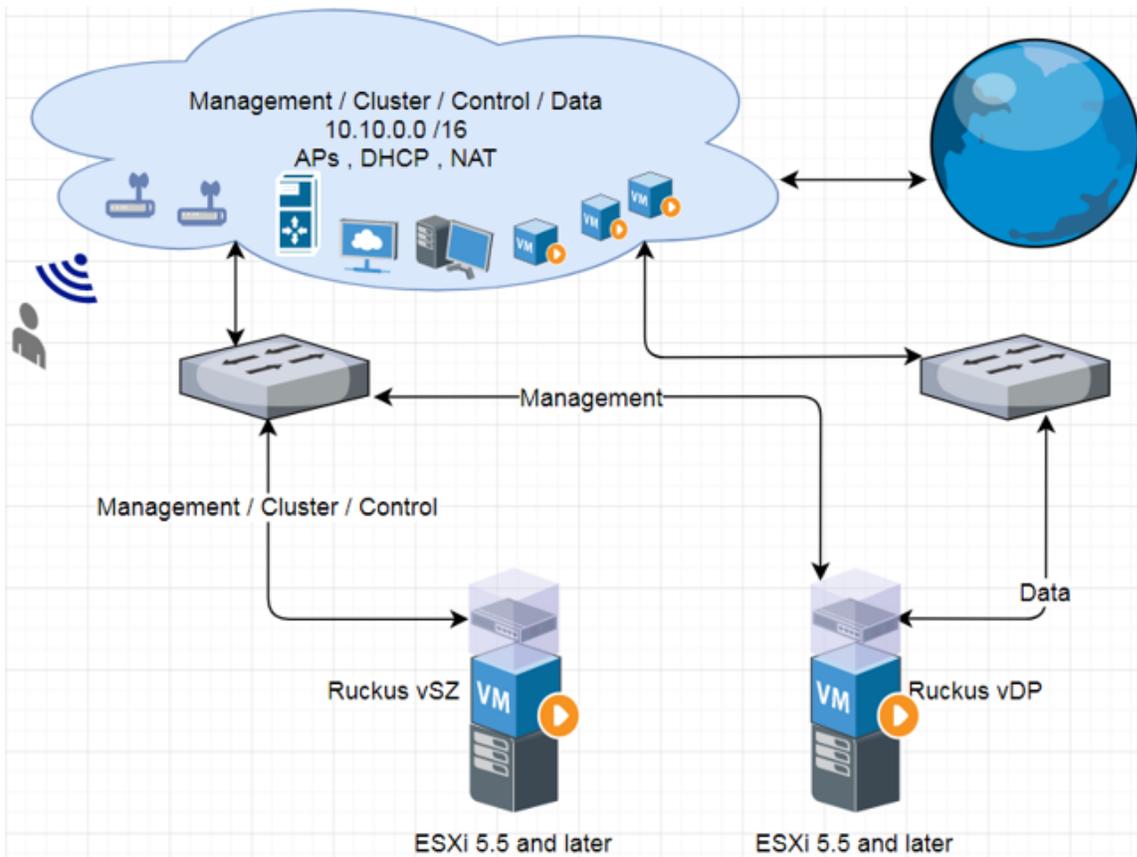


FIGURE 225 Example 2: vSZ-E with one Group Interface



Deployment Procedure on the ESXi Server

The following are basic instructions for setting up vSZ on the ESXi server.

VMware ESXi 5.5 is installed and working.

1. Login to the server through vSphere client tool as seen below.

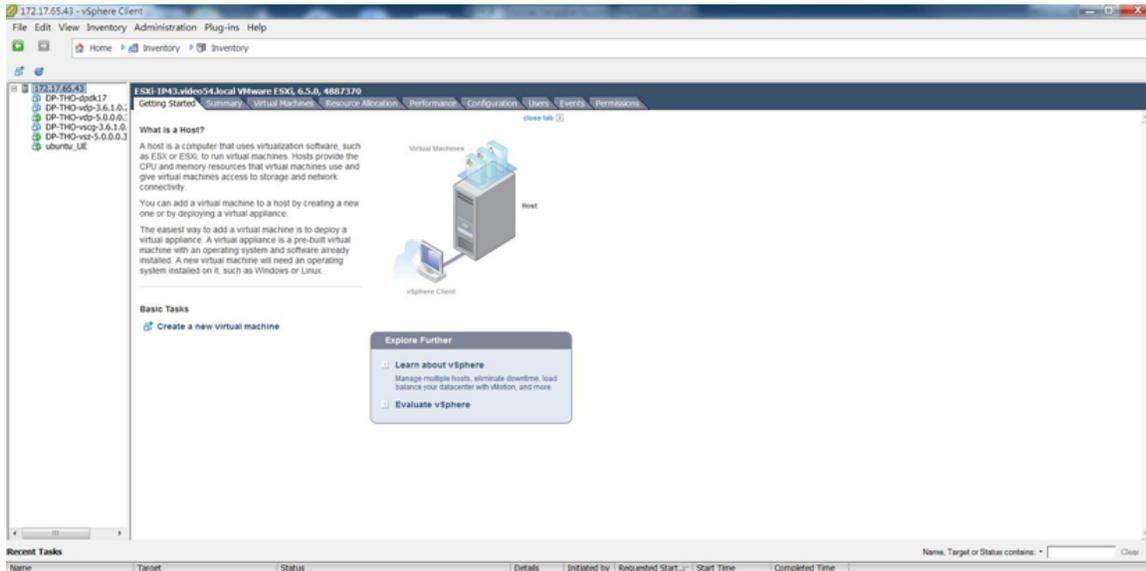
FIGURE 226 Login to vSphere



The vSphere Client management page appears as shown in the following figure.

Deployment of vSZ
 Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

FIGURE 227 vSphere Client management page



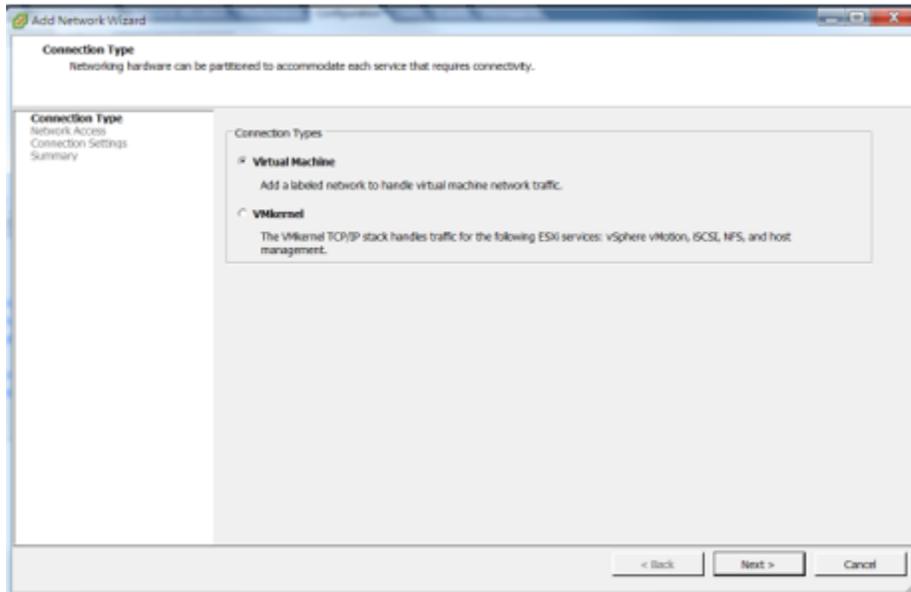
2. Navigate to **Configuration > Network Adapters**. Ensure the physical ports are linked to the correct port speed as seen below.

FIGURE 228 Define network adapters

Network Adapters							
Device	Speed	Configured	Switch	MAC Address	Observed IP ranges	Wake on LAN Sup...	
Broadcom Corporation NetXtreme BCM5720 Gigabit Ethernet							
vmnic3	Cluster	1000 ...	1000 Full	vSwitch3	18:66:da:7c:c...	None	No
vmnic2	Down	Negotiate	None	18:66:da:7c:c...	None	10.10.0.1-10.10.255.2...	No
vmnic1	Control	1000 ...	1000 Full	vSwitch1	18:66:da:7c:c...	10.10.0.1-10.10.255.2...	No
vmnic0	Management	1000 ...	1000 Full	vSwitch0	18:66:da:7c:c...	172.17.65.98-172.17...	No
Intel(R) Ethernet 10G 2P X520 Adapter							
vmnic5	Down	Negotiate	None	a0:36:9f:98:4...	None	10.10.0.1-10.10.255.2...	No
vmnic4	Data	10000...	Negotiate	vSwitch2	a0:36:9f:98:4...	10.10.0.1-10.10.255.2...	No

3. Create each vSphere standard switch (vSwitch) using the physical network adapters since vSZ requires three interfaces for management, cluster, and control. Navigate to **Configuration > Networking > Add Networking**. Select the option **Virtual Machine** to choose the connection type.

FIGURE 229 Define connection type



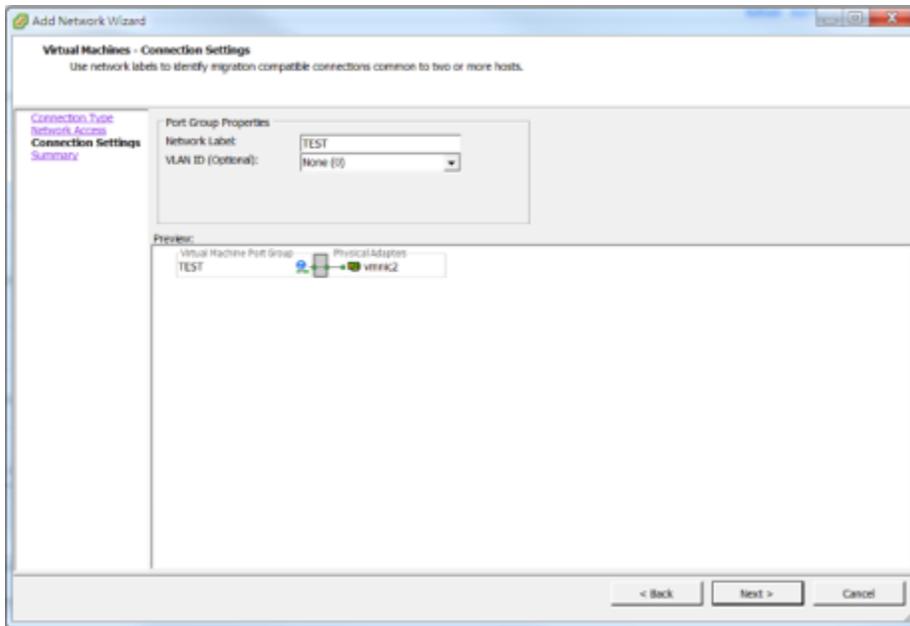
4. Click **Next**.
5. Select the Network Adapter from the list and click **Next**.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

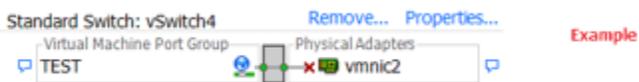
- Enter the **Network Label** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 230 Define the Network Adapter



- Click **Finish**.
- View the created vSwitch as seen below.

FIGURE 231 View created vSwitch

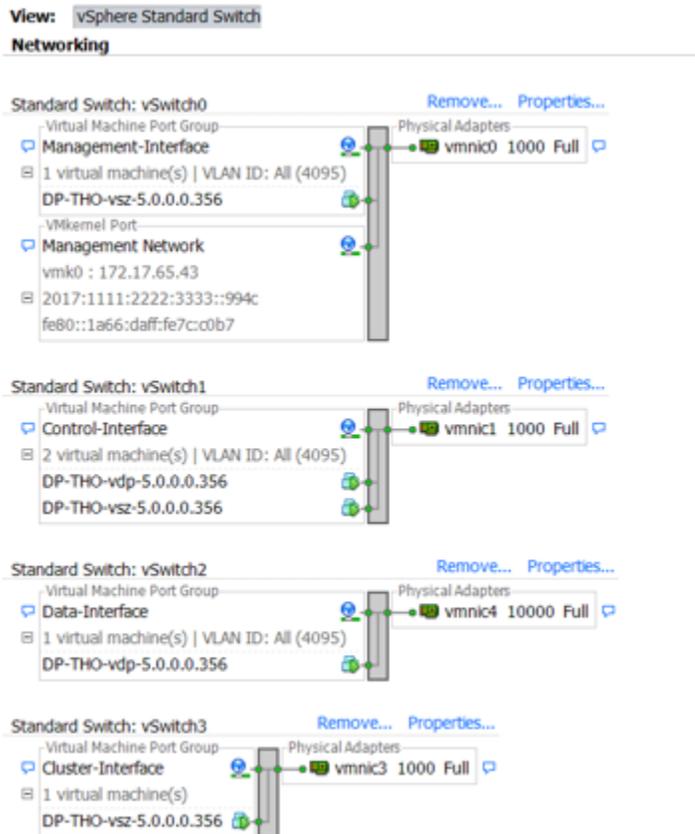


- Repeat step 3 to step 6 to create three vSwitch for vSZ. View the created vSwitch as seen below.

NOTE

vSZ management interface is associated to the Control-IP-Domain.

FIGURE 232 View vSwitch for management and data interfaces



- Download the vSZ (.ova file) from the Ruckus Website.
- Click **File > Deploy OVF Template**.

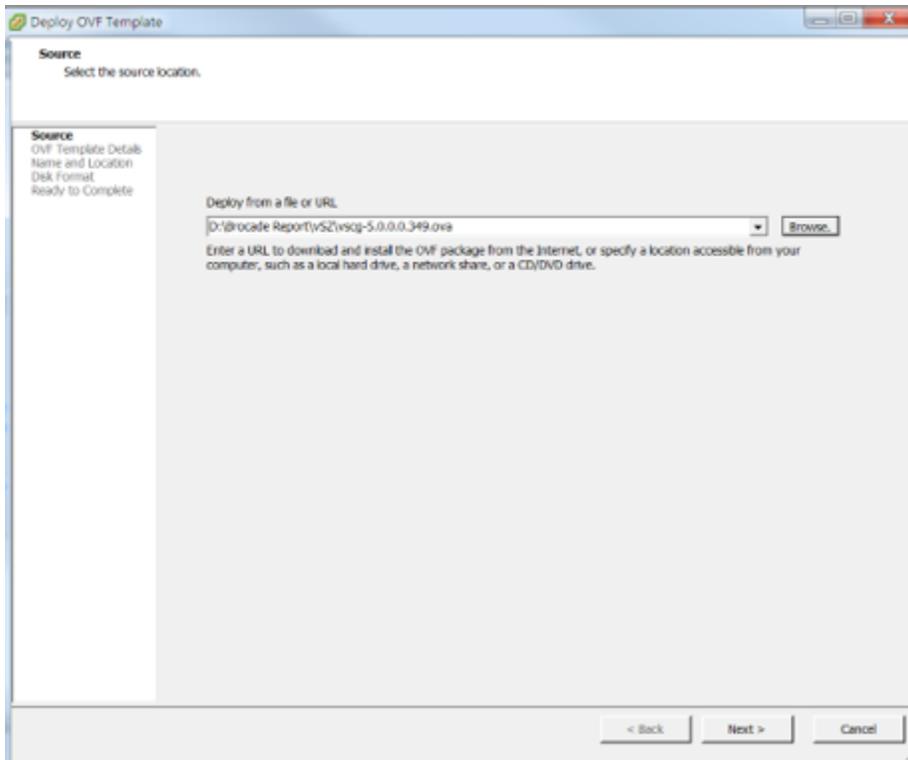
The Deploy OVF Template form appears.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

12. Click **Browse** to select the source location to install the OVF package as shown in the following figure.

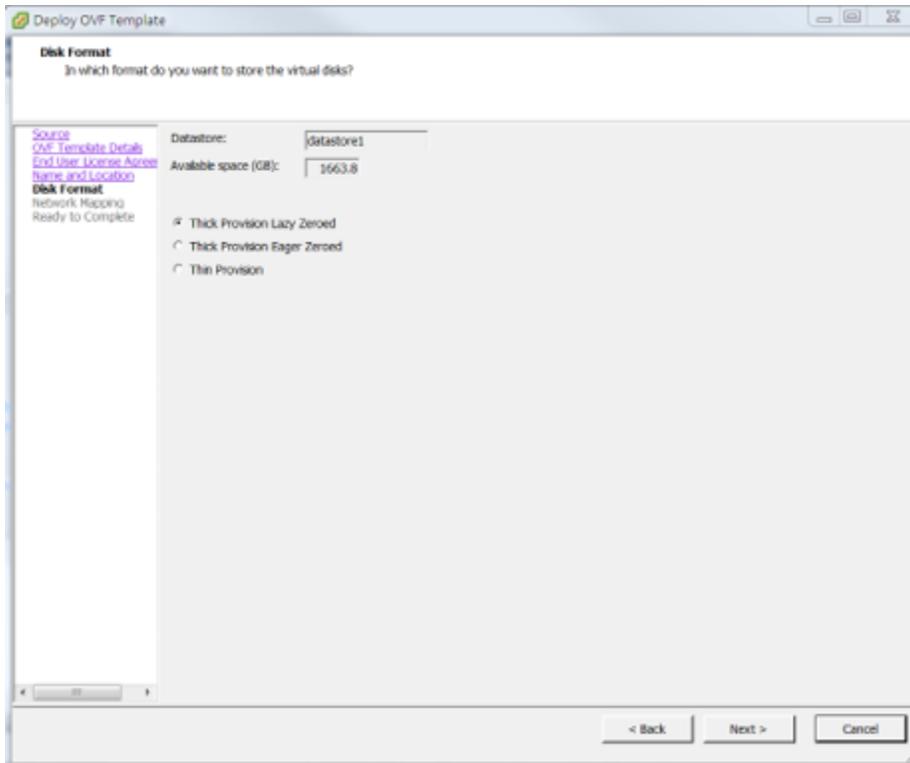
FIGURE 233 Deploy the file



13. Click **Next**.

14. Enter the vSZ datastore name and choose the disk format as seen below.

FIGURE 234 Choose the disk format



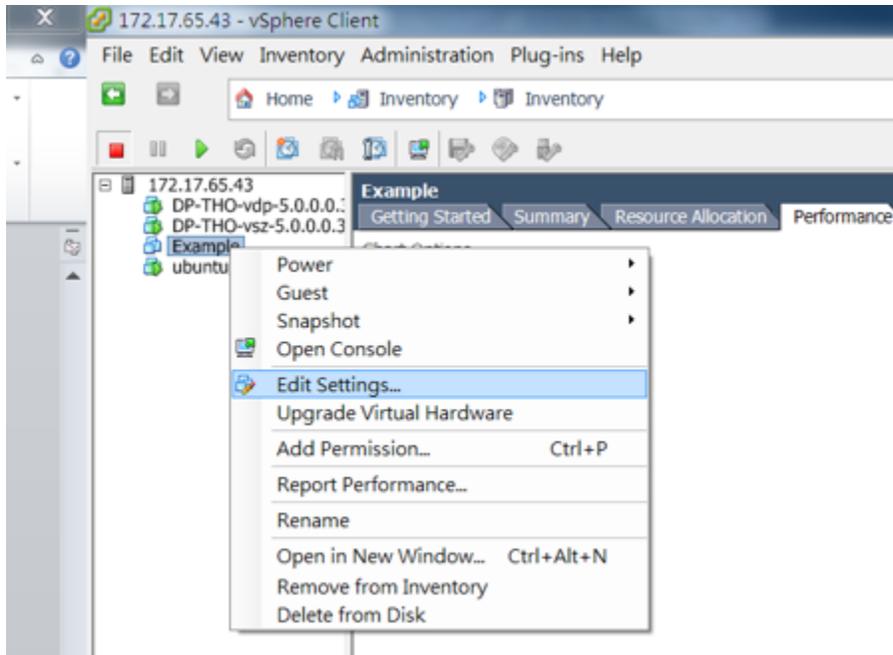
15. Click **Next** and wait for deploying.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

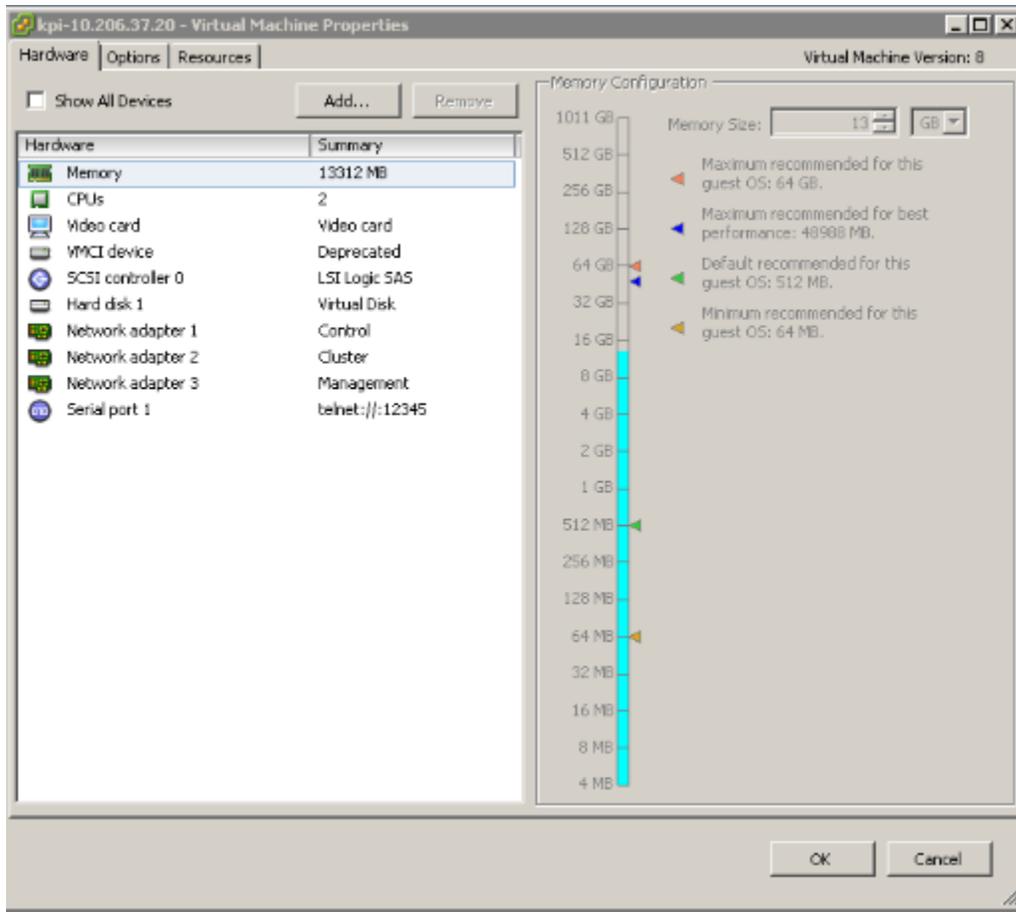
16. From the vSphere client, select **Edit Settings** to change network interface settings for vSZ-H and vSZ-E as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 235 vSphere Client Settings



17. By default, vSZ supports three network interfaces as shown in the figure.

FIGURE 236 vSphere Setting



NOTE

If your vSZ is running as Essential mode, select the two interfaces and click **Remove**.

Connect to vSZ Using CLI on ESXi Server

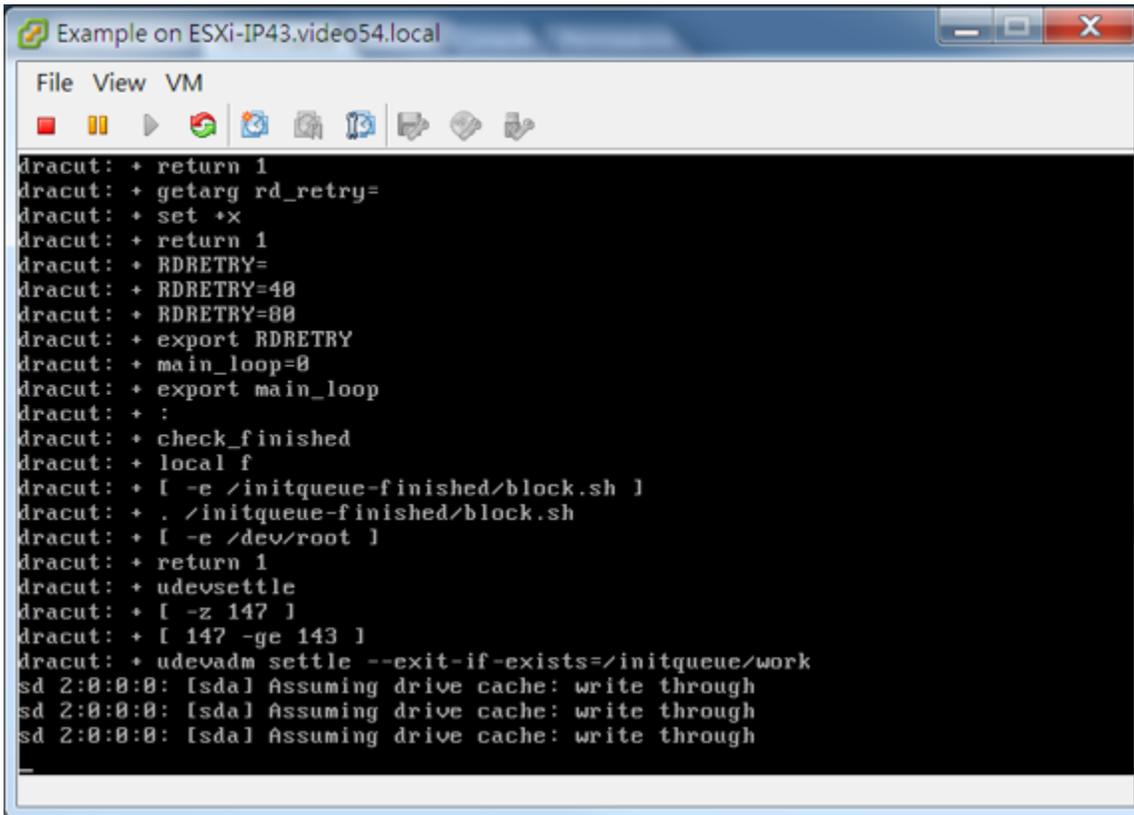
Follow the below procedures to connect to vSZ.

Open a CLI console window to run the deployed vSZ.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

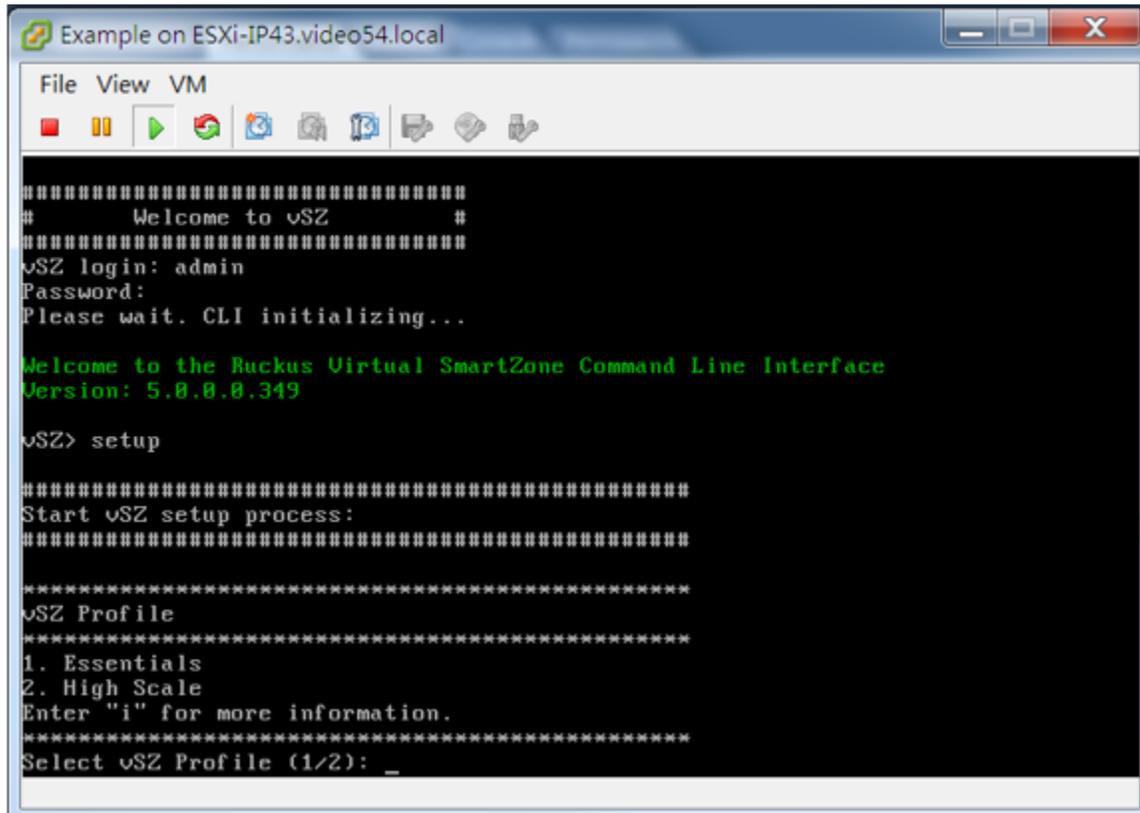
FIGURE 237 Run vSZ on the console



```
Example on ESXi-IP43.video54.local
File View VM
dracut: + return 1
dracut: + getarg rd_retry=
dracut: + set +x
dracut: + return 1
dracut: + RDRETRY=
dracut: + RDRETRY=40
dracut: + RDRETRY=00
dracut: + export RDRETRY
dracut: + main_loop=0
dracut: + export main_loop
dracut: + :
dracut: + check_finished
dracut: + local f
dracut: + [ -e /initqueue-finished/block.sh ]
dracut: + . /initqueue-finished/block.sh
dracut: + [ -e /dev/root ]
dracut: + return 1
dracut: + udevsettle
dracut: + [ -z 147 ]
dracut: + [ 147 -ge 143 ]
dracut: + udevadm settle --exit-if-exists=/initqueue/work
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
sd 2:0:0:0: [sd] Assuming drive cache: write through
```

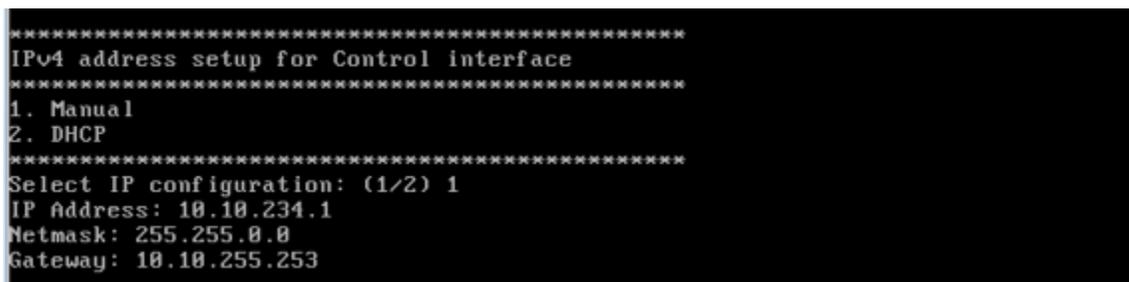
1. At the login prompt, login using **administrator** credentials of username and password. Run the **setup** command to initialize vSZ as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 238 Login and Privileged mode



2. Enter **2** for High-Scale mode and press **Y** to continue.
3. Enter static IP address for control interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 239 Static IP Address for Control Interface



Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

4. Enter static IP address for cluster interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 240 Static IP Address for Cluster Interface

```
*****
IPv4 address setup for Cluster interface
*****
1. Manual
2. DHCP
*****
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
Please enter number range from 1 to 2.
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
IP Address: 192.168.2.234
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 192.168.2.1
```

5. Enter static IP address for management interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 241 Static IP Address for Management Interface

```
*****
IPv4 address setup for Management interface
*****
1. Manual
2. DHCP
*****
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1
IP Address: 172.17.65.234
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Gateway: 172.17.65.1
```

6. Select the default gateway interface. Enter **1** for control interface, **2** for cluster interface, and **3** for management interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 242 Default Gateway Interface

```
*****
Default Gateway Interface
*****
1. Control
2. Cluster
3. Management
*****
Select gateway interface: (1/2/3) 3_
```

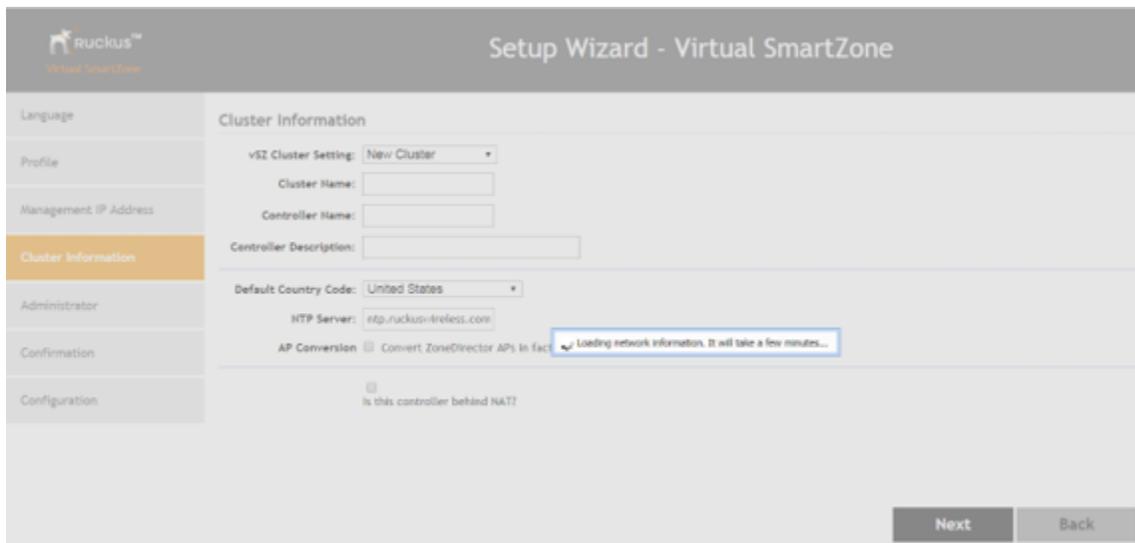
7. Enter the DNS server setting and press Y to apply all setting.

FIGURE 243 DNS Server Settings

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DNS Server Settings:
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Primary DNS Server   : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Enter 'y' to apply, 'n' to modify
Do you want to apply the settings? (y/n) y_
```

8. Access the web link <http://172.17.65.234:8443> to continue other setting as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 244 vSZ Web UI



9. Enter your **Cluster Information** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 245 Cluster Information

Cluster Information

vSZ Cluster Setting:

Cluster Name:

Controller Name:

Controller Description:

Default Country Code:

NTP Server:

AP Conversion Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to Virtual SmartZone APs automatically

Is this controller behind NAT?

Next **Back**

10. Enter your vSZ Administrator password requirements and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 246 vSZ Administrator Password

Administrator

Enter Admin's password and password that permits administrative access to the Web interface. (Use this information to log into the Web interface after this setup is complete, to further configure your new wireless network.)

Admin Password *

Confirm Password *

Enter CLI enable password and password that provides advance command

Enable Password *

Confirm Password *

Next **Back**

11. Click **Finish** and wait until vSZ is configured.
12. After vSZ is configured, reconnect to vSZ web as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 247 vSZ Configuration

Configuration

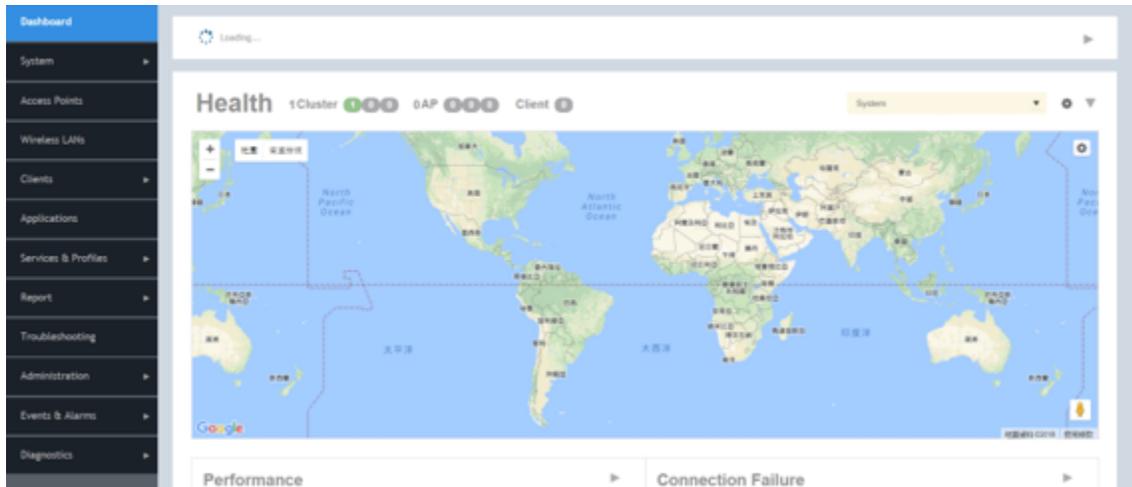
The SmartZone is being configured. It may take up to 20 minutes to complete the setup process. Stretch your legs, grab some coffee, and if you changed the IP address during setup, don't forget to update the browser's URL.

100% Done

Reconnect to the SmartZone's web interface
<https://172.17.65.234:8443/vmg/>

13. Enter **Username** and **Password** to access vSZ as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 248 vSZ Homepage



Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

Hardware Requirement and Prerequisite for LINUX CentOS 7

The following are the hardware and prerequisite for deploying vSZ on LINUX CentOS 7.

Hardware Requirement

1. DELL Inc. PowerEdge R320
2. Linux CentOS 7
3. Broadcom NetXtreme BCM5720 Gigabit Ethernet 2 Ports
4. Intel Ethernet 10G 2P X520

Prerequisite

- A Linux host enabled KVM which to install vSZ VM. Prefer CentOS 7 and later.
- Download the vSZ package (.qcow2 file) from [Ruckus support](#).
- The IP addresses, netmask, gateway, DNS, DHCP and NAT support for vSZ.
- Ensure if the vSZ license that you have, is a high-capacity mode or an essential mode.
- 1Ensure the number of physical network interfaces. Choose the interface group, 3 or 1, that would be used implement for vSZ. vSZ-E mode supports only 1 interface group. vSZ-H mode supports both 3 and 1 interface groups.
- Before you power on vSZ, ensure that the networking is configured on LINUX.
- Recommended to use static network addresses that are assigned to vSZ during setup.
- Using CentOS 7, install KVM package with the **yum** command.

```
root@localhost ruckusvnc]# yum -y install qemu-kvm qemu-img virt-manager virt-viewer virt-install  
libvirt libvirt-python libvirt-client
```

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

- Ensure KVM is active and running the following command.

```
[root@localhost ruckusvnc]# systemctl status libvirt
```

- Edit the following commands and file.

```
sudo yum install grub2-common

gedit /etc/default/grub
GRUB_TIMEOUT=5
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR="$(sed 's, release .*$,,g' /etc/system-release)"
GRUB_DEFAULT=saved
GRUB_DISABLE_SUBMENU=true
GRUB_TERMINAL_OUTPUT="console"
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX="crashkernel=auto rd.lvm.lv=centos/root rd.lvm.lv=centos/swap rhgb quiet
intel_iommu=on"
GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"

sudo grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg
```

- Reboot Linux host.

NOTE

Due to different servers and NIC, the deployment procedure mentioned in this section is for reference.

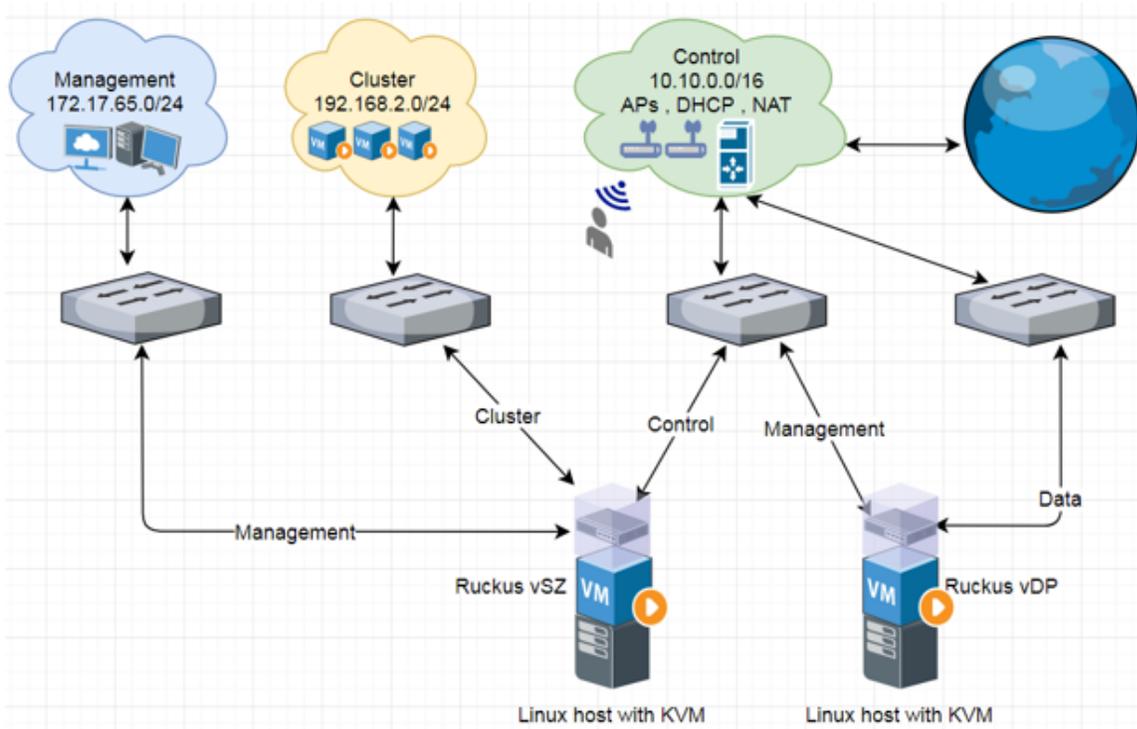
Topology for vSZ Deployment on LINUX CentOS7

The network topologies for vSZ deployment on LINUX CentOS 7.

The following are basic topologies for setting up vSZ. Based on your requirement you can choose any of the alternatives for deployment.

- High-Scale mode with three group interfaces.

FIGURE 249 vSZ-H with Three Group Interfaces



- Essentials mode with one group interface.

FIGURE 250 Example 1: vSZ-E with one Group Interface

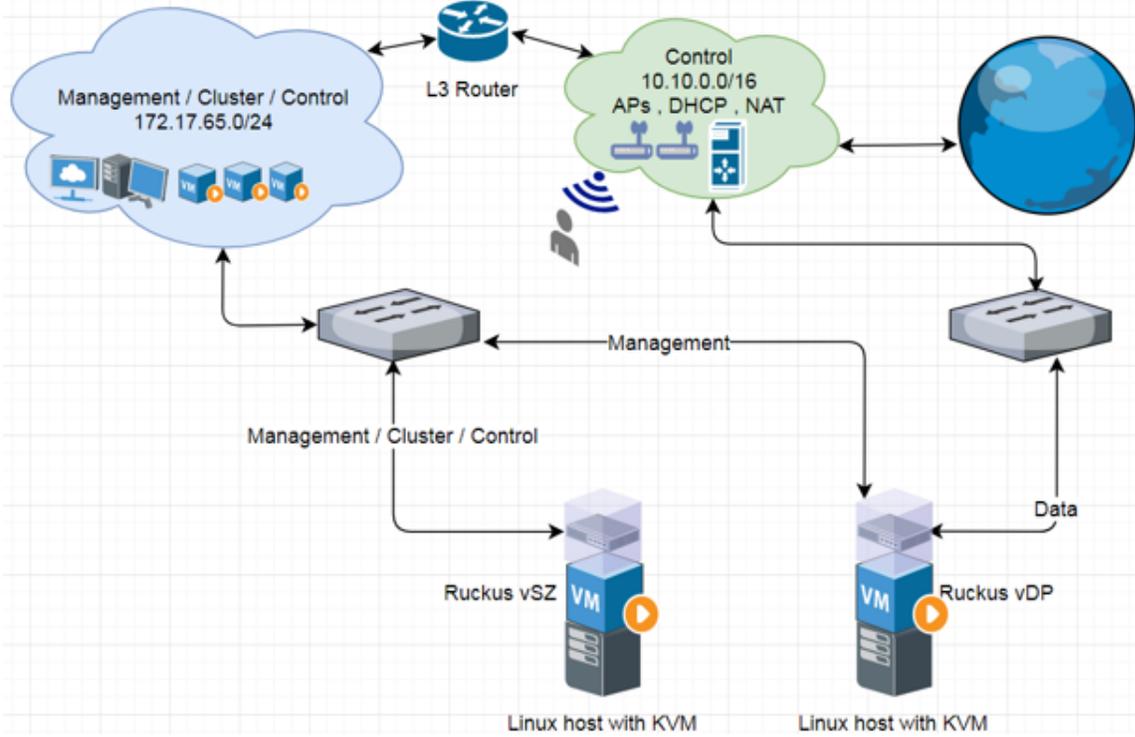
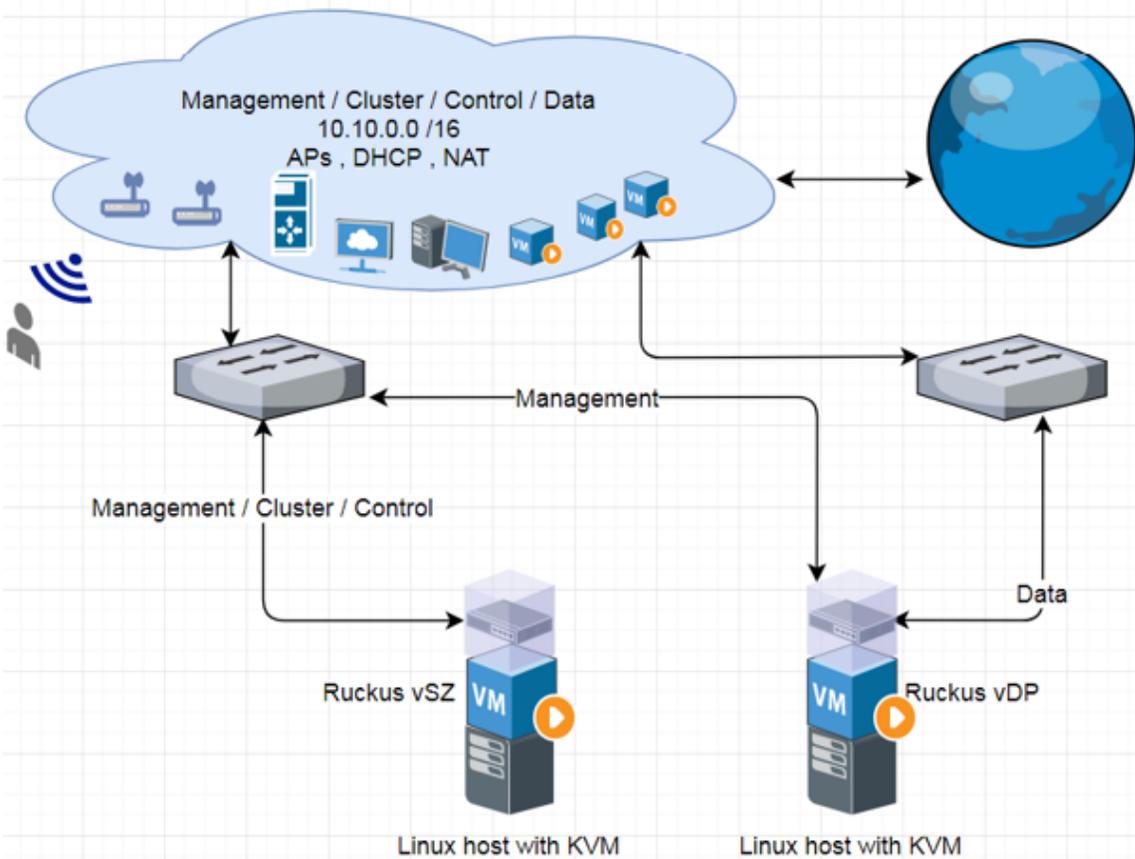


FIGURE 251 Example 2: vSZ-E with one Group Interface



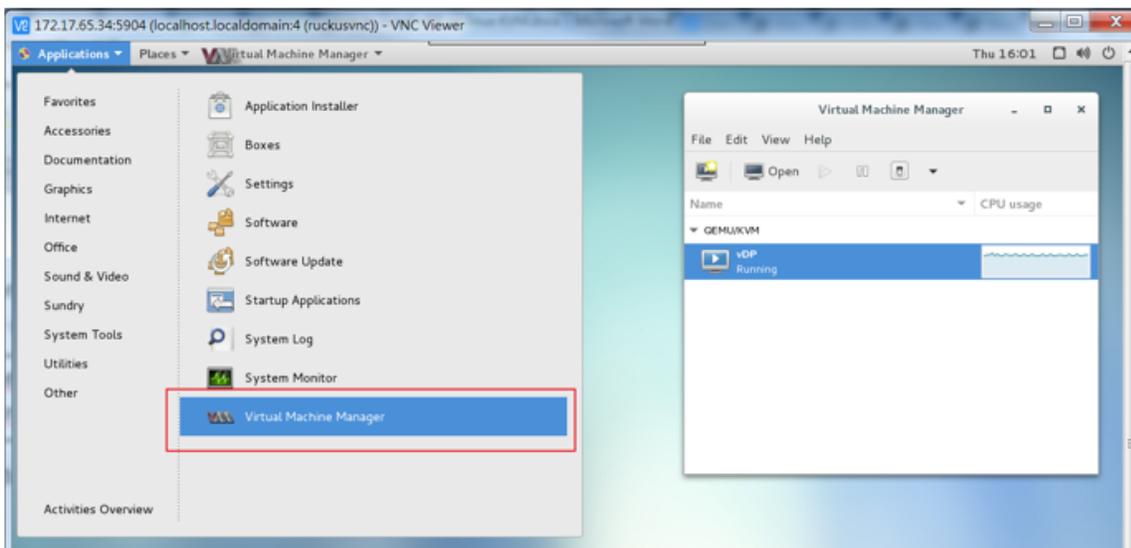
Deployment Procedure on the LINUX Server

The following are basic instructions for setting up vSZ on LINUX KVM.

LINUX CentOS 7 KVM Package is installed and working.

1. Download vSZ package (.qcow2 file) from Ruckus website.
2. From VNC Viewer, click **System Tools** and open the **Virtual Machine Manager** tool. The vSZ status must appear Running as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 252 Virtual Machine Manager

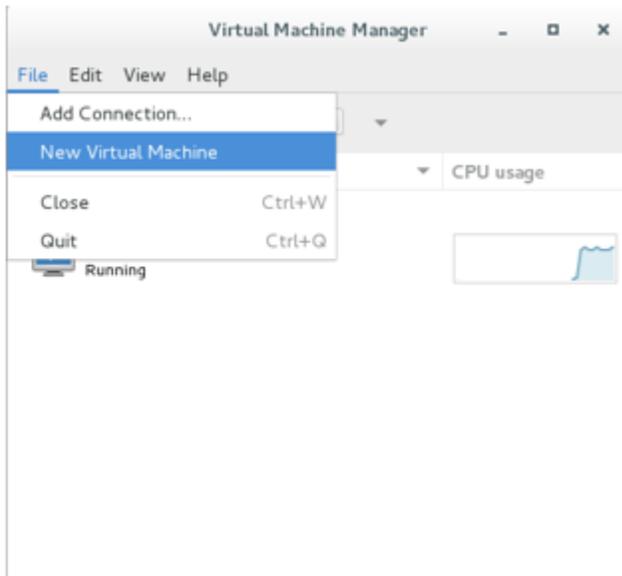


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

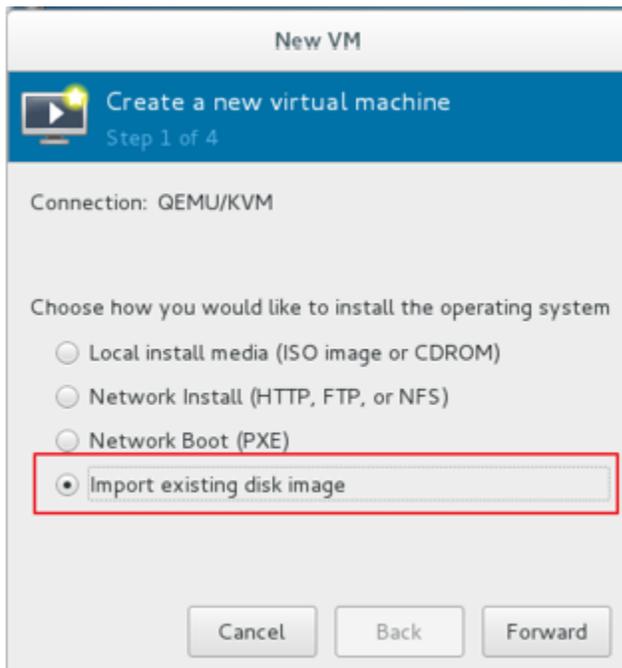
3. Create a new VM.
 - a) Click **File** and select **New Virtual Machine** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 253 Creating a Virtual Machine



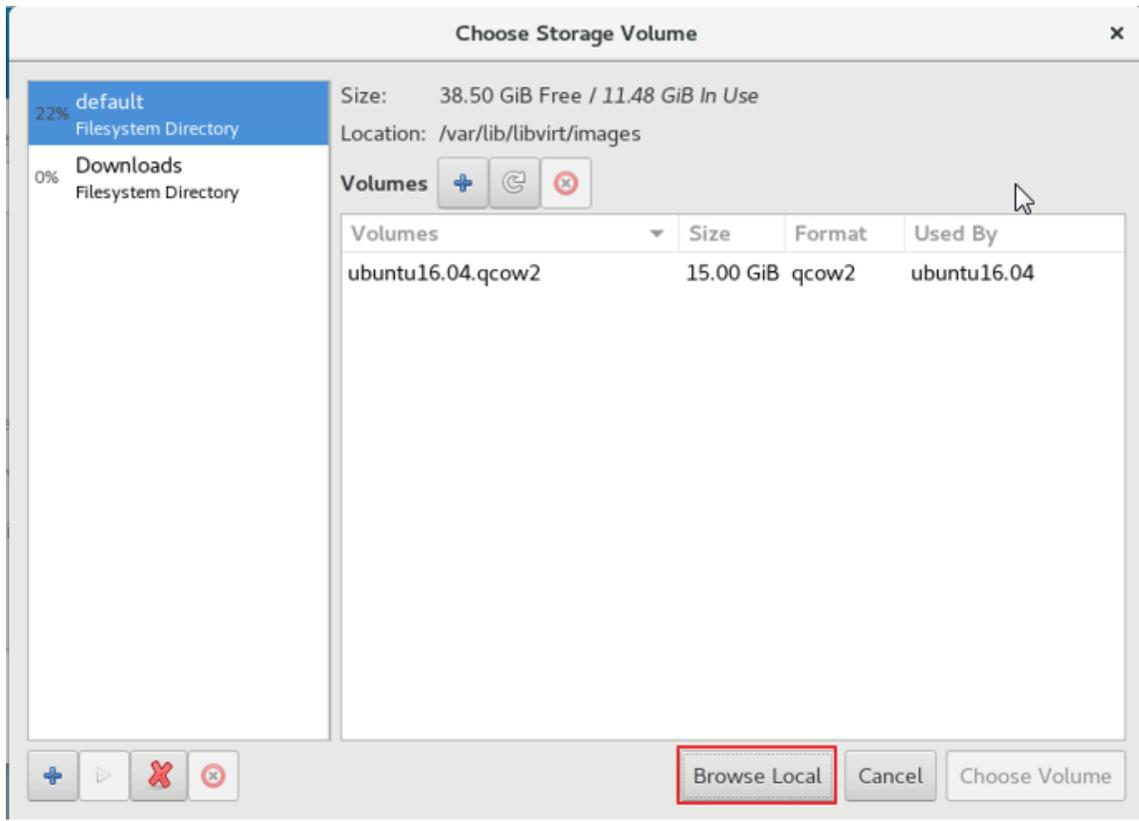
- b) In the New VM dialog box, choose the disk format option as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 254 Disk Format



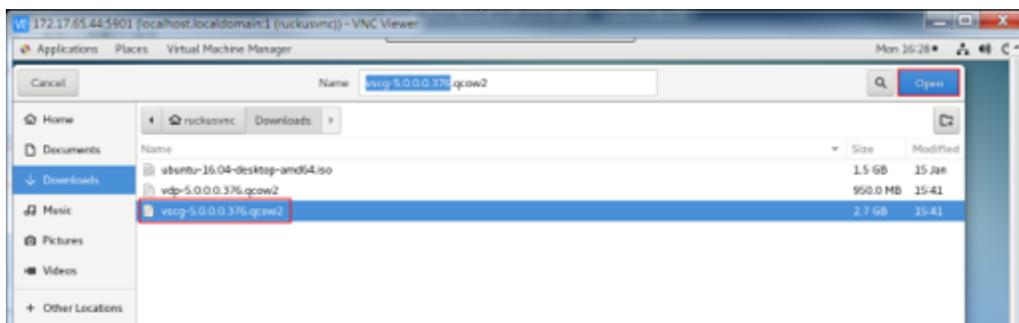
- c) Click **Forward**.
- d) Choose destination storage path and storage volume. Click **Browse Local** as show in the following figure.

FIGURE 255 Storage Volume



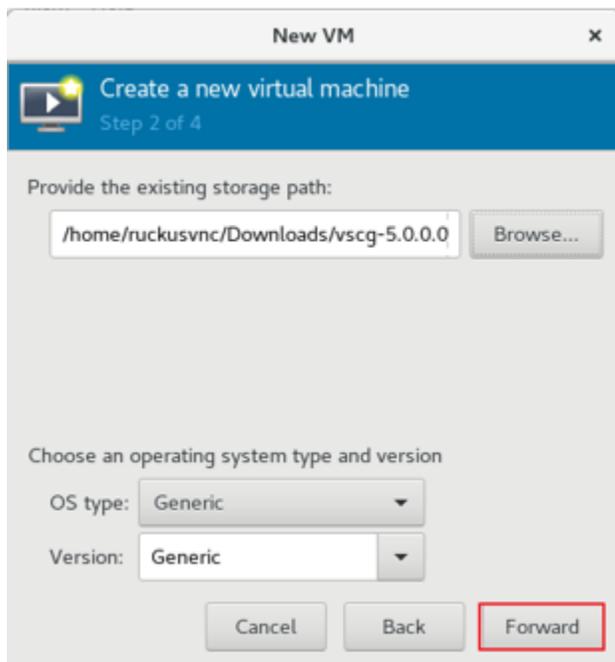
- e) Select the vSZ file and click **Open** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 256 vSZ File



- f) To select the storage path, click **Browse** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 257 Storage Path

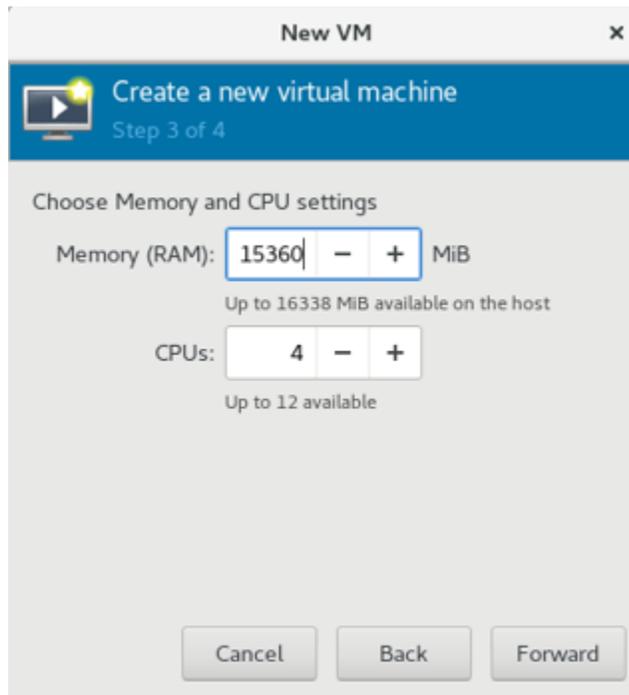


- g) Click **Forward**.
- h) Enter the **Memory (RAM)** and **CPUs** setting as shown in the following figure.

NOTE

Memory (RAM) must be 15GB and CPUs must be 4 cores.

FIGURE 258 Memory and CPU Settings

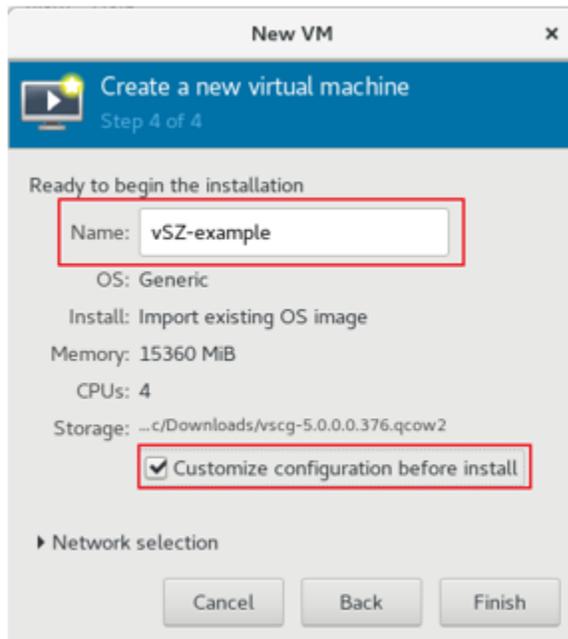


- i) Click **Forward**.
- j) To confirm the installation process, click **Finish** as shown in the following figure.

NOTE

The sequence for Network interfaces must first be Management and the Data.

FIGURE 259 Installation Confirmation



4. From the VNC Viewer, click **Add Hardware**, select the NIC and choose the **Device model** to update the Control, Cluster and Management interface associate as shown in the following figures.

NOTE

vSZ needs three interfaces; Control, Cluster, and Management.

NOTE

For Essential mode, you need not add two NICs.

FIGURE 260 Control Interface

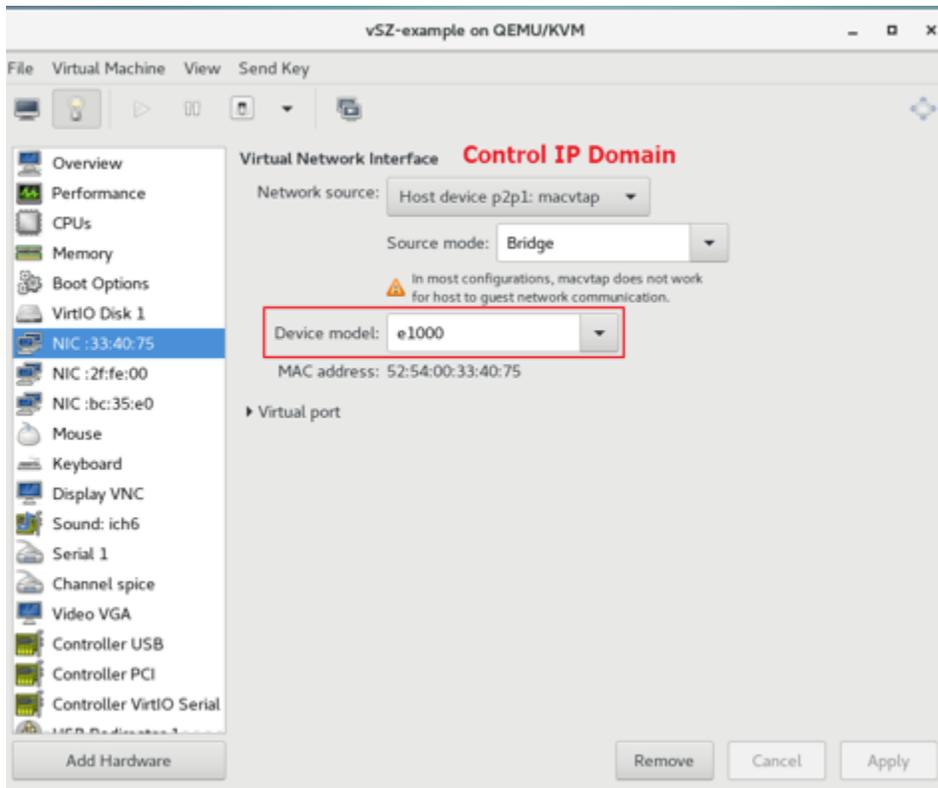


FIGURE 261 Cluster Interface

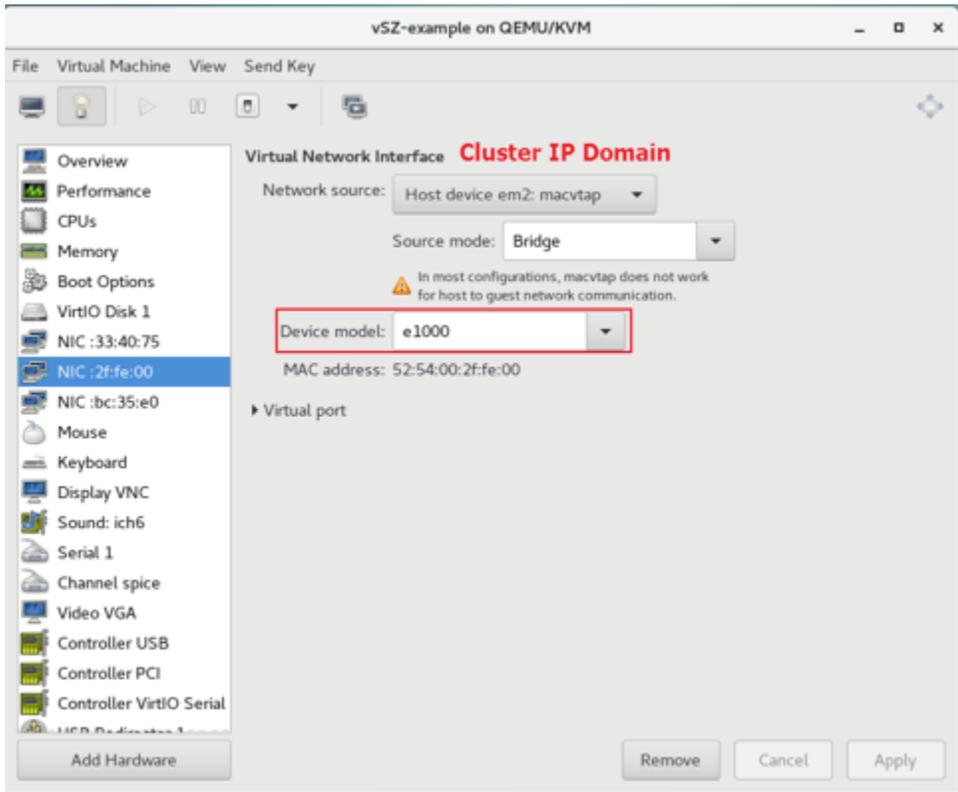
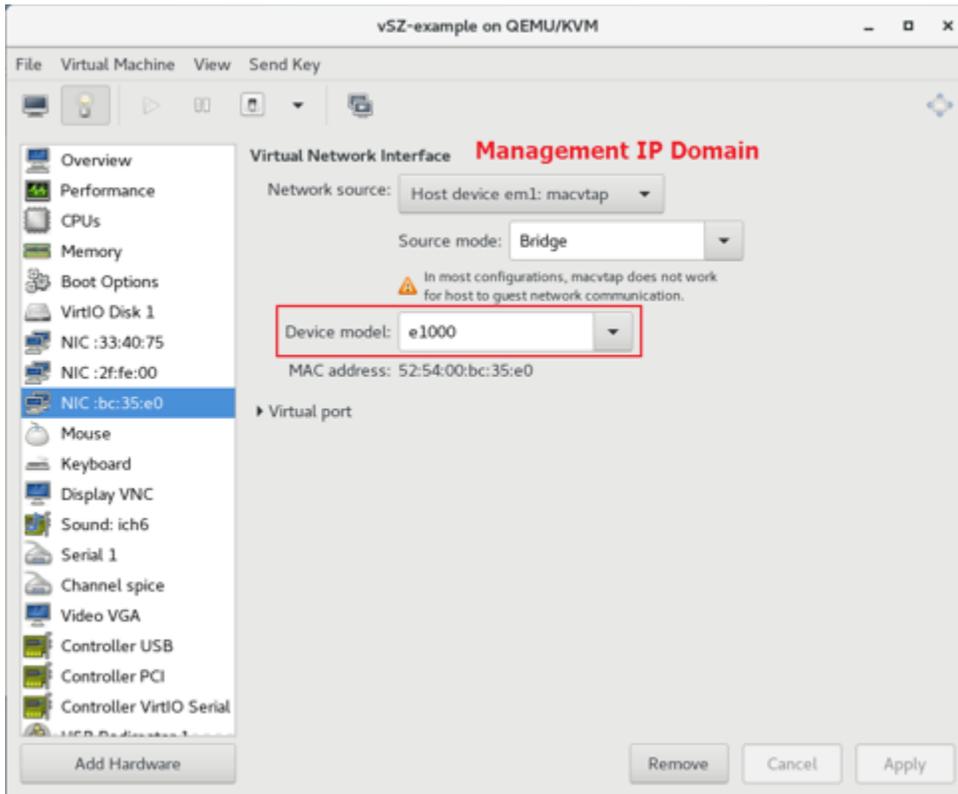


FIGURE 262 Management Interface

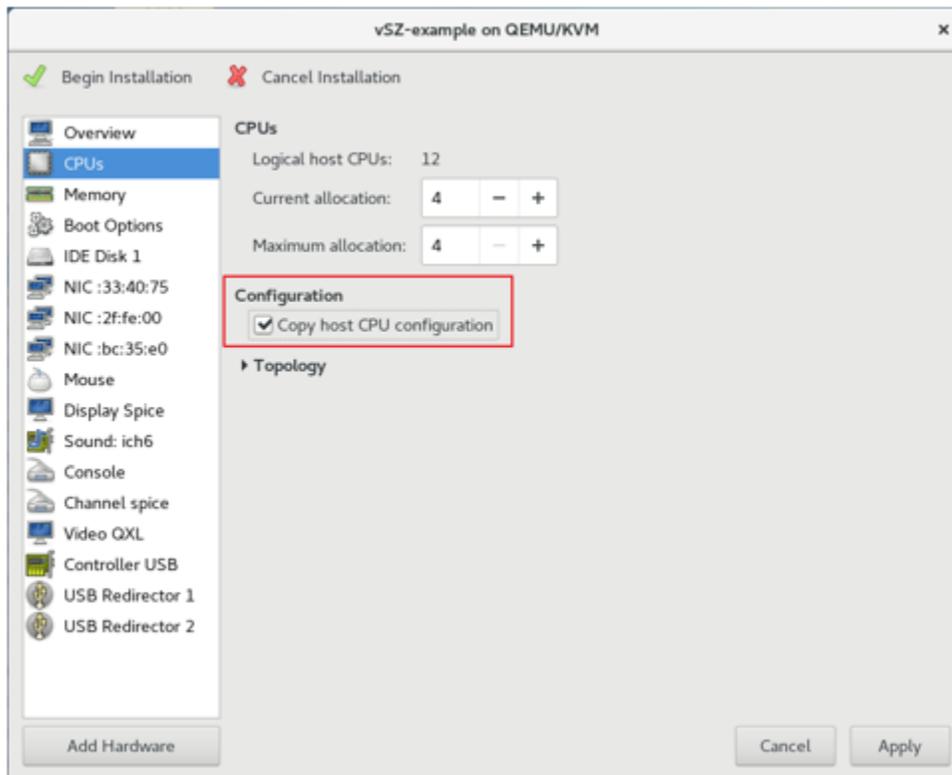


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

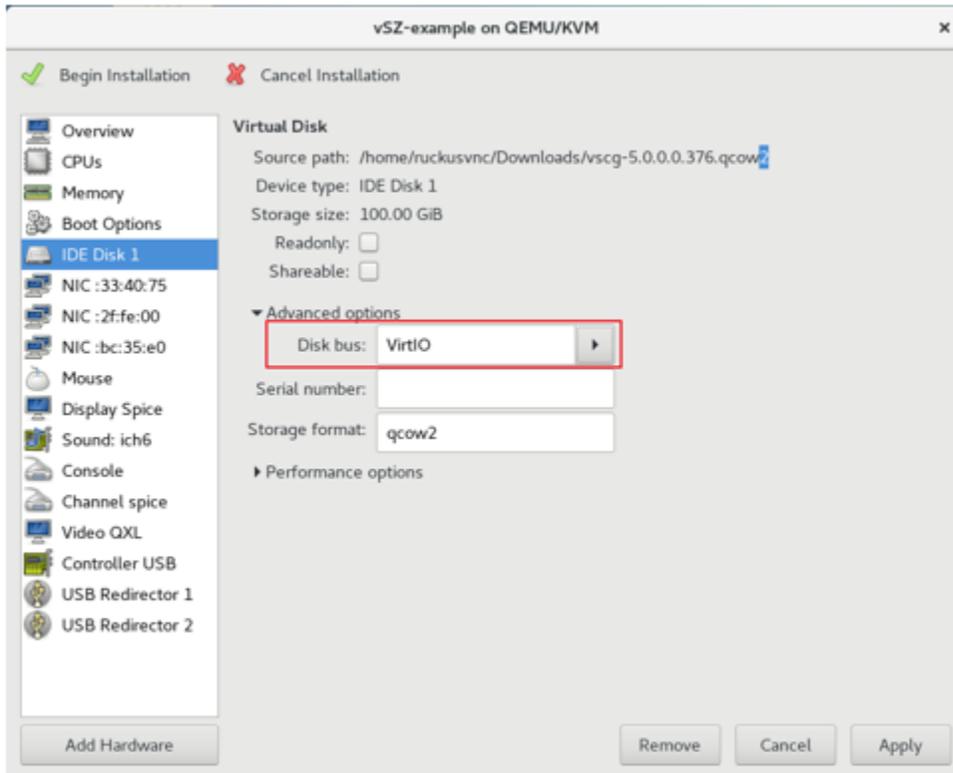
5. Define the CPU Configuration. Select the **Copy host CPU configuration** check box as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 263 CPU Configuration



6. Define the IDE Disk Configuration. Choose the **Disk bus** option as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 264 IDE Disk Configuration

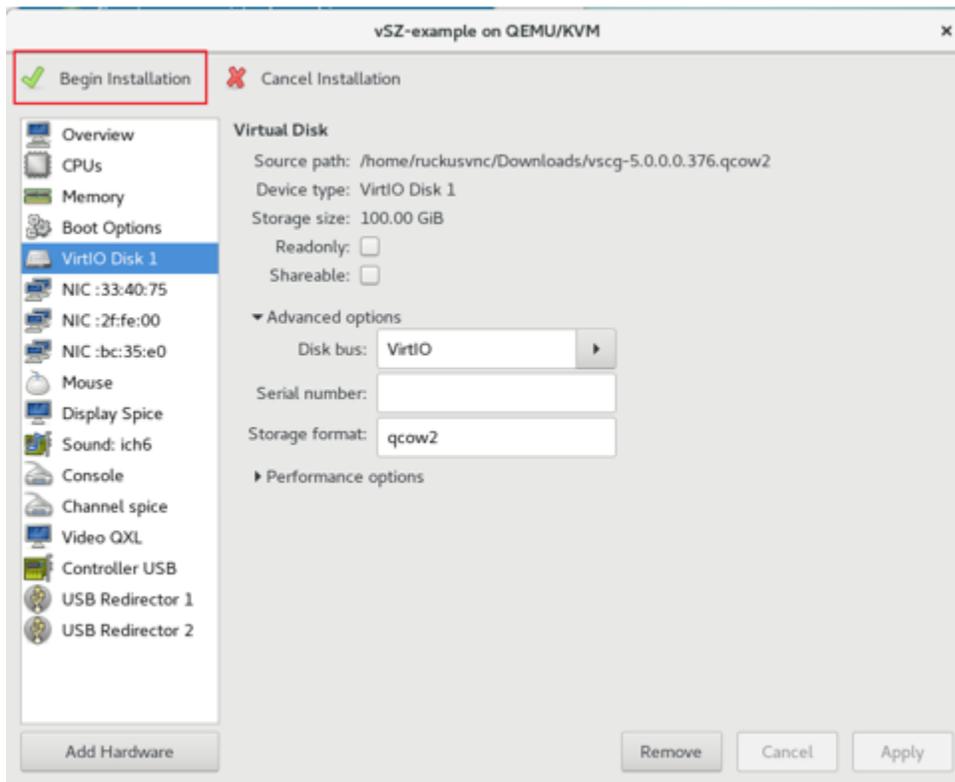


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

7. Select **Begin Installation** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 265 Begin Installation

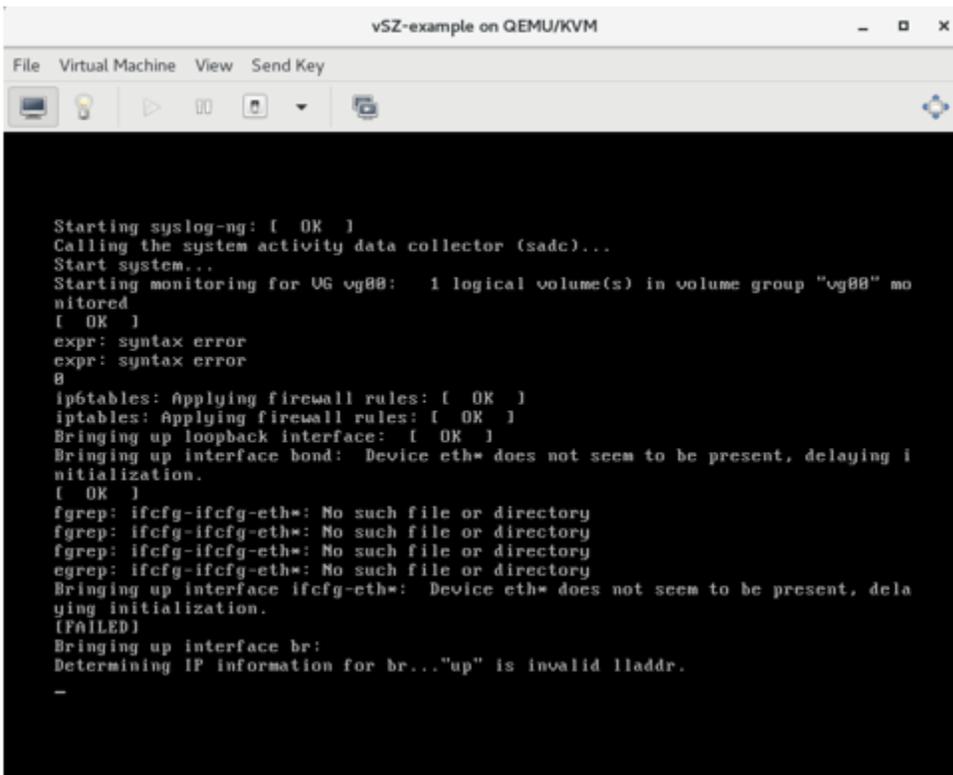


Connect to vSZ Using CLI on LINUX Server

Follow the below procedures to connect to vSZ.

Open a CLI console window to run the deployed vSZ.

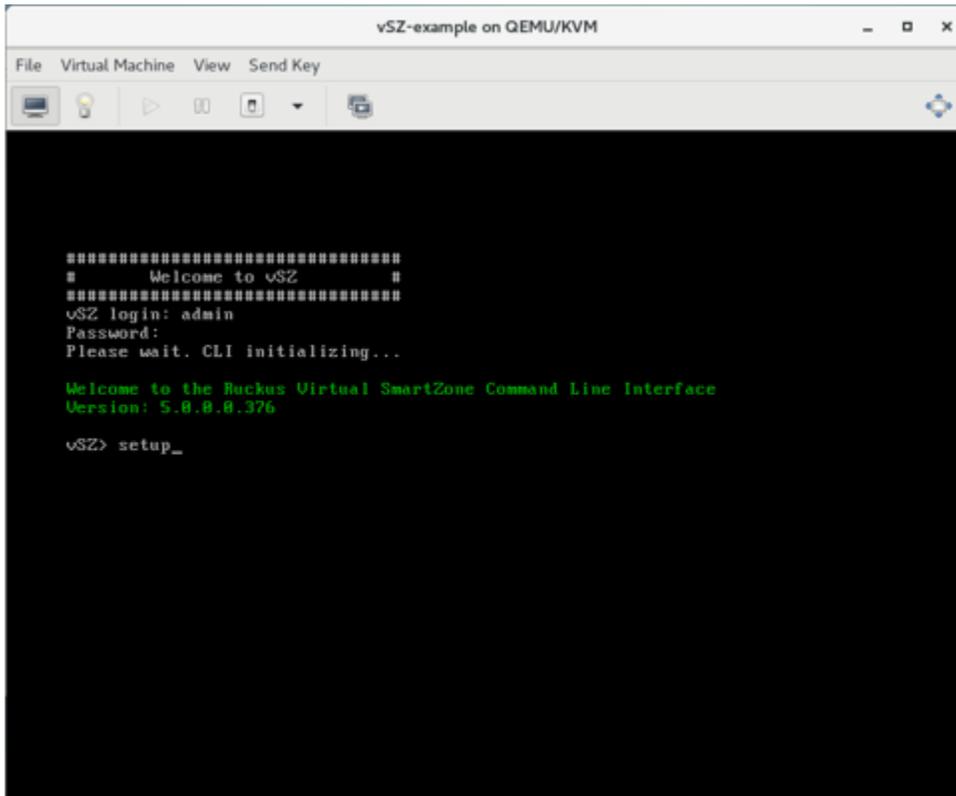
FIGURE 266 Run vSZ on the console



```
vSZ-example on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Starting syslog-ng: [ OK ]
Calling the system activity data collector (sadc)...
Start system...
Starting monitoring for UG vg88: 1 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg88" monitored
[ OK ]
expr: syntax error
expr: syntax error
B
iptables: Applying firewall rules: [ OK ]
iptables: Applying firewall rules: [ OK ]
Bringing up loopback interface: [ OK ]
Bringing up interface bond: Device eth* does not seem to be present, delaying initialization.
[ OK ]
fgrep: ifcfg-ifcfg-eth*: No such file or directory
fgrep: ifcfg-ifcfg-eth*: No such file or directory
fgrep: ifcfg-ifcfg-eth*: No such file or directory
egrep: ifcfg-ifcfg-eth*: No such file or directory
Bringing up interface ifcfg-eth*: Device eth* does not seem to be present, delaying initialization.
[FAILED]
Bringing up interface br:
Determining IP information for br..."up" is invalid lladdr.
-
```

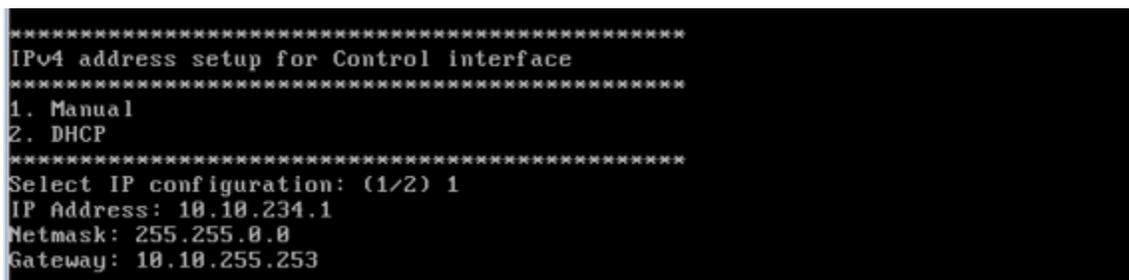
1. At the login prompt, login using **administrator** credentials of username and password. Run the **setup** command to initialize vSZ as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 267 Login and Privileged mode



2. Enter **2** for High-Scale mode and press **Y** to continue.
3. Choose IP version **IPv4 only** or **IPv4 and IPv6**. For example, press **1** for **IPv4**.
4. Enter static IP address for control interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 268 Static IP Address for Control Interface



5. Enter static IP address for cluster interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 269 Static IP Address for Cluster Interface

```
*****  
IPv4 address setup for Cluster interface  
*****  
1. Manual  
2. DHCP  
*****  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
Please enter number range from 1 to 2.  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
IP Address: 192.168.2.234  
Netmask: 255.255.255.0  
Gateway: 192.168.2.1
```

6. Enter static IP address for management interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 270 Static IP Address for Management Interface

```
*****  
IPv4 address setup for Management interface  
*****  
1. Manual  
2. DHCP  
*****  
Select IP configuration: (1/2) 1  
IP Address: 172.17.65.234  
Netmask: 255.255.255.0  
Gateway: 172.17.65.1
```

7. Select the default gateway interface. Enter **1** for control interface, **2** for cluster interface, and **3** for management interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 271 Default Gateway Interface

```
*****  
Default Gateway Interface  
*****  
1. Control  
2. Cluster  
3. Management  
*****  
Select gateway interface: (1/2/3) 3_
```

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

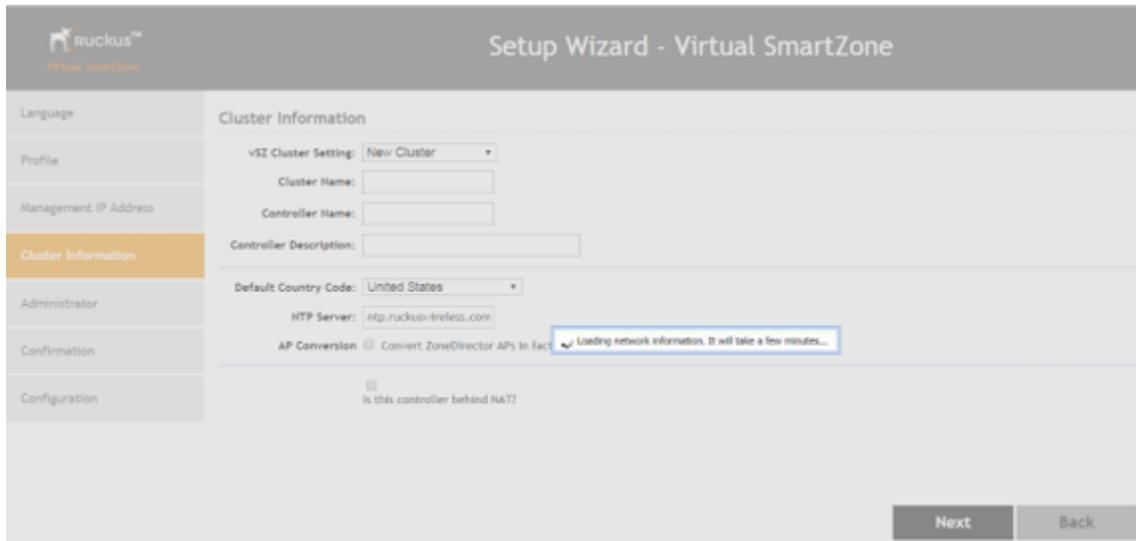
8. Enter the DNS server setting and press Y to apply all setting.

FIGURE 272 DNS Server Settings

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DNS Server Settings:
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Primary DNS Server   : 8.8.8.8
Secondary DNS Server : 8.8.4.4
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Enter 'y' to apply, 'n' to modify
Do you want to apply the settings? (y/n) y_
```

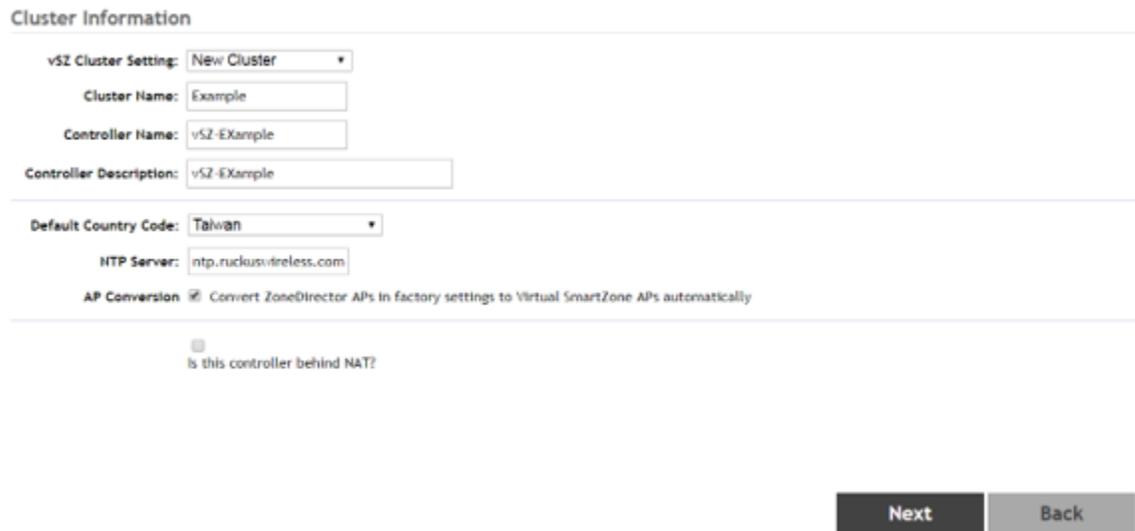
9. Access the web link <http://172.17.65.234:8443> to continue other setting as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 273 vSZ Web UI



10. Enter your **Cluster Information** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 274 Cluster Information



11. Enter your vSZ Administrator password requirements and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 275 vSZ Administrator Password



12. Click **Finish** and wait until vSZ is configured.
13. After vSZ is configured, reconnect to vSZ web as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 276 vSZ Configuration

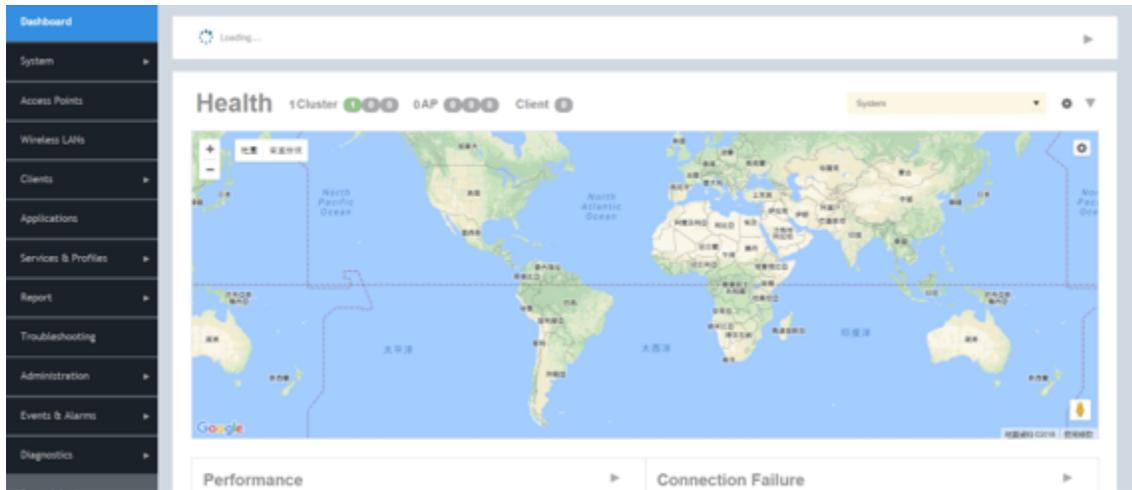


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

14. Enter **Username** and **Password** to access vSZ as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 277 vSZ Homepage



Upgrading the Controller for Microsoft Azure, AWS, and GCE Platforms

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- Upgrading the Controller Software..... 275
- Verifying the Upgrade..... 277
- Rolling Back to a Previous Software Version..... 278

Upgrading the Controller for Microsoft Azure, AWS, and GCE Platforms

Ruckus Networks may periodically release controller software updates that contain new features, enhancements, and fixes for known issues.

These software updates may be made available on the Ruckus Networkssupport website or released through authorized channels.



CAUTION

Although the software upgrade process has been designed to preserve all controller settings, Ruckus Networks strongly recommends that you back up the controller cluster before performing an upgrade. Having a cluster backup will ensure that you can easily restore the controller system if the upgrade process fails for any reason.



CAUTION

Ruckus Networks strongly recommends that you ensure that all interface cables are intact during the upgrade procedure.



CAUTION

Ruckus Networks strongly recommends that you ensure that the power supply is not disrupted during the upgrade procedure.

NOTE

If you are managing a vSZ, you can also perform system configuration backup, restore, and upgrade from the controller command line interface.

Upgrading the Controller Software

This section outlines the procedure to upgrade the controller software for Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, Google Computing Engine platforms.

Follow these steps to upgrade the controller software.



CAUTION

Ruckus Networks strongly recommends backing up the controller cluster before performing the upgrade. If the upgrade process fails for any reason, you can use the latest backup file to restore the controller cluster.

NOTE

Before starting this procedure, you should have already obtained a valid controller software upgrade file from Ruckus Networks Support or an authorized reseller.

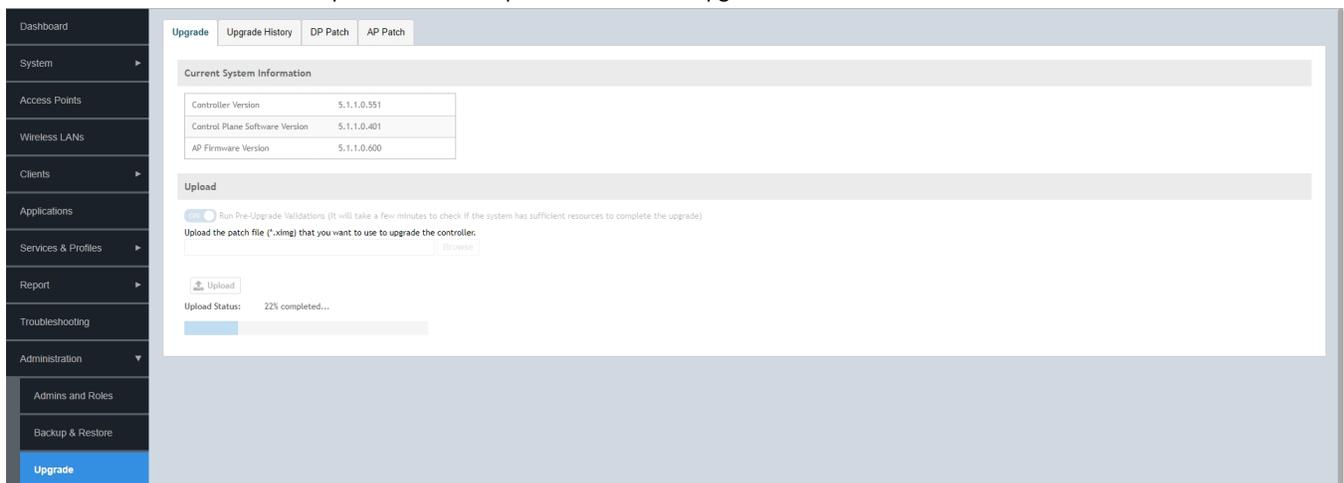
vSZ supports APs starting version 3.4. You must first upgrade the vSZ. Only a new vSZ can handle an old vDP. During the vSZ upgrade, all tunnels will stay up except the main tunnel which moves to the vSZ.

Upgrade to 5.0 does not support data migration (statistics, events, administrator logs). Existing system and network configuration is preserved. For further clarification, Contact Ruckus support.

To Upgrade:

1. Copy the software upgrade file that you received from Ruckus Networks to the computer where you are accessing the controller web interface or to any location on the network that is accessible from the web interface.
2. Go to **Administration > Upgrade**.
3. In the **Upload** section, select the **Run Pre-Upgrade Validations** box to verify if the data migration was successful. This option allows you to verify data migration errors before performing the upgrade. If data migration was unsuccessful, the following error is displayed:
Exception occurred during the validation of data migration. Please apply the system configuration backup and contact system administrator.
Typically, the file name of the software upgrade file is `scg-installer_{version}.ximg`.
4. Click the **Browse** button, and then browse to the location of the software upgrade file. 1q

FIGURE 278 Click **Browse** in the Upload section to upload the software upgrade file



5. Select the software upgrade file, and then click **Open**.
6. Click **Upload** to upload the software upgrade file. The controller uploads the file to its database, and then performs file verification. After the file is verified, the **Upgrade Pending Patch Information** section is populated with information about the upgrade file.
7. Start the upgrade process by clicking one of the following buttons:
 - **Upgrade**: Click this button to start the upgrade process without backing up the current controller cluster or its system configuration.
 - **Backup & Upgrade**: Click this button to back up the controller cluster and system configuration before performing the upgrade.



CAUTION

Ruckus Networks strongly recommends using Backup & Upgrade when performing the upgrade. If the upgrade process fails for any reason, you can use the latest backup file to restore the controller cluster.

A confirmation message appears.

8. Click **Yes**.

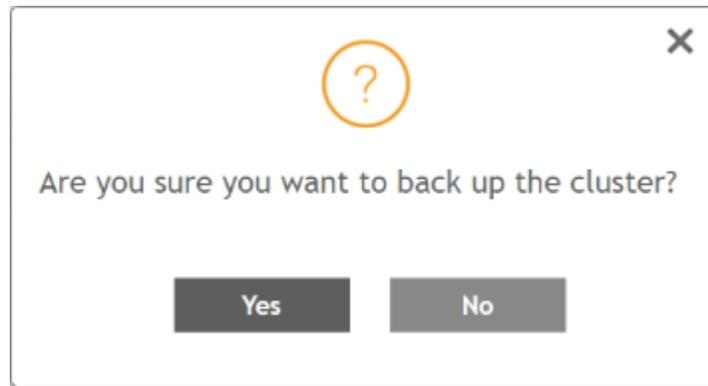
The controller starts the process that you selected. The screens that appear next will depend on the process that you selected to upgrade immediately or to back up and then upgrade the controller.

FIGURE 279 The **System Upgrade** page displays the status of the upgrade process



When the upgrade (or backup-and-upgrade) process is complete, the controller logs you off the web interface automatically. Wait for a few minutes until the web interface log on page appears.

FIGURE 280 The controller web interface may display the following message as it completes the upgrade process



When the controller logon page appears again, you have completed upgrading the controller.

Continue to the Verifying the Upgrade task to check if the upgrade was completed successfully.

Verifying the Upgrade

Follow these steps to verify that the controller upgrade was completed successfully.

1. Log on to the controller web interface.
2. Go to **Administration > Upgrade**.

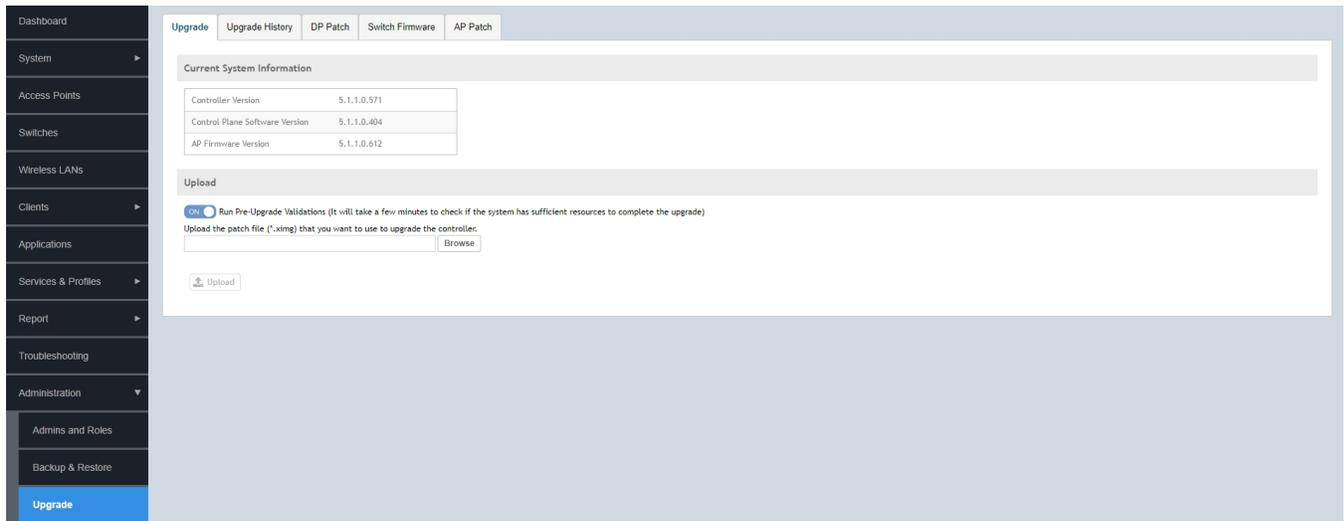
3. In the **Current System Information** section, check the value for Controller Version.

If the firmware version is newer than the firmware version that controller was using before you started the upgrade process, then the upgrade process was completed successfully.

NOTE

APs periodically send scheduled configuration requests to the controller, including the firmware version. Therefore, when an AP joins a zone for the first time, the firmware version is verified by the controller. If the firmware version is different from that which is configured for the zone, the controller responds with a request to upgrade it, after which the AP initiates a request to upgrade the firmware using HTTP.

FIGURE 281 Check the value for Controller Version



Rolling Back to a Previous Software Version

There are two scenarios in which you may want to roll back the controller software to a previous version:

1. You encounter issues during the software upgrade process and the controller cannot be upgraded successfully. In this scenario, you can only perform the software rollback from the **CLI** using the restore local command. If you have a two-node controller cluster, run the restore local command on each of the nodes to restore them to the previous software before attempting to upgrade them again.
2. You prefer a previous software version to the newer version to which you have upgraded successfully. For example, you feel that the controller does not operate normally after you upgraded to the newer version and you want to restore the previous software version, which was more stable. In this scenario, you can perform the software rollback either from the web interface or the **CLI**. If you have a two-node controller cluster, you must have cluster backup on both of the nodes.

To ensure that you will be able to roll back to a previous version, Ruckus Networks strongly recommends the following before attempting to upgrade the controller software:

- Always back up the controller before attempting a software upgrade. If you are managing a multi-node cluster, back up the entire cluster, and then verify that the backup process completes successfully. See [Creating a Cluster Backup](#) on page 279 for more information.
- If you have an FTP server, back up the entire cluster and upload the backup files from all the nodes in a cluster to a remote FTP server.

Backing Up and Restoring Clusters

Back up the controller cluster periodically to ensure that you can restore the control plane, data plane, and AP firmware versions as well as the system configuration in the cluster if a system failure occurs.

This section covers the following topics:

NOTE

You can also perform these procedures from the vSZ command line interface. Note, however, that you will need to execute the commands on each node.

Creating a Cluster Backup

Follow these steps to back up an entire controller cluster.

1. Take note of the current system time.

To view the current system time, go to **System > General Settings > Time**.

2. Go to **Administration > Backup & Restore**.

3. Click **Backup Entire Cluster**.

The following confirmation message appears: `Are you sure you want to back up the cluster?`

4. Click **Yes**.

The following message appears: `The cluster is in maintenance mode. Please wait a few minutes.`

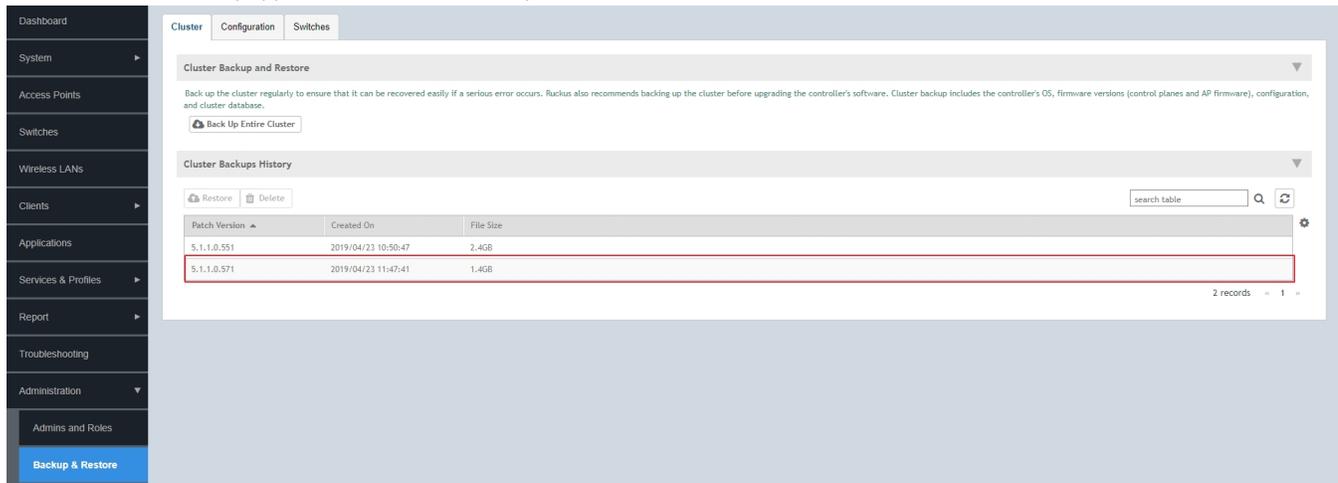
When the cluster backup process is complete, a new entry appears in the **Cluster Backups** section with a Created On value that is approximate to the time when you started the cluster backup process.

NOTE

If you have an FTP server, back up the entire cluster and upload the backup files from all the nodes in a cluster to a remote FTP server.

You have completed backing up the controller cluster.

FIGURE 282 A new entry appears in the Cluster Backups section



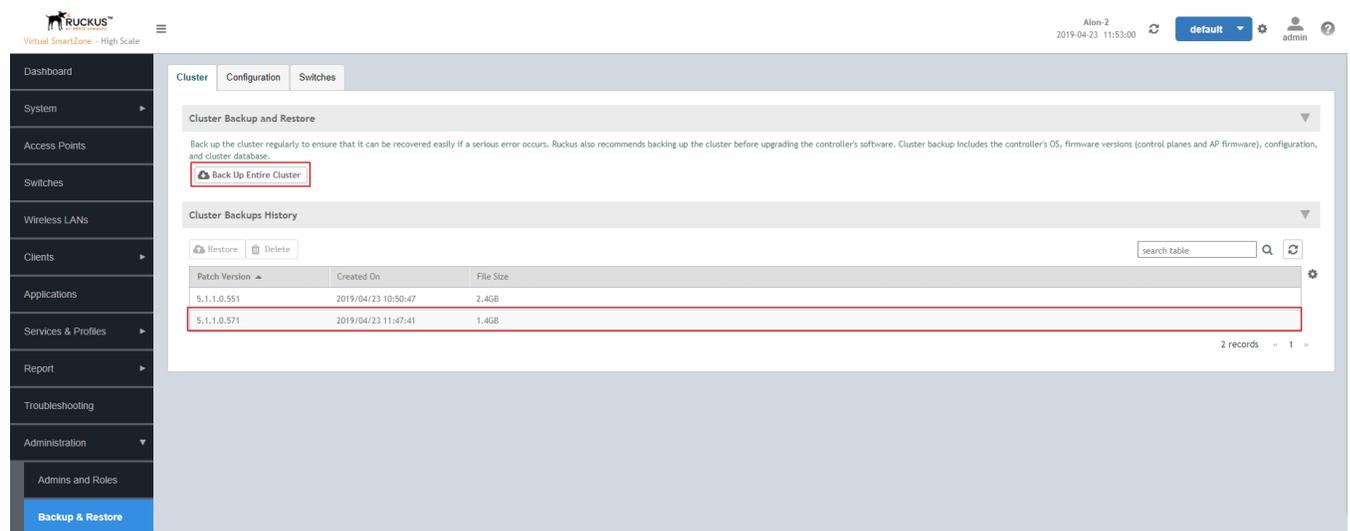
Restoring a Cluster Backup

When restoring a cluster backup, remember that you must perform the restore procedure on the exact same node which you generated the cluster backup.

Follow these steps to restore a cluster backup

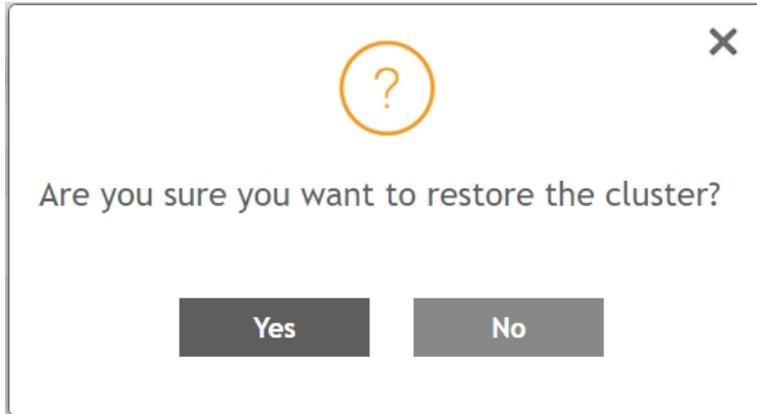
1. Go to **Administration > Backup & Restore**.
2. In the **Cluster Backups History** section, locate the cluster backup that you want to restore.
3. Select the backup file that you want to restore, and then click **Backup Entire Cluster**.

FIGURE 283 Select the backup file, and then click Backup Entire Cluster



- The following confirmation message appears: Are you sure you want to restore the cluster?. Click **Yes**.

FIGURE 284 Confirm Backup



The page refreshes, and then the following message appears: System is restoring! Please wait...

NOTE

The cluster restore process may take several minutes to complete.

When the restore process is complete, the controller logs you off the web interface automatically.

Do not refresh the controller web interface while the restore process is in progress. Wait for the restore process to complete successfully.

- Log back on to the controller web interface.

NOTE

If the web interface displays the message Cluster is out of service. Please try again in a few minutes. appears after you log on to the controller web interface, wait for about three minutes. The dashboard will appear shortly. The message appears because the controller is still initializing its processes.

- Go to **Administration > Upgrade**, and then check the **Current System Information** section and verify that all nodes in the cluster have been restored to the previous version and are all in service.
- Go to **Diagnostics > Application Logs**.
- Check the **Health Status** column and verify that all of the controller processes are online.

You have completed restoring the cluster backup. After the upgrade is complete, go to the **Application Logs** page and verify that all of the controller processes are online.

FIGURE 285 On the Application Logs page, verify that all controller processes are online

Application Name	Health Status	Log Level	# of Logs
AP Diagnostic Information			0
Cassandra	Online		4
Cmd	Online	Warning	1
Collectd	Online		0
Communicator	Online	Warning	8
Configurer	Online	Warning	9
Core	Online	Warning	12
DBLade			0
Diagnostics			0
EAut	Online	Warning	2
ElasticSearch	Online		3
FIPS			0
LogMgr	Online	Warning	2
HttpProxy	Online	Warning	1
Memcached	Online		1
MemProxy	Online	Warning	1
Mosquitto	Online		1
MsgDist	Online	Warning	1
NC	Online	Warning	1
Nginx	Online		3
Observer	Online	Warning	1
RadiusProxy	Online	Warning	1
SgUniversalExporter	Online	Warning	4
SesMgr	Online	Warning	1
SNMP	Online	Warning	1
SubscriberManagement	Online	Warning	7
SubscriberPortal	Online	Warning	2
Switchm	Online	Warning	9
System			9
Web	Online	Warning	7

Restoring a Cluster Backup Using the CLI

Follow these steps to restore a cluster backup using the CLI.

1. Enter the vSZ CLI.
2. Enter the following command and enter the password to log into the CLI.

```
VSCG35> en
Password:
```

3. Enter the following command to restore a cluster backup:

```
VSCG35> restore
```

All the cluster backups are listed in an order of the cluster backup created date.

4. Specify the number mentioned against the cluster backup that you wish to restore.

You have restored the cluster backup.

FIGURE 286 Cluster Backup Restore Using CLI

```
#####
# Welcome to vSZ #
#####
admin@13.94.61.64's password:
Please wait. CLI initializing...

Welcome to the Ruckus Virtual SmartZone - High Scale Command Line Interface
Version: 5.1.1.0.571

C-26> en
Password: *****

C-26# restore
No. Created on Patch Version File Size
-----
1 2019-04-23 02:50:47 GMT 5.1.1.0.551 2.4GB
2 2019-04-23 03:47:41 GMT 5.1.1.0.571 1.4GB

Please choose a backup to restore or 'No' to cancel: 2
This action will reboot the system. Do you want to restore "the entire" cluster system (or input 'no' to cancel)? [yes/no] yes
```

Deleting a Cluster Backup

Follow these steps to delete a cluster backup.

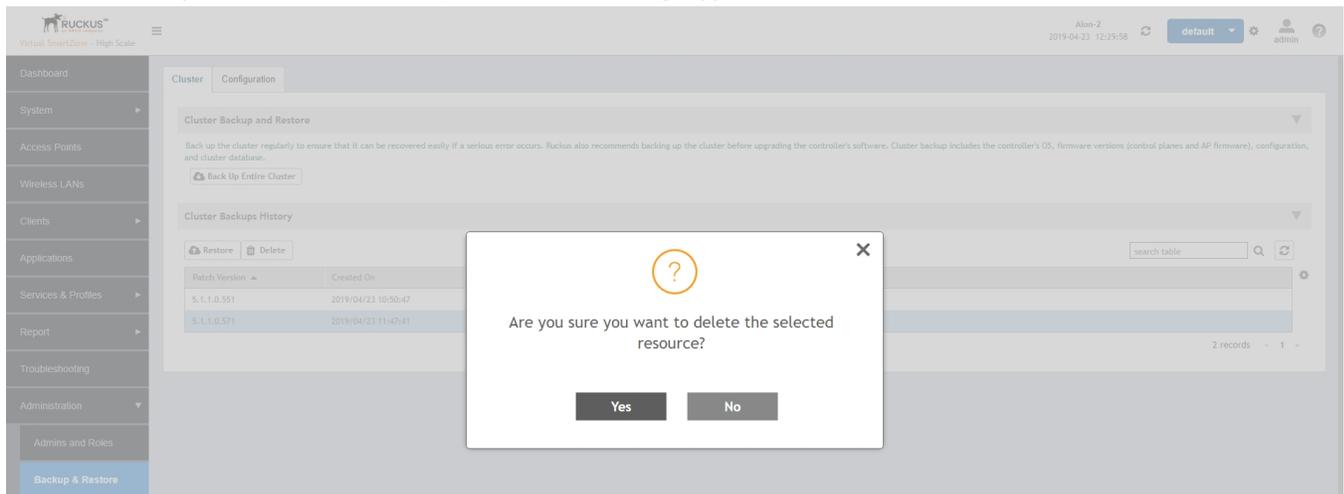
1. Go to **Administration > Backup & Restore**.
2. In the **Cluster Backups History** section of the **Cluster** tab, locate the cluster backup that you want to delete, and then click it.

The cluster backup becomes highlighted, which indicates that you have selected it.

3. Click  .

A confirmation message appears.

FIGURE 287 After you click the Delete button, a confirmation message appears



4. Click **Yes**.

The page refreshes, and then the cluster backup that you deleted disappears from the **Cluster Backups History** section.

You have completed deleting a cluster backup.

