

RUCKUS Virtual SmartZone Getting Started Guide

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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.commscope.com/ruckus> 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://community.ruckuswireless.com>
- 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.

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.commscope.com/ruckus>.

Online Training Resources

To access a variety of online RUCKUS training modules, including free introductory courses to wireless networking essentials, site surveys, and products, visit the RUCKUS Training Portal at <https://commscopeuniversity.myabsorb.com/>. The registration is a two-step process described in this [video](#). You create a CommScope account and then register for, and request access for, CommScope University.

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.
<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[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.

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>.

New In This Document

TABLE 2 Key Features and Enhancements (September 2022)

Feature	Description	Reference
Doc defect: SCG-138492	Updated: A note is added pointing to the Upgrade Guide to know the hypervisor supported for a respective release.	Preparing a Hypervisor on page 21
Resource table	Updated: Support for vSZ-H and vSZ-E resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Virtual SmartZone Minimum Requirements on page 14
Minor edits	Updated: Minor edits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating the vSZ Instance on page 171• Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings on page 210• Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface on page 185• Installing AWS CLI on page 161

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- Preparing the vSZ Interface Settings to Use..... 13
- Virtual SmartZone Minimum Requirements..... 14
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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

vSZ supports one (1) network interface on public cloud. Three (3) network interfaces option is only for on-premises vSZ.



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 3 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 Minimum Requirements

NOTE

One or more resources can be higher than the specified requirements. For example, if the instance requires 24Gb RAM, assigning 32Gb RAM is supported.

NOTE

Supported version of the hypervisor may change for every vSZ release. To know the hypervisor version supported for a specific release, refer to the respective release of the Upgrade Guide.

Hypervisor Hardware Performance Requirements

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

- Sharing hardware server to multiple vSZ instances is not recommended.
- 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.
- Disk 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.

Hypervisor CPU/IO Requirements - Private Hypervisor

CPU Performance Requirement

- CPU single core events per second/per core need > 180 events/sec
- Required CPU level is higher than the Intel Xeon CPU E5-4620 v4 with 2.10 GHz

IO performance requirement detail

vSZ require high IO performance deploy environment. Measure the hypervisor IO performance before deployment. vSZ IO throughput requirements :

- IO requirement per resource level - Refer to the **Disk IO Requirement** column in the resource table.
- Avoid network-attached storage (NAS/SAN). The general claim is that the NAS/SAN solution is faster and more reliable than the local drives. NAS/SAN is often slower, displays larger latencies with a wider deviation in average latency, and is a single point of failure.
- Virtual Disk - 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. [*].

How to benchmark vSZ CPU/IO Performance

- The vSZ setup process will detect the IO performance at first setup step.
- Use the SZ CLI in **debug-tools > system > system performance**. The command will run system benchmark on CPU and IO for vSZ.

Network Latency Requirement between vSZ nodes

A fast and reliable network is important for performance in a distributed system. Low latency helps ensure that nodes can communicate easily, while high bandwidth helps shared movement and recovery. Avoid clusters that span multiple data centers, even if the data centers are located in close proximity. It is highly recommended to avoid clusters that span large geographic distances.

vSZ requires low network latency between vSZ nodes on the control & cluster interface network. vSZ cannot support deployment in high network latency environment.

vSZ interface network latency between nodes: Cluster Interface network latency need < 60 ms.

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.

NOTE

The vSZ deployed in the Nutanix Hypervisor introduces more overhead on memory. The 10K AP per node is not sustained on 48GB memory setting. [SCG-113477]

Workaround: When deploying vSZ on Nutanix it is recommended to allocate more memory for vSZ usage. For a 10K AP resource level, setup needs 24 core CPU and 50 GB (+2GB) memory to control. Alternatively decrease to 25% AP deployment in vSZ resource level. For example, 7500 AP in 10K AP resource level.



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 4 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
10,001	30,000	300,000	4	10,000	5 : 1	6,000
	20,000	200,000	3			4,000
6,001	10,000	100,000	1-2	10,000	5 : 1	2,000
5,001	6,000	60,000	1-2	6,000	5 : 1	1,200
3,001	5,000	50,000	1-2	5,000	5 : 1	1,000
2,501	3,000	30,000	1-2	3,000	5 : 1	600
1,001	2,500	25,000	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

Installation Preparation

Virtual SmartZone Minimum Requirements

TABLE 4 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 5 vsZ High Scale required resources

AP Count Range		Minimum vCPU per node	Minimum RAM per node ^[1]	Minimum Disk Size per node ^[2]	Minimum Disk IO Requirement per node	Preserved Event/Alarm Days	Concurrent CLI Connection	Resource Level
From	To	Logic Processor	GB	GB	MiB/s	Max	Max (per node not per cluster)	
10,001	30,000	24	56	600	45	3/7 Days	4	9 ^[5]
	20,000							
10,001	30,000	24	48	600	45	3/7 Days	4	8
	20,000							
6,001	10,000	24	48	600	45	3/7 Days	4	7
5,001	6,000	16	30	300	35	3/7 Days	2	6.6
3,001	5,000	12	28	300	30	3/7 Days	2	6.5
2,501	3,000	8	24	300	30	3/7 Days	2	6.1
1,001	2,500	6	22	300	25	3/7 Days	2	6
501	1,000	4-6 ^[4]	18	150	20	3/7 Days	2	5
101	500	4	16	150	15	3/7 Days	2	4
1	100	2-4 ^[3]	13	150	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 6 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 7 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		Minimum vCPU per node	Minimum RAM per node ^[1]	Minimum Disk Size per node ^[2]	Minimum Disk IO Requirement	Preserved Event/ Alarm Days	Concurrent CLI Connection	Resource Level
From	To	Logic Processor	GB	GB	MiB/s	Max	Max (per node not per cluster)	
1025	3,000	8	20	250	20	7 Days	2	3
	2,000							
501	1,024	8	20	250	20	7 Days	2	2
101	500	4	16	150	15	7 Days	2	1.5
1	100	2-4 ^[*3]	13	150	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.

[2] - NICs assigned to direct IO cannot be shared. Moreover, VMware features such as vMotion, DRS, and HA are unsupported.

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 8 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 ^[*4]	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 9 vSZ High Scale

AP Count Range		Minimum Disk Size	Recommended Machine Type for AWS	Recommended Machine type for Azure	Disk IO Requirement
From	To	GB			
10,001	30,000	600	c5.9xlarge (36 vCPU/72 GB RAM)	F32s_v2 (32 vCPU/64 GB RAM)	45
	20,000				
6,001	10,000	600	c5.9xlarge (36 vCPU/72 GB RAM)	F32s_v2 (32 vCPU/64 GB RAM)	45
3,001	6,000	300	c5.4xlarge (16 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	F16s_v2 (16 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	35

Installation Preparation

Virtual SmartZone Minimum Requirements

TABLE 9 vSZ High Scale (continued)

AP Count Range		Minimum Disk Size	Recommended Machine Type for AWS	Recommended Machine type for Azure	Disk IO Requirement
From	To	GB			
1,001	3,000	300	m5.2xlarge (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	D8s_v3 (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	25
501	1,000	150	r5.xlarge (4 vCPU/32GB RAM)	E4s_v3 (4 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	20
101	500	150	m5.xlarge (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	D4s_v3 (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	15
1	100	150	r5.large (2 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	DS11_v2 (2 vCPU/14 GB RAM) or D4s_v3 (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	15

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 10 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
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 11 vSZ Essentials required resources

AP Count Range		Minimum Disk Size	Recommended Machine Type for AWS	Recommended Machine type for Azure	Disk IO Requirement
From	To	GB			
1025	3,000	250	m5.2xlarge (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	D8s_v3 (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	20
	2,000				
501	1,024	250	m5.2xlarge (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	D8s_v3 (8 vCPU/32 GB RAM)	20
101	500	150	m5.xlarge (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	D4s_v3 (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	15
1	100	150	r5.large (2 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	DS11_v2 (2 vCPU/14 GB RAM) or D4s_v3 (4 vCPU/16 GB RAM)	15

NOTE

- [1] - Increase the vSZ total memory 2~4 GB when running on special or extreme deploy environment when vSZ raise a memory exceed (90%) alarm. For example:
 - Deploy 4-node vSZ cluster on Nutanix with full 30K AP capacity.
 - One vSZ node down in 4-node vSZ cluster to long term sustain 30K AP in 3 alive vSZ nodes.

The solution should be recovered the fail vSZ node as soon as possible. But if user need run 3 nodes with 30K AP in long term sustain, it need to increase the vSZ memory to run.
 - All APs with full statistic reports (AVC, HCCD, UE, ...) to SZ on full load stress condition.
- [2] - Required Disk Type
 - AWS: General Purpose SSD (gp2)
 - GCE: SSD
 - Azure: Standard-SSD
- [3] - If deployed hardware CPU computing performance is not good as recommended in 100 AP resource level, the 2 cores CPU setting cannot be supported. Upgrade to 4 cores instead of 2 cores in this case.
- [4] - If deployed hardware CPU computing performance is not good as recommended Hypervisor (like Hyper-V) in 4-CPU setting to support 1000K AP, upgrade to 6 cores instead of 4 cores in this case.
- [5] - Resource level 9 is added for cases that does not sustain the loading with resource level 8.
- The 6000 AP resource profile level could support to 4 nodes cluster. The total supported AP number will be up to 18,000 APs in a 4 node vSZ cluster.
- Workaround if virtualization platform always need Thin Provision/Lazy Zeroed/Dynamic Expanding case.

Change Log of vSZ Resource Plan

- New support for 3000, 6000 APs resource level for more flexible deployment and better cost effectiveness for customer.
- Due to system limitation for the minimum disk requirement, the base disk size requirement is increased from 100 GB to 150 GB on low level resource profile. No impact for user to upgrade from previous version. Requires new setup vSZ to follow new disk size.
- As the resource level has hit the system limitation in some case, for the vSZ-E 1024 APs resource level memory is increased from 18 GB to 20 GB. No impact for user to upgrade from previous version. User need to change only the memory setting when encountering memory usage alarm exceeding 90%.
- Adding additional notes vSZ memory required in extreme vSZ deployment and cases.
- New session, vSZ-H instance Resource Allocate Instruction, is added.

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 8.
- 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 3.
- 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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

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Preparing a Hypervisor

NOTE

Supported version of the hypervisor may change for every vSZ release. To know the hypervisor version supported for a specific release, refer to the respective release of the Upgrade Guide.

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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

- 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 150GB 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.

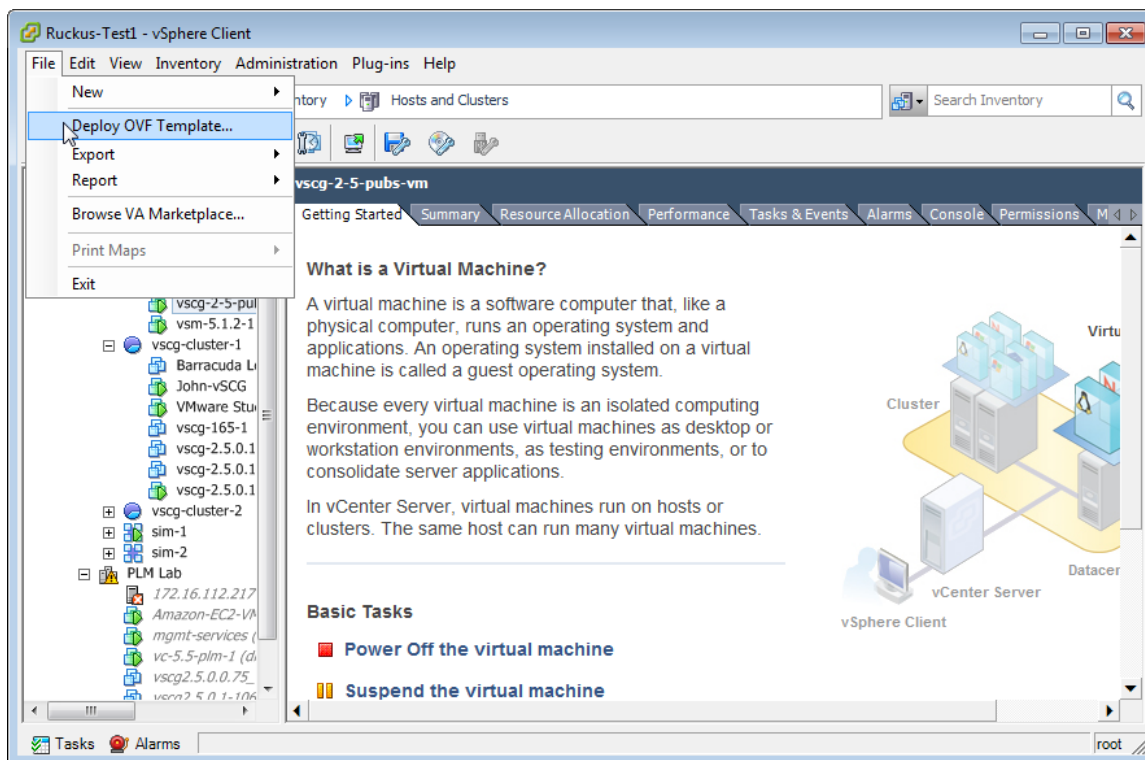
Creating a vSZ Instance from the OVA File

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.

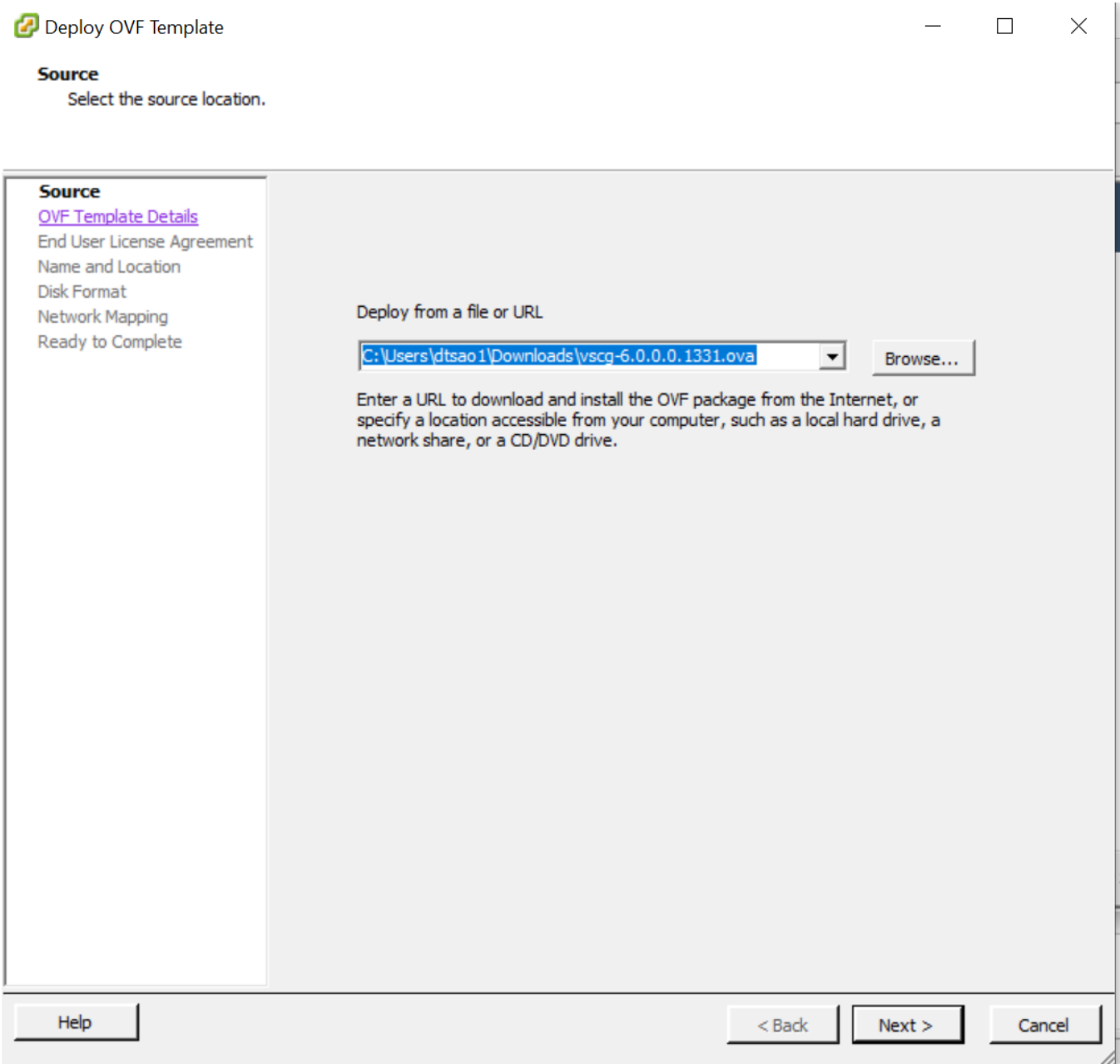
1. Use the VMWare vSphere client to log on to the ESXi management interface.
2. Click **File > Deploy OVF Template**. The Source screen of the **Deploy OVF Template** wizard appears.

FIGURE 1 Click Deploy OVF Template



- 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

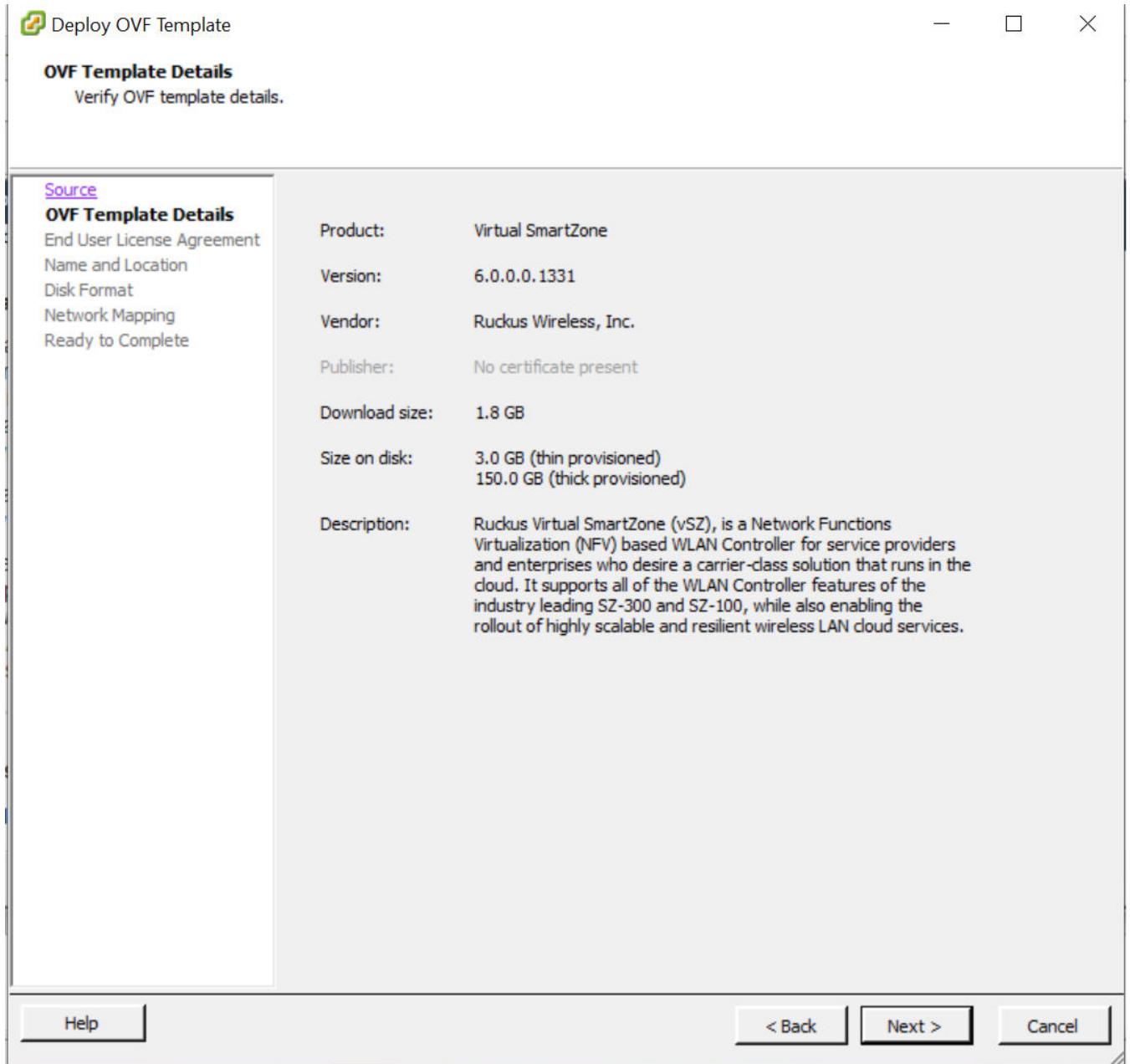


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

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

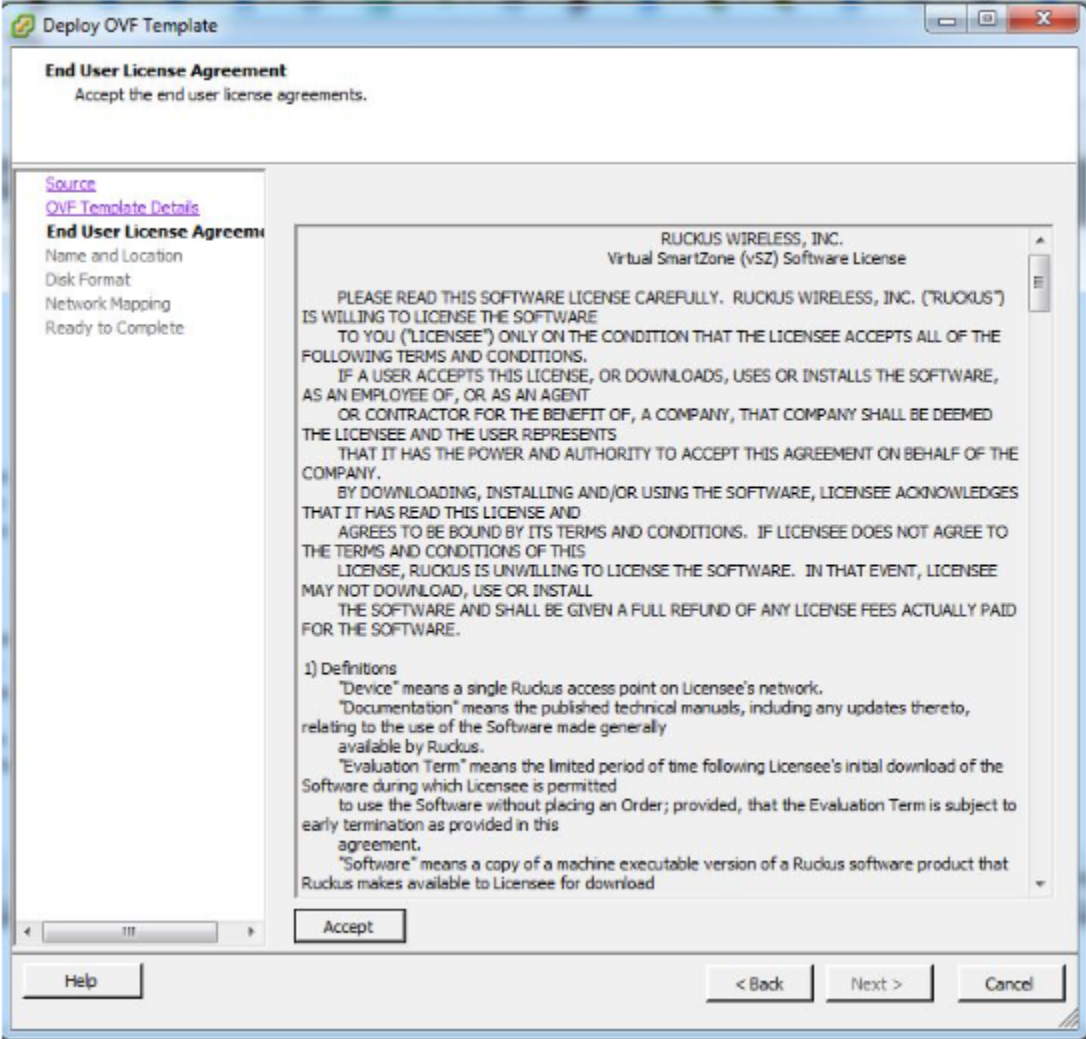
FIGURE 3 The OVF Template Details screen



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

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

FIGURE 4 Accept the EULA for the vSZ OVA



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

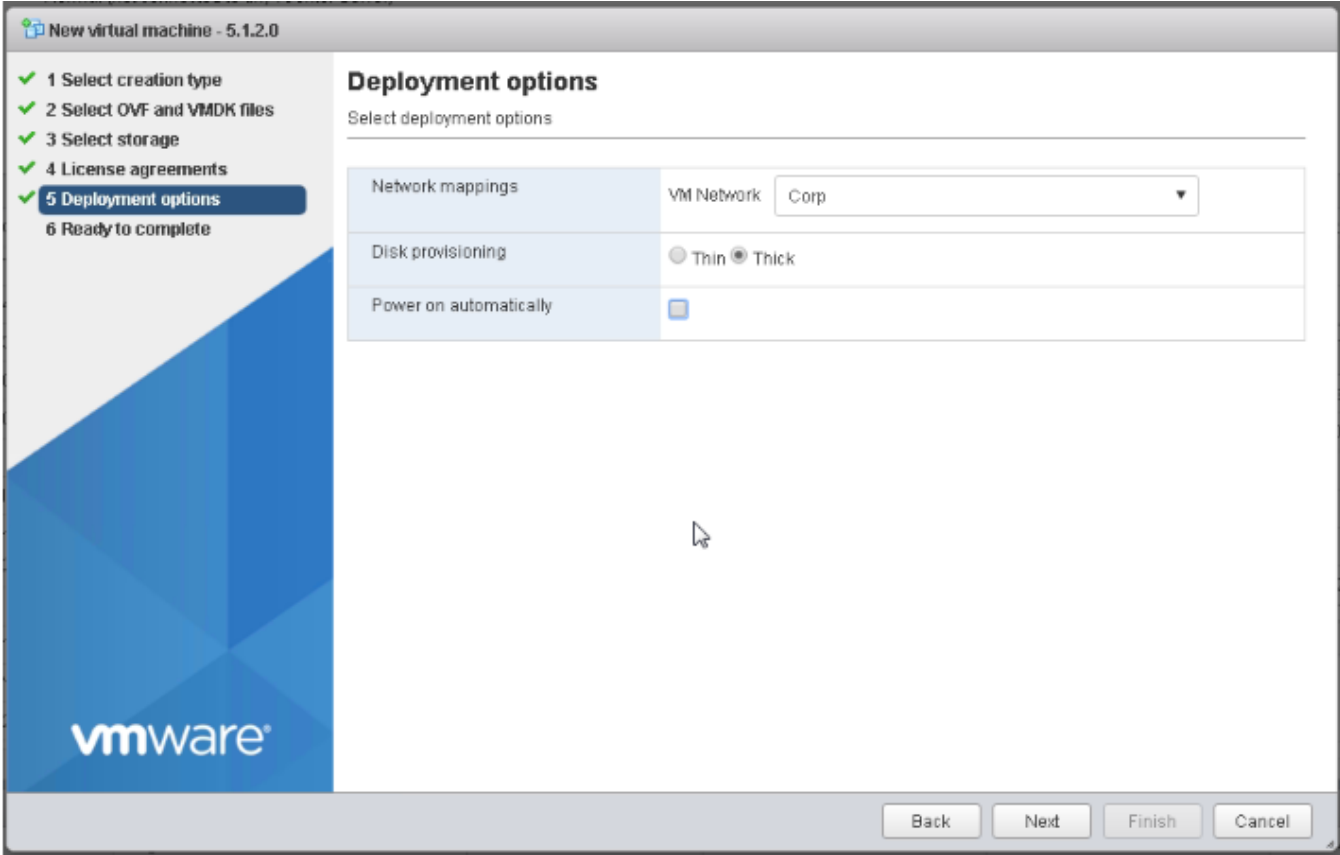
Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

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

The screenshot shows a window titled "Deploy OVF Template" with standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The main heading is "Disk Format" with the instruction "In which format do you want to store the virtual disks?". On the left, a navigation pane lists: "Source", "OVF Template Details", "End User License Agreement", "Name and Location", "Disk Format" (highlighted), "Network Mapping", and "Ready to Complete". The main area contains a "Datastore:" field with "datastore1" selected, and an "Available space (GB):" field showing "154.6". Below these are three radio button options: "Thick Provision Lazy Zeroed" (selected), "Thick Provision Eager Zeroed", and "Thin Provision". At the bottom, there are three buttons: "Help", "< Back", and "Next >", and a "Cancel" button on the far right.

FIGURE 6 ESXi 6.7 with two options



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

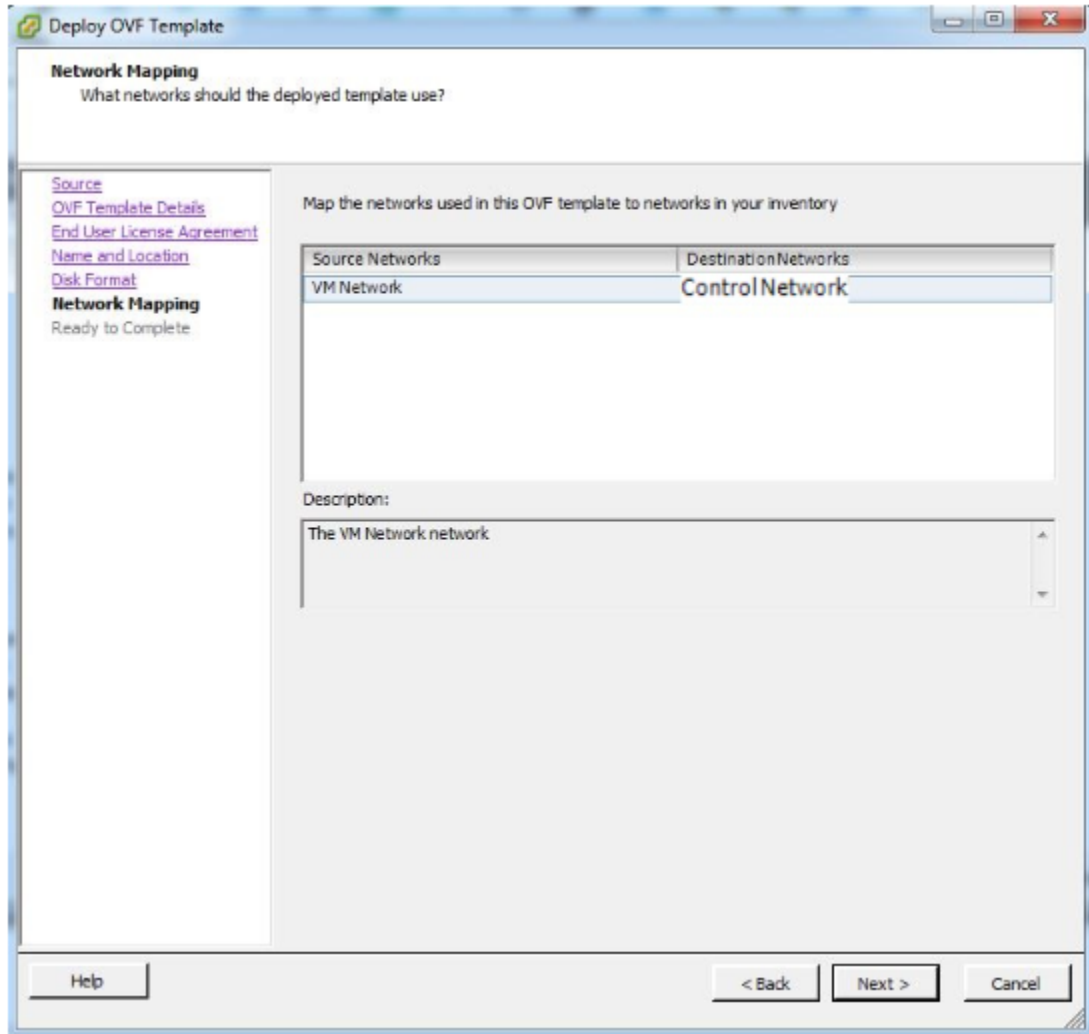
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

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.

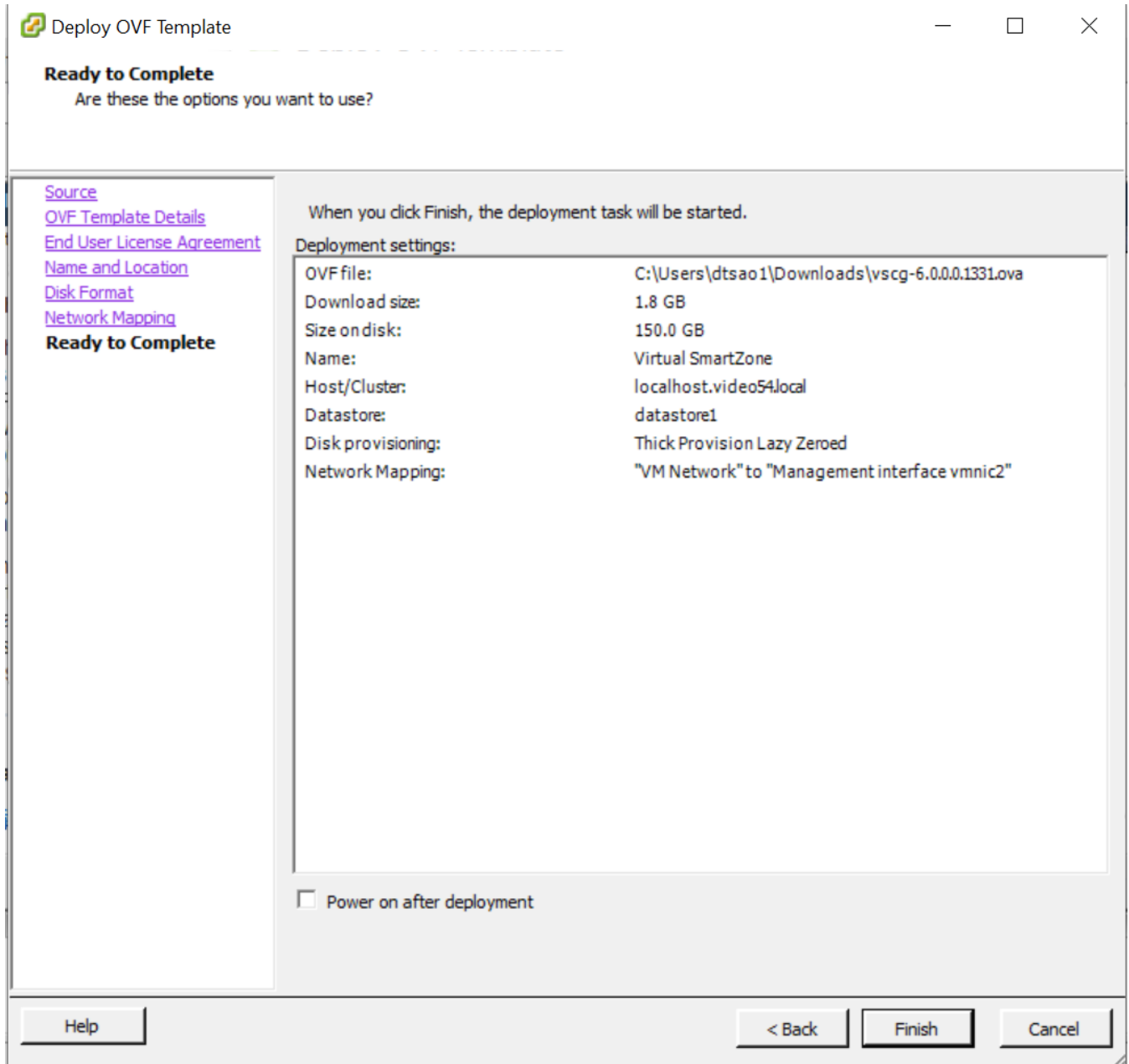
The installation screen only allows you to select the virtual network interface for the control interface. After you complete the installation (and before you power on and set up the vSZ), you will need to adjust the cluster and management interfaces as appropriate.

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



- 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



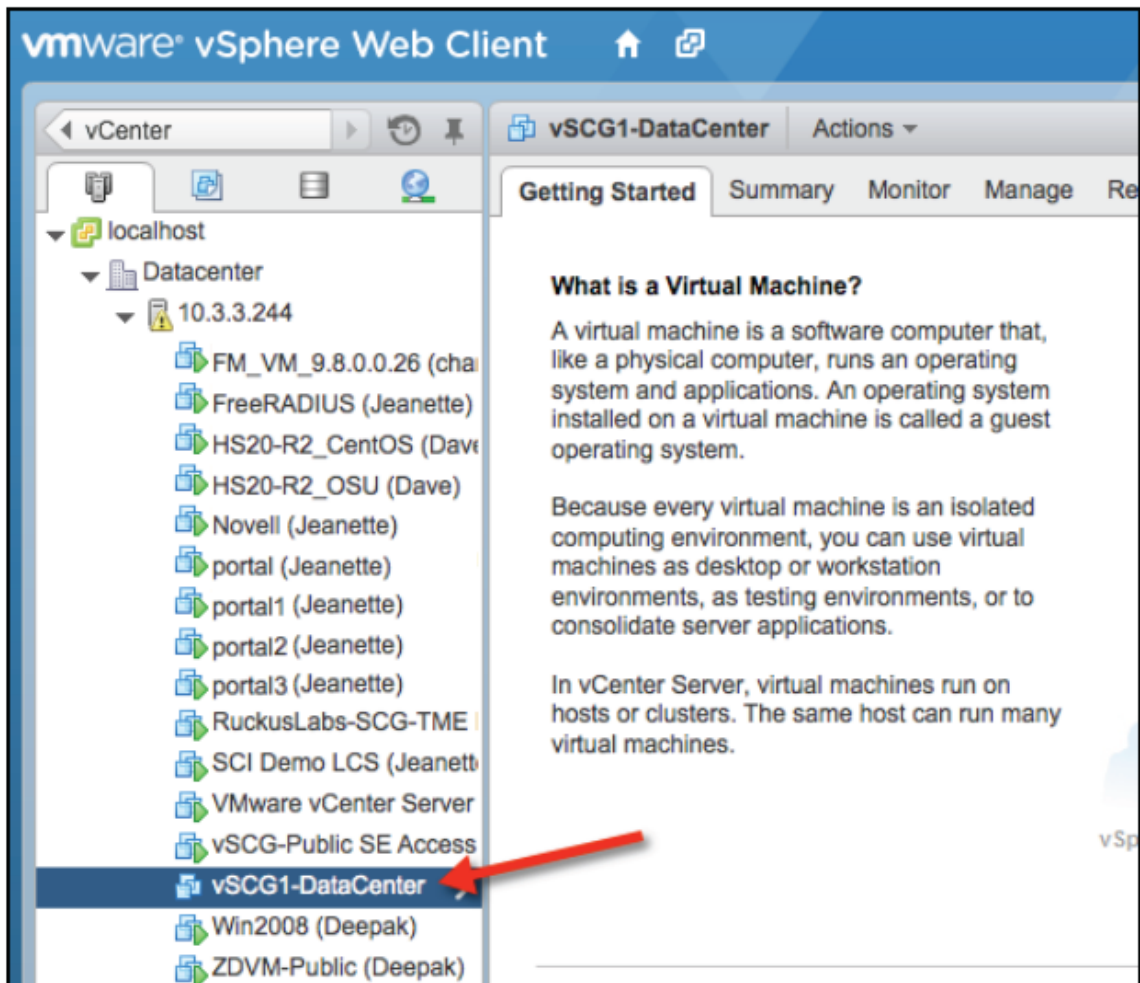
- Make sure that the **Power on after deployment** check box is clear so you can adjust the network settings before the vSZ setup. **Caution:** If you power on the vSZ after installation, you will no longer be able to adjust the network settings.
- Click **Finish**.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on VMWare vSphere Hypervisor

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.

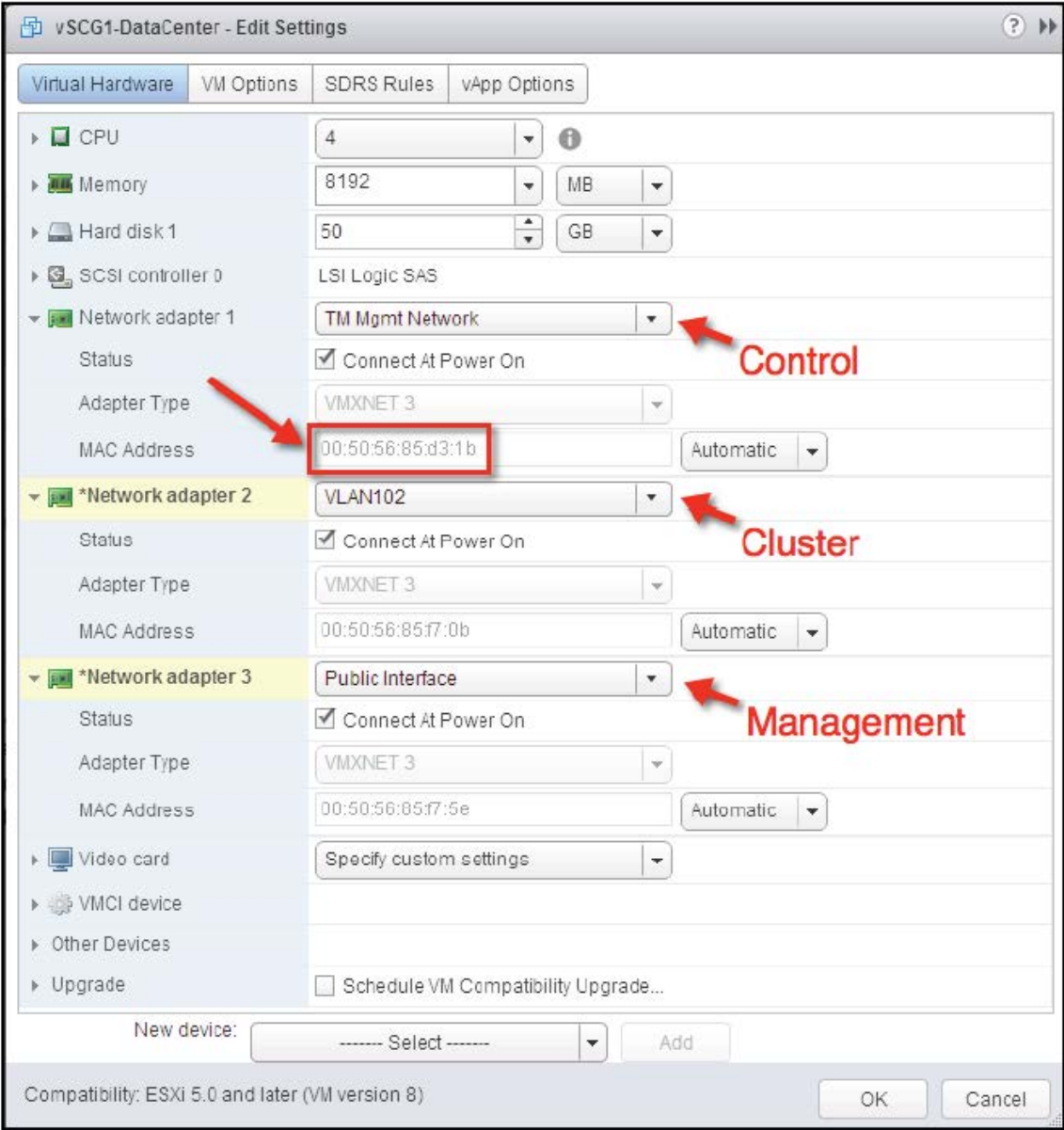
1. On the list of virtual machines, click the new vSZ instance.
2. Click **Actions** to display the additional options, and then click **Edit Settings**.
3. Set the number of CPUs and the amount of RAM to allocate to the vSZ instance. By default, the OVA template is set to 4 CPUs and 13GB of RAM.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

NOTE

All three interfaces, if used, must be of the same adaptor type. For example, E1000 or VMXNET3.

FIGURE 10 Select the interfaces to use



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

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.

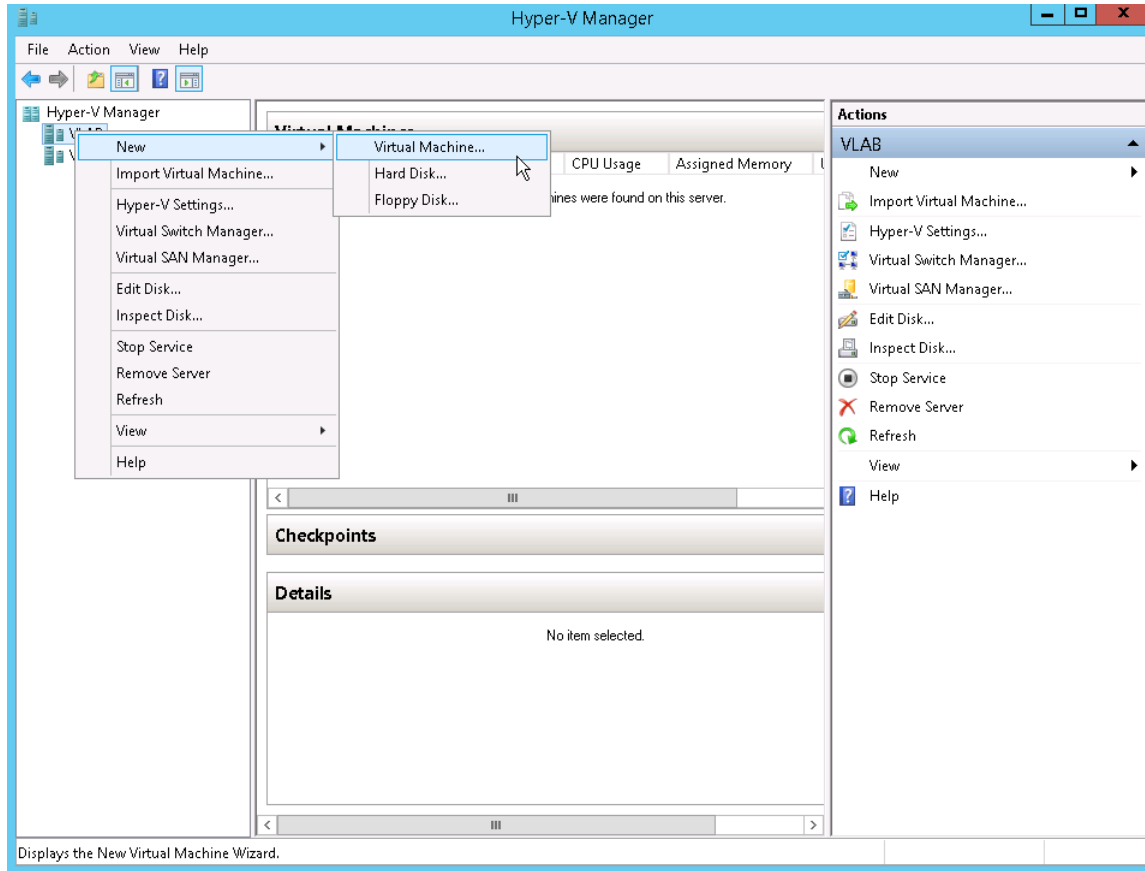
Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

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**.

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

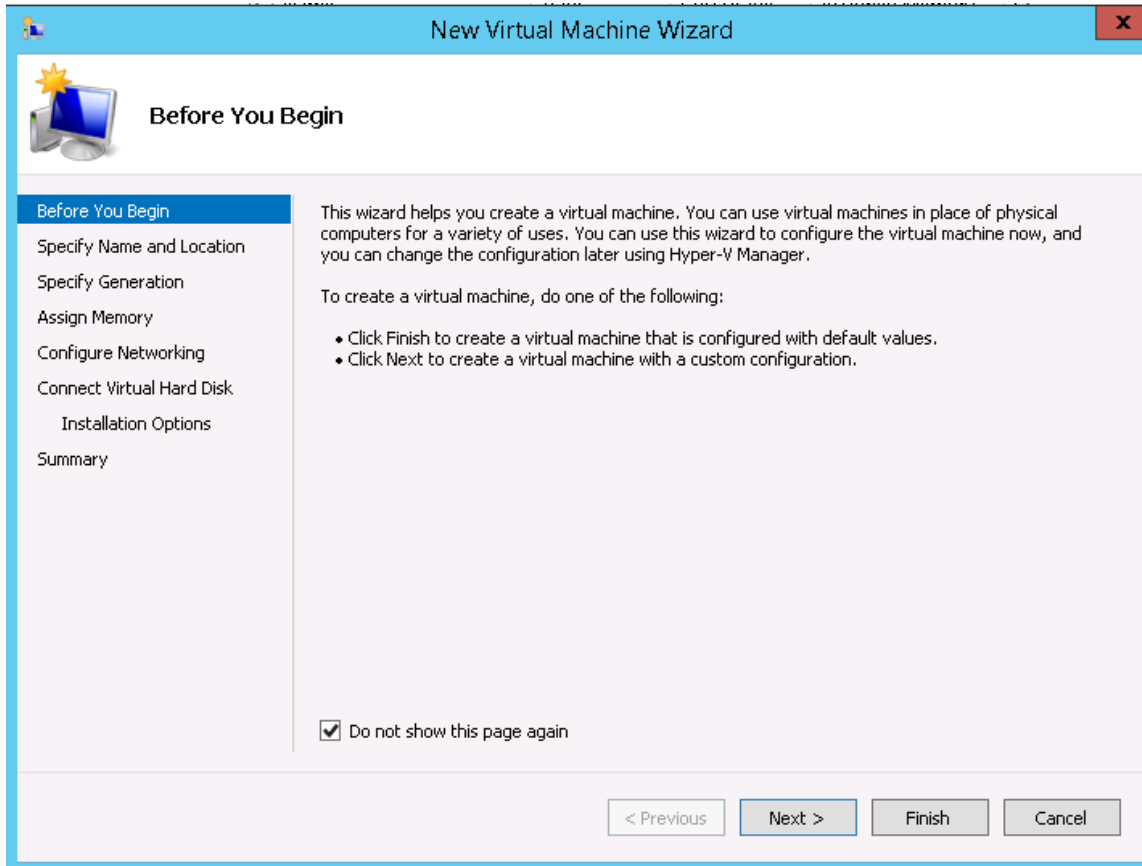


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

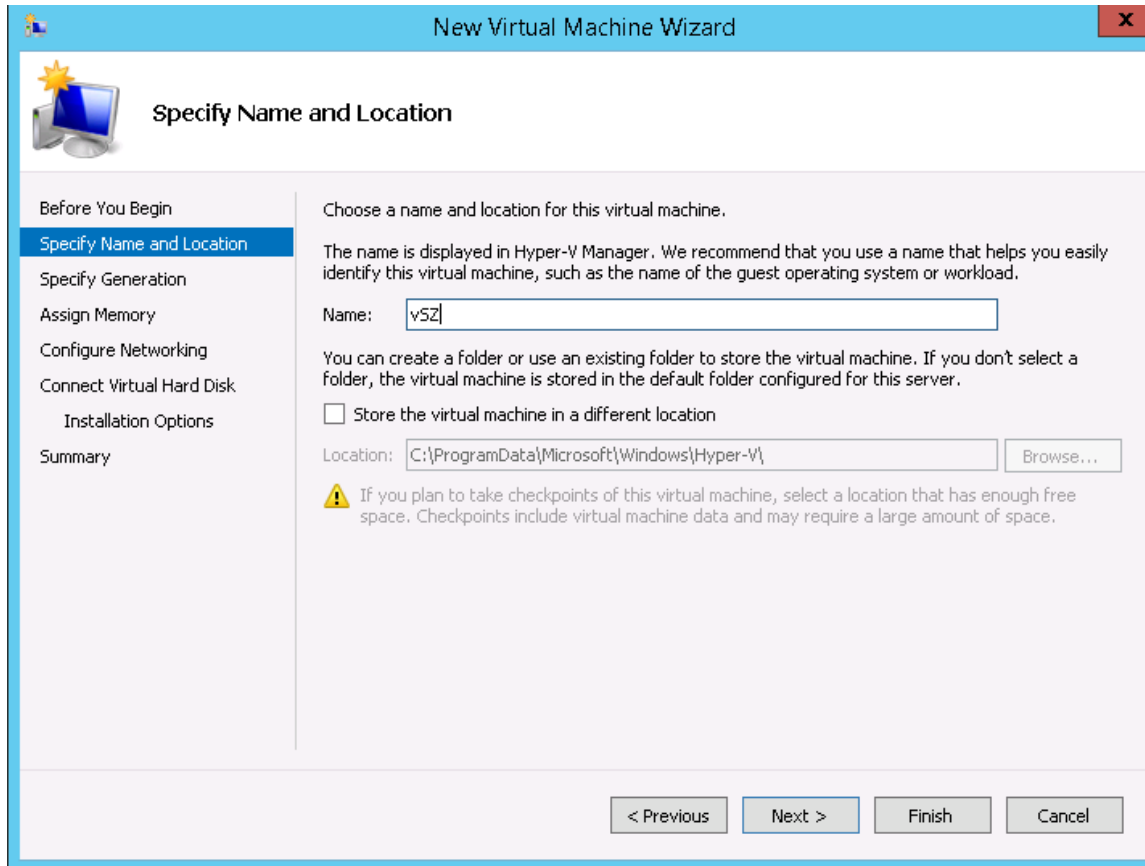
6. Click **Next**. The **Specify Name and Location** screen appears.

FIGURE 13 The New Virtual Machine Wizard screen



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

FIGURE 14 Specify Name and Location



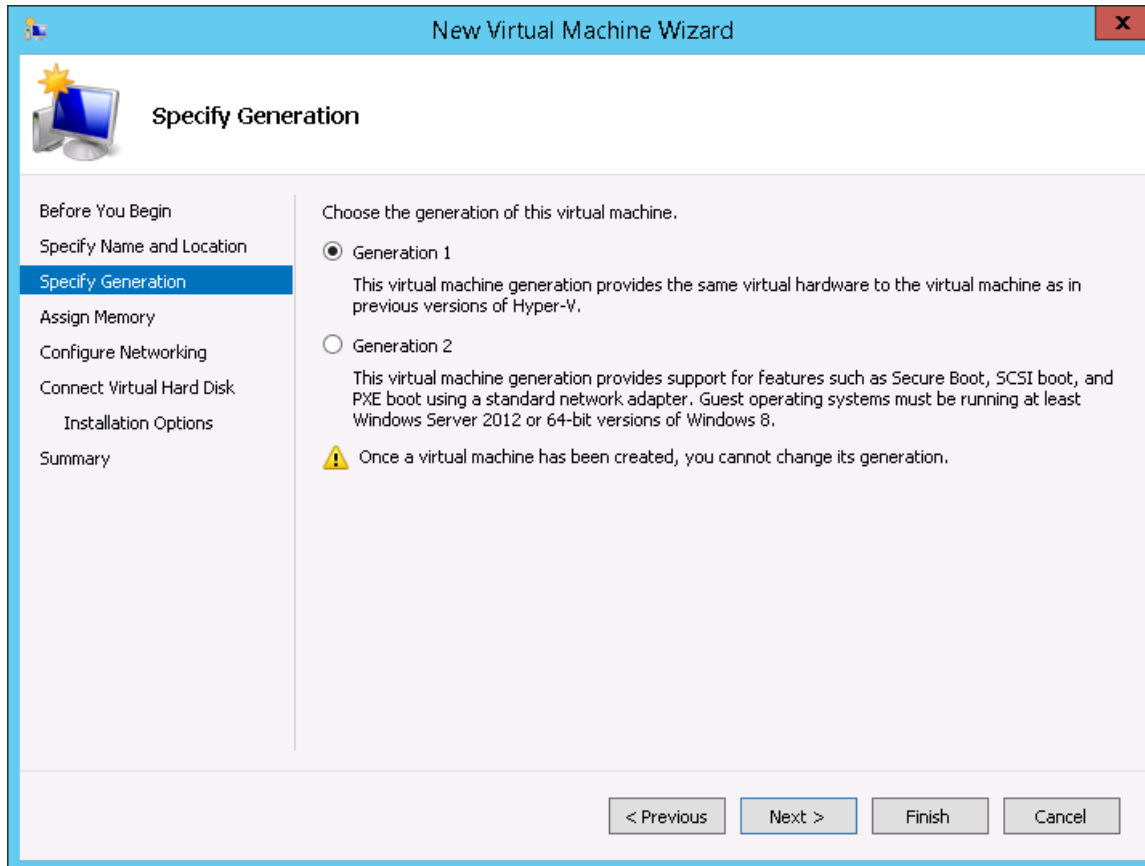
8. Specify the folder on the server where you want to install the virtual machine.
 - a) To install the virtual machine in the default location, make sure that the Store the virtual machine in a different location check box is clear.
 - b) To install the virtual machine in a location other than the default,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

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

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

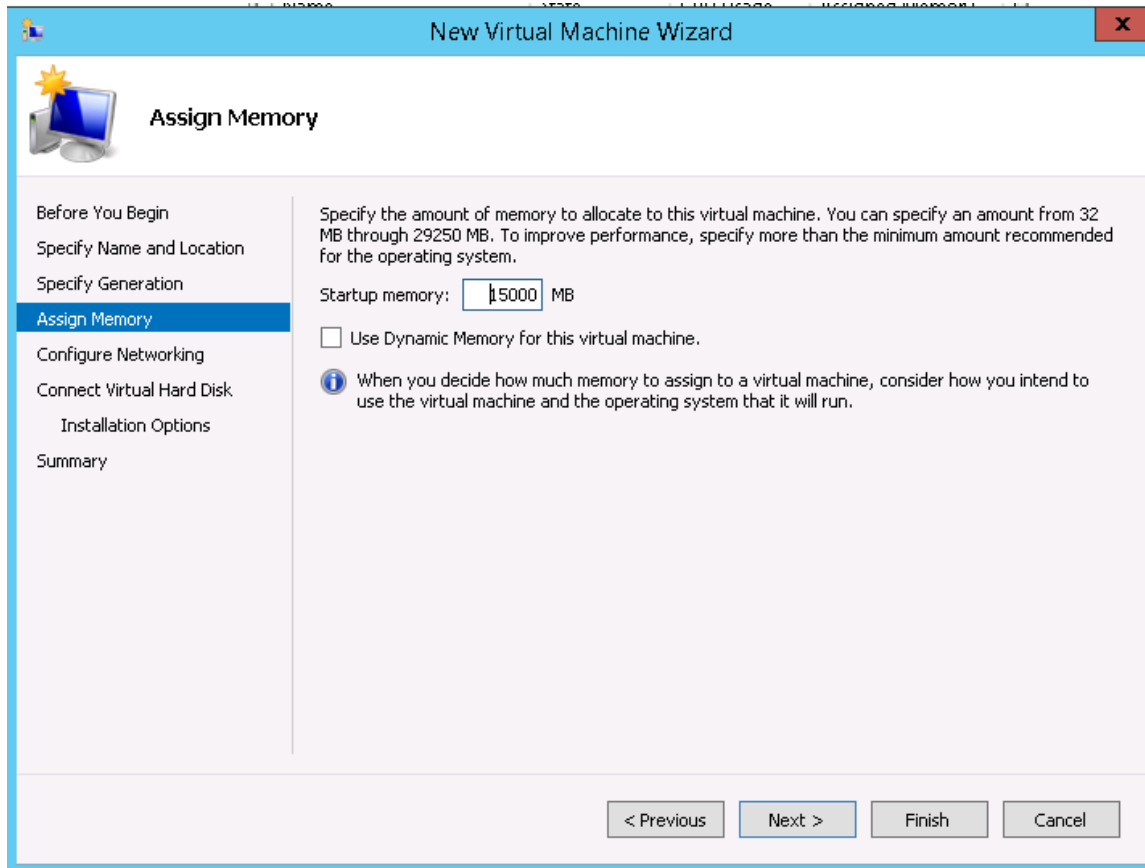
FIGURE 15 Specify Generation



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.

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

FIGURE 16 Assign Memory



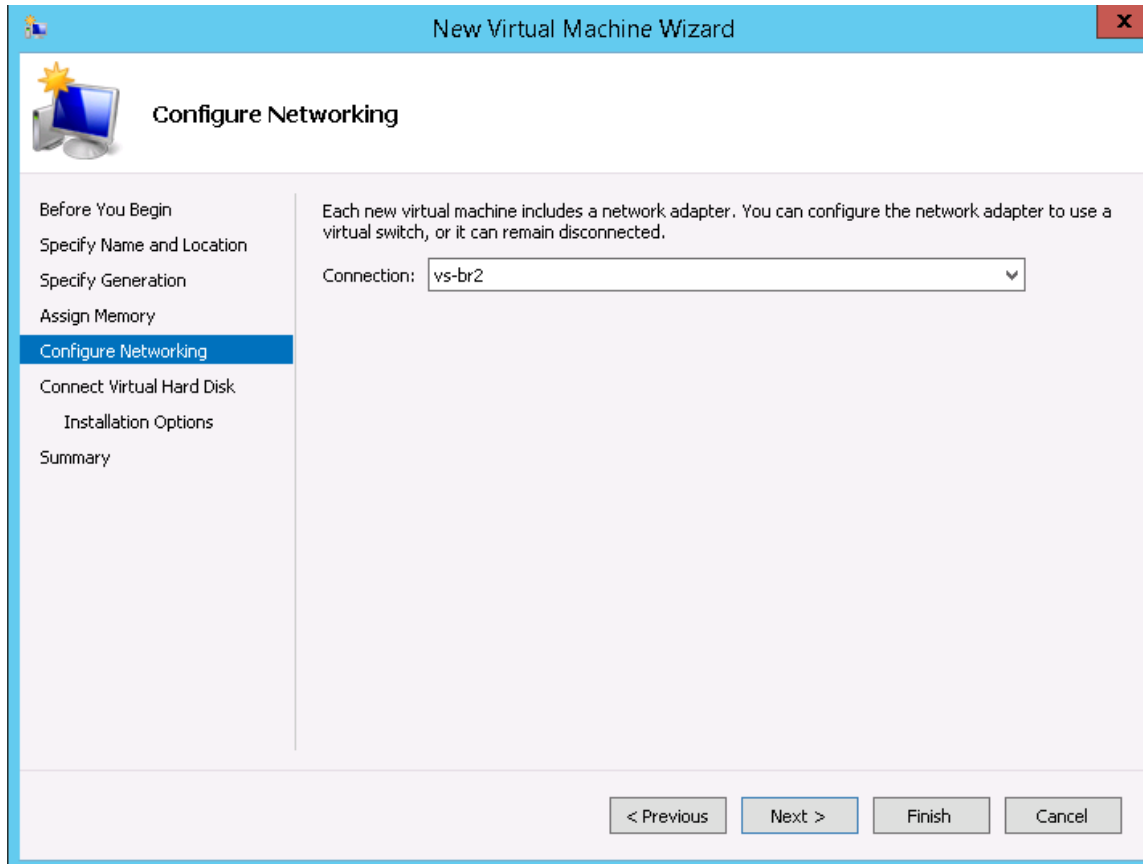
12. In **Startup memory**, type 13GB for vSZ High Scale or 13GB for vSZ Essentials (as relevant), which are the minimum memory that Ruckus Networks recommends for deploying vSZ. You can type a higher value if more memory is available on the server. For more information, see Table 4 and Table 5.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

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

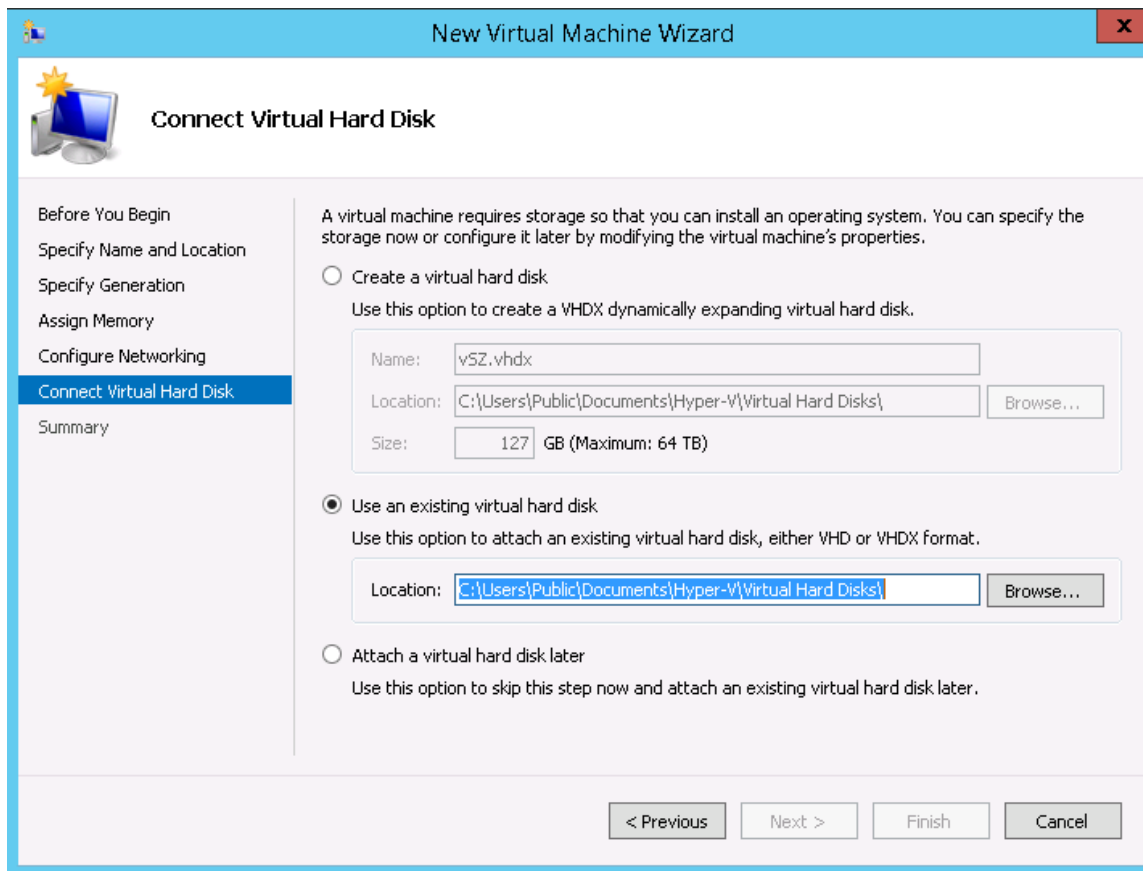
FIGURE 17 Configuring Network



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



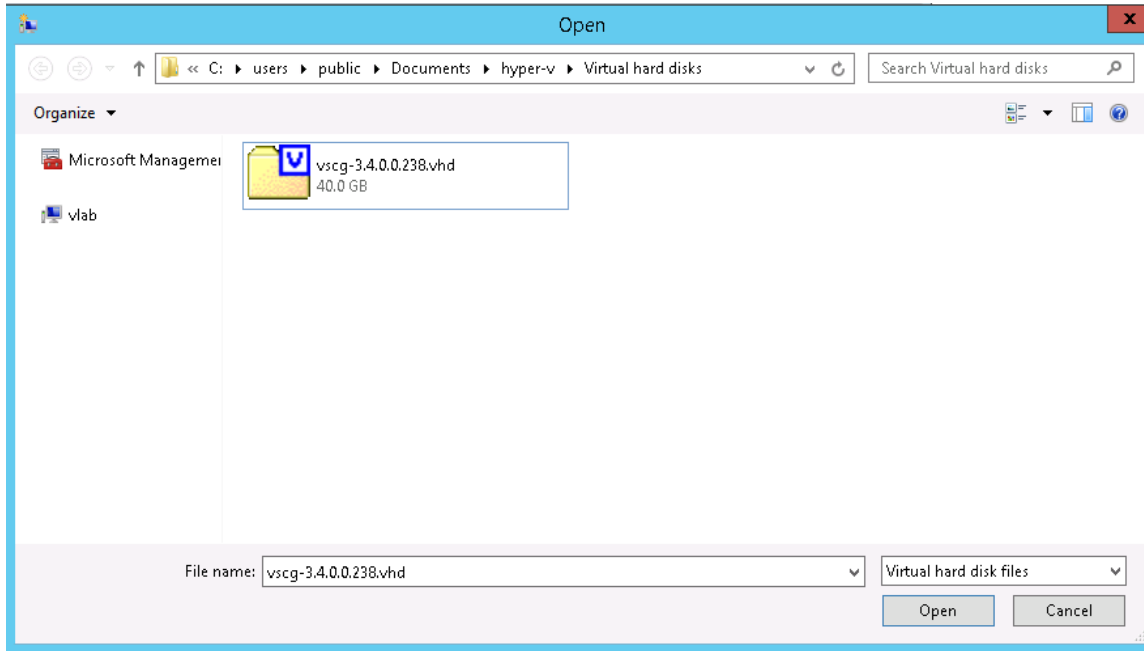
16. Select **Use an existing virtual hard disk**.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

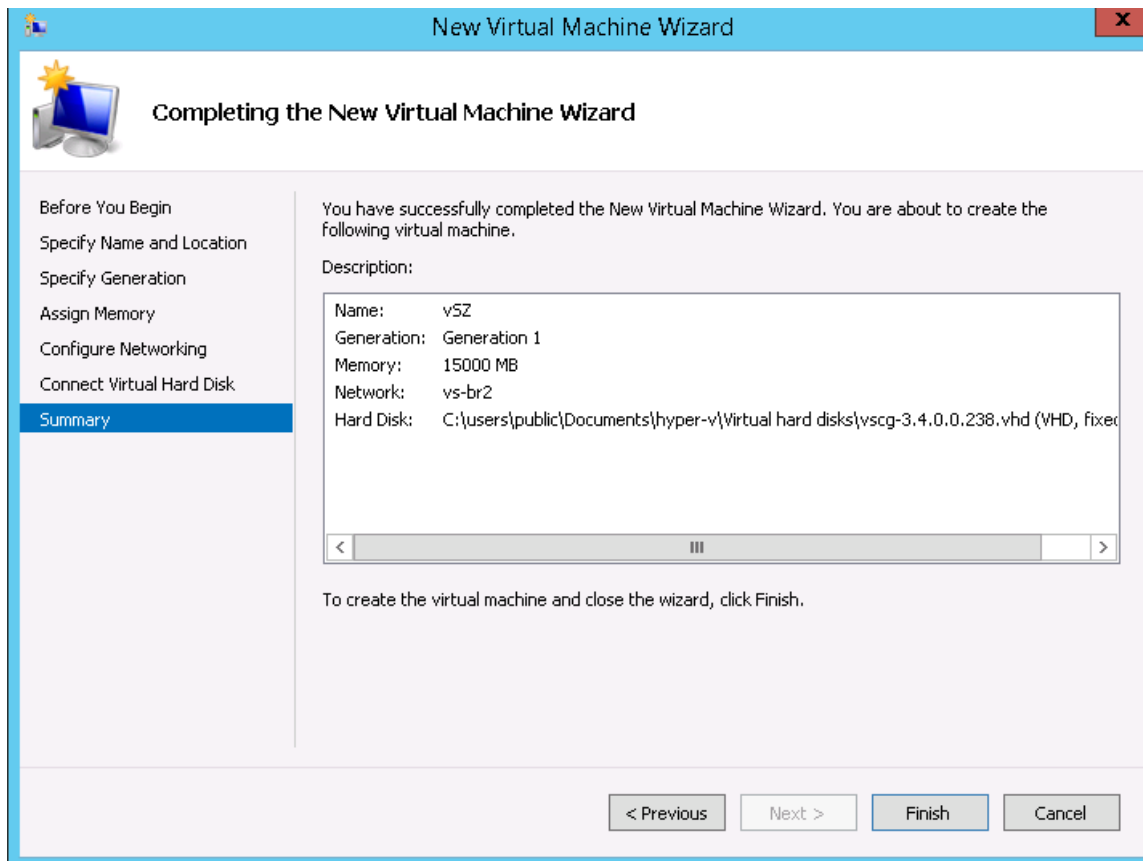
17. Click **Browse** to specify the location of the existing virtual hard disk for the virtual machine to use.

FIGURE 19 Selecting Virtual Hard Disk



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

FIGURE 20 Completing New Virtual Machine Wizard



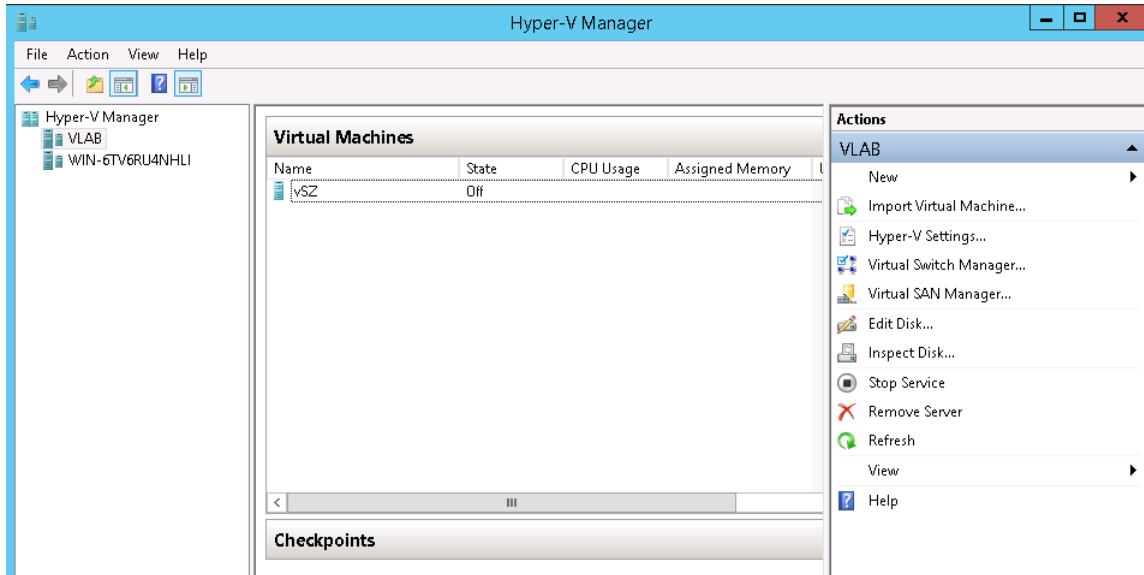
19. Review the settings that you can configure for the virtual machine. If you find any setting that need to be changed, click **Previous** until you reach the screen where you can update the setting. Update the setting, and then click **Next** until the **Completing New Virtual Machine Wizard** screen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

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on Windows Server Hyper V

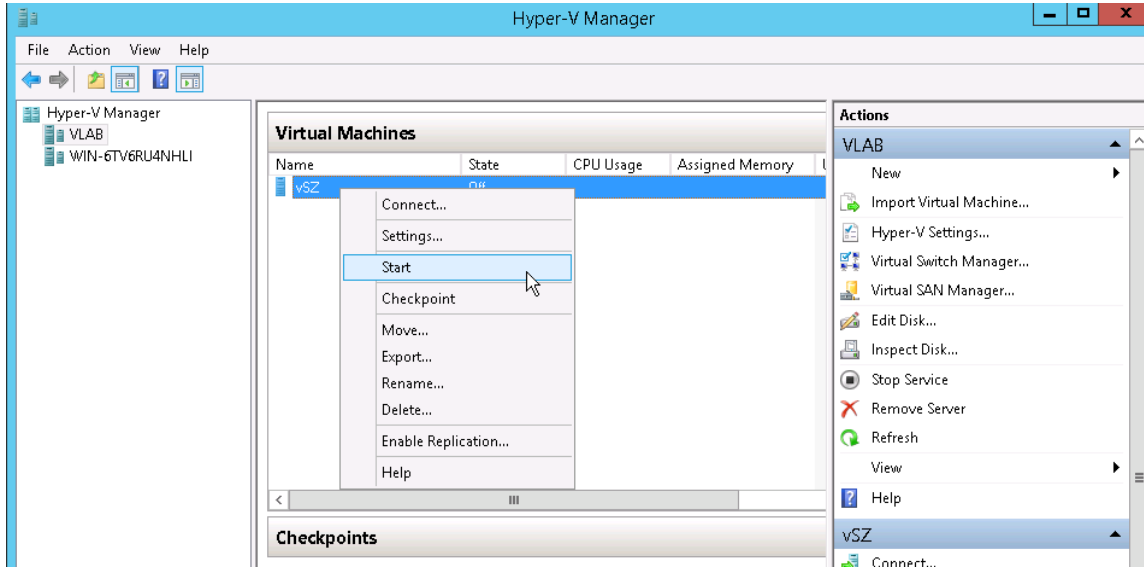
20. Click **Finish** to install the virtual machine. When Windows Server completes installing the virtual machine, the **New Virtual Machine Wizard** disappears and the virtual machine you installed appears on the list of virtual machines on Hyper-V Manager.

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



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

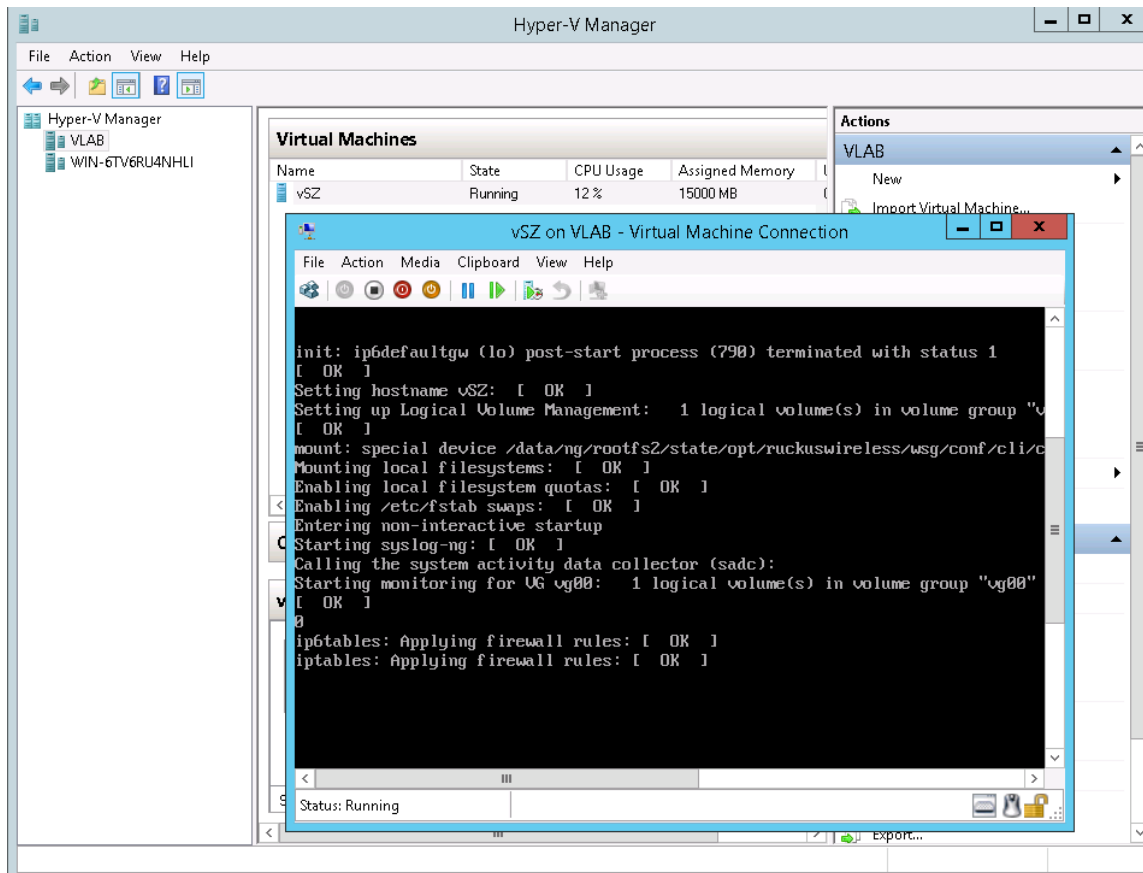


The Virtual Machine Connection screen appears.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

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.

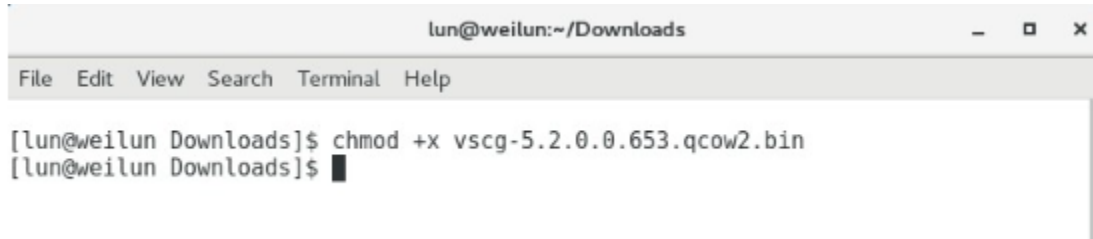
Extracting the vSZ Image

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.

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.

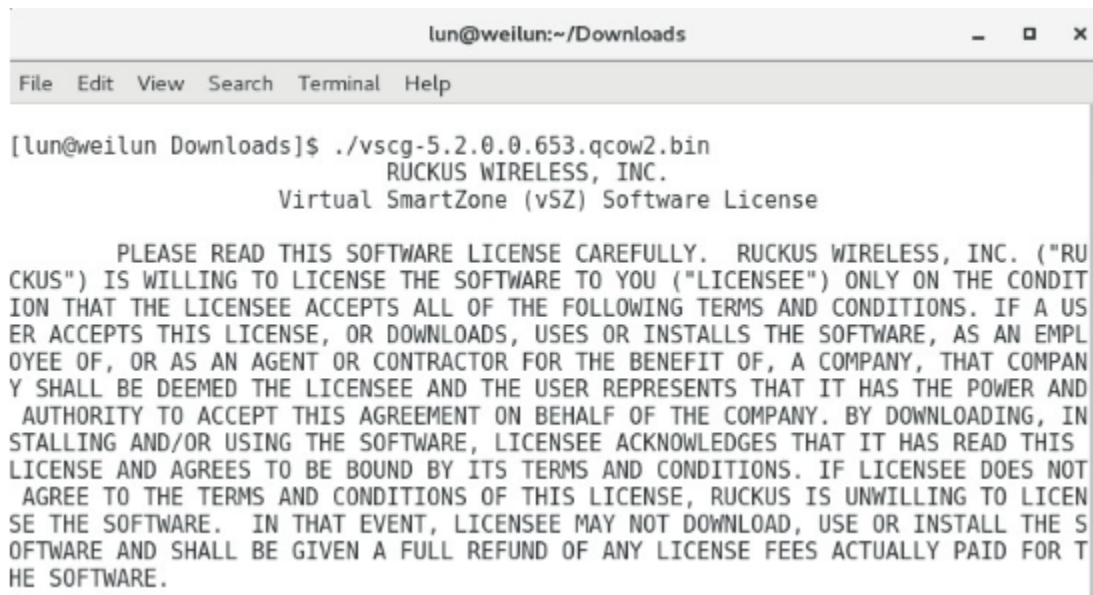
FIGURE 24 Make the bin file executable



```
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

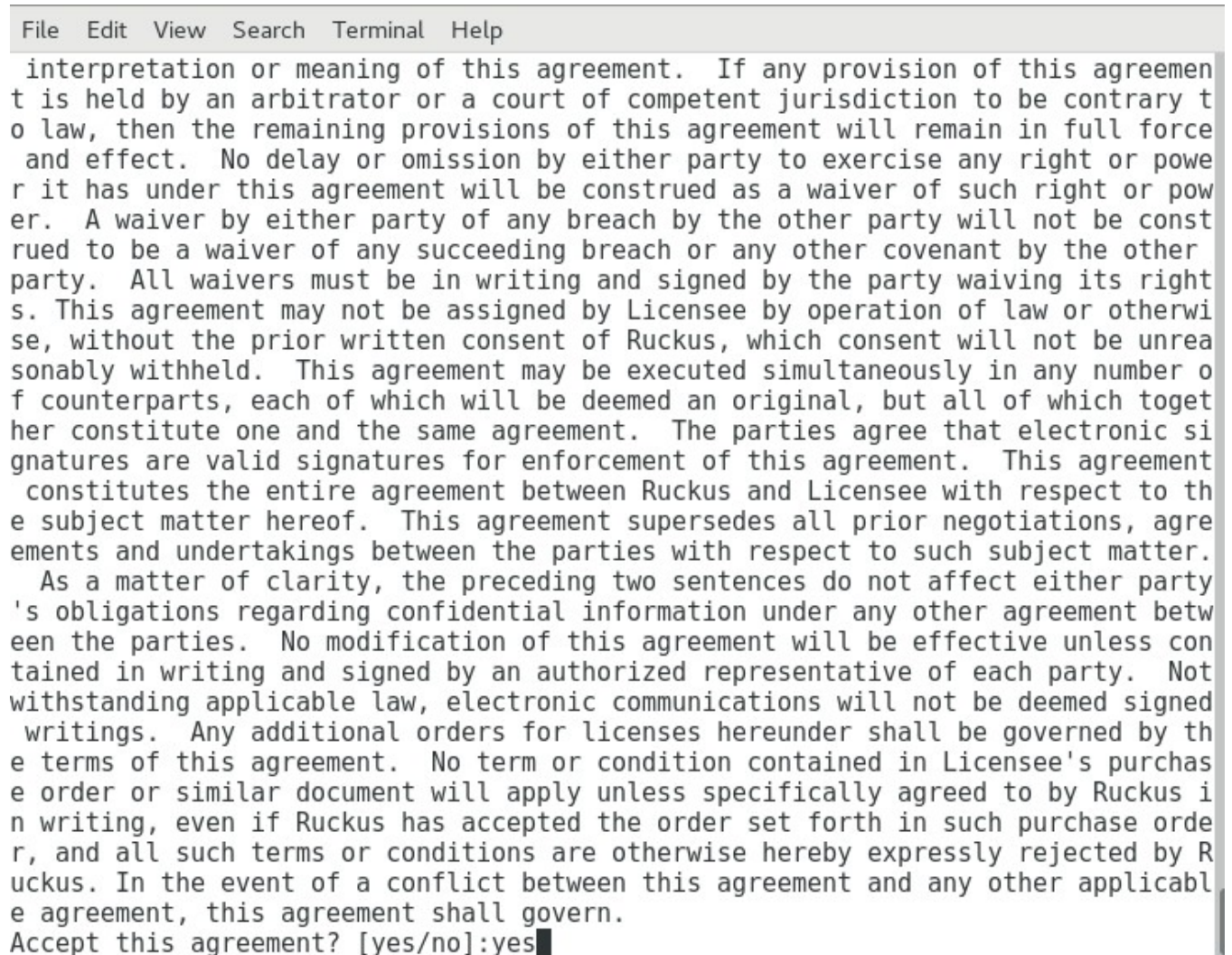
PLEASE READ THIS SOFTWARE LICENSE CAREFULLY. RUCKUS WIRELESS, INC. ("RUCKUS") IS WILLING TO LICENSE THE SOFTWARE TO YOU ("LICENSEE") ONLY ON THE CONDITION THAT THE LICENSEE ACCEPTS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS. IF A USER ACCEPTS THIS LICENSE, OR DOWNLOADS, USES OR INSTALLS THE SOFTWARE, 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.
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

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

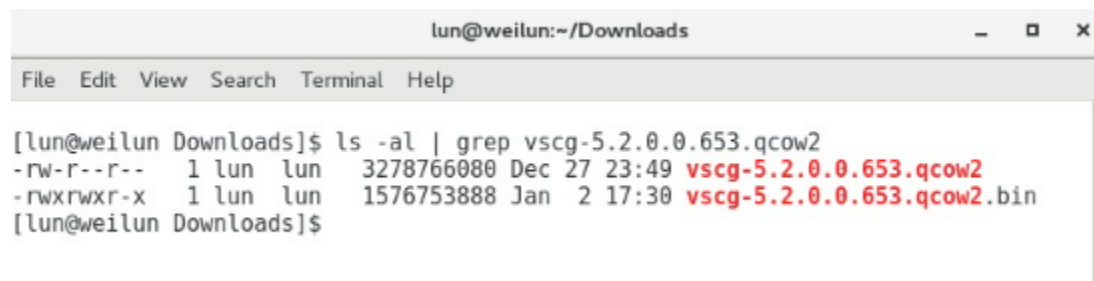
FIGURE 26 Accept the EULA terms



```
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 purchas
e 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]$
```

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.

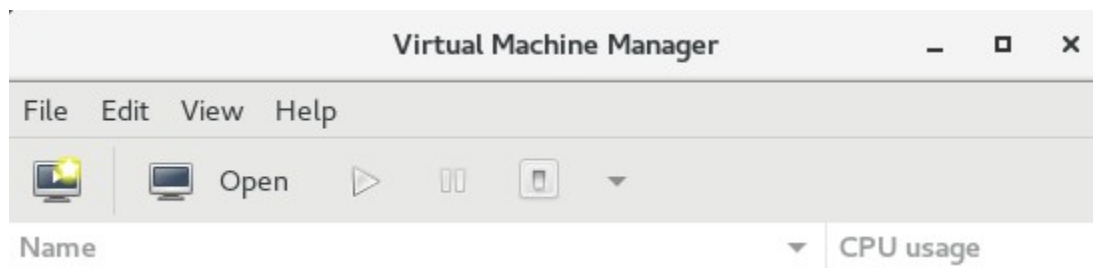
7. Resize the vSZ disk image, if necessary. By default, the vSZ disk size is 50GB. If you want to allocate more disk space to the vSZ, run the `qemu-img resize` command. The complete syntax is as follows: `qemu-img resize {file name of the controller QCOW bin} +size`

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



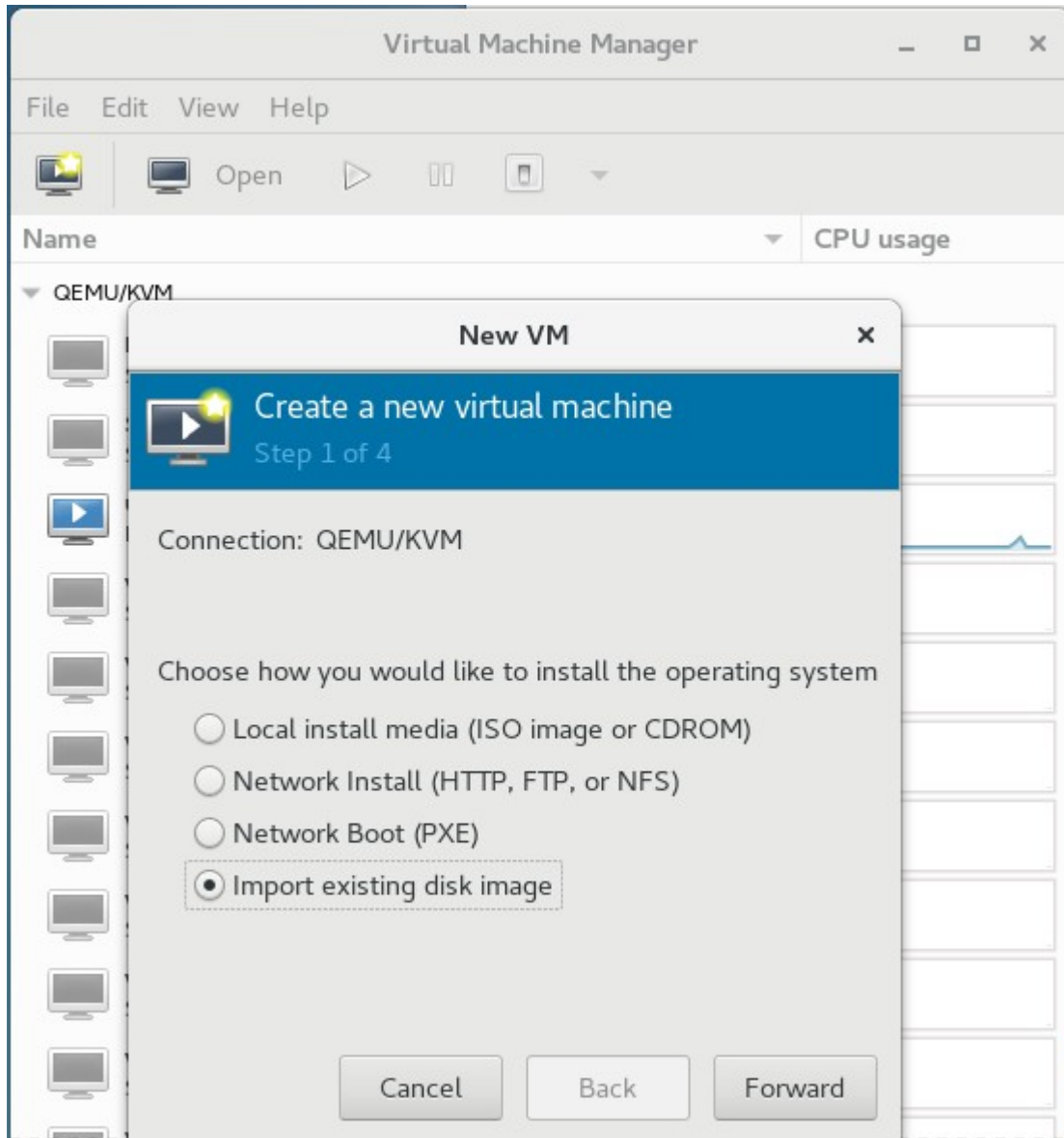
2. In **File**, click **Create New VM**. Or click the **New VM** icon. The **New VM** screen appears

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

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**.

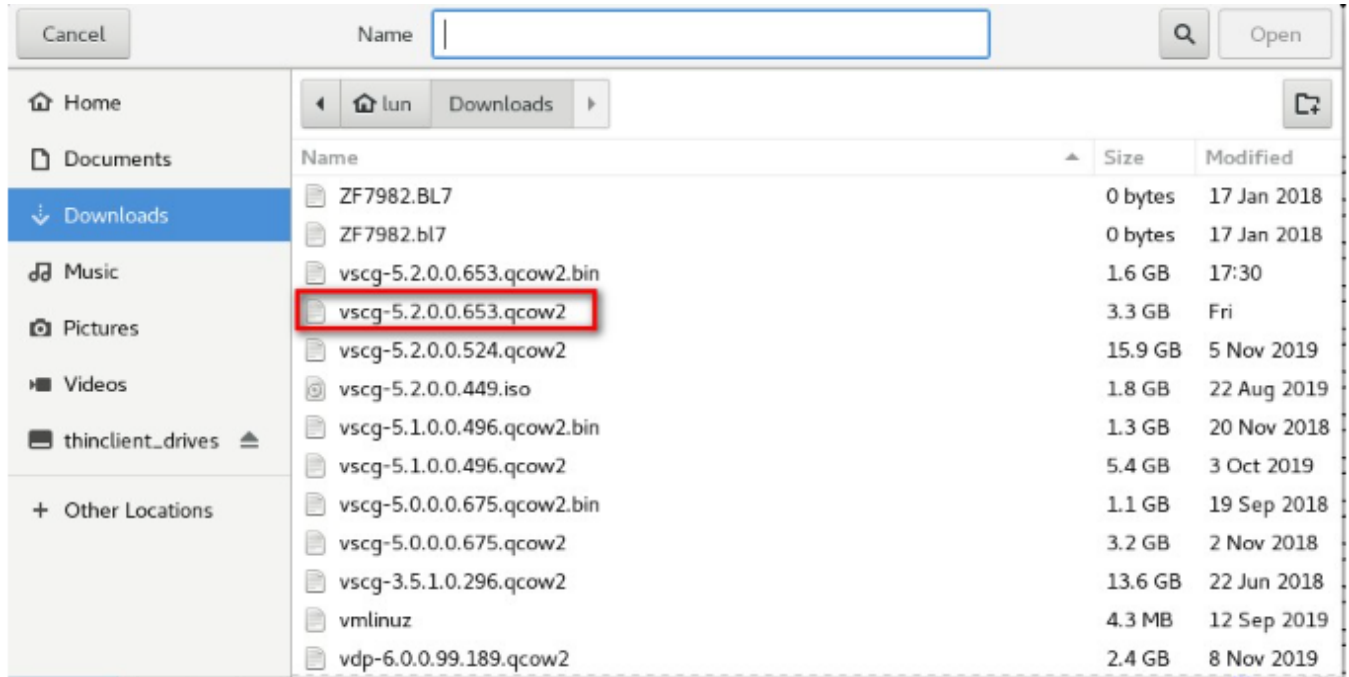
FIGURE 29 Type a name and select how you want to install the operating system



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

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

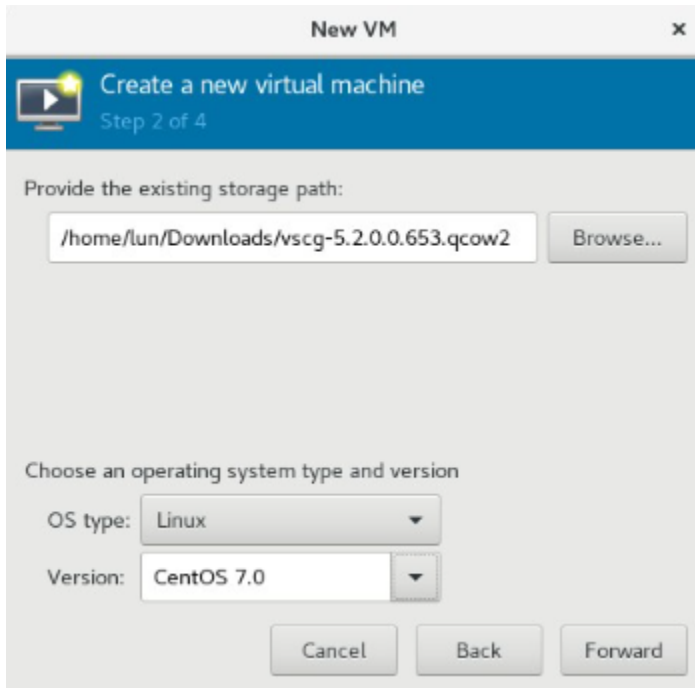


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

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**.

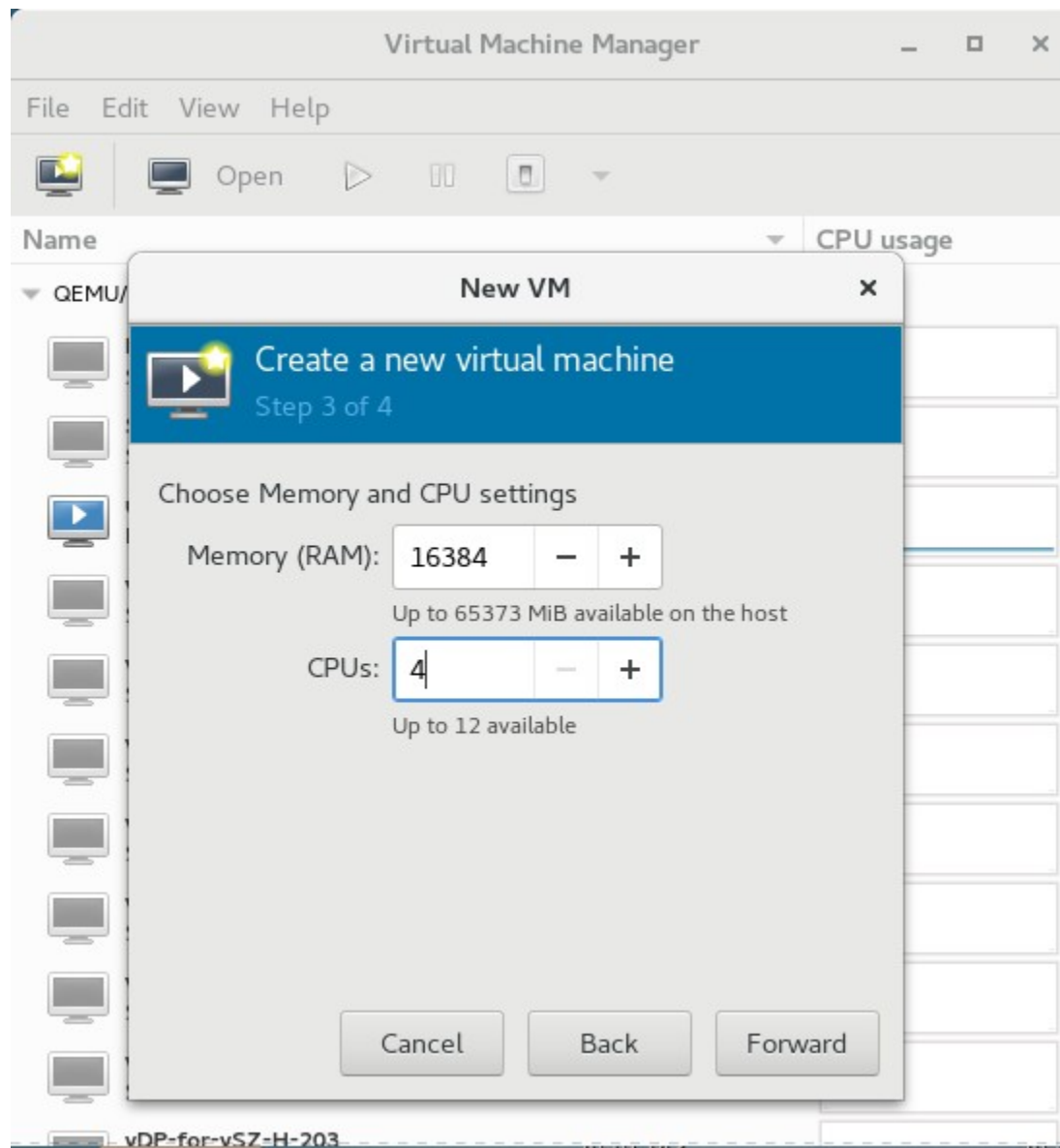
FIGURE 31 Select the operating system and version



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

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

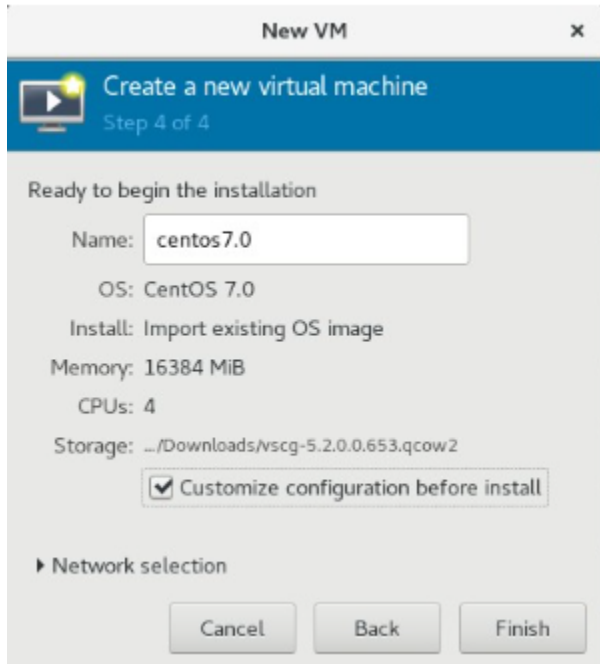


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Kernel based Virtual Machine Hypervisor

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

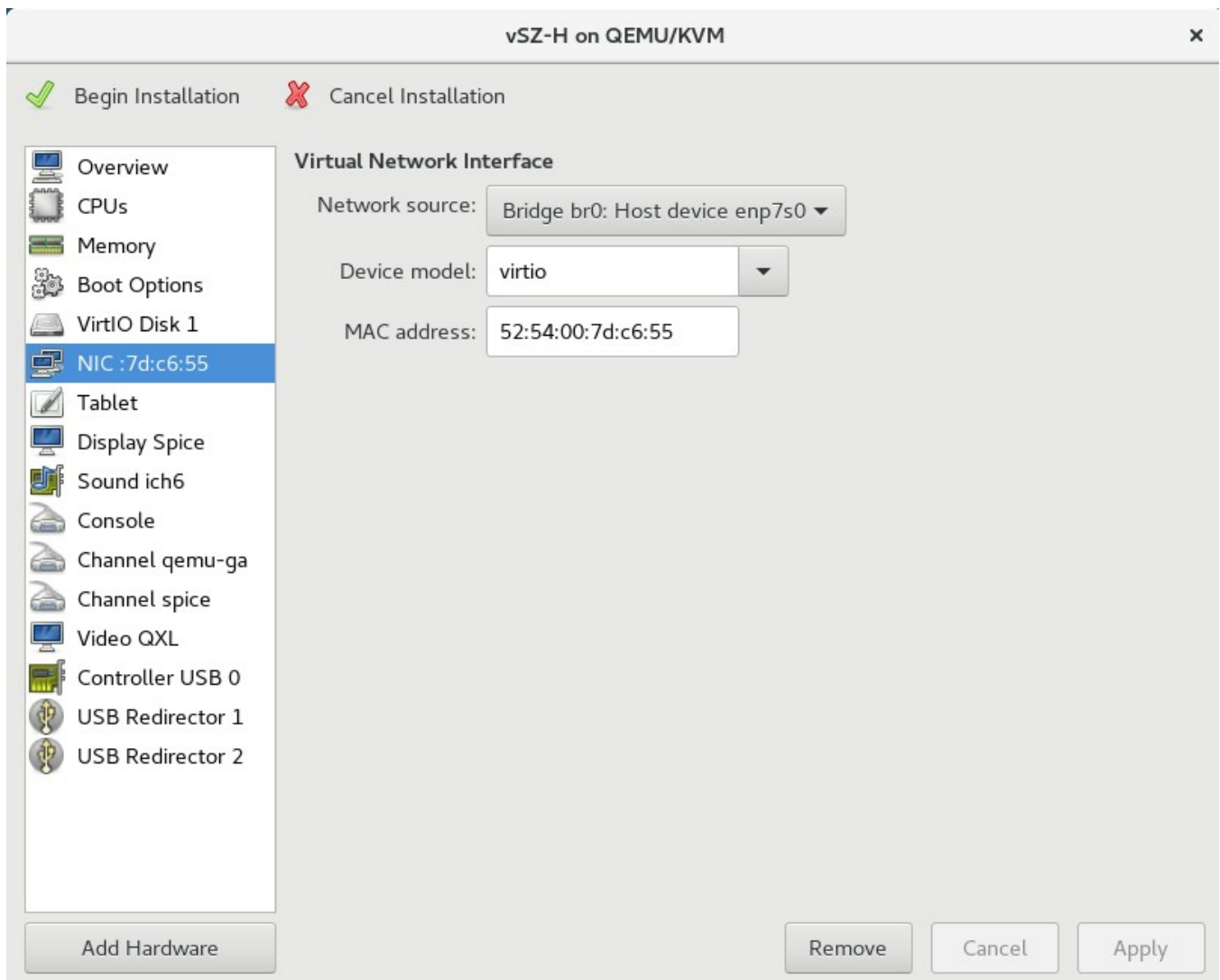


10. Verify that the settings you configured on the previous screens are correct. If you need to make changes to any of the settings, click **Back** until you reach the screen on which the setting appears, make the change, and then click **Forward** until you reach the **New VM (Step 4 of 4)** screen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

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 a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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
```

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
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

```
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 Server, 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
```


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 instace. 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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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
```

```
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
```

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

```
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.

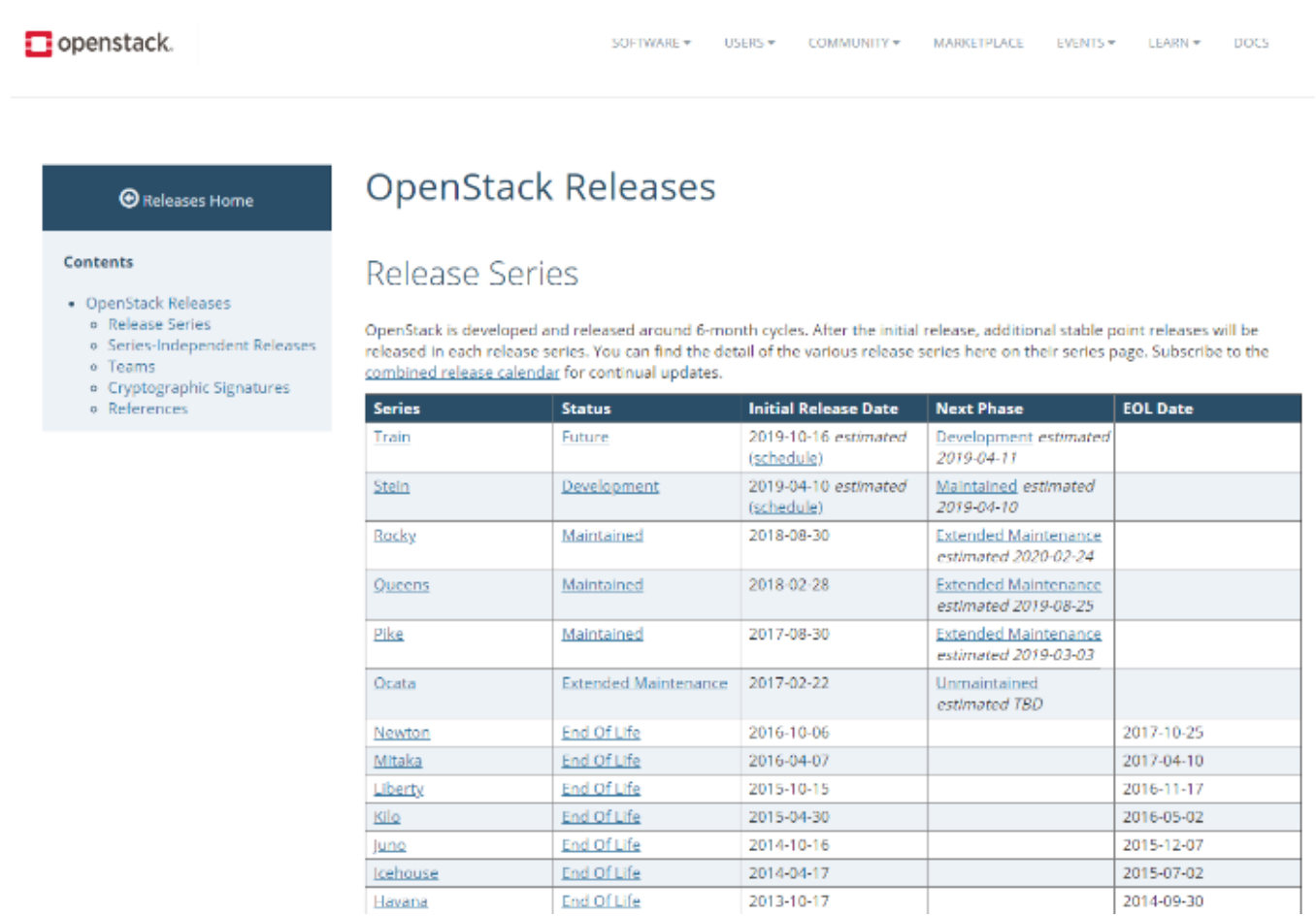
```
[root@localhost ~]# source ./keystonerc_admin
```

```
[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 top navigation bar includes links for SOFTWARE, USERS, COMMUNITY, MARKETPLACE, EVENTS, LEARN, and DOCS. The main content area is titled "OpenStack Releases" and "Release Series". A sidebar on the left contains a "Contents" menu with links to OpenStack Releases, Release Series, Series-Independent Releases, Teams, Cryptographic Signatures, and References. The main text explains that OpenStack is developed in 6-month cycles and provides a link to the combined release calendar. Below this is a table listing various release series with their status, initial release date, next phase, and end of life (EOL) date.

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

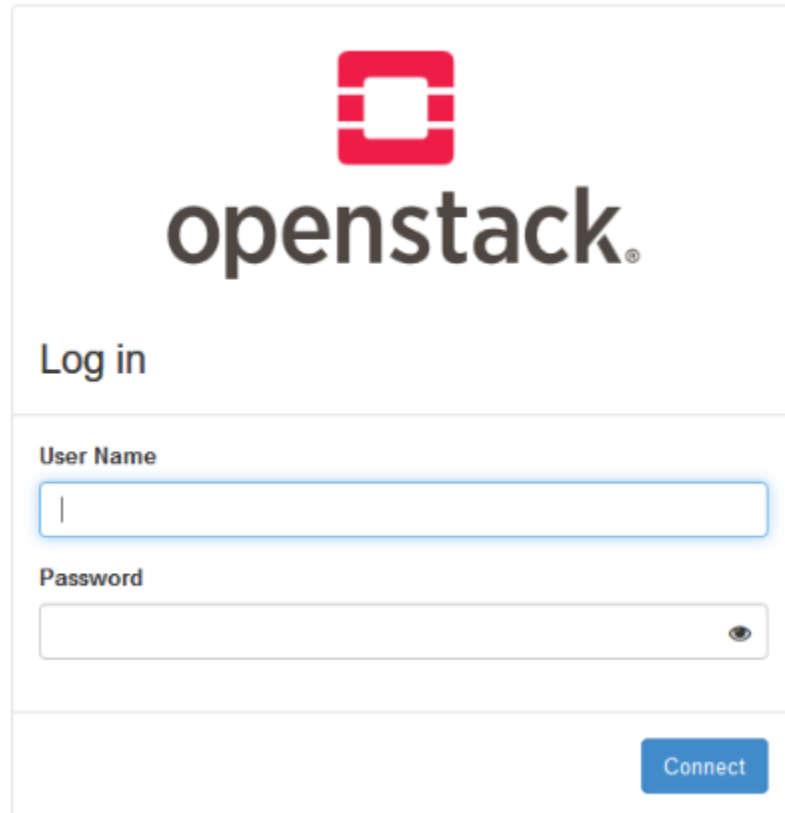
Accessing the OpenStack Dashboard

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 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 contains a vertical bar. The "Password" field has a small eye icon on the right side. At the bottom right, there is a blue button labeled "Connect".

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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

The screenshot shows the OpenStack Identity Users page. The page title is 'Users' and it displays a list of 11 users. The 'admin' user is highlighted. The 'Create User' button is highlighted with a red box.

User Name	Description	Email	User ID	Enabled	Domain Name	Actions
admin	-	root@localhost	9eeba49ad724932af7930a13c7460c6	Yes	Default	Edit
novatest	-	novatest@localhost	d81b34a39511494c81b64435f011ed121	Yes	Default	Edit
ceilometer	-	ceilometer@localhost	e67ccaf132d4e1a1e950c816a34d5b508	Yes	Default	Edit
glance	-	glance@localhost	6832955a27ec47298f9322cededc19	Yes	Default	Edit
swift	-	swift@localhost	6248e91b12414c509e1dabe34c8df191	Yes	Default	Edit
alton	-	alton@localhost	611ee8f31da24d22ba933b68c1c1b638	Yes	Default	Edit
cinder	-	cinder@localhost	4b95e8164794cc9394ad46cead8c2e	Yes	Default	Edit
aoch	-	aoch@localhost	0e676d89e309434895c2a29bbafe95923	Yes	Default	Edit
placement	-	placement@localhost	9a4b7b9220c4095bdc1c5998b0402b	Yes	Default	Edit
neutron	-	neutron@localhost	8da4976cb7b6a456c45a1039f05b	Yes	Default	Edit

2. Click **Create User**.

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

FIGURE 38 Creating a User

Create User ✕

Domain ID
default

Domain Name
Default

User Name *
ruckus

Description

Email

Password *
.....

Confirm Password *
.....

Primary Project
Select a project ▼

Role
member ▼

Enabled

Description:
Create a new user and set related properties including the Primary Project and Role.

Cancel Create User

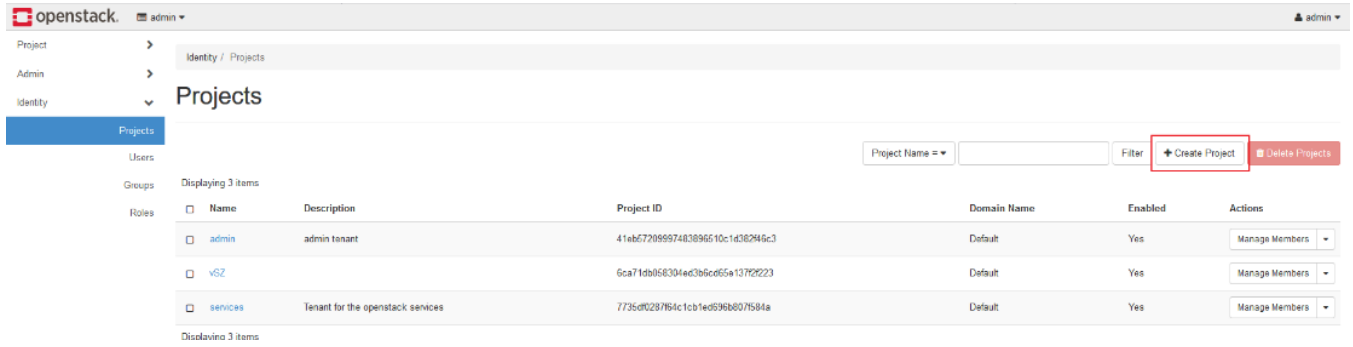
3. Enter the **User Name**, **Password**, **Confirm Password** and click **Create User**.

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

Create Project ✕

Project Information * | Project Members | Project Groups | Quotas *

Domain ID default

Domain Name Default

Name * vSZ

Description

Enabled

Cancel **Create Project**

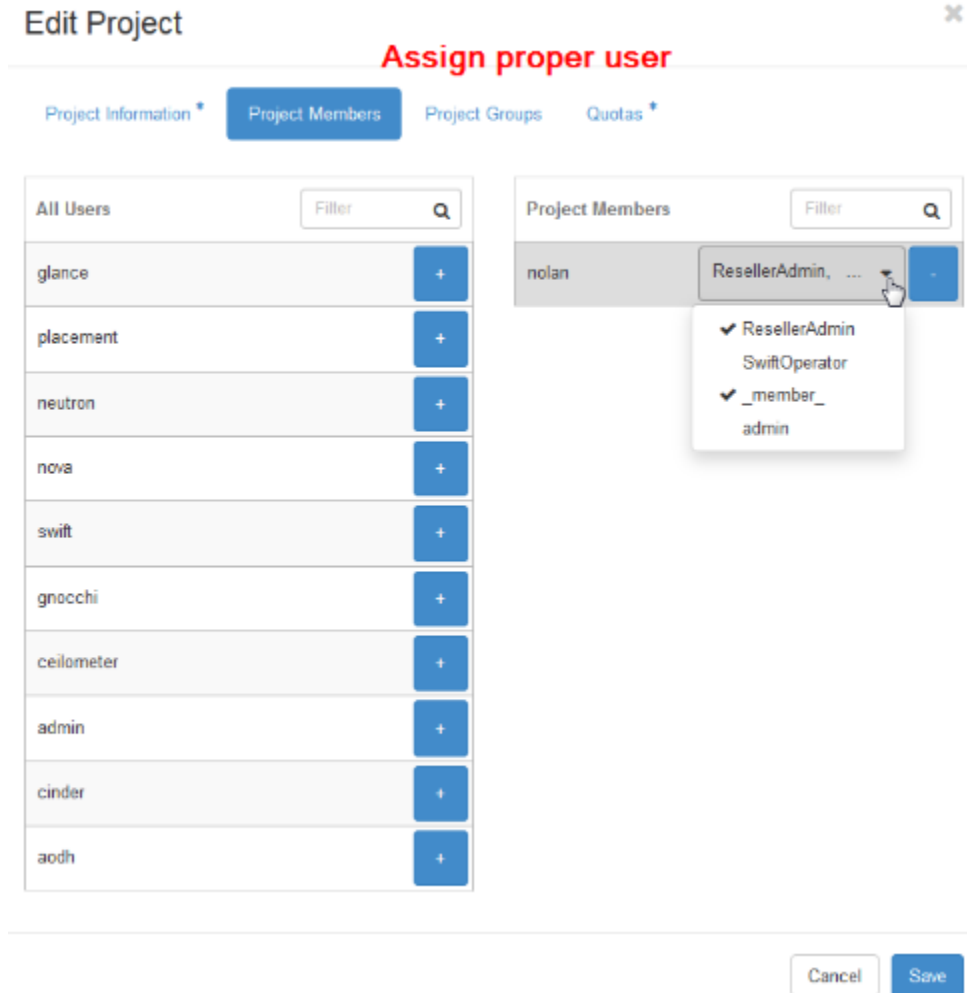
3. From the **Project Information** tab, enter the **Name** for the project.


Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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 two buttons: '+ 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. Each row has an 'Edit Network' button.

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

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create Networks**.

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

FIGURE 42 Network tab page

Create Network X

Network ⁺ Subnet Subnet Details

Name

Project ⁺

Provider Network Type ⁺ ⓘ

Physical Network ⁺ ⓘ

Enable Admin State

Shared

External Network

Create Subnet

Availability Zone Hints ⓘ

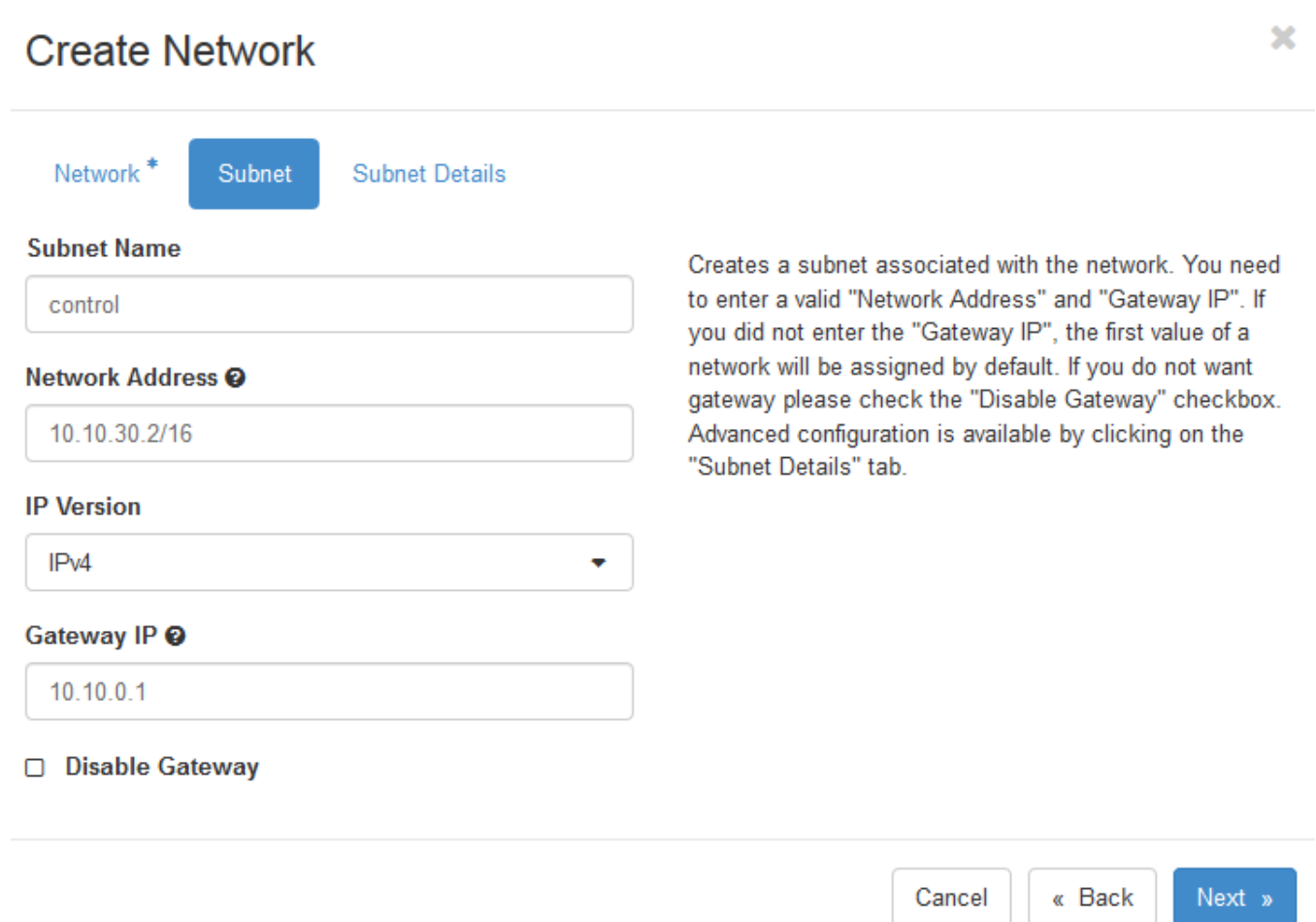
Create a new network. In addition, a subnet associated with the network can be created in the following steps of this wizard.

Cancel « Back Next »

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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

5. 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.
6. 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

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 interface for the 'Flavors' page. The breadcrumb trail is 'Admin / Compute / Flavors'. The page title is 'Flavors'. There is a search filter and two buttons: 'Create Flavor' (highlighted with a red box) and 'Delete Flavors'. Below the buttons, it says 'Displaying 6 items'. The table lists the following flavors:

Flavor Name	VCPU	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

At the bottom of the table, it says 'Displaying 6 items'.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create Flavor**.

The **Create Flavor** page appears.

FIGURE 46 Flavor Settings page

Create Flavor

Flavor Information * Flavor Access

Name *
vSZ_minimum

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

ID ⓘ
auto

VCPUs *
4

RAM (MB) *
13312

Root Disk (GB) *
150

Ephemeral Disk (GB)
0

Swap Disk (MB)
0

RX/TX Factor
1

Cancel Create Flavor

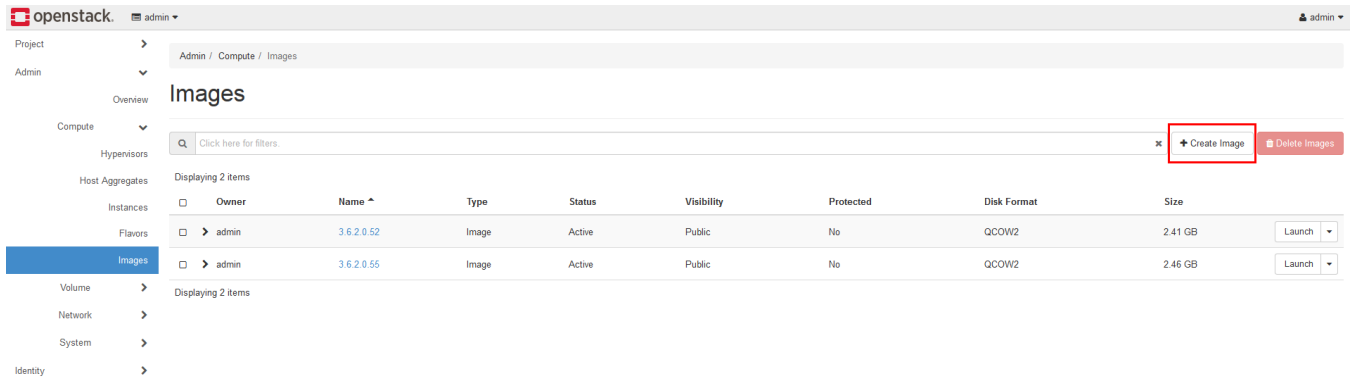
3. Enter a **Name** for the flavor you create.
4. Assign the hardware resource that you are going to deploy.
5. Click **Create Flavor**.

Creating an Image

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

The **Images** page appears.

FIGURE 47 Images Page



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create Image**.

The **Create Image** page appears.

FIGURE 48 Image Settings page

Create Image

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.

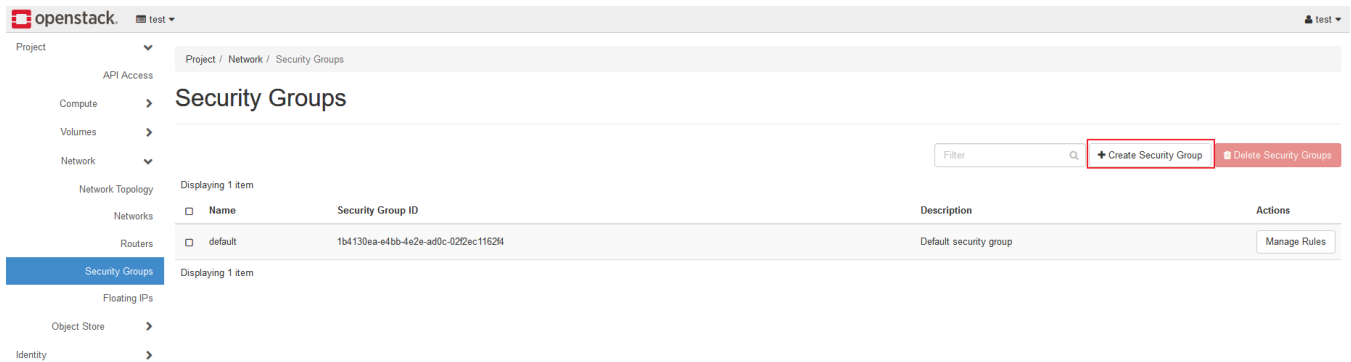
Creating Project Items

Creating Security Groups

1. Login OpenStack with the user credential created in [Creating a New User](#) on page 62.
2. From the homepage, click **Project > Network > Security Groups**.

The **Security Groups** page is displayed.

FIGURE 49 Security Group Page



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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:

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.

Description

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
Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

- 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

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Project / Network / Security Groups / Manage Security Group Rules'. The page title is 'Manage Security Group Rules: test (d3677028-9de5-40f2-8a4a-aea636b87b0a)'. There are '+ Add Rule' and 'Delete Rules' buttons. Below the header, it says 'Displaying 5 items'. The table has the following columns: Direction, Ether Type, IP Protocol, Port Range, Remote IP Prefix, Remote Security Group, and Actions. The table contains five rows:

Direction	Ether Type	IP Protocol	Port Range	Remote IP Prefix	Remote Security Group	Actions
Egress	IPv6	Any	Any	:::0	-	Delete Rule
Egress	IPv4	Any	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
Ingress	IPv4	ICMP	Any	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
Ingress	IPv4	TCP	1 - 65535	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule
Ingress	IPv4	UDP	1 - 65535	0.0.0.0/0	-	Delete Rule

Creating Key Pairs

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

The **Key Pairs** page is displayed.

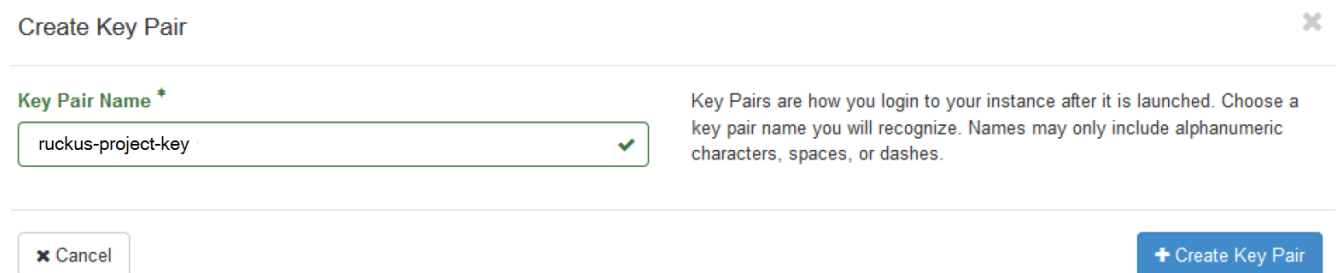
FIGURE 54 Key Pairs Page

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard interface. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Project / Compute / Key Pairs'. The page title is 'Key Pairs'. There are '+ Create Key Pair' and 'Import Key Pair' buttons. Below the header, it says 'Filter' and 'No items to display'. The table has the following columns: Key Pair Name, Fingerprint, and Actions.

2. Click **Create Key Pairs**.

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

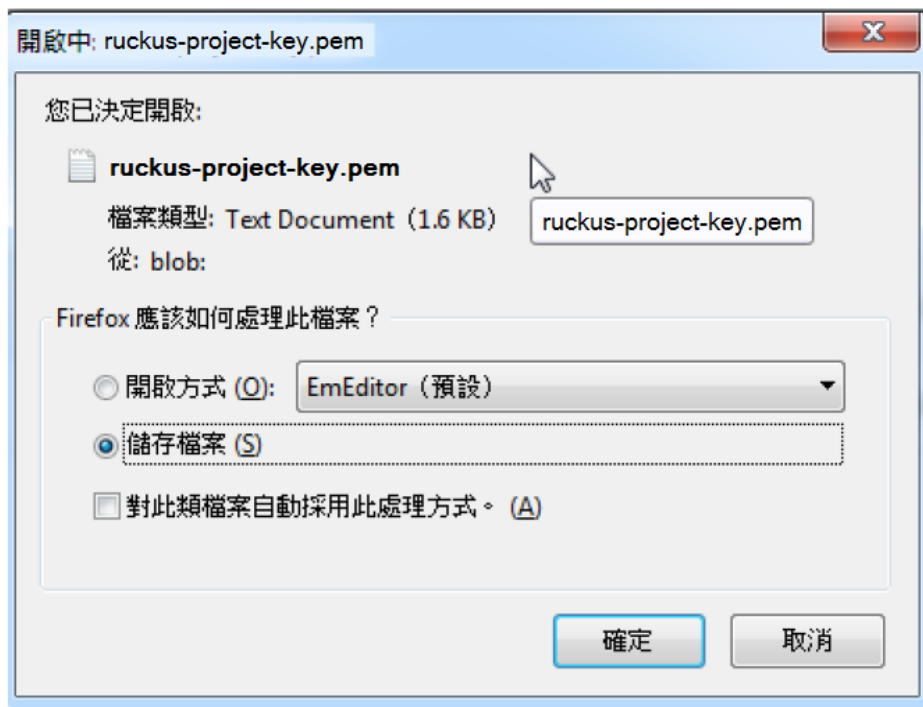
FIGURE 55 Creating Key Pairs



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

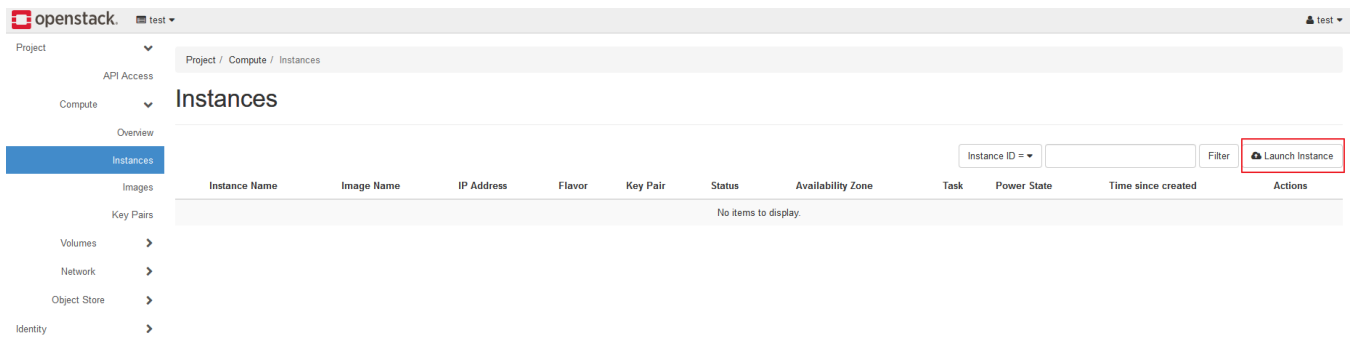
NOTE

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

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_node1

Description

Availability Zone

nova

Count *

1

Total Instances (10 Max)

10%

0 Current Usage

1 Added

9 Remaining

Cancel

< Back

Next >

Launch Instance

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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

The **Source** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 59 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 **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**

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

- Click **Next**.

The **Flavor** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 60 Flavor Tab Page

Launch Instance

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 5 Select one

Click here for filters or full text search.

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	
> mini	2	2 GB	50 GB	50 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> small	2	8 GB	50 GB	50 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ_mini mum	4	13 GB	150 GB	150 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> medium	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ	4	18 GB	150 GB	150 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑

Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

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

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

8. Click **Next**.

The **Networks** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 61 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 3 Select at least one network

Click here for filters.

Network	Subnets Associated	Shared	Admin State	Status	
cluster	cluster	Yes	Up	Active	↑ 2
control	control	Yes	Up	Active	↑ 1
mgmt	mgmt	Yes	Up	Active	↑ 3

Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

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

The screenshot shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Security Groups' tab selected. The interface is divided into a left sidebar with navigation options and a main content area. The main content area is titled 'Select the security groups to launch the instance in.' and contains two sections: 'Allocated' and 'Available'. The 'Allocated' section has a table with one row: 'default' (Name) and 'Default security group' (Description). A red circle '2' highlights a 'Remove' button (downward arrow) next to this row. The 'Available' section has a search bar and a table with one row: 'vsz_allow_all' (Name) and an empty (Description). A red circle '1' highlights a 'Move' button (upward arrow) next to this row. At the bottom of the wizard, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', '< Back', and 'Next > Launch Instance'.

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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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

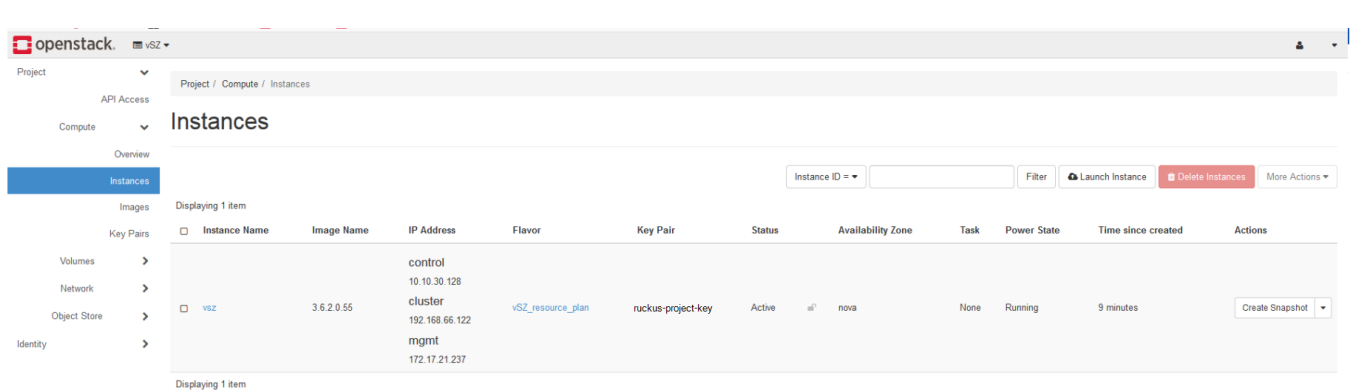
Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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 filled 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**.

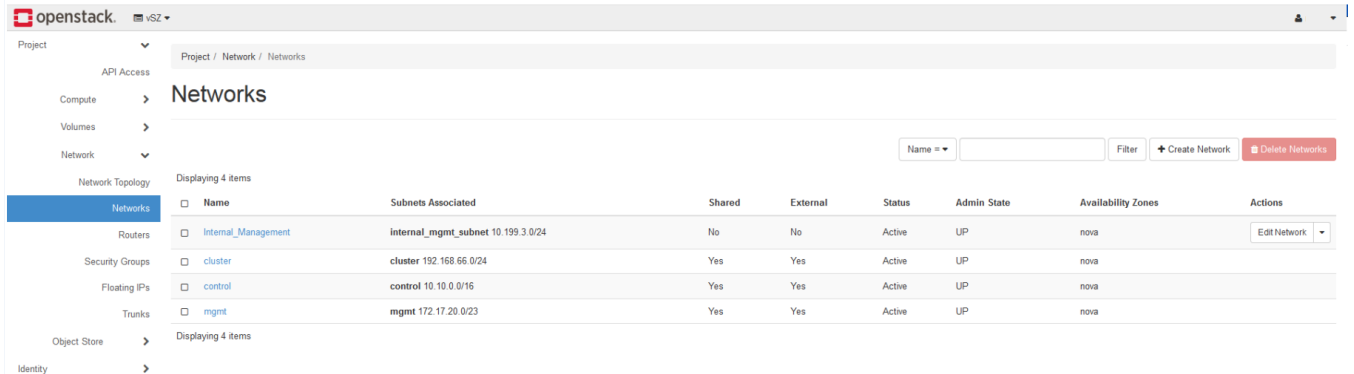
The **Subnet Details** tab is displayed.

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

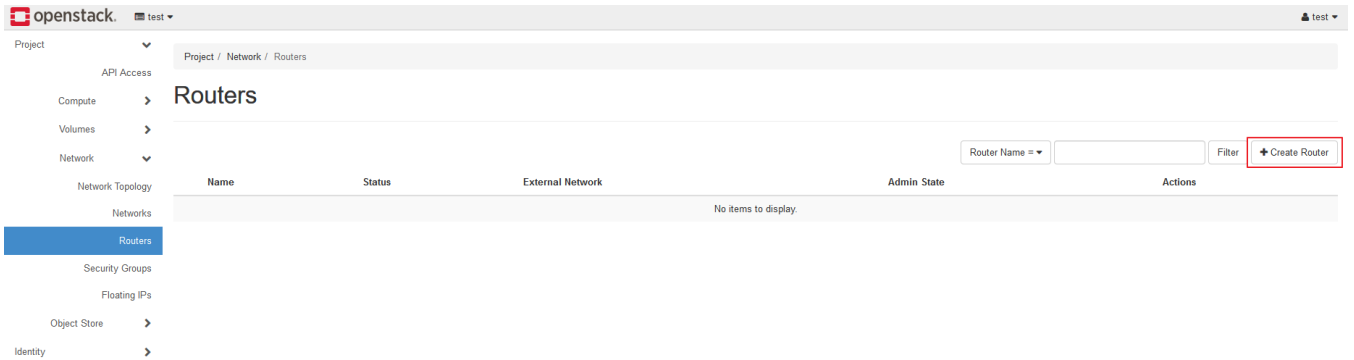


Creating Router Settings

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

The **Routers** page is displayed.

FIGURE 67 Routers Page



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

2. Click **Create Router**.

The **Create Router** page is displayed.

FIGURE 68 Create Router Page

Create Router ✕

Router Name

Enable Admin State

External Network

Availability Zone Hints ⓘ

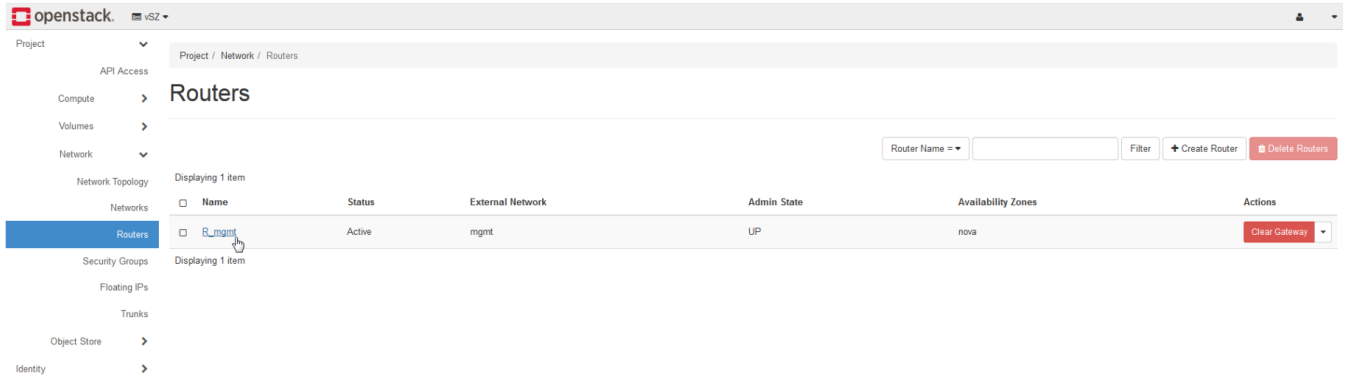
Description:
Creates a router with specified parameters.

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.

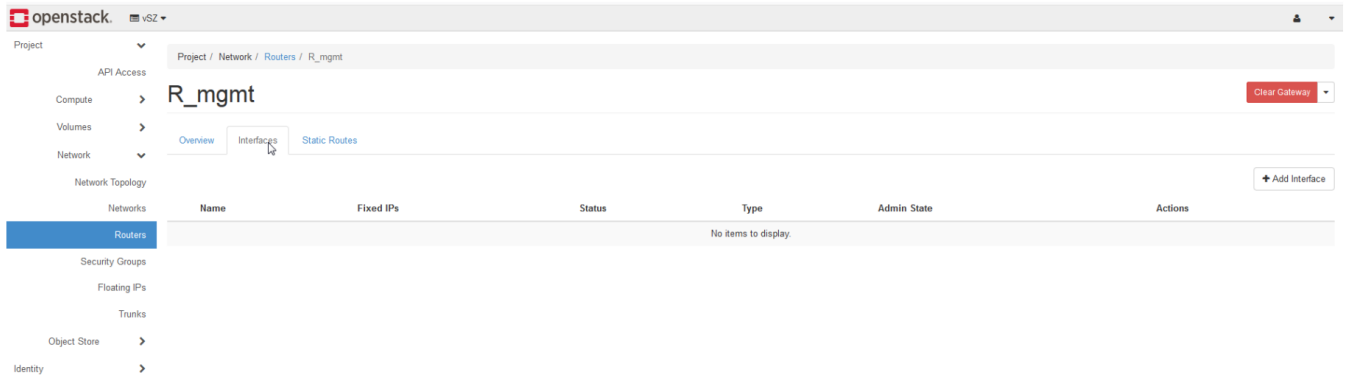
FIGURE 69 New Router in the Routers Page



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

The **Interfaces** tab page is displayed.

FIGURE 70 Interface Tab Page



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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.

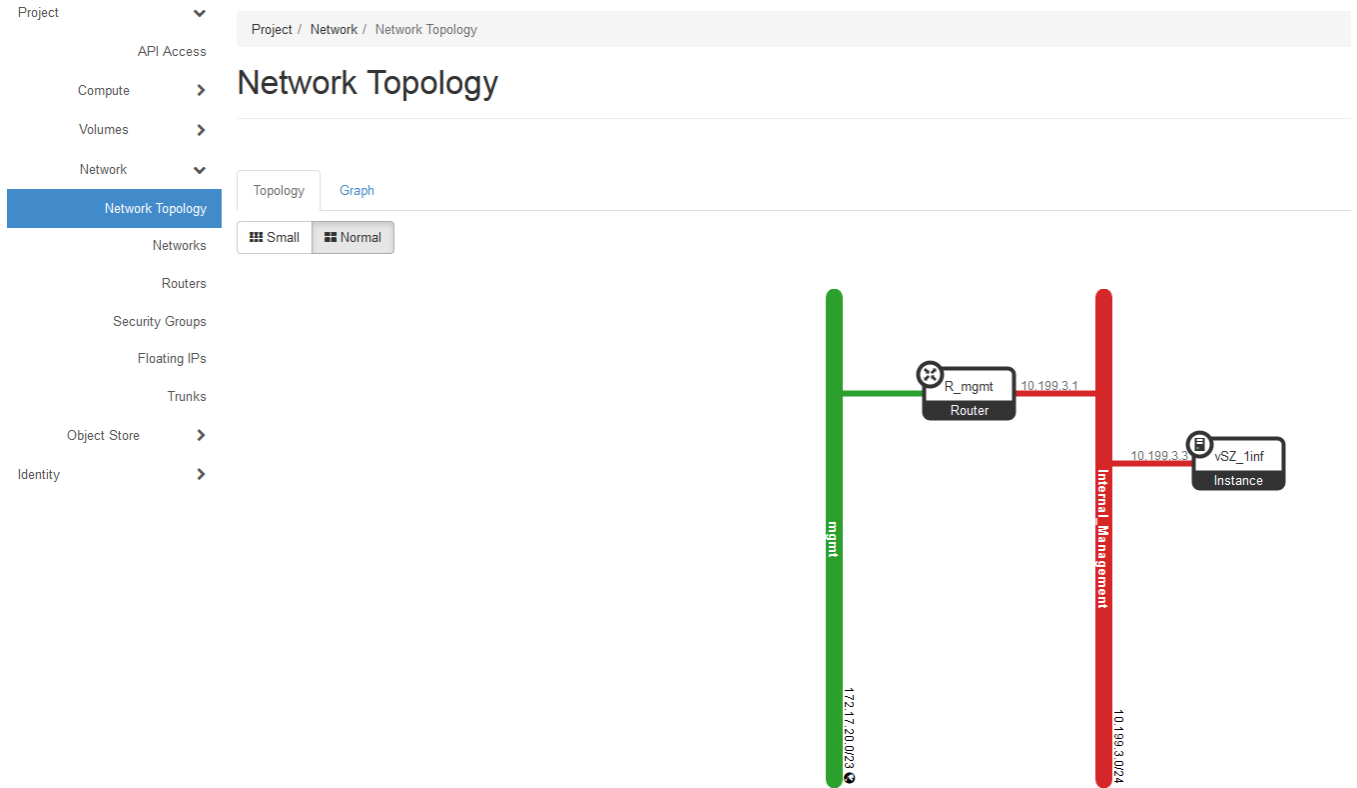
If you don't specify an IP address here, the gateway's IP address of the selected subnet will be used as the IP address of the newly created interface of the router. If the gateway's IP address is in use, you must use a different address which belongs to the selected subnet.

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

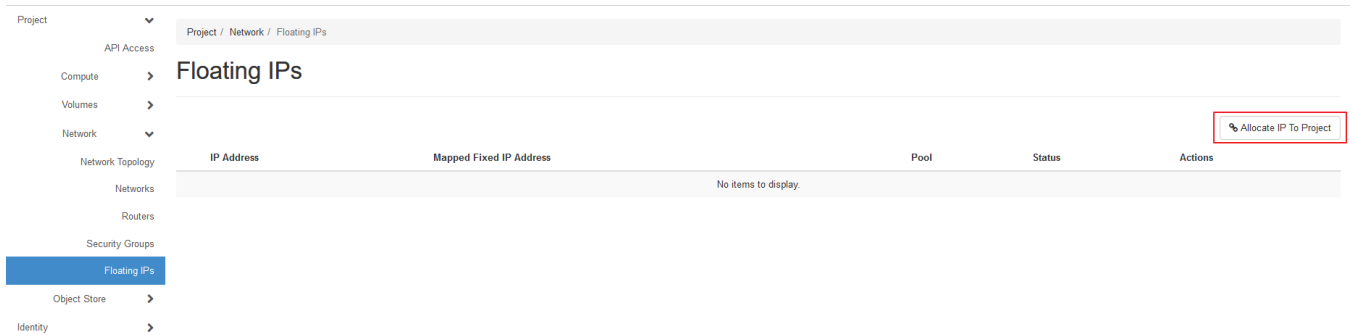


Allocating Floating IPs

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

The **Floating IPs** page is displayed.

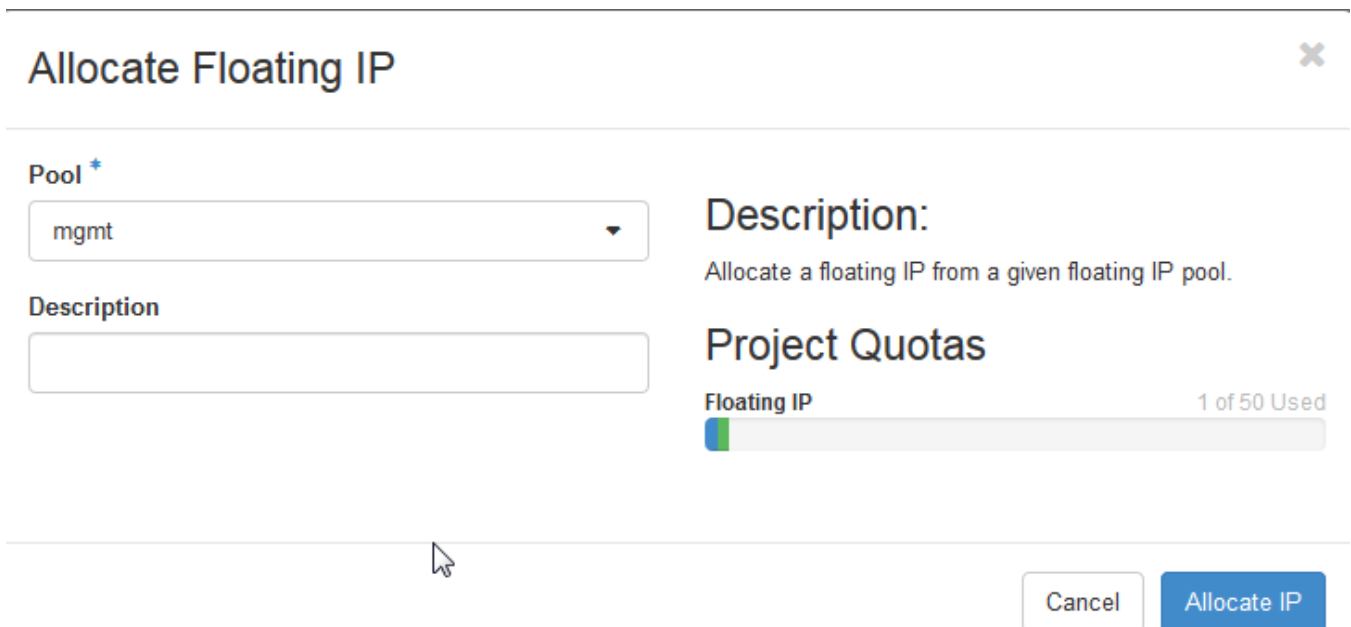
FIGURE 73 Floating IPs Page



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

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

FIGURE 74 Allocate Floating IP Page

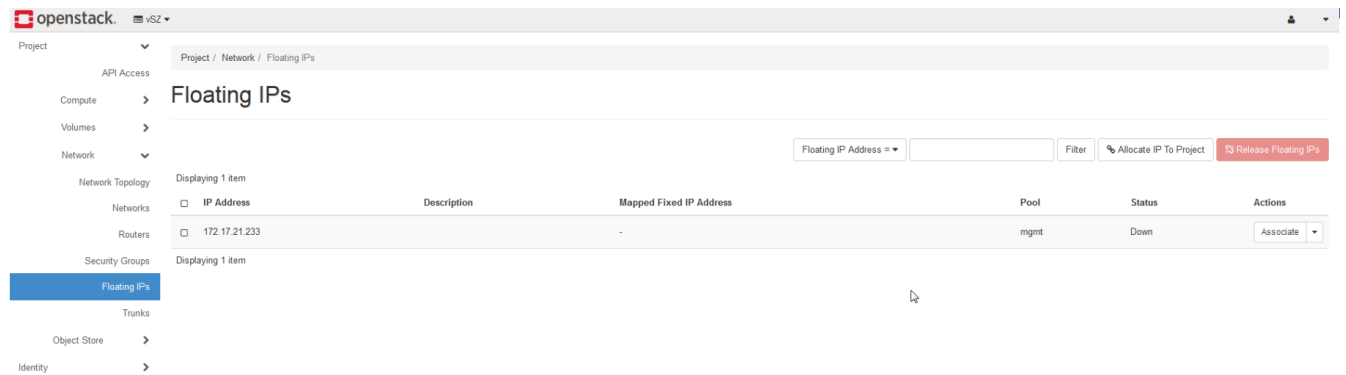


3. From the **Pool**, select the external interface.

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

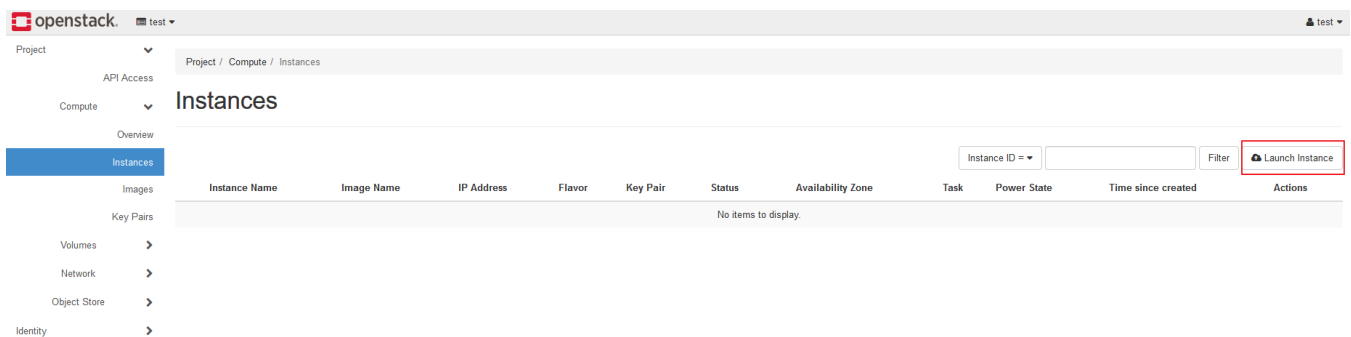
NOTE

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



Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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 (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	Move
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

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

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

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

6. Click **Next**.

The **Flavor** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 79 Flavor Tab Page

Launch Instance

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 5 Select one

Click here for filters or full text search.

Name	VCPUS	RAM	Total Disk	Root Disk	Ephemeral Disk	Public	
> mini	2	2 GB	50 GB	50 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> small	2	8 GB	50 GB	50 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ_mini mum	4	13 GB	150 GB	150 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> medium	4	16 GB	100 GB	100 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑
> vSZ	4	18 GB	150 GB	150 GB	0 GB	Yes	↑

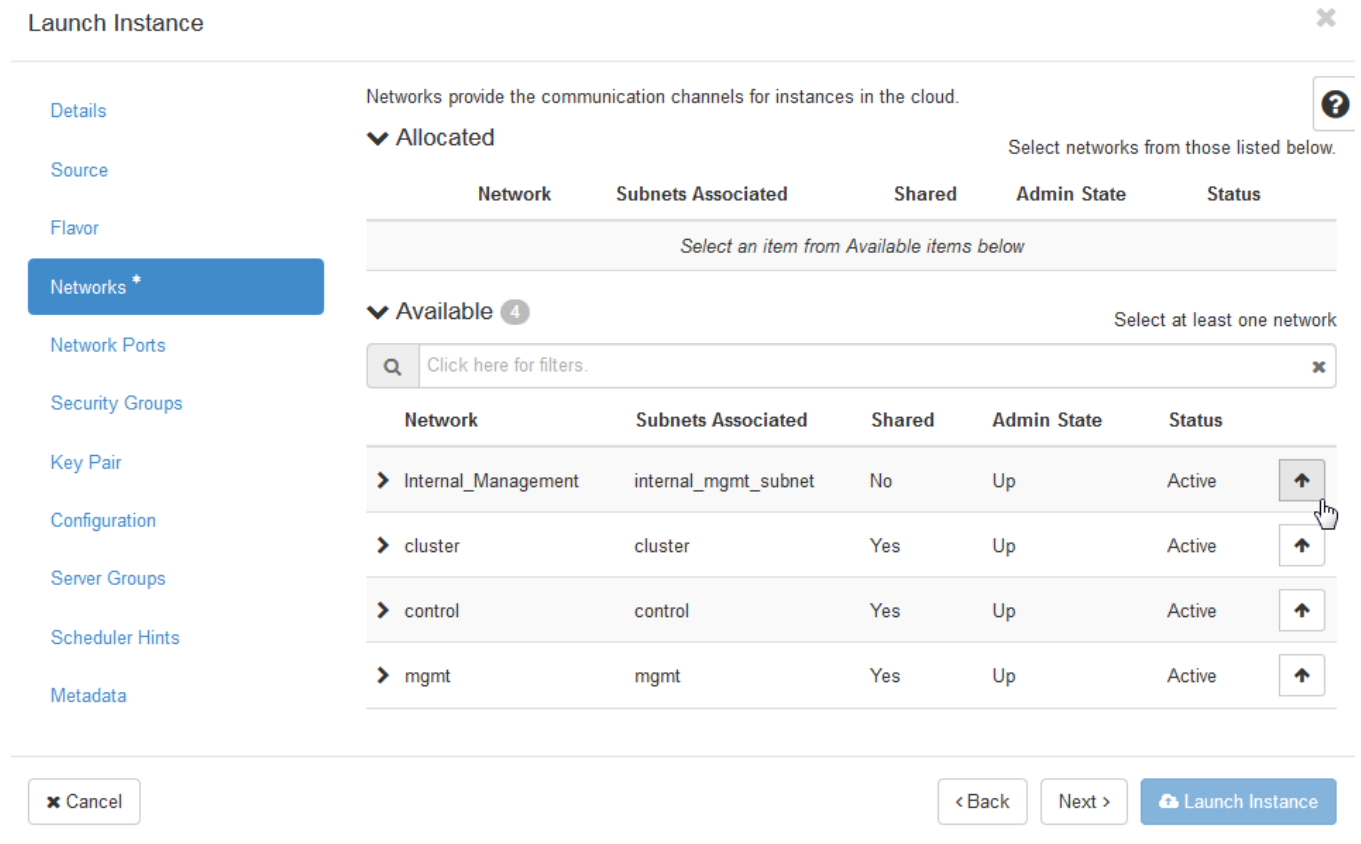
Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance


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



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.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

11. Click **Next**.

The **Security Groups** tab is displayed.

FIGURE 81 Security Groups Tab Page

The screenshot shows the 'Launch Instance' wizard with the 'Security Groups' tab selected. The interface is divided into a left sidebar with navigation options and a main content area. The main content area is titled 'Select the security groups to launch the instance in.' and contains two sections: 'Allocated' and 'Available'. The 'Allocated' section has a table with one row: 'default' (Name) and 'Default security group' (Description). A red circle with the number '2' is next to a 'Remove' icon (downward arrow) for this row. The 'Available' section has a search bar and a table with one row: 'vsz_allow_all' (Name) and an empty (Description). A red circle with the number '1' is next to a 'Move' icon (upward arrow) for this row. At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', '< Back', and 'Next >', and a blue 'Launch Instance' button.

Launch Instance

Details

Source

Flavor

Networks

Network Ports

Security Groups

Key Pair

Configuration

Server Groups

Scheduler Hints

Metadata

Select the security groups to launch the instance in.

▼ Allocated 1

Name	Description
> default	Default security group

2

▼ Available 1

Select one or more

Click here for filters.

Name	Description
> vsz_allow_all	

1

✕ Cancel

< Back

Next >

Launch Instance

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.

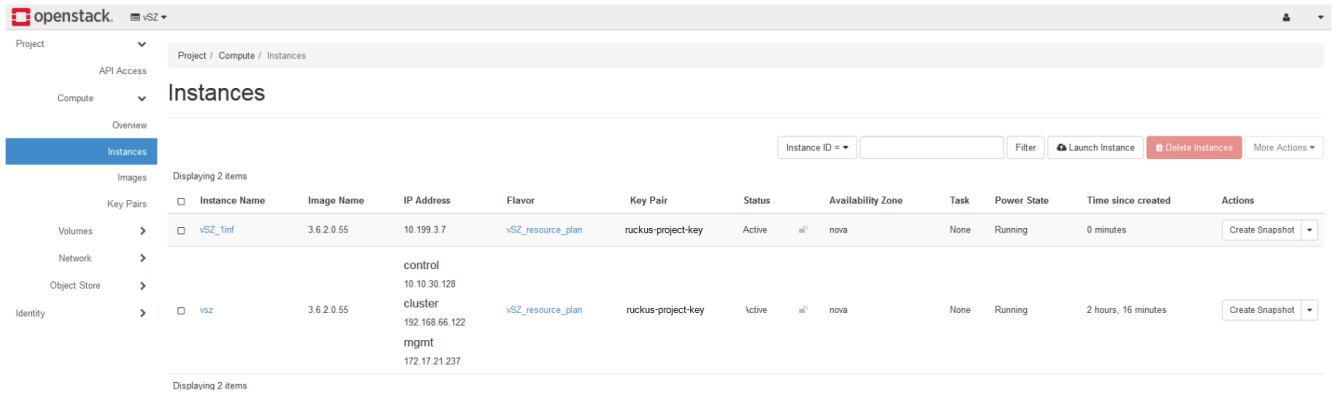
Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on an OpenStack Hypervisor

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

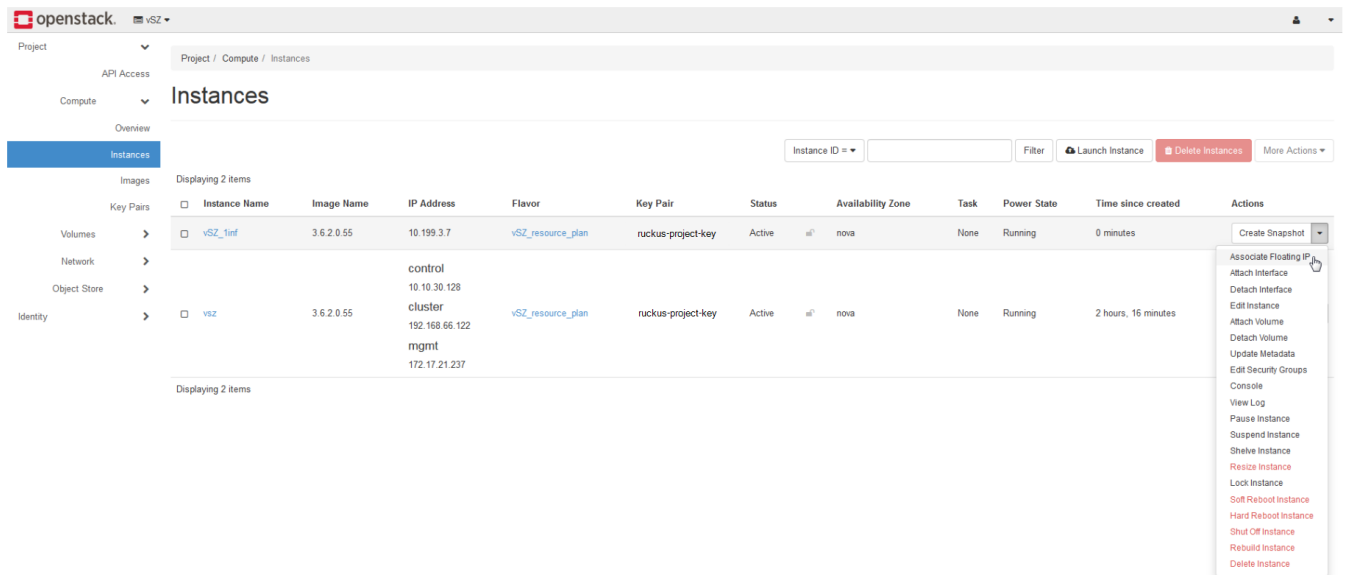


Associating Floating IPs

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

The **Instances** page is displayed.

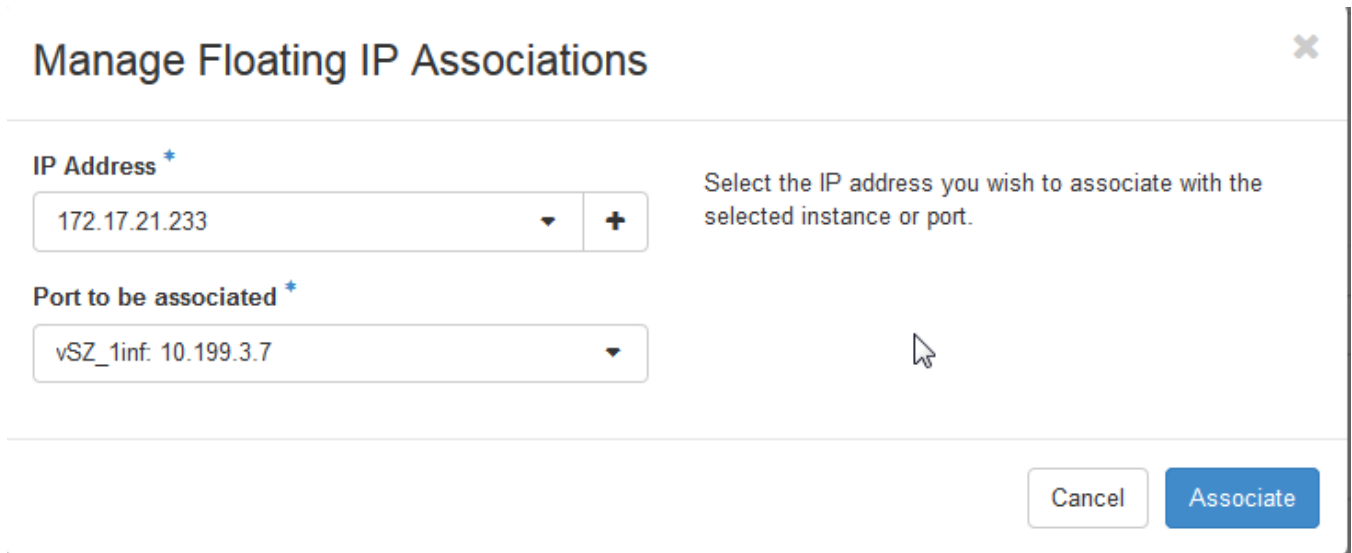
FIGURE 84 Associating Floating IP



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

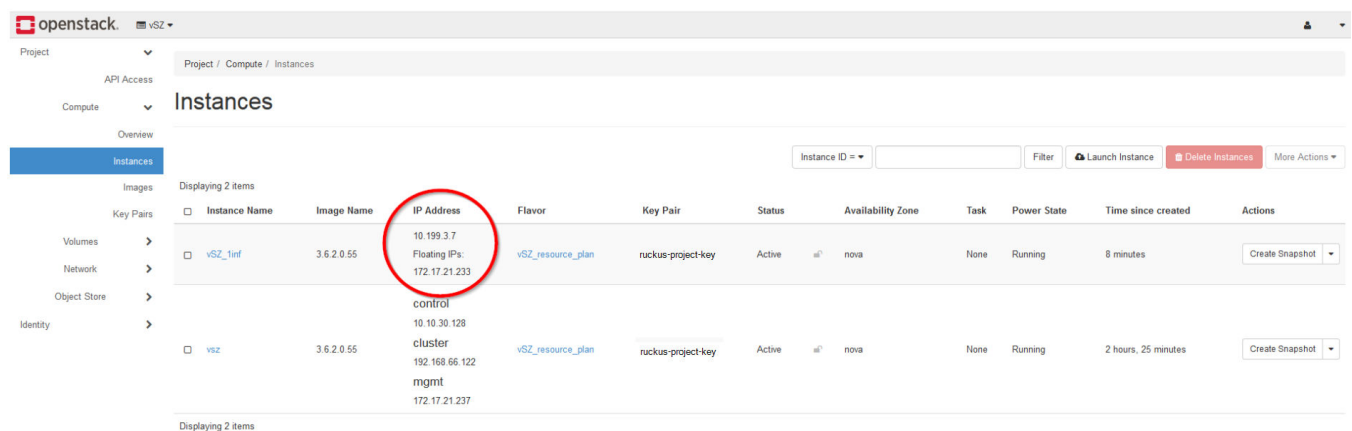


3. From **IP Address**, select the floating IP that was reserved.

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:

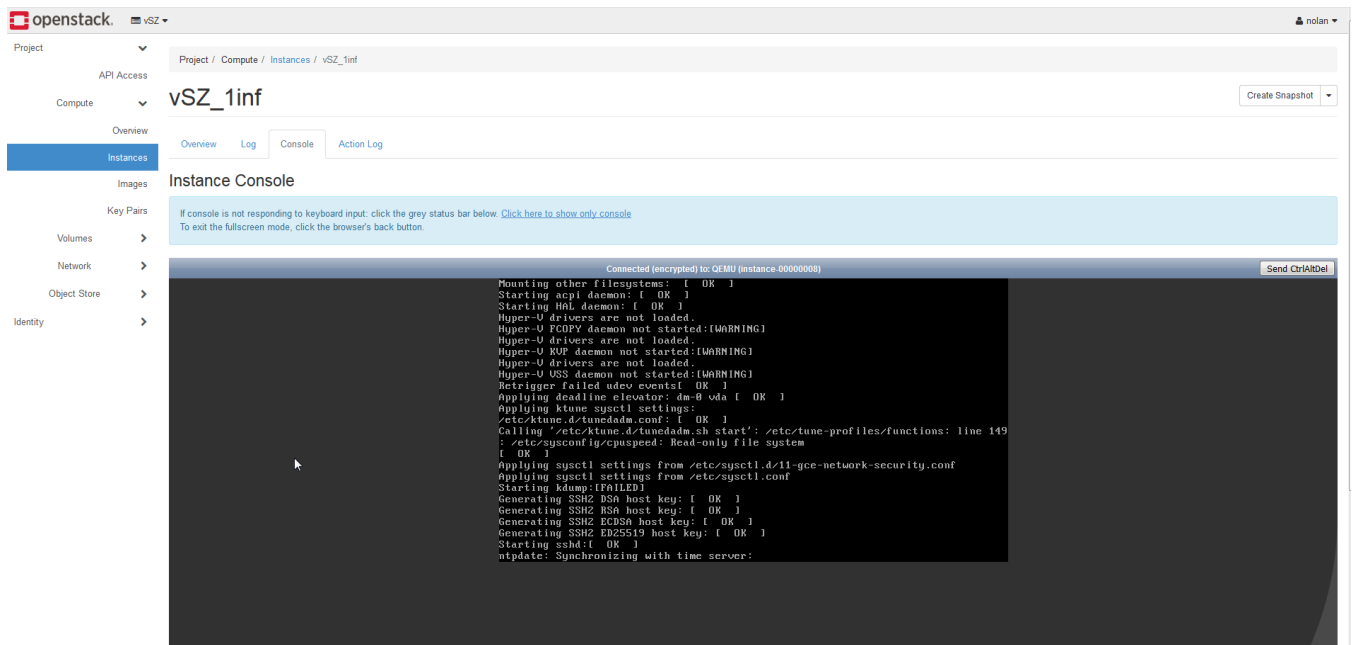
1. From the homepage, click **Project > Compute > Instances**.

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 201.

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

NOTE

vSZ deployment on Nutanix needs more memory allocation for vSZ usage. For 10,000 AP per node either setup 24 Core CPU and 50 GB (+2GB) memory to control or lower down the AP deployment number by 25% in vSZ resource level. For example, 7500 AP in 10000 AP resource level.

TABLE 12

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 Image on the Nutanix Hypervisor

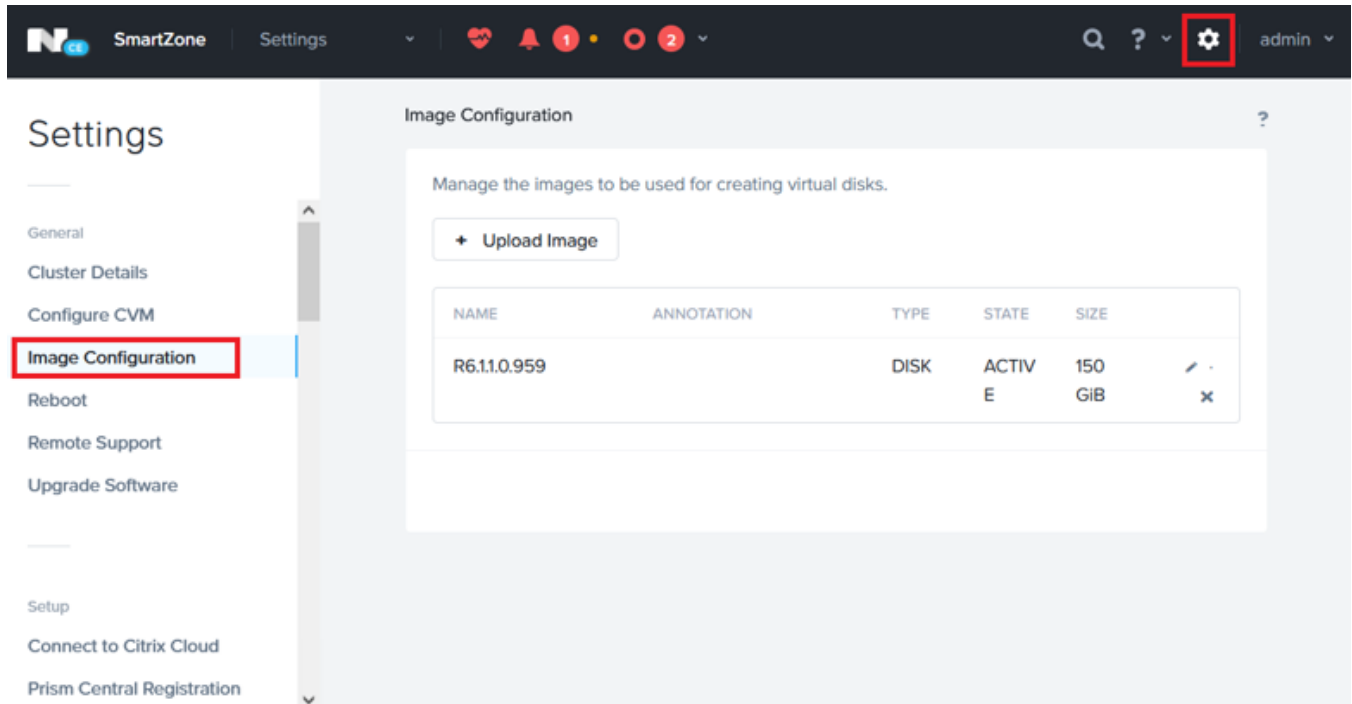
1. Login the Hypervisor CVM.
The homepage is displayed.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

- 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.

- Click **Upload Image**, and add the vSZ image in QCOW2 format.

For example, `vscg-6.1.1.0.959.qcow2`.

- The default image size is 150 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.

- Enter the following information to add the vSZ image in QCOW2 format:
 - Name
 - Annotation
 - Image Type
 - Storage Container
 - Image Source
- 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 and remove CD-ROM.
4. Click **Add New Disk**, the **Add Disk** form appears.
5. 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 the 'Add Disk' dialog box with the following configuration:

- Type: DISK
- Operation: Clone from Image Service
- Bus Type: SCSI
- Image: R6.11.0.959
- Size (GiB): 150
- Index: Next Available

Buttons: Cancel, Add

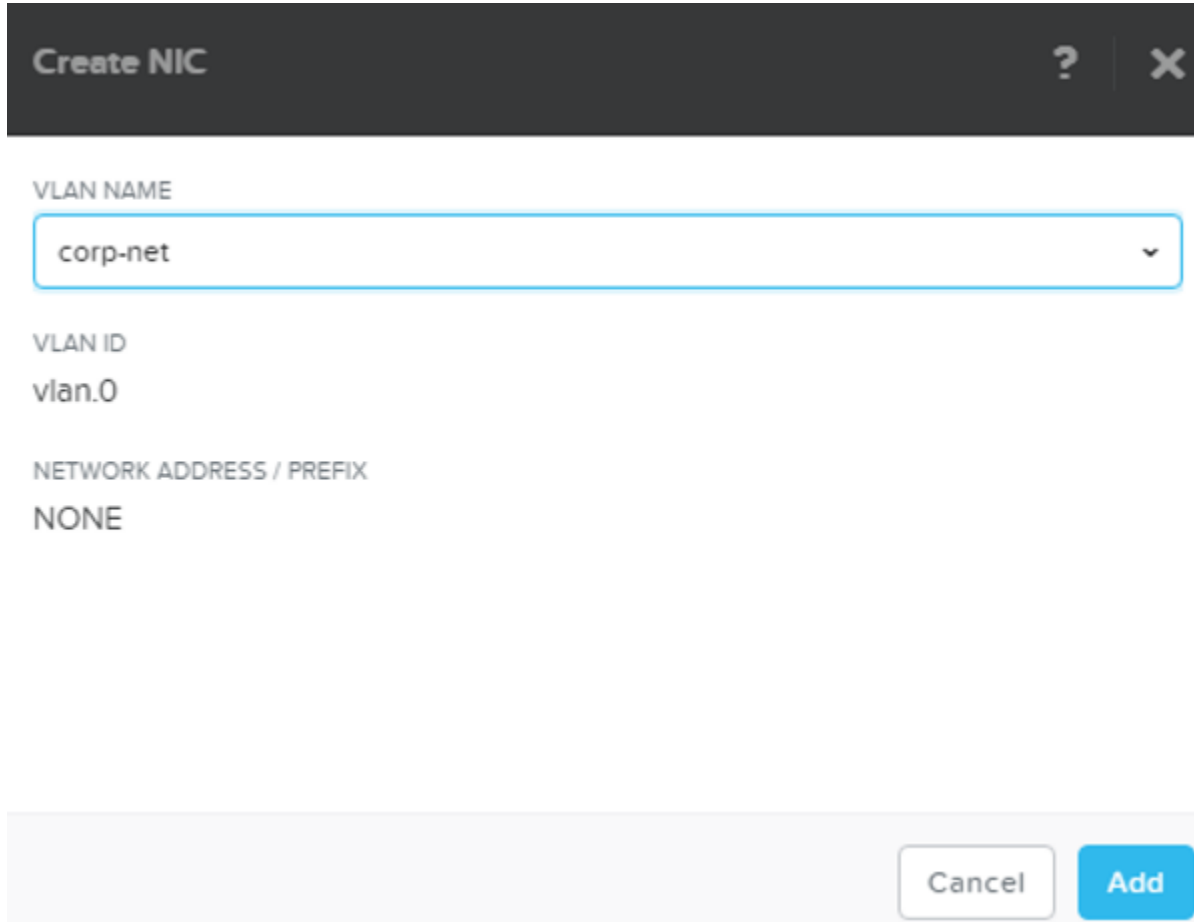
6. Click **Add**.
7. Scroll down to the **Network Adapters (NIC)** area.

Installing the vSZ on a Hypervisor

Installing the vSZ on a Nutanix Hypervisor

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

FIGURE 90 Creating NIC



Create NIC ? X

VLAN NAME
corp-net

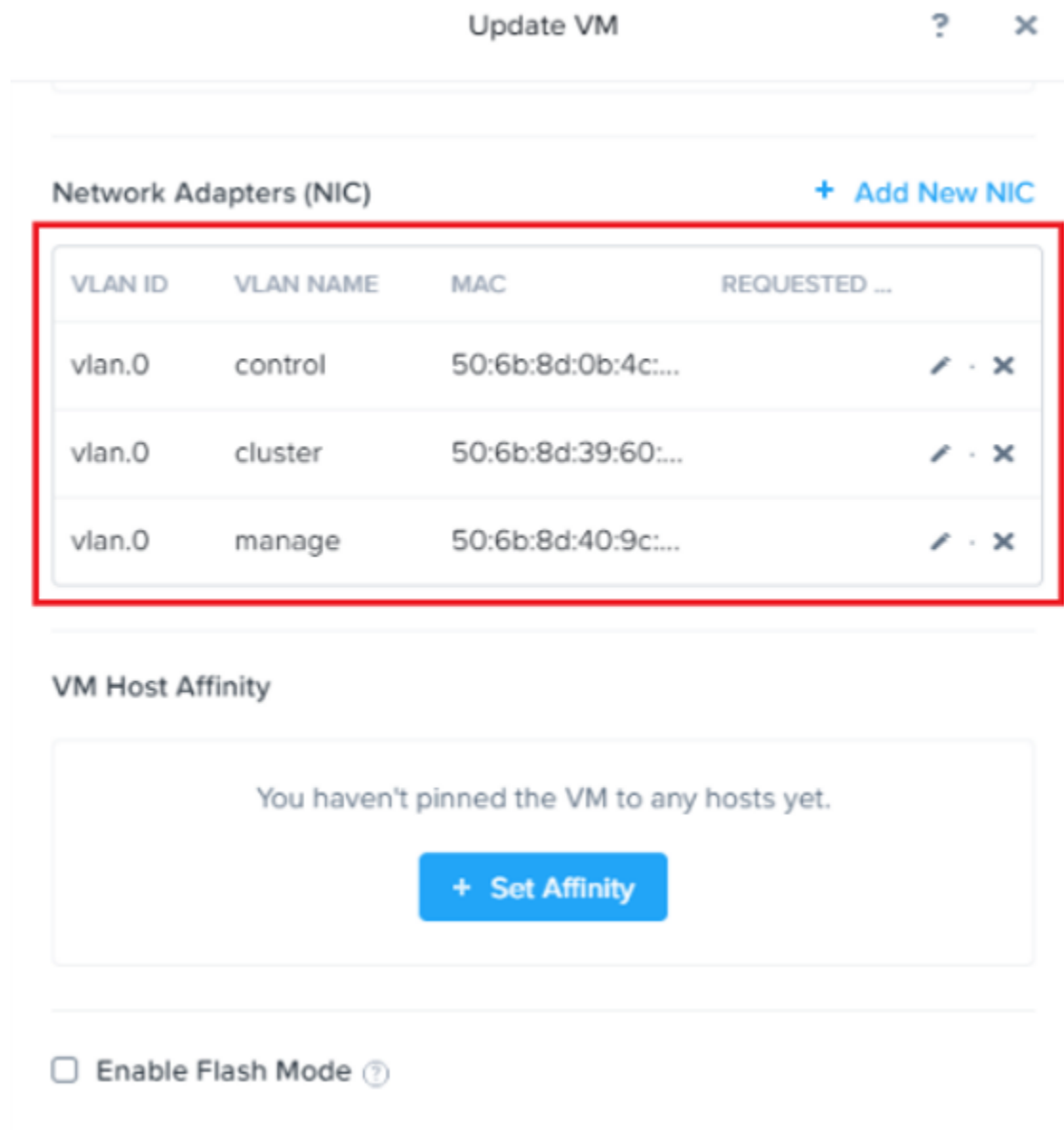
VLAN ID
vlan.0

NETWORK ADDRESS / PREFIX
NONE

Cancel Add

9. In vSZ-H, create the three interfaces as follows:
- First interface: Control Interface
 - Second interface: Cluster Interface
 - Third interface: Management Interface

FIGURE 91 Creating vSZ-H Interfaces

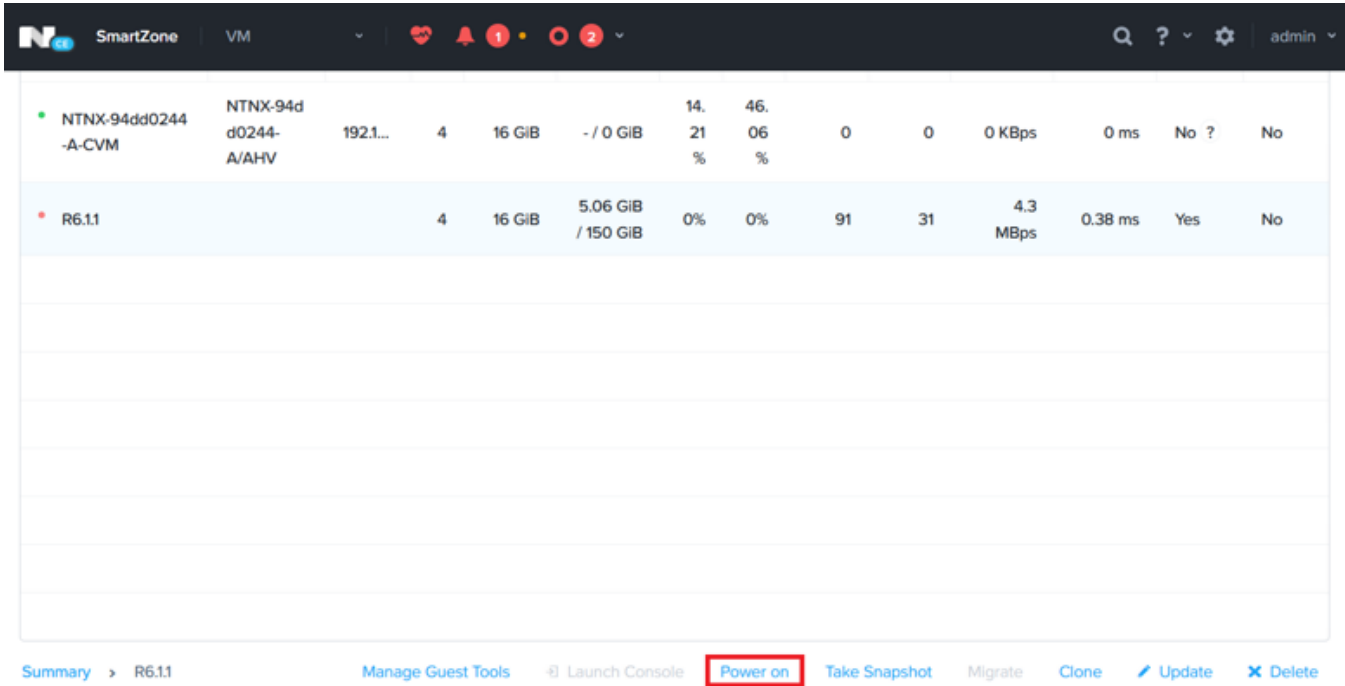


10. Click **Save**.

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.

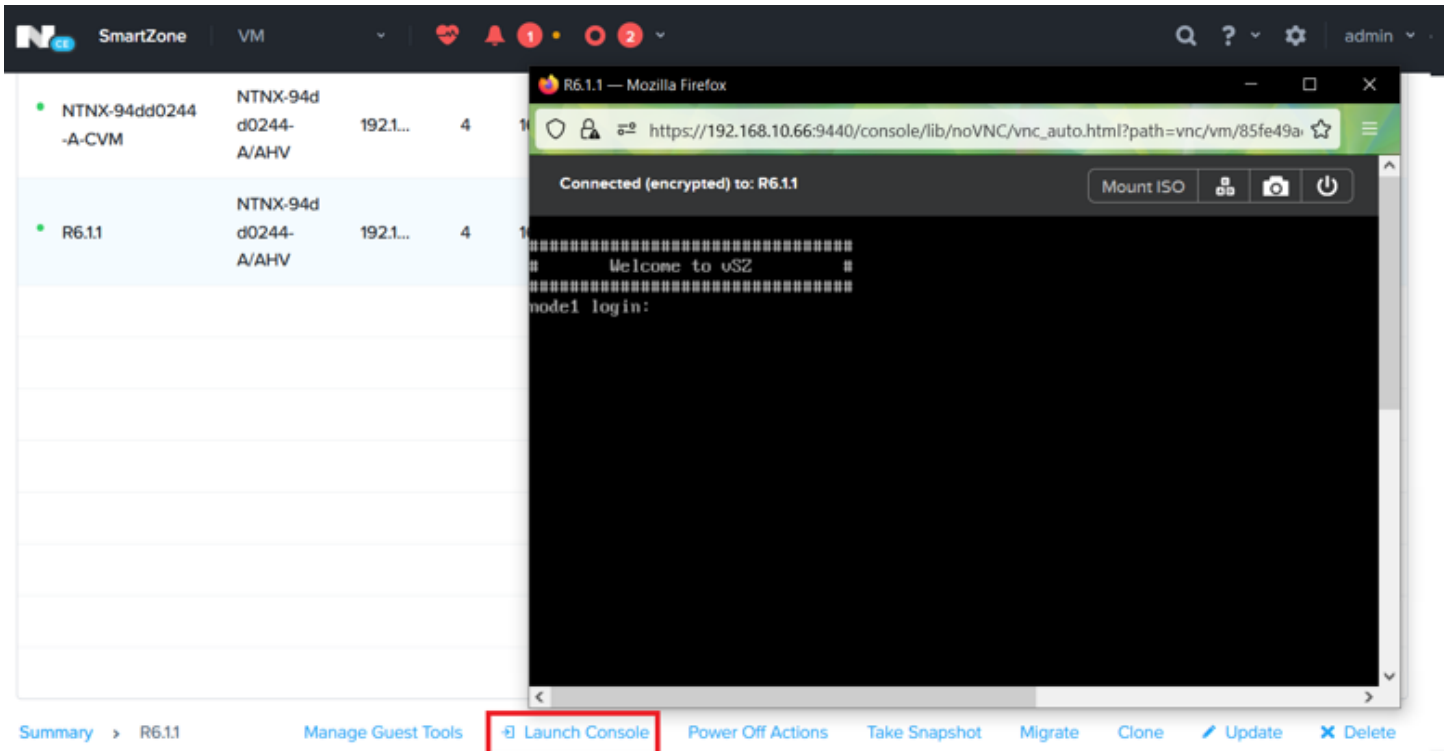
FIGURE 92 Power-on the vSZ



Launch the Console

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

FIGURE 93 VM Console



Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

- Introduction..... 113
- Logging into Microsoft Azure..... 113
- Creating a Resource Group..... 114
- Creating a Storage Account and Container..... 116
- Creating a Container to Upload the vSZ Image to Microsoft Azure..... 117
- Creating a Virtual Network..... 119
- Creating Network Security Groups..... 120
- Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure..... 123
- Creating a vSZ Virtual Machine..... 124
- Updating the Disk Size According to Resource Plan..... 126
- Setting up vSZ..... 127

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 Minimum Requirements](#) 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 150 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.

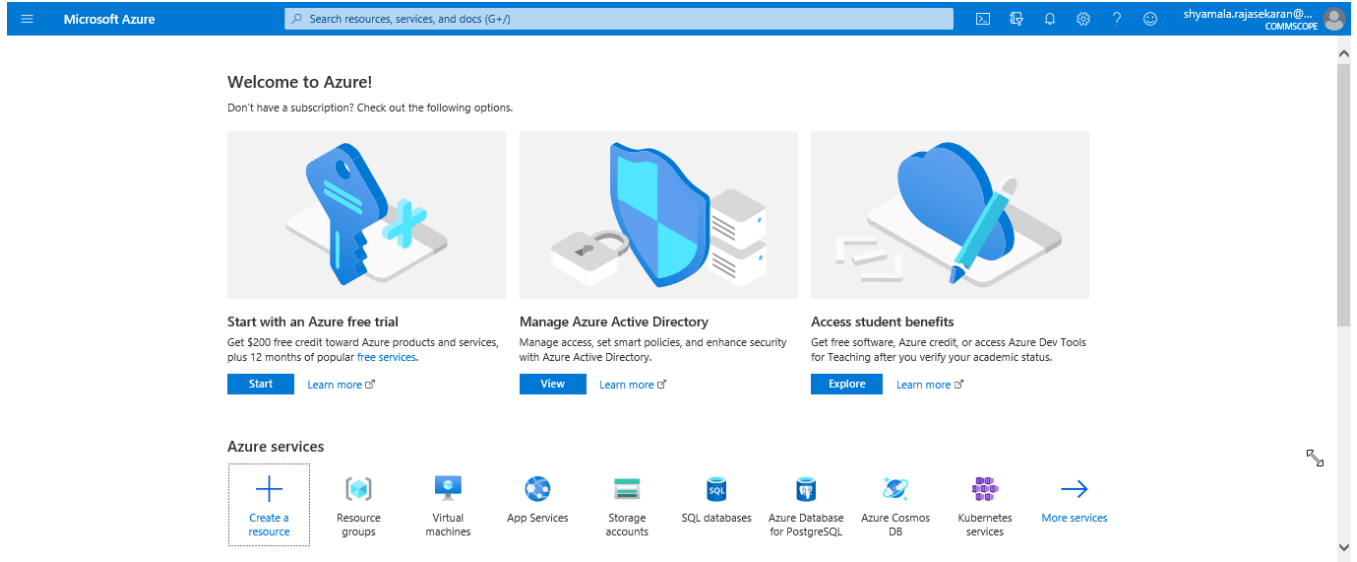
1. Click <https://portal.azure.com> to access the **Microsoft Azure** site.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure Creating a Resource Group

2. Enter your login credentials.

The Azure portal appears as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 94 Portal Tab

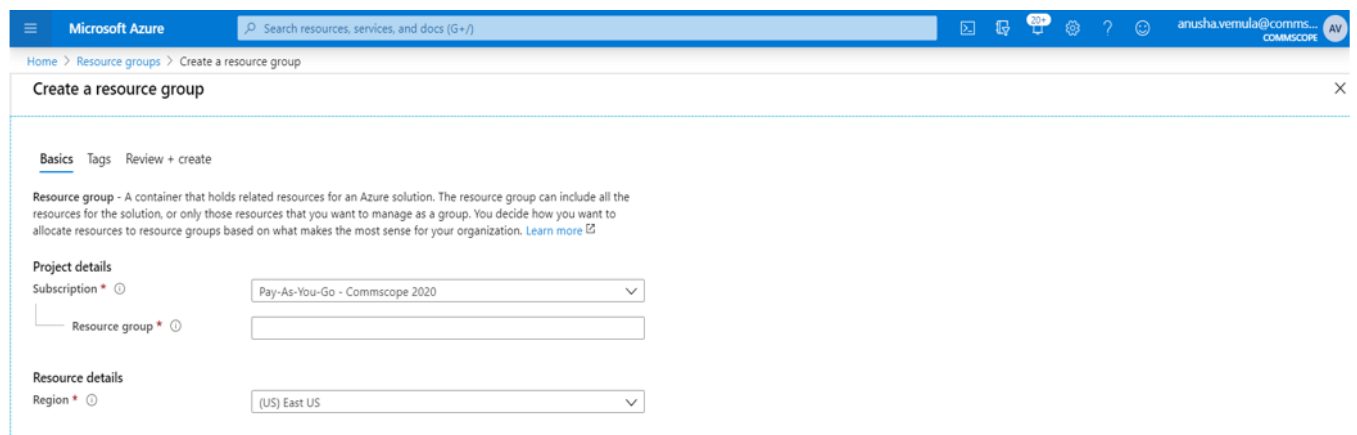


Creating a Resource Group

To create a resource group:

1. From **Azure services** section, click **Resource groups**. The **Resource groups** page is displayed.
2. Click **Add**, the **Create a resource group** is displayed as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 95 Creating a Resource Group

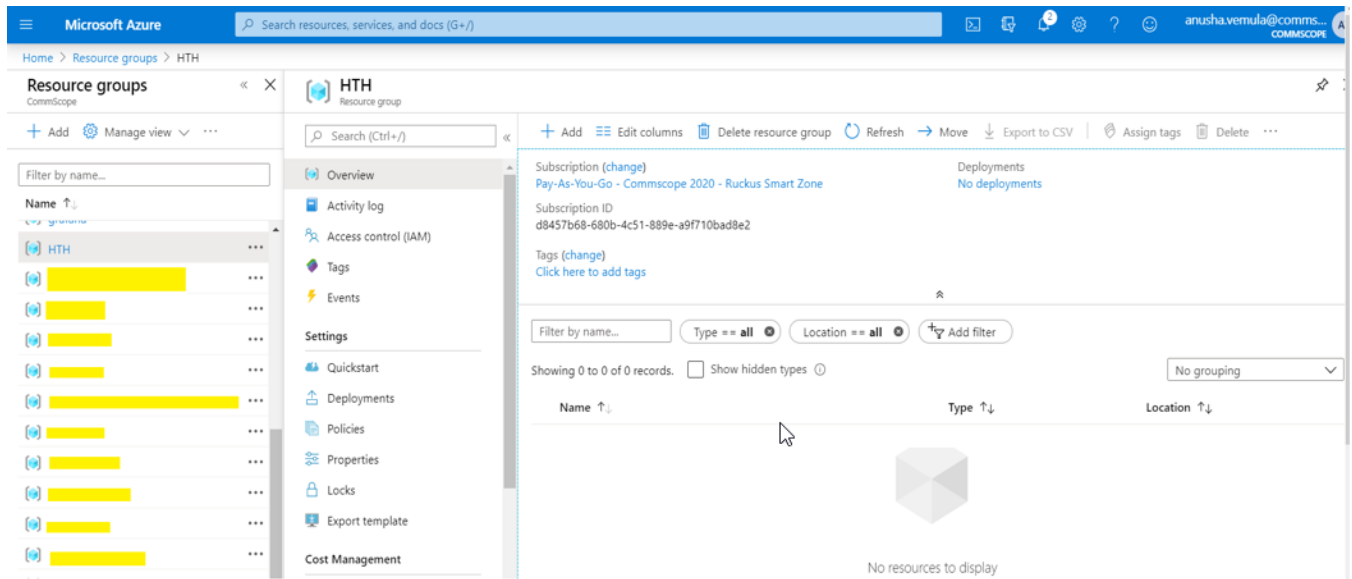


3. Update the following information:
 - Subscription: Select **Pay-As-You-Go**
 - Resource group: Enter a name for the resource group
 - Region: Select a region
4. Click **Create**.

The new resource group is created.

5. Select the resource group to view its related components.

FIGURE 96 Resource Group Components

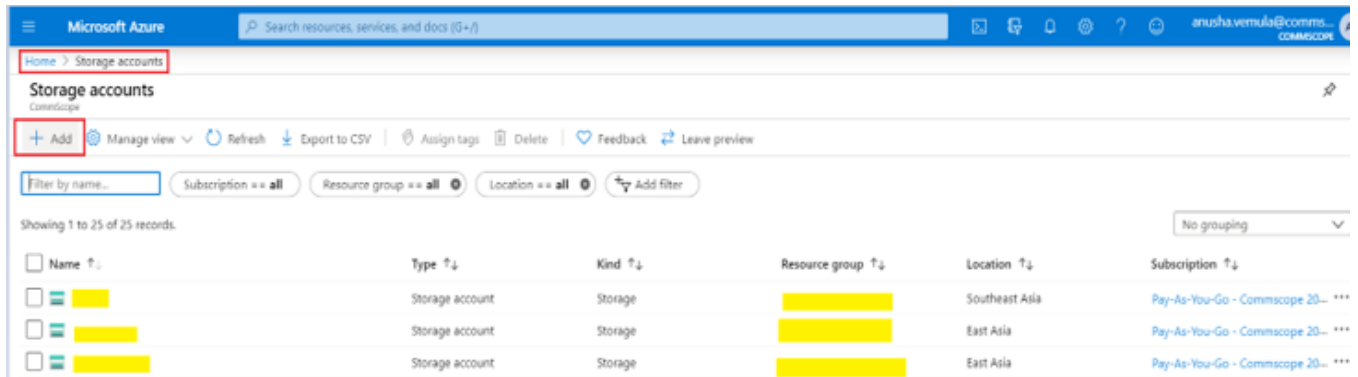


Creating a Storage Account and Container

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

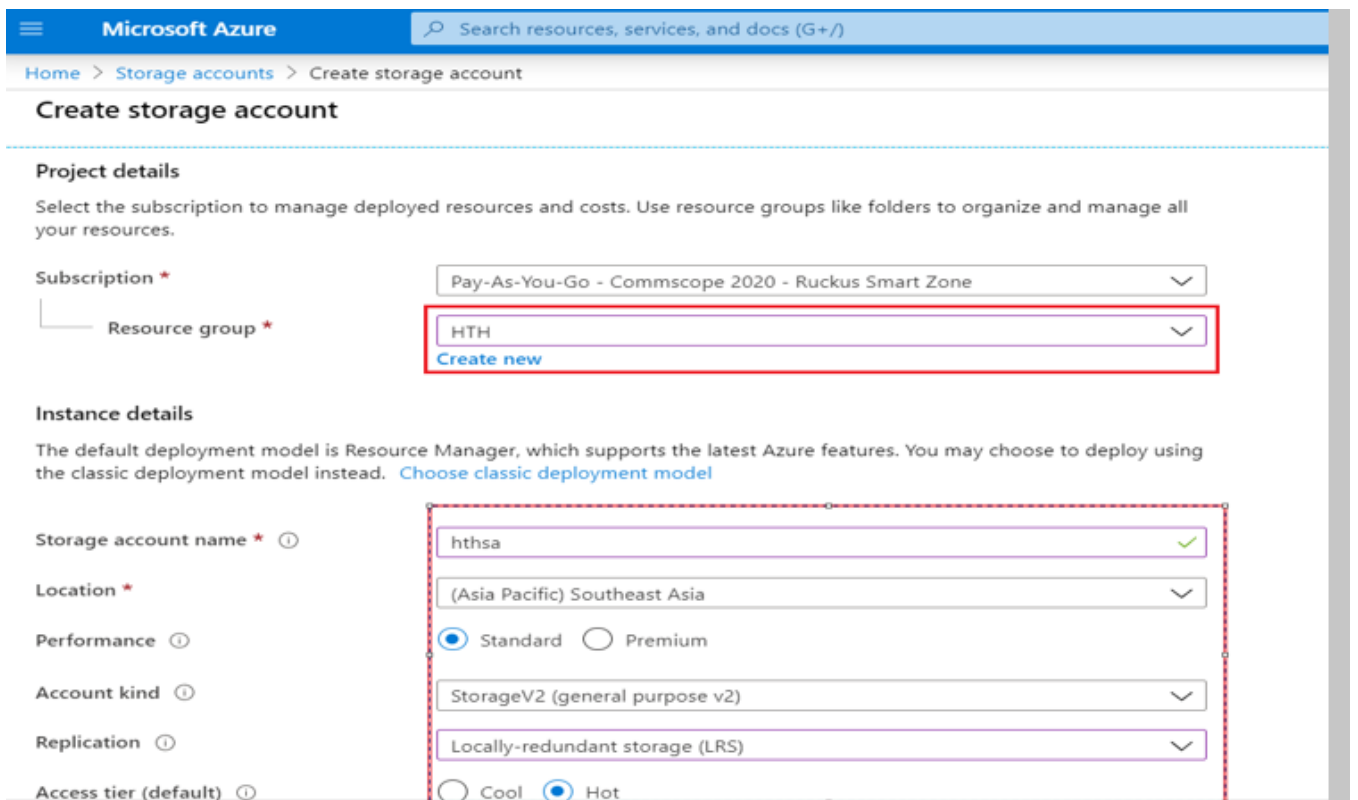
1. From the **Azure services** section, click **Storage accounts**. The **Storage accounts** screen is displayed.

FIGURE 97 Storage account



2. Click **Add** and enter a **Name** for the storage account. The **Create Storage account** page is displayed.

FIGURE 98 Storage Account



- Update the following:
 - Resource group:** Select the resource group created in the procedure.
 - Account kind:** Select Storage v2
 - Replication:** Select LRS

NOTE

All other configurations can be left default or be configured as required.

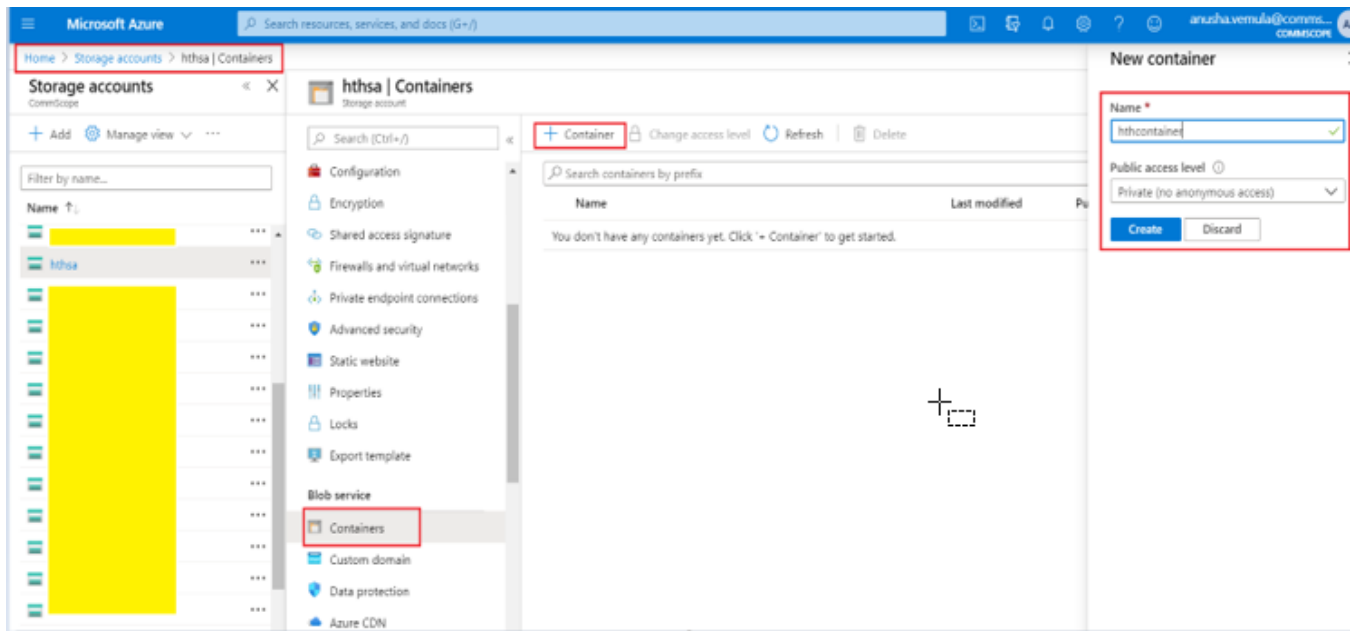
- Click **Create**.

Creating a Container to Upload the vSZ Image to Microsoft Azure

A container must be created to upload the vSZ image to Microsoft Azure. Follow these steps outlined in this section to create a container and upload the vSZ image to Microsoft Azure.

- Go to the storage account created in the previous procedure and select **Containers**.

FIGURE 99 Container creation



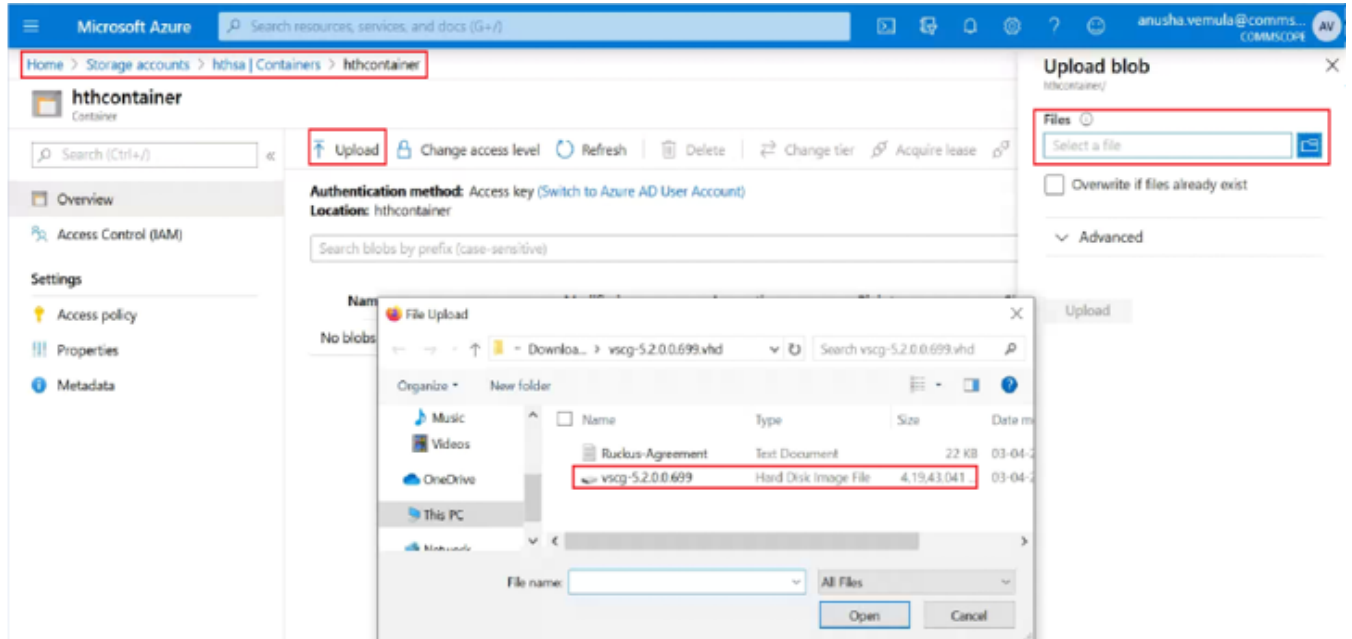
- From the **Containers** page click **+ Container**.
- In the **New Container** pane, enter a **Name** for the container and select **Public access level**.
- Click **Create**, a new container is created.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Creating a Container to Upload the vSZ Image to Microsoft Azure

5. Select the new container and click **Upload**.

FIGURE 100 Uploading the vSZ image file



6. Browse for the vSZ image file and click **Open**.

NOTE

Extract the software zip file downloaded from the support site and upload only the vhd image.

Creating a Virtual Network

Follow these steps to create a virtual network.

1. From the Azure services section, select **Virtual networks** and click **Add**.

The **Create virtual network** page is displayed as shown in the following image.

FIGURE 101 Creating a virtual network

The screenshot shows the 'Create virtual network' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page has a blue header with the Microsoft Azure logo and a search bar. Below the header, there is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Virtual networks > Create virtual network. The main heading is 'Create virtual network'. There are four tabs: Basics (selected), IP Addresses, Security, and Tags. Below the tabs, there is a paragraph of introductory text about Azure Virtual Network (VNet). The 'Project details' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Subscription' (set to 'Pay-As-You-Go - Commscope 2020 - Ruckus Smart Zone') and 'Resource group' (set to 'HTH'). Below this is a 'Create new' link. The 'Instance details' section contains two dropdown menus: 'Name' (set to 'hthvnr') and 'Region' (set to '(Asia Pacific) Southeast Asia'). At the bottom of the page, there are four buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', 'Next : IP Addresses >', and 'Download a template for automation'.

2. From the Basics tab, update the following:
 - **Resource group:** select the resource group created in the previous procedure.
 - **Name:** enter a name for the network.
 - **Region:** select a region.
3. Click **Next: IP Address**, the IP Addresses tab is displayed.

A default IPv4 private address is displayed.

4. To create a new IPv4 address, enter the IP address in **IPv4 address space**.

FIGURE 102 IPv4 Address

Home > Virtual networks > Create virtual network

Create virtual network

Basics **IP Addresses** Security Tags Review + create

The virtual network's address space, specified as one or more address prefixes in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24).

IPv4 address space

10.7.0.0/16 10.7.0.0 - 10.7.255.255 (65536 addresses)

Add IPv6 address space

The subnet's address range in CIDR notation (e.g. 192.168.1.0/24). It must be contained by the address space of the virtual network.

Add subnet Remove subnet

<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet name	Subnet address range
<input type="checkbox"/> default	10.7.0.0/24

[Review + create](#) [< Previous](#) [Next : Security >](#) [Download a template for automation](#)

5. The **Security** and **Tags** tab can be updated or left to apply default settings.
6. Click **Review + create**.

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 **Azure services** section, select **Network Security Groups** and click **Create**.
The **Create Network Security Group** page is displayed.
2. In the **Basics** tab, update the following:
 - **Resource group**: select the resource group
 - **Name**: enter a name for the security group
 - **Region**: select a region to which it applies

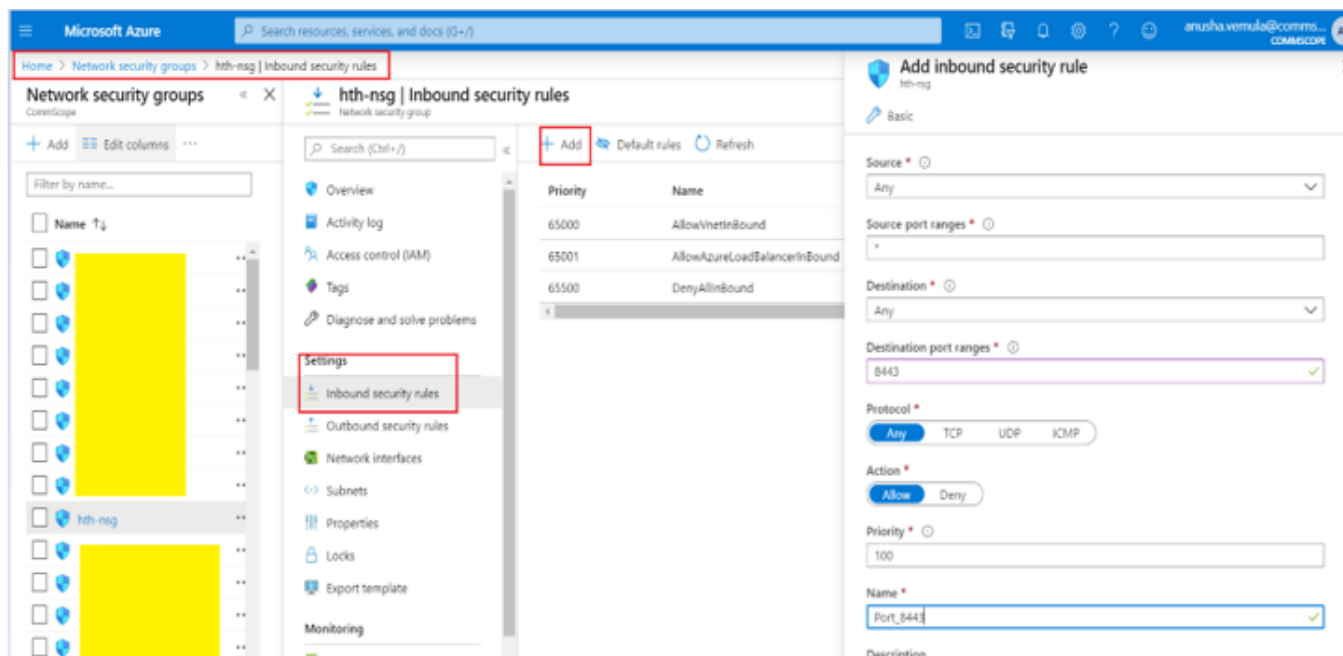
3. Click **Next: Tags** to update the tag settings or click **Review + Create** to apply the default settings.

A new network security group is created.

4. Select the new security group and click **Settings > + Add**.

The Add inbound security rule page is displayed.

FIGURE 103 Network security groups



5. Update the following information:

- **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.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure Creating Network Security Groups

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

FIGURE 104 Inbound Security Rule List

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for managing Network Security Groups (NSGs). The main view is titled "hth-nsg | Inbound security rules". On the left, there is a navigation pane with a search bar and a list of NSGs, including "hth-nsg" which is currently selected. The main area displays a table of inbound security rules. The table has the following columns: Priority, Name, Port, Protocol, Source, and Destination. The rules listed are:

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination
100	Port_8443	8443	Any	Any	Any
101	Port_22	22	Any	Any	Any
110	Port_8080	8080	Any	Any	Any
120	Port_21_443	21,443	Any	Any	Any
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any

Creating a vSZ Image on Microsoft Azure

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

1. From the **Azure Services** section, select **Images** and click **Create**.

NOTE

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

FIGURE 105 Creating an image

The screenshot shows the 'Create image' form in the Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation at the top is 'Home > Images > Create image'. The form fields are as follows:

- Name ***: HTHImage
- Subscription ***: Pay-As-You-Go - Commscope 2020 - Ruckus Smart Zone
- Resource group ***: HTH
- Location ***: (Asia Pacific) Southeast Asia
- Zone resiliency**: Off
- OS disk**: (empty)
- OS type ***: Linux
- VM generation ***: Gen 1
- Storage blob ***: https://hthsa.blob.core.windows.net/hthcontainer/vscg-5.2.0.0.699.vhd

A red box highlights the 'Zone resiliency', 'OS type', 'VM generation', and 'Storage blob' sections. A 'Browse' button is visible next to the storage blob field.

2. Update the following fields:
 - Name: enter a name for the image
 - Resource group: select the resource group
 - Location: select the region
 - Zone resiliency: click **Off**
 - OS type: select **Linux**
 - VM generation: select **Gen 1**
 - Storage blob: click **Browse** and select the vhd image that was uploaded in the earlier procedure.
3. Click **Create**.

Creating a vSZ Virtual Machine

Follow these steps to create a vSZ virtual machine.

1. Select the image created in the previous procedure and click Create VM.

The **Create a virtual manager** page is displayed.

FIGURE 106 Basics tab

The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page is titled 'Create a virtual machine' and is under the 'Basics' tab. The page is divided into several sections:

- Subscription:** Pay-As-You-Go - Commscope 2020 - Ruckus Smart Zone
- Resource group:** HTH
- Instance details:**
 - Virtual machine name:** hth-vsZ
 - Region:** (Asia Pacific) Southeast Asia
 - Availability options:** No infrastructure redundancy required
 - Image:** HTHImage
 - Azure Spot instance:** No
 - Size:** Standard D4s v3 (4 vcpus, 16 GiB memory, \$182.50/month)

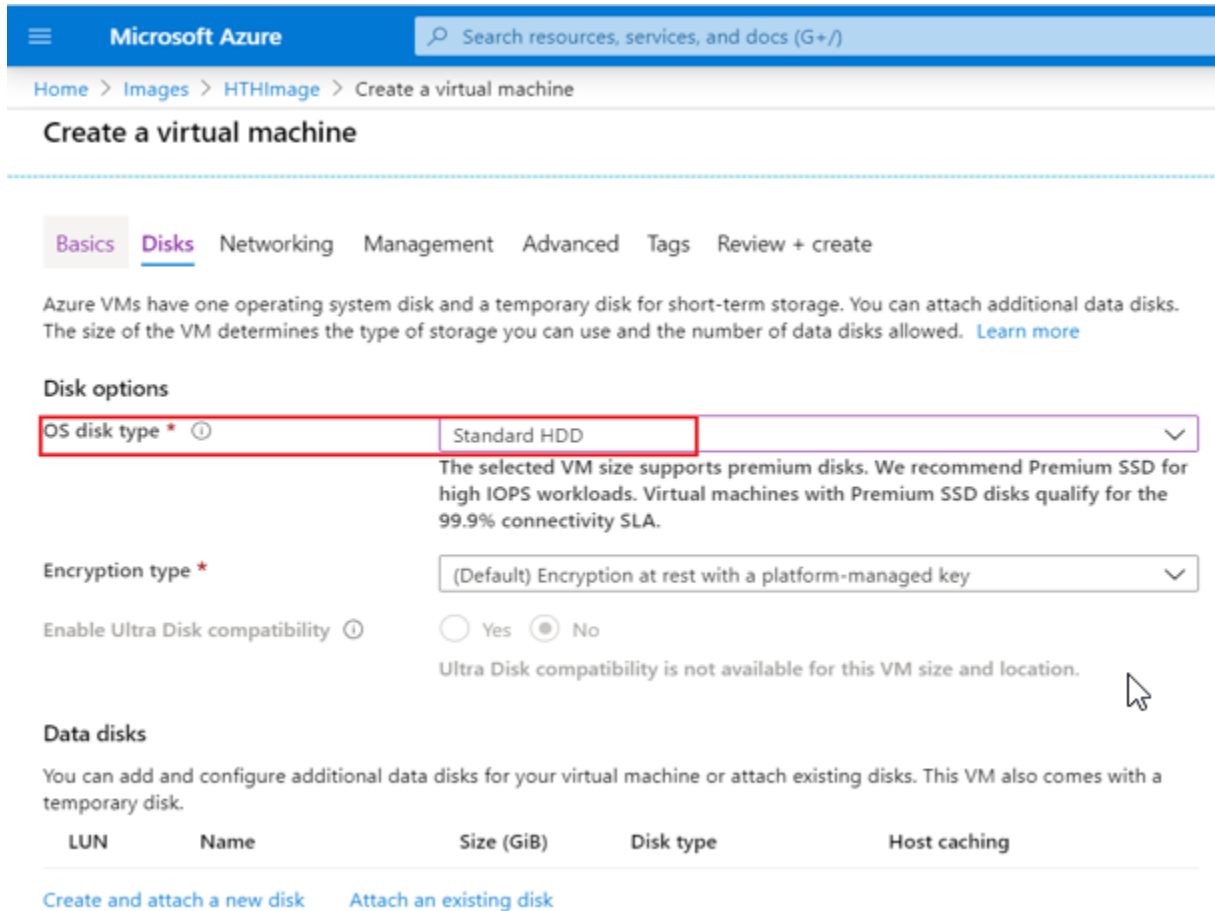
Red boxes highlight the 'Image' and 'Size' fields. A mouse cursor is visible over the search bar at the top of the page.

2. Update the following fields:
 - **Resource group:** select an option.
 - **Virtual machine name:** enter a name.
 - **Size:** select **D4s v3** for assigning 4 vCPUs and 16 GB memory to the vSZ.
 - **Authentication type:** select **Password**.
 - **Select inbound ports:** select all the inbound ports available. Network security group created in the previous procedure can be selected from the **Networking** options.

3. Click **Next Disks**.

The **Disks** tab page is displayed.

FIGURE 107 Disks tab



4. From **OS disk type**, select **Standard HDD**.

5. Click **Next: Networking**.

The **Networking** tab page is displayed.

FIGURE 108 Networking tab

The screenshot shows the 'Create a virtual machine' page in the Microsoft Azure portal, specifically the 'Networking' tab. The page title is 'Create a virtual machine' and the breadcrumb is 'Home > HTHImage > Create a virtual machine'. The 'Networking' tab is active, and the page content includes a description of network connectivity configuration and several settings:

- Virtual network:** hthvn (with a 'Create new' link)
- Subnet:** default (10.7.0.0/24) (with a 'Manage subnet configuration' link)
- Public IP:** (new) hth-vs-z-ip (with a 'Create new' link)
- NIC network security group:** Radio buttons for 'None', 'Basic', and 'Advanced' (with 'Advanced' selected).
- Configure network security group:** hth-nsg (with a 'Create new' link)
- Accelerated networking:** Radio buttons for 'On' and 'Off' (with 'Off' selected).

6. Update the following:
 - **Virtual network:** select the virtual network created in the earlier network.
 - **Subnet:** select a subnet.
 - **NIC network security group:** select the **Advanced** option.

Default configuration will apply to **Management**, **Advanced**, and **Tags** tab.

7. Click **Review + Create** to review the configuration.
8. Click **Create**.

Updating the Disk Size According to Resource Plan

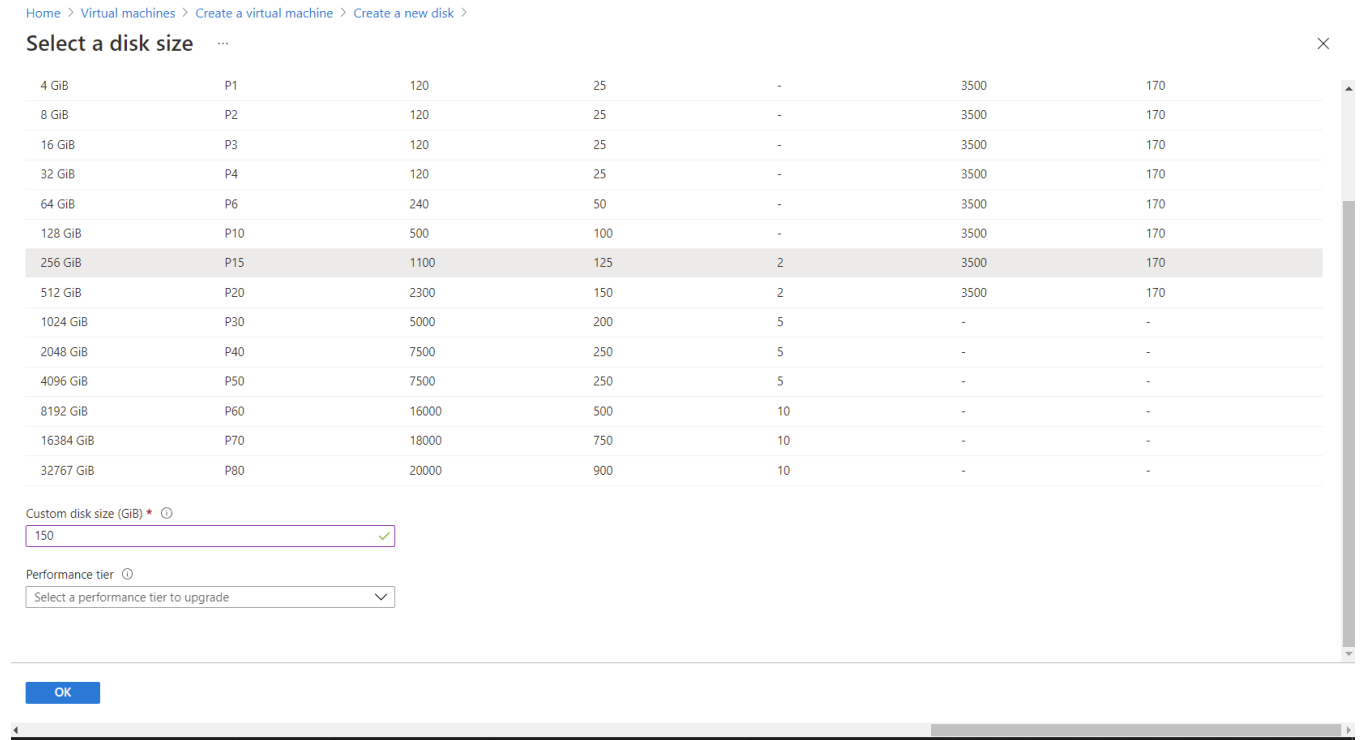
Follow these steps to update the disk size according to the resource plan:

1. From the **Virtual machines** page, select the virtual machine and click **Stop**.
2. From the **Settings** area on the left pane, select **Disks** and click **Add data disk**.

3. Go to **Data disks > Name > Create disk** for creating customised disk.

The **Create managed disk** page is displayed.

FIGURE 109 Creating Managed Disks



4. In **Custom disk size**, enter the minimum disk size required and click **Save**.
5. Click **Start** to apply the disk size and continue.

Setting up vSZ

1. Start PuTTY with the public IP address assigned to vSZ.

NOTE

Ensure port 22 to the inbound security rules for SSH access.

NOTE

The default credentials are as follows:

- Username: admin
- Password: admin
- Enable Password: admin

2. Click **Open**. The PuTTY console appears and displays the login prompt.
3. In login as:, enter **admin**. The message "Welcome to vSZ" appears.
4. In password:, enter **admin**. The vSZ> prompt appears.

Installing the vSZ on Microsoft Azure

Setting up vSZ

5. Enter **en** to enter the privileged mode.
6. In `password:`, enter **admin**. The `vSZ#` prompt appears.
7. Enter **setup**. The message "Start vSZ setup process" appears.
8. In `Select vSZ Profile:`, enter **1** for Essentials and **2** for Highscale.
9. In `Select address type`, enter **1** for IPv4 only and **2** for IPv4 and IPv6 IP version support.
The next prompt asks you to choose how you want to set up the IP address.
10. Enter **1** if you want to manually assign an IP address, or enter **2** to automatically obtain an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.

NOTE

The vSZ Cloud setup, supports single interface configuration. The configuration applied here will be the same for control, cluster, and Management interfaces of the vSZ.

11. At the `Primary DNS` prompt, enter the IP address or host name of the primary DNS server that you want vSZ to use.
The next prompt asks you to enter the secondary DNS server address.
12. At the `Secondary DNS` prompt, enter the IP address or host name of the secondary DNS server that you want vSZ to use.
The next prompt asks you to confirm that you want to apply the IP address settings that you configured in the previous prompts.
13. When the prompt "Do you want to apply the settings? (y/n)" appears, enter **y** to confirm and continue.
After applying the settings, the message, "Current Network Settings (After Applying)" is displayed.
14. At the prompt "Accept these settings and continue? (y/n)", enter **y** to confirm and continue.
15. Run the setup again to configure the cluster details using CLI. To configure vSZ using the setup wizard, refer to [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) on page 201 for more information.

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

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- Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project..... 129
- Creating a Storage Bucket..... 134
- Uploading the vSZ Image to a Storage Bucket..... 137
- Creating a vSZ Image for Virtual Machines..... 141
- Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules..... 146
- Creating a Virtual Machine Instance..... 155

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 Minimum Requirements](#) 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 150 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.

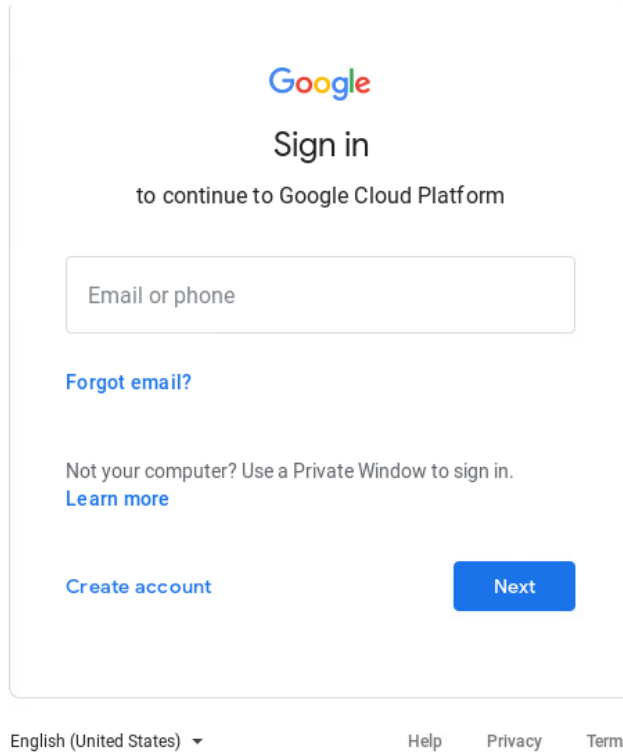
1. Click <http://cloud.google.com> to access the **Google Cloud Platform** website.

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Logging into GCE and Selecting a Project

2. Log in using your user name and password.

FIGURE 110 Login with user credentials



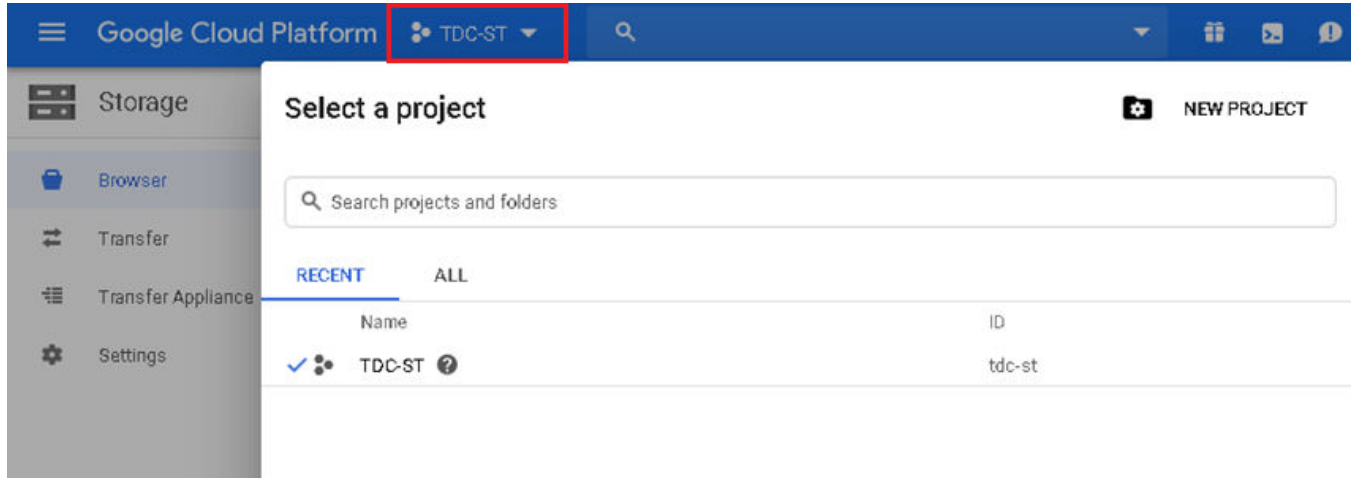
3. Select **My console** as shown.

FIGURE 111 GCE Page - My console



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

FIGURE 112 Choose the project



NOTE

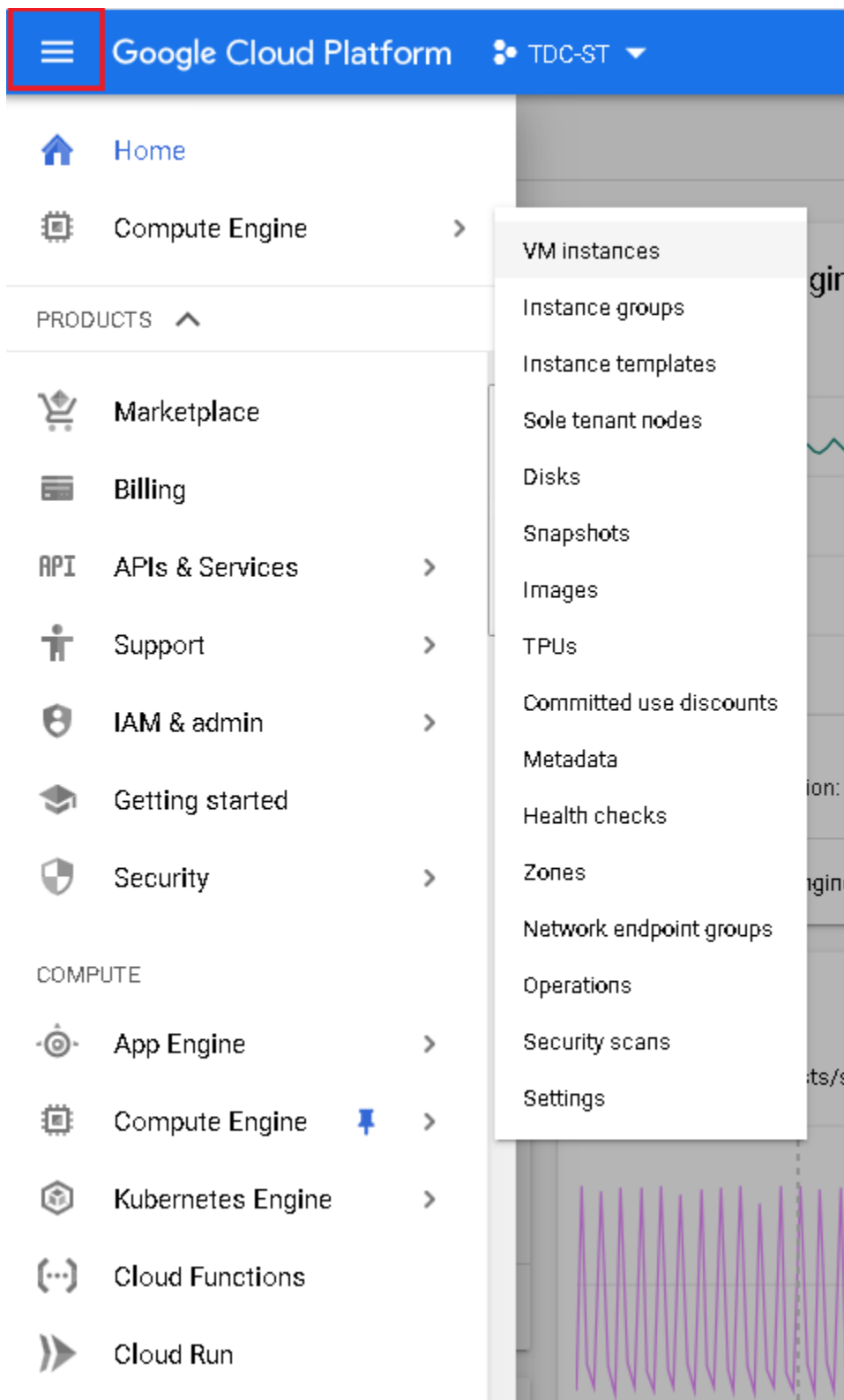
You can create projects by clicking **Create a project** in the drop-down.

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 113 Selecting a Project

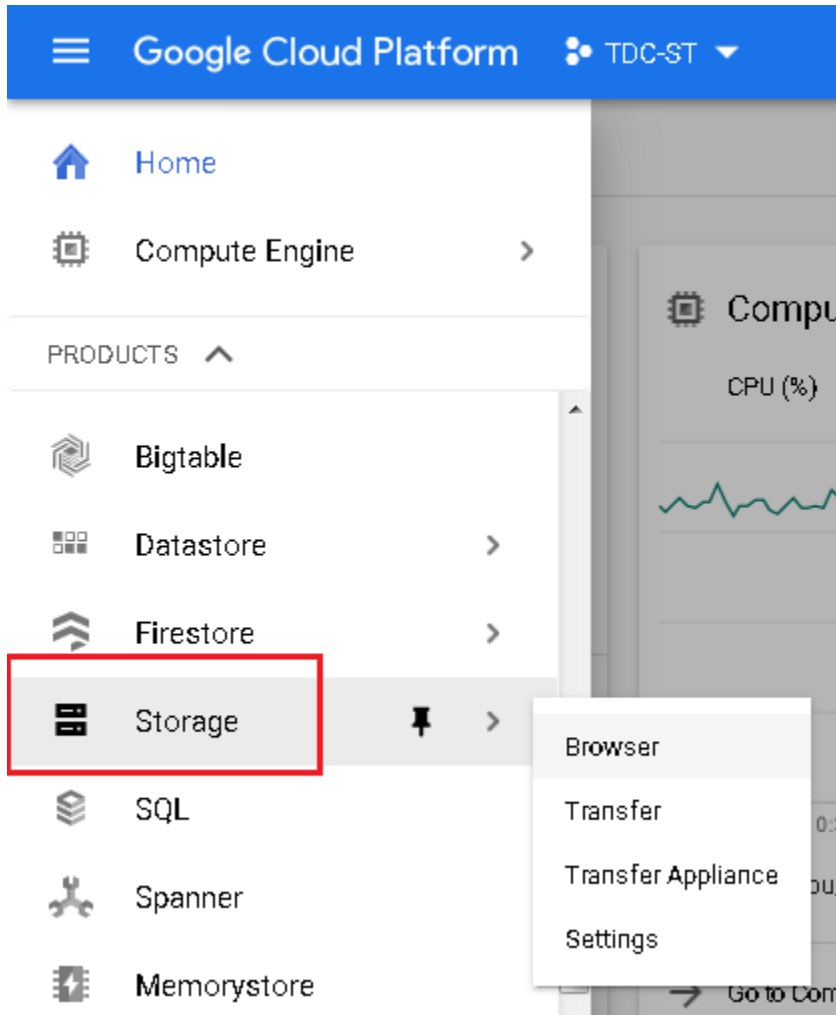


Creating a Storage Bucket

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

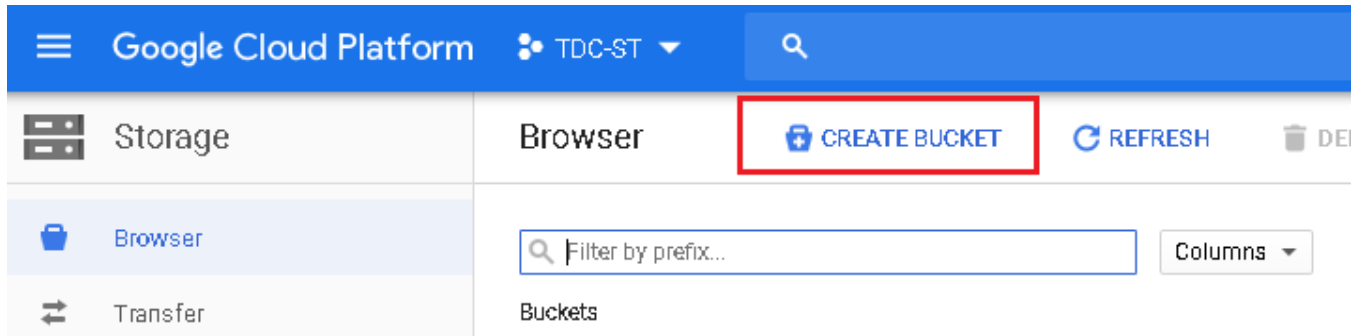
1. From **Google Developers Console**, click **Product and Services** icon > **Storage**. The **Cloud Storage Buckets** screen appears.

FIGURE 114 Storage Bucket Browser



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

FIGURE 115 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.

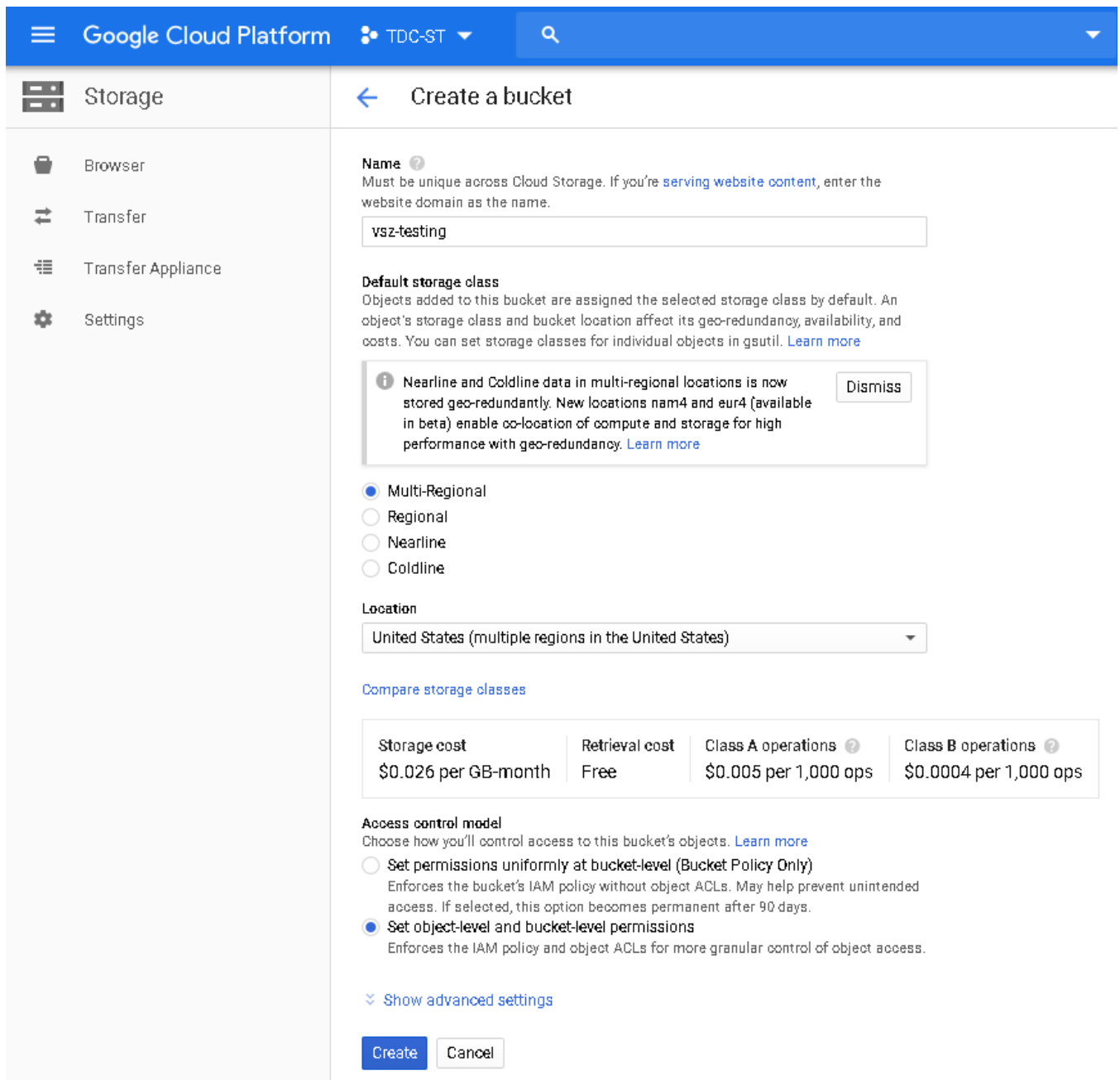
TABLE 13 Bucket Storage Location

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 13 Bucket Storage Location (continued)

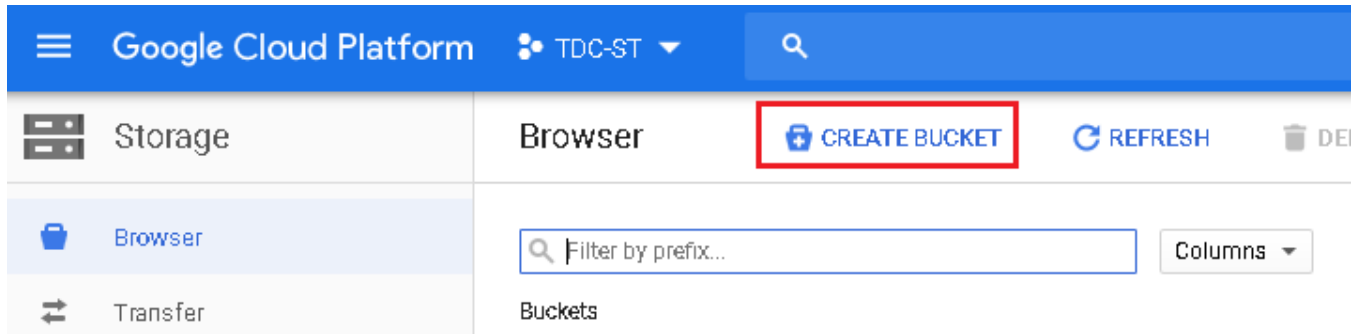
Storage Class	Characteristics	Use Cases	Bucket Location
Cloud Storage Nearline	Slightly lower availability and slightly higher latency (time to first byte is typically 2 - 5 seconds) than Standard Storage but with a lower cost.	Data you do not expect to access frequently (i.e., no more than once per 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 116 New Bucket Information



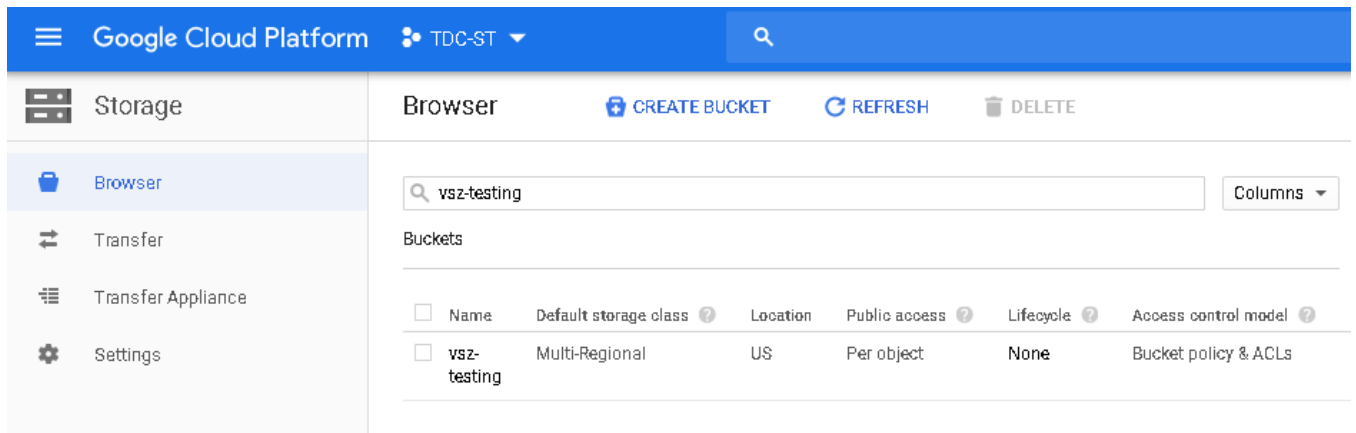
4. Click **Create**. The storage bucket you created is listed in the browser.
5. To create another storage, click **Create bucket** as shown.

FIGURE 117 Creating Another Storage Bucket



6. Verify that the storage bucket has been created.

FIGURE 118 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.

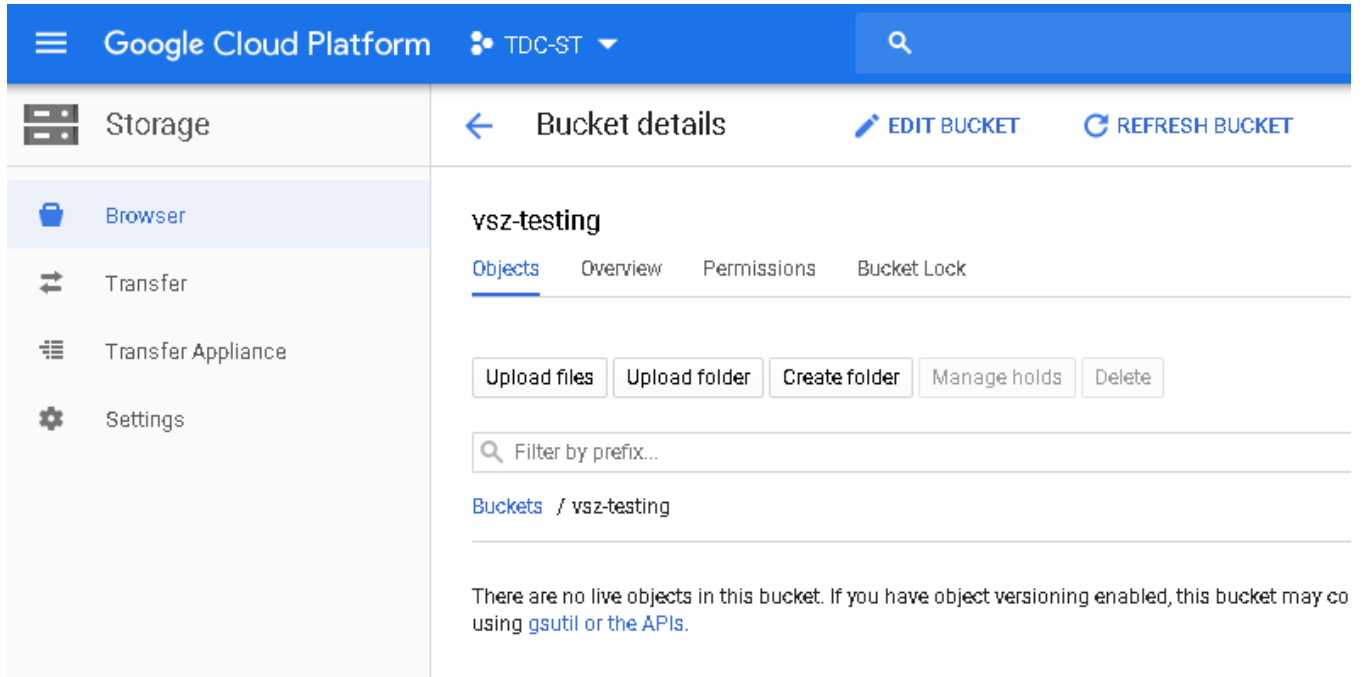
2. Read the Virtual SmartZone (vSZ) Software License agreement that appears when you extract the raw.bin file.

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 119 Browse to the storage bucket



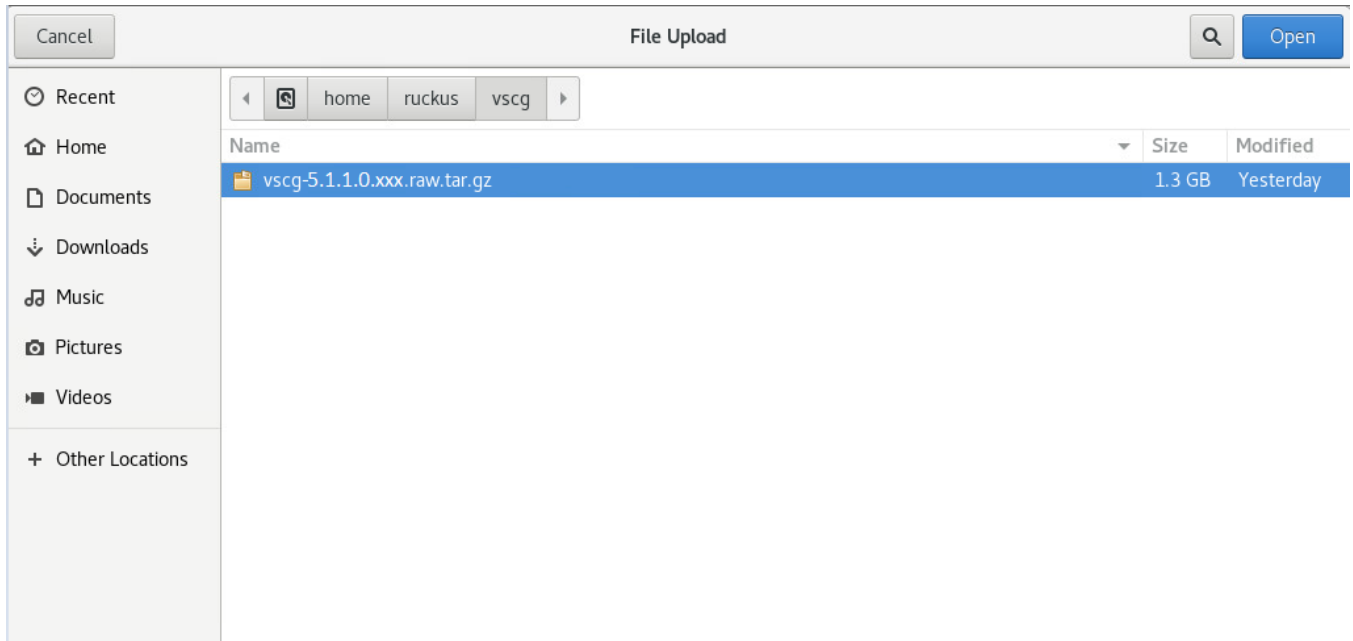
5. Click **Upload files**.

- 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 120 Select the .raw.tar.gz image file that you extracted

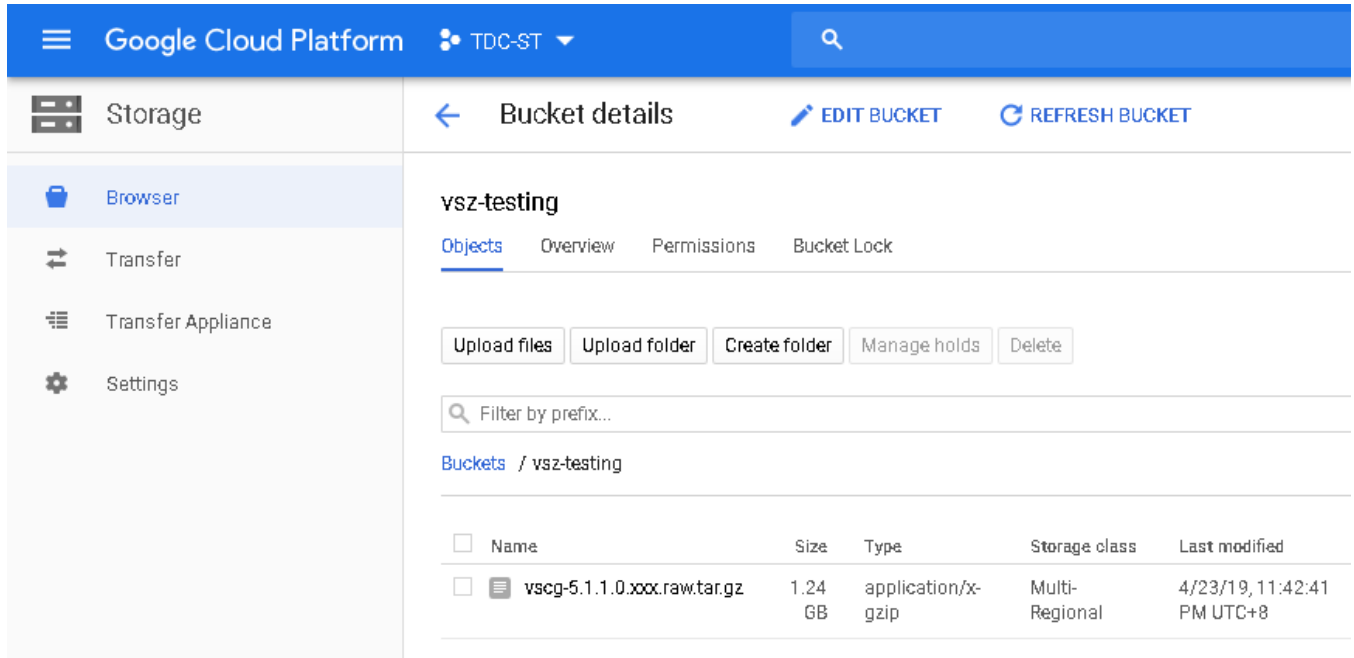


Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine
Uploading the vSZ Image to a Storage Bucket

- 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 121 The image file appears in the storage bucket

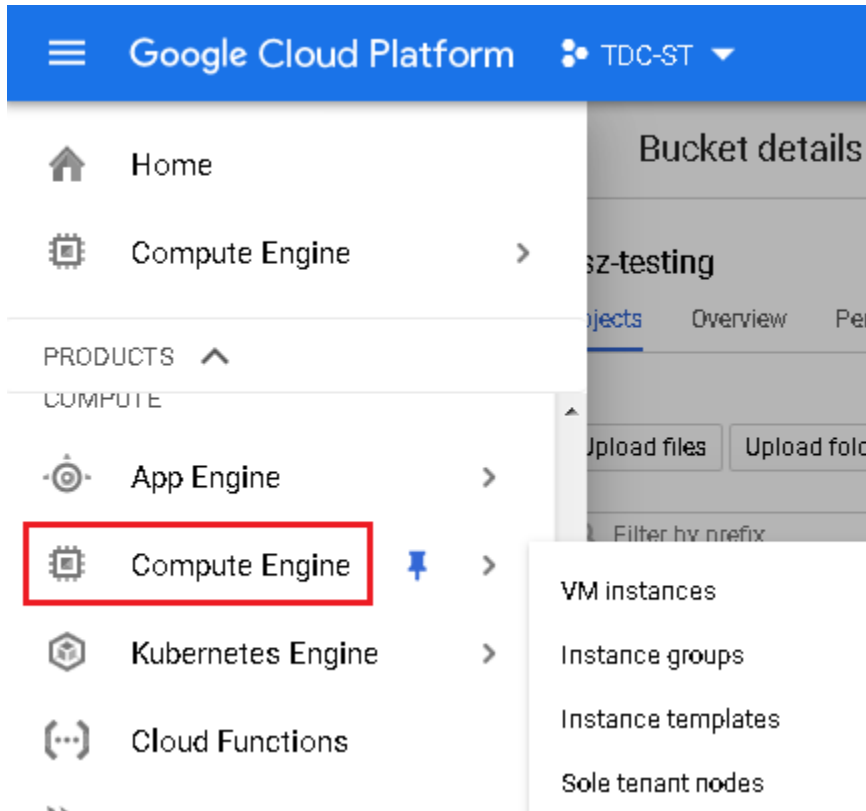


Creating a vSZ Image for Virtual Machines

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

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

FIGURE 122 Select Compute Engine

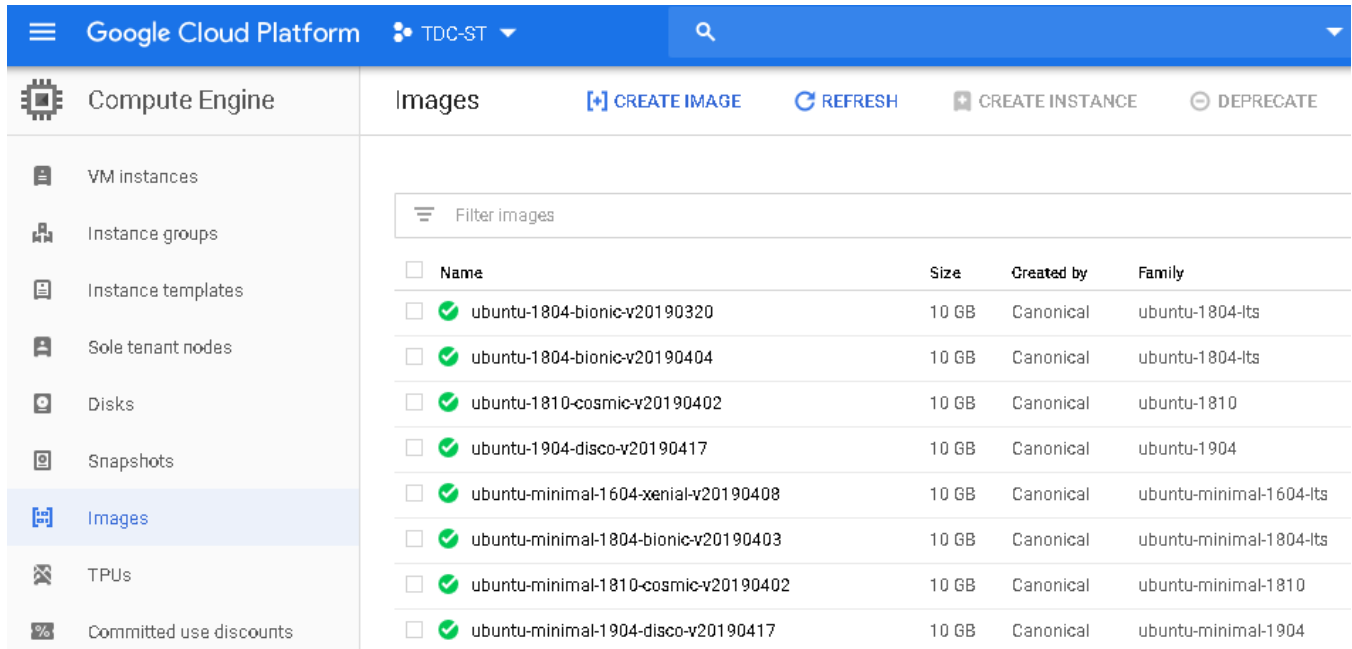


Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Creating a vSZ Image for Virtual Machines

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

FIGURE 123 Click Create Image



The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform interface for the Compute Engine Images section. The left sidebar is titled 'Compute Engine' and lists various resources: VM instances, Instance groups, Instance templates, Sole tenant nodes, Disks, Snapshots, Images (highlighted), TPUs, and Committed use discounts. The main content area is titled 'Images' and includes buttons for '+ CREATE IMAGE', 'REFRESH', '+ CREATE INSTANCE', and 'DEPRECATE'. Below these buttons is a search bar labeled 'Filter images'. A table lists several Ubuntu images:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Size	Created by	Family
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-1804-bionic-v20190320	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-1804-lts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-1804-bionic-v20190404	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-1804-lts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-1810-cosmic-v20190402	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-1810
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-1904-disco-v20190417	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-1904
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-minimal-1604-xenial-v20190408	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-minimal-1604-lts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-minimal-1804-bionic-v20190403	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-minimal-1804-lts
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-minimal-1810-cosmic-v20190402	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-minimal-1810
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ubuntu-minimal-1904-disco-v20190417	10 GB	Canonical	ubuntu-minimal-1904

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 124 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 name '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:

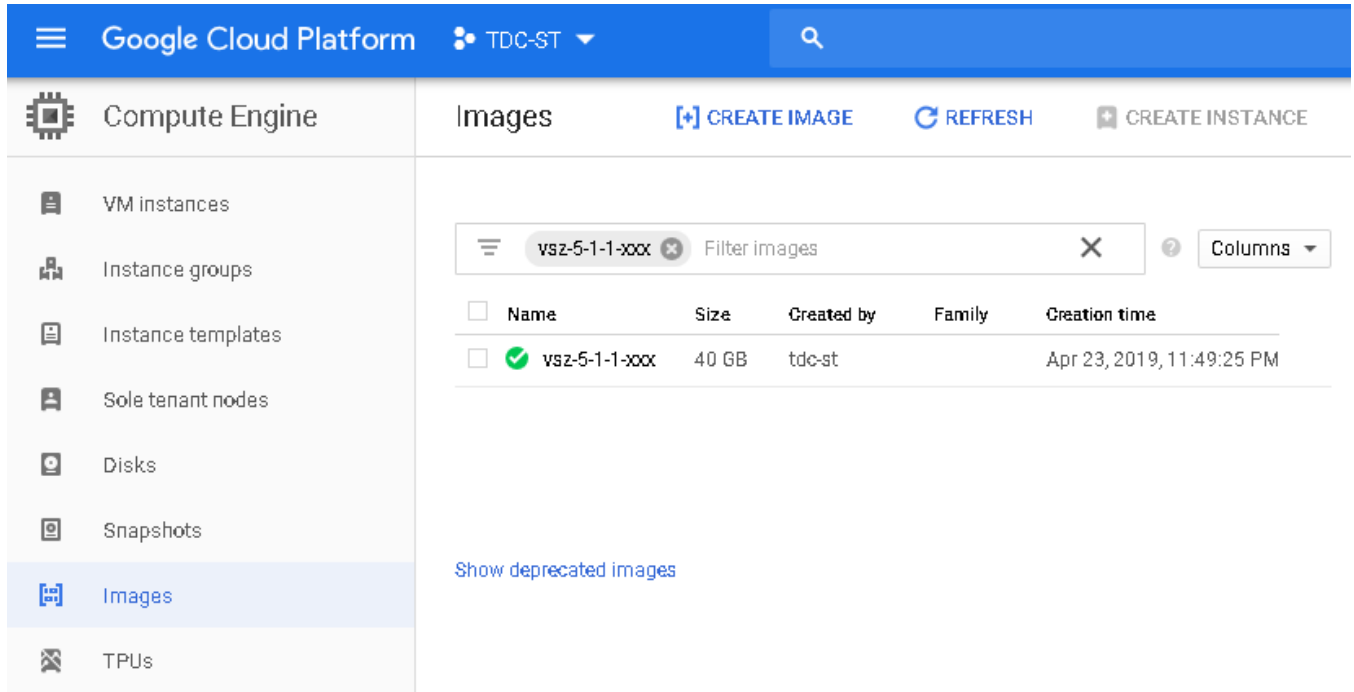
- Name**: vsz-5-1-1-xxx
- Family (Optional)**: (Empty field)
- Description (Optional)**: (Empty text area)
- Labels (Optional)**: + Add label
- Encryption**: Data is encrypted automatically. Select an encryption key management solution.
 - Google-managed key**
No configuration required
 - Customer-managed key**
Manage via Google Cloud Key Management Service
 - Customer-supplied key**
Manage outside of Google Cloud
- Source**: Cloud Storage file
- Cloud Storage file**: 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 125 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 is displayed. Click on **Create VPC Network**.

FIGURE 126 List of networks

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform interface for VPC networks. The top navigation bar includes the Google Cloud Platform logo, the account ID 'TDC-ST', and a search bar. The main content area is titled 'VPC networks' and features a '+ CREATE VPC NETWORK' button and a 'REFRESH' button. The left sidebar contains a list of networking options, with 'VPC networks' highlighted. The main content area displays a table of VPC networks.

Name ↑	Region	Subnets	MTU ?	Mode
▶ alto-wispr-network		27	1460	Auto ▼
▼ alto-wispr-psk-network		1	1460	Custom
	asia-east1	public-network		
▶ default		29	1460	Auto ▼
▼ tdc-qa-test		1	1460	Custom
	us-central1	us-central1		
▶ vdp-network		3	1460	Custom
▶ vsz-demo		2	1460	Custom

2. In the **Create a VPC network** screen, configure the following:
 - a) **Name:** enter the name of the VPC network.
 - b) **Subnets:** enter a name for new subnet.
 - c) **Region:** select a region from the list that is used to place the vSZ instance.
 - d) **IP address range:** enter a private subnet.
 - e) **Private Google access:** select **On**.

FIGURE 127 Configuring VPC network - part 1

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform interface for creating a VPC network. The left sidebar contains navigation options: VPC networks (selected), External IP addresses, Bring your own IP, Firewall, Routes, VPC network peering, Shared VPC, Serverless VPC access, and Packet mirroring. The main content area is titled 'Create a VPC network' and includes the following configuration options:

- Name ***: vsz-demo (Lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens allowed)
- Description**: (Empty text field)
- Subnets**: Subnets let you create your own private cloud topology within Google Cloud. Click Automatic to create a subnet in each region, or click Custom to manually define the subnets. [Learn more](#)
- Subnet creation mode**:
 - Custom
 - Automatic
- New subnet** (expandable section):
 - Name ***: vsz-demo (Lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens allowed)
 - Description**: (Empty text field)
 - Region ***: asia-east1
 - IP address range ***: 10.0.0.0/9
 - CREATE SECONDARY IP RANGE** button
- Private Google access** :
 - On
 - Off
- Flow logs**: Turning on VPC flow logs doesn't affect performance, but some systems generate a large number of logs, which can increase costs in Cloud Logging. [Learn more](#)
 - On
 - Off

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules

Google Cloud Platform TDC-ST Search products and resources

VPC network

- VPC networks
- External IP addresses
- Bring your own IP
- Firewall
- Routes
- VPC network peering
- Shared VPC
- Serverless VPC access
- Packet mirroring

Create a VPC network

IP address range *
10.0.0.0/9

CREATE SECONDARY IP RANGE

Private Google access ?
 On
 Off

Flow logs
Turning on VPC flow logs doesn't affect performance, but some systems generate a large number of logs, which can increase costs in Cloud Logging. [Learn more](#)
 On
 Off

CANCEL DONE

ADD SUBNET

Dynamic routing mode ?
 Regional
Cloud Routers will learn routes only in the region in which they were created
 Global
Global routing lets you dynamically learn routes to and from all regions with a single VPN or interconnect and Cloud Router

DNS server policy
No server policy

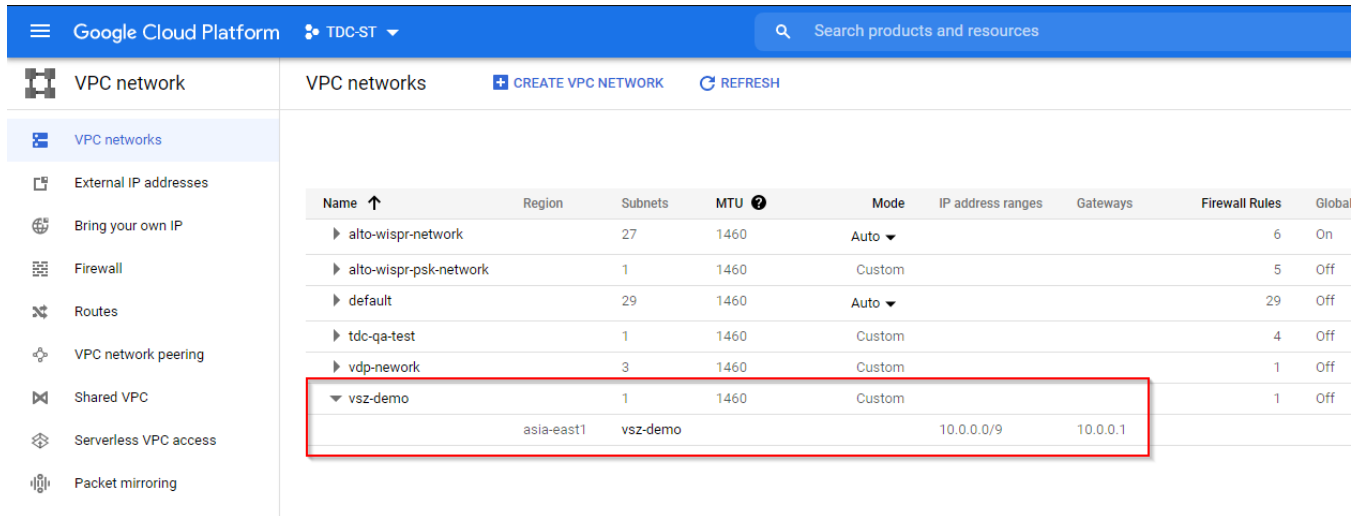
Maximum transmission unit (MTU)
1460

CREATE CANCEL

EQUIVALENT COMMAND LINE

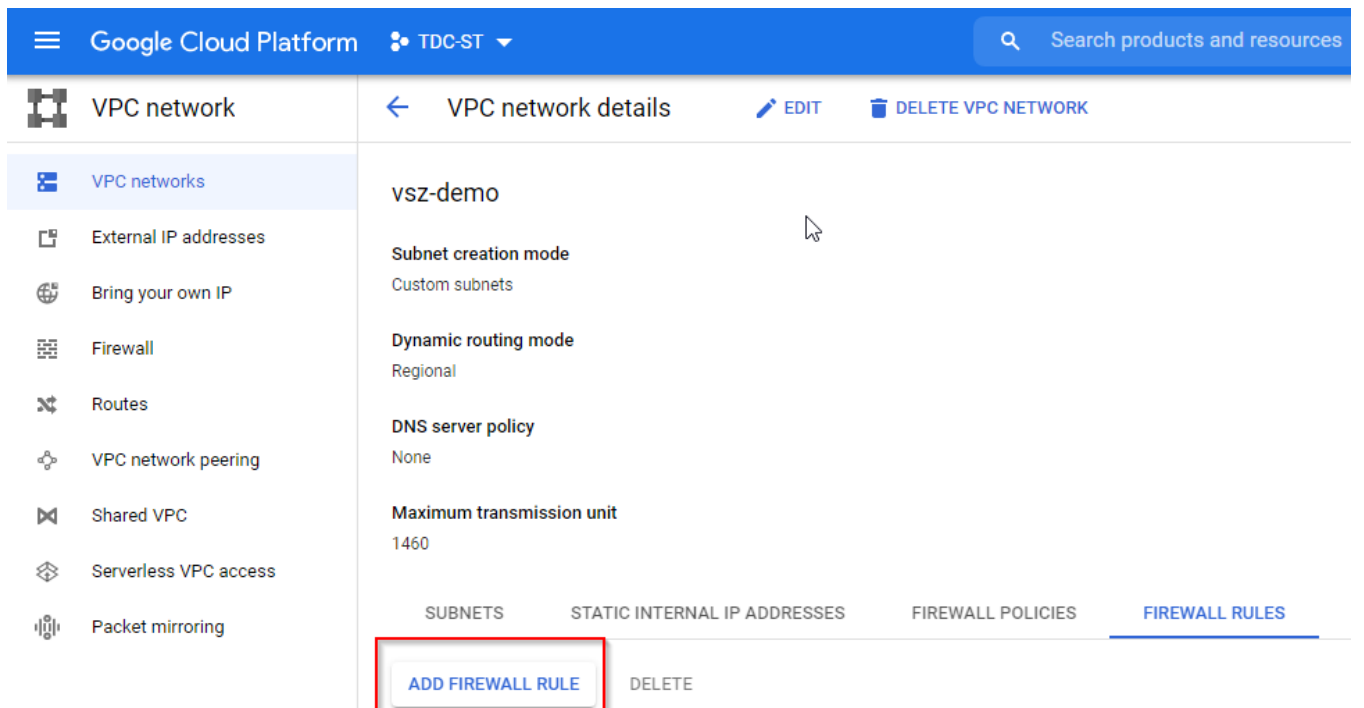
3. Click **Create**, the new VPC network entry is displayed.

FIGURE 128 VPC network entry



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

FIGURE 129 Add a Firewall Rule



Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules

5. In the **Create a firewall rule** screen, configure the following:
 - a) **Name**, enter the name of the rule
 - b) **Description**, provide a brief description about the rule.
 - c) **Network**, enter the network address.
 - d) **Source filter**, select **Allow from any source**.
 - e) **Source IP ranges**, enter the range.
 - f) **Allowed protocols and ports**, enter the protocols and ports that will be allowed. Refer to the *RUCKUS SmartZone 300 and Virtual SmartZone-High Scale Administrator Guide*, for details of required open ports for control and management interface.
 - 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 130 Creating a Firewall Rule

The screenshot displays the 'Create a firewall rule' configuration page in the Google Cloud Platform console. The left sidebar shows navigation options under 'VPC network', with 'Firewall' selected. The main content area includes the following fields and options:

- Name ***: vsz-ctrl-mgmt (Lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens allowed)
- Description**: (Empty text area)
- Logs**: Turning on firewall logs can generate a large number of logs which can increase costs in Cloud Logging. [Learn more](#)
 On
 Off
- Network ***: vsz-demo
- Priority ***: 1000 (CHECK PRIORITY OF OTHER FIREWALL RULES)
- Direction of traffic**: Ingress, Egress
- Action on match**: Allow, Deny
- Targets**: Specified target tags
- Target tags ***: vsz-demo
- Source filter**: (Empty text area)

Google Cloud Platform TDC-ST

VPC network

← Create a firewall rule

Allow
 Deny

Targets
Specified target tags

Target tags *
vsz-demo

Source filter
IP ranges

Source IP ranges *
0.0.0.0/0 for example, 0.0.0.0/0, 192.168.2.0/24

Second source filter
None

Protocols and ports ?
 Allow all
 Specified protocols and ports

tcp : 21,22,91,443,2084,4443,7443,8022,8090,8099,8100,8200,8222,8281

udp : 67-69,161,546,547,3799,5353,12223,33434-33534

Other protocols
protocols, comma separated, e.g. ah, sctp

DISABLE RULE

CREATE CANCEL

EQUIVALENT COMMAND LINE

Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine

Creating a Network and Configuring Firewall Rules

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

FIGURE 131 Adding Firewall Rules

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console interface for a VPC network named 'vsz-demo'. The left sidebar contains navigation options: VPC networks, External IP addresses, Bring your own IP, Firewall, Routes, VPC network peering, Shared VPC, Serverless VPC access, and Packet mirroring. The main content area shows the 'VPC network details' for 'vsz-demo', including settings for Subnet creation mode (Custom subnets), Dynamic routing mode (Regional), DNS server policy (None), and Maximum transmission unit (1460). Below these settings are tabs for SUBNETS, STATIC INTERNAL IP ADDRESSES, FIREWALL POLICIES, FIREWALL RULES (selected), ROUTES, and VPC NETWORK PEERING. Under the 'FIREWALL RULES' tab, there is an 'ADD FIREWALL RULE' button and a 'DELETE' button. A filter input field is present above a table of firewall rules. The table has columns for Name, Type, Targets, Filters, Protocols / ports, Action, and Priority. One rule is listed: 'vsz-ctrl-mgmt' with Type 'Ingress', Target 'vsz-demo', and Action 'Allow'. The rule details are: IP ranges: 21,22,91,443,2084,4443,7443,8022,8090,8099,8100,8200,822,8280,8443,9080,9443,9997,9998 and 0.0.0.0/0; Protocols / ports: tcp:21,22,91,443,2084,4443,7443,8022,8090,8099,8100,8200,822,8280,8443,9080,9443,9997,9998 and udp:67-69,161,546,547,3799,5353,12223,33434-33534.

Name	Type	Targets	Filters	Protocols / ports	Action	Pri
vsz-ctrl-mgmt	Ingress	vsz-demo	IP ranges: 0.0.0.0/0	tcp:21,22,91,443,2084,4443,7443,8022,8090,8099,8100,8200,822,8280,8443,9080,9443,9997,9998 udp:67-69,161,546,547,3799,5353,12223,33434-33534	Allow	1

- For building up a 2-4 node cluster, create another firewall rule that allows all traffic on internal interface of all your vSZ instances.

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform console interface for creating a firewall rule. The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with 'Firewall' selected. The main content area is titled 'Create a firewall rule' and contains the following configuration fields:

- Name ***: vsz-cluster (Lowercase letters, numbers, hyphens allowed)
- Description**: (Empty text area)
- Logs**: Turning on firewall logs can generate a large number of logs which can increase costs in Cloud Logging. [Learn more](#)
 - On
 - Off
- Network ***: vsz-demo
- Priority ***: 1000 (CHECK PRIORITY OF OTHER FIREWALL RULES)
- Direction of traffic**: Ingress, Egress
- Action on match**: Allow, Deny
- Targets**: Specified target tags
- Target tags ***: vsz-demo
- Source filter**: (Partially visible)

Google Cloud Platform TDC-ST Search products and services

VPC network

- VPC networks
- External IP addresses
- Bring your own IP
- Firewall**
- Routes
- VPC network peering
- Shared VPC
- Serverless VPC access
- Packet mirroring

Create a firewall rule

1000 [CHECK PRIORITY OF OTHER FIREWALL RULES](#) ?
Priority can be 0 - 65535

Direction of traffic ?

Ingress
 Egress

Action on match ?

Allow
 Deny

Targets

Specified target tags ?

Target tags *

vsz-demo x

Source filter

IP ranges ?

Source IP ranges *

10.0.0.2/32 x 192.0.0.2/32 x for example, 0.0.0.0/0, 192.168.2.0/24 ?

Second source filter

None ?

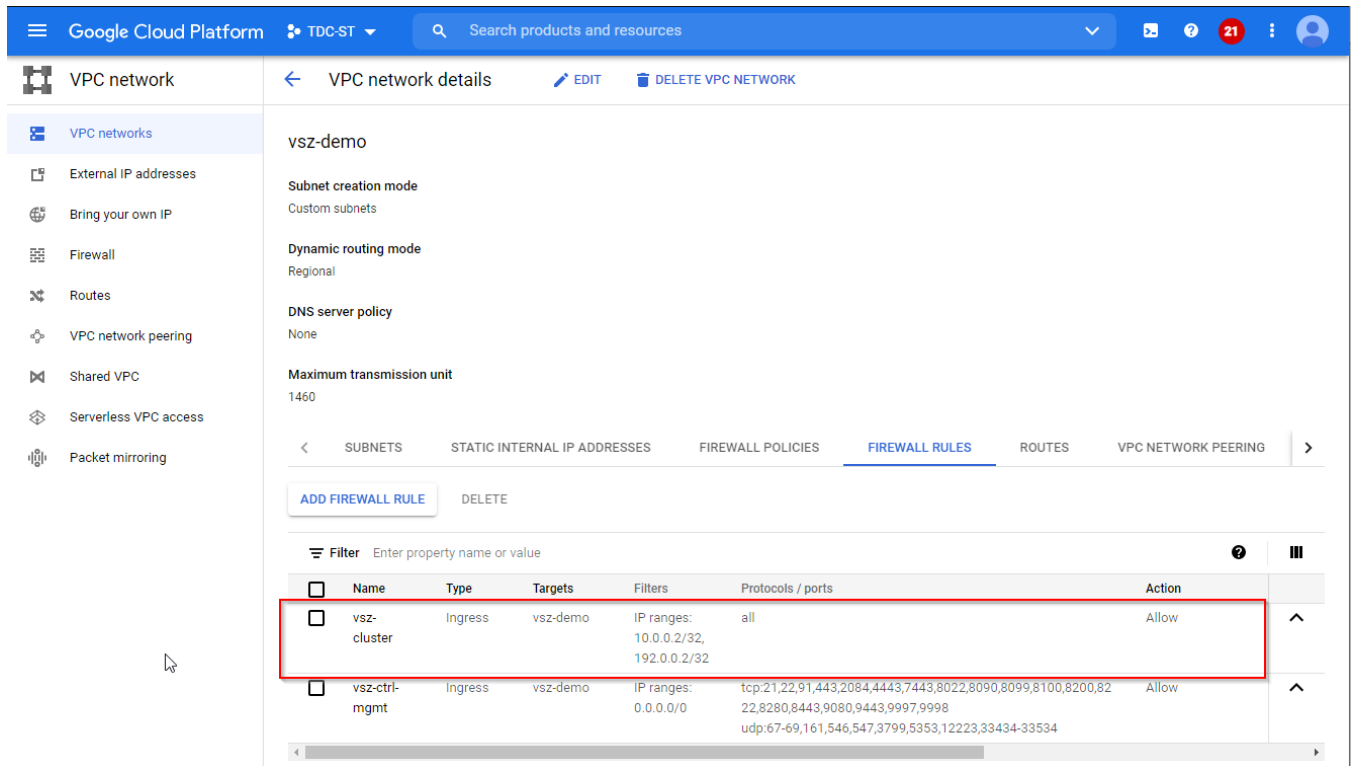
Protocols and ports ?

Allow all
 Specified protocols and ports

DISABLE RULE

CREATE CANCEL

EQUIVALENT COMMAND LINE ▾



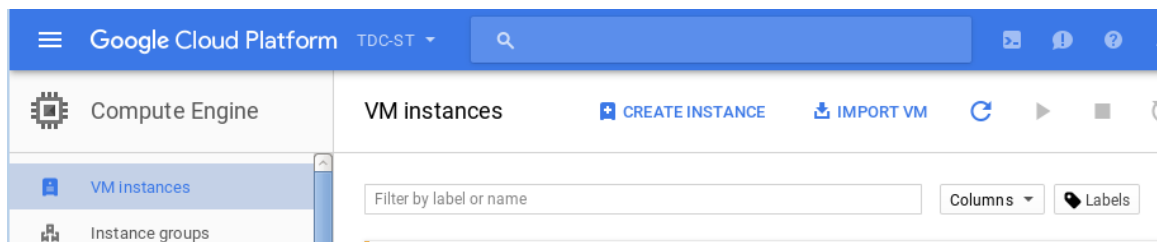
Creating a Virtual Machine Instance

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 132 The VM instances page

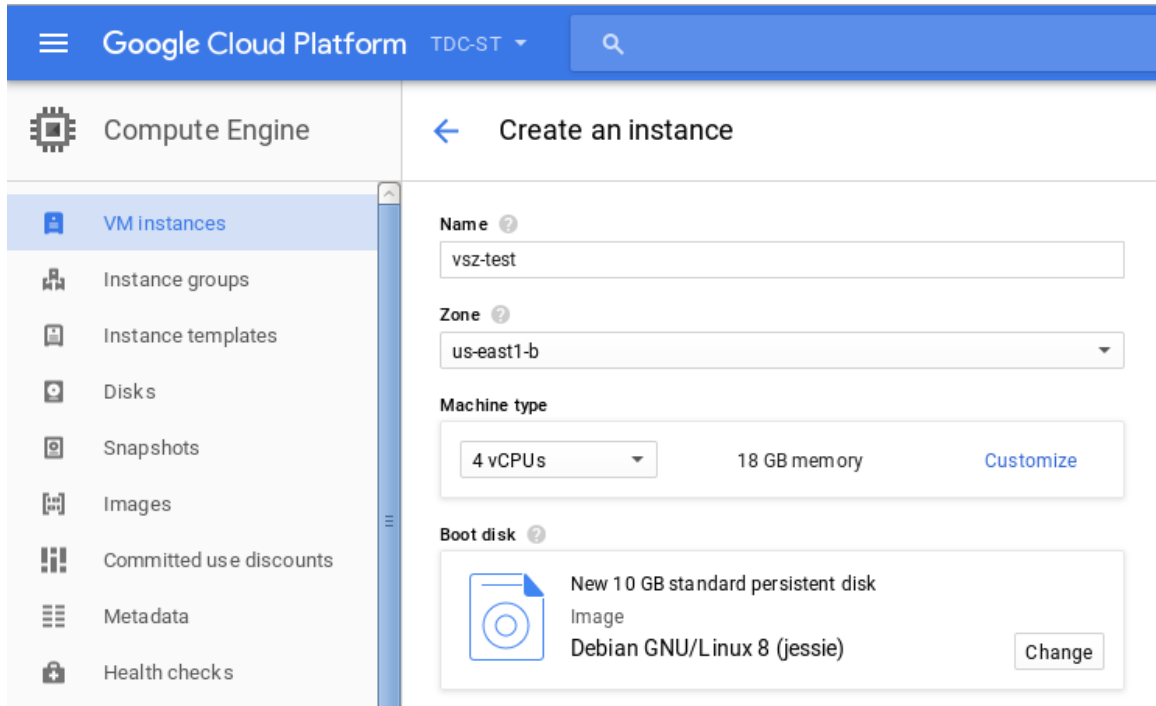


Installing vSZ on the Google Computing Engine
Creating a Virtual Machine Instance

2. Click **Create Instance**.

The **Create an instance** page appears.

FIGURE 133 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 134 Creating a new VM instance

Boot disk

Select an image or snapshot to create a boot disk; or attach an existing disk. Can't find what you're looking for? Explore hundreds of VM solutions in [Marketplace](#).

Public images Custom images Snapshots Existing disks

Show images from
TDC-ST

Show deprecated images

Image
vsz-r60-1331

Created on Mar 29, 2021, 10:18:24 AM

Boot disk type ? Size (GB) ?
Balanced persistent disk 150

Select Cancel

- 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 135 Management Tab

Management Disks Networking SSH Keys

Description (Optional)

Labels ? (Optional)

Key	Value
vsz	empty

+ Add label

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

FIGURE 136 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

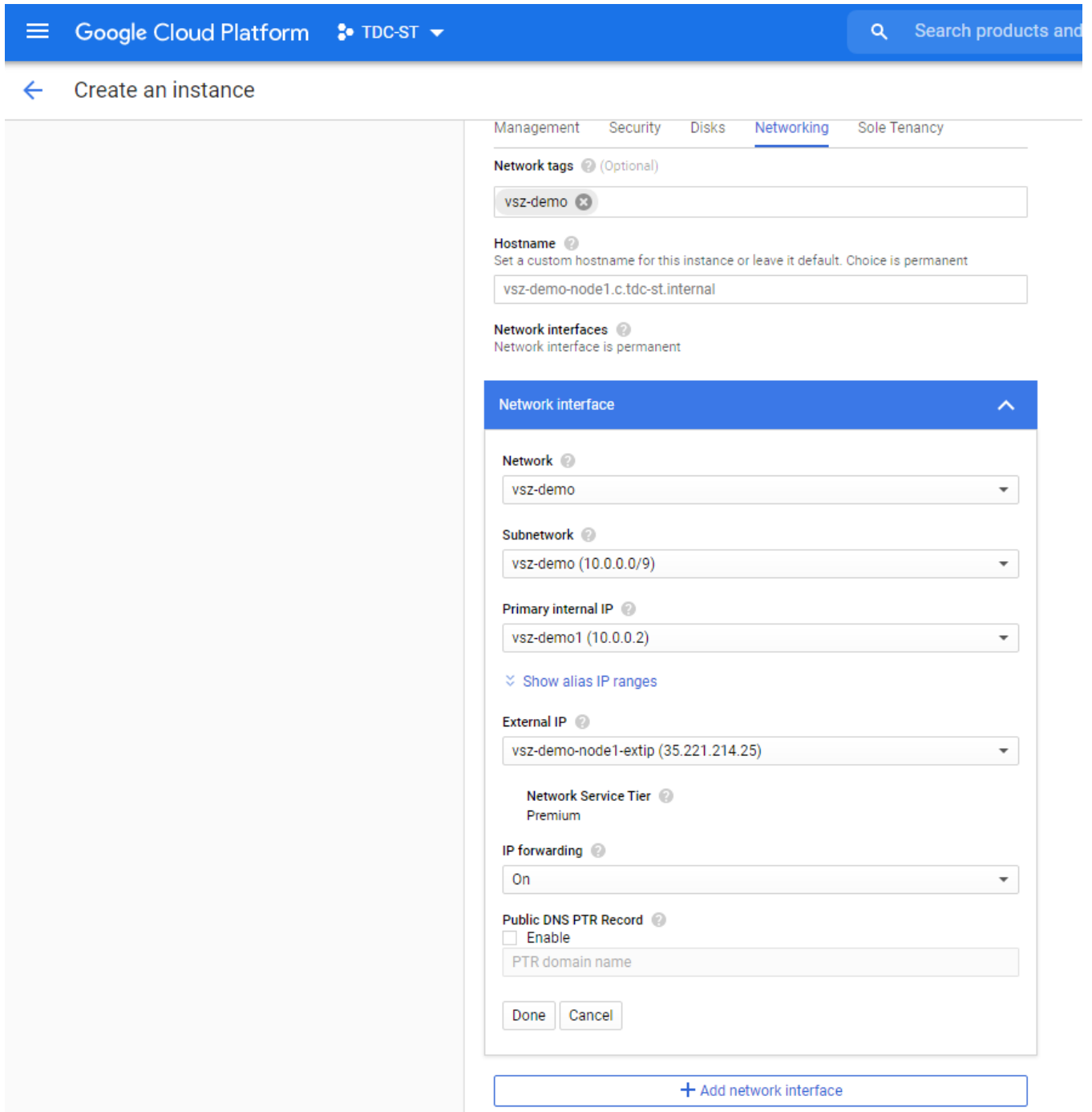
You will be billed for this instance. [Learn more](#)

Create Cancel

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

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

FIGURE 137 Networking



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 138 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](#)

Create Cancel

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

FIGURE 139 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

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

You have completed creating a virtual machine instance.

Installing vSZ on Amazon Web Services

- Installing AWS CLI..... 161
- Creating a VM Import Service Role..... 162
- Installing vSZ on AWS..... 164
- Creating the vSZ Instance..... 171
- Configuring AWS for a vSZ Instance..... 179
- Deleting a vSZ Instance..... 183

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 150 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.

NOTE

All the commands must be run on the host computer.

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
```

6. 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.

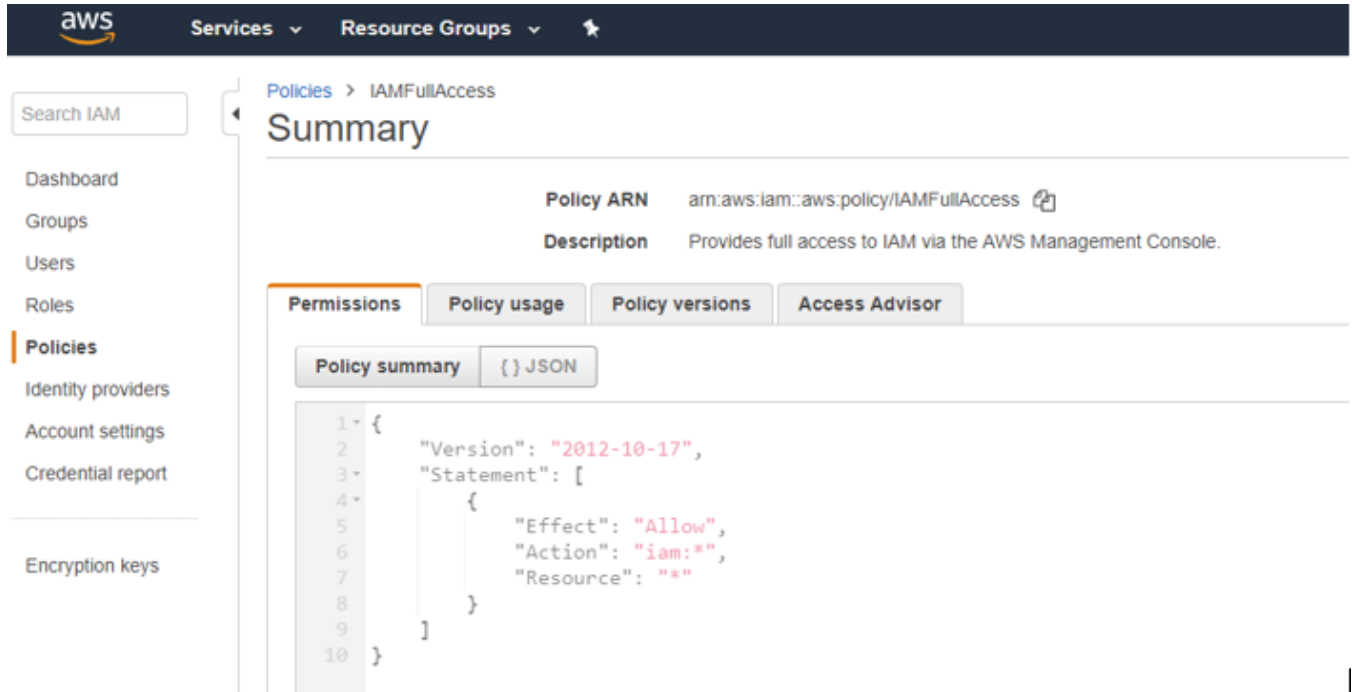
Region Name	Region
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1
US West (N. California)	us-west-1
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1
Asia Pacific (Osaka-Local)	ap-northeast-3
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1
Asia Pacific (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

1. 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 140 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 141 Login with user credentials

aws

Account ID or alias

VSZ

IAM user name

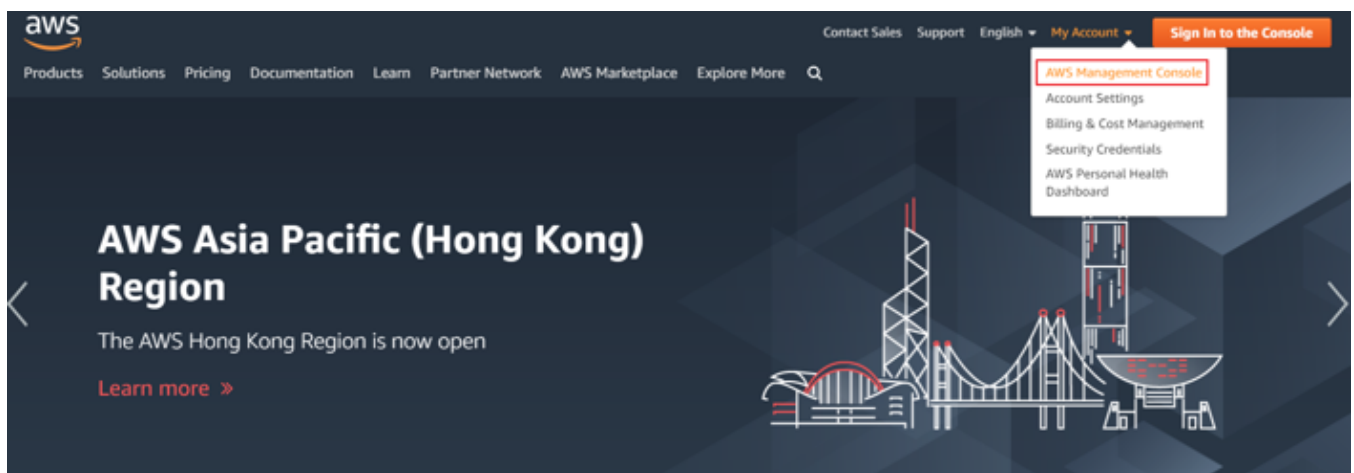
Password

Sign In

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

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

FIGURE 142 AWS management console

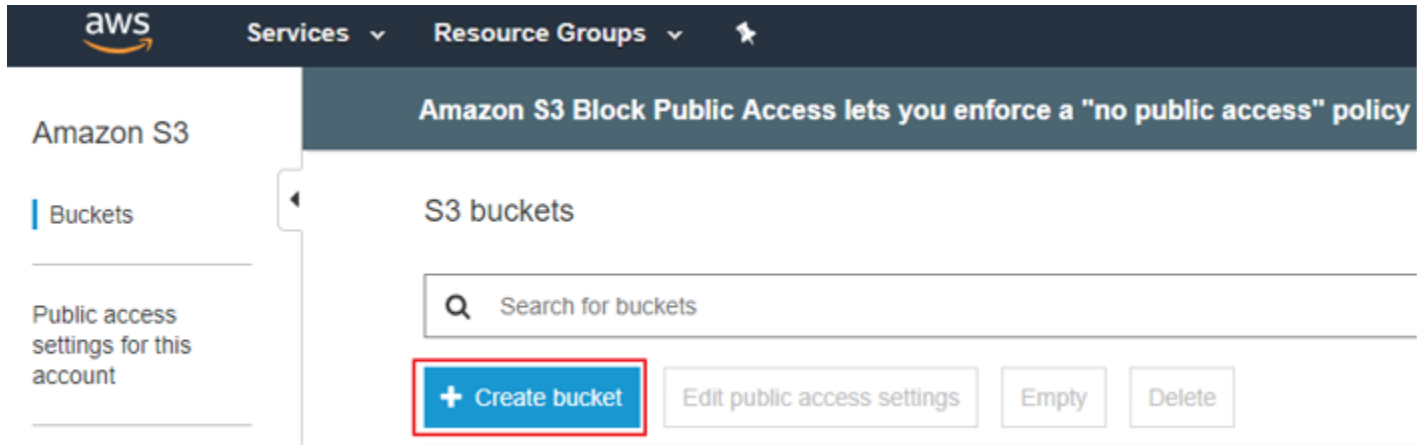


Creating a Storage Bucket

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 143 Create Bucket



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

FIGURE 144 Selecting regional endpoint

The screenshot shows the 'Create bucket' wizard in the AWS Management Console. The title bar is blue with the text 'Create bucket' and a close button. Below the title bar is a progress bar 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 '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 rectangle. 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', 'Cancel', and 'Next'.

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

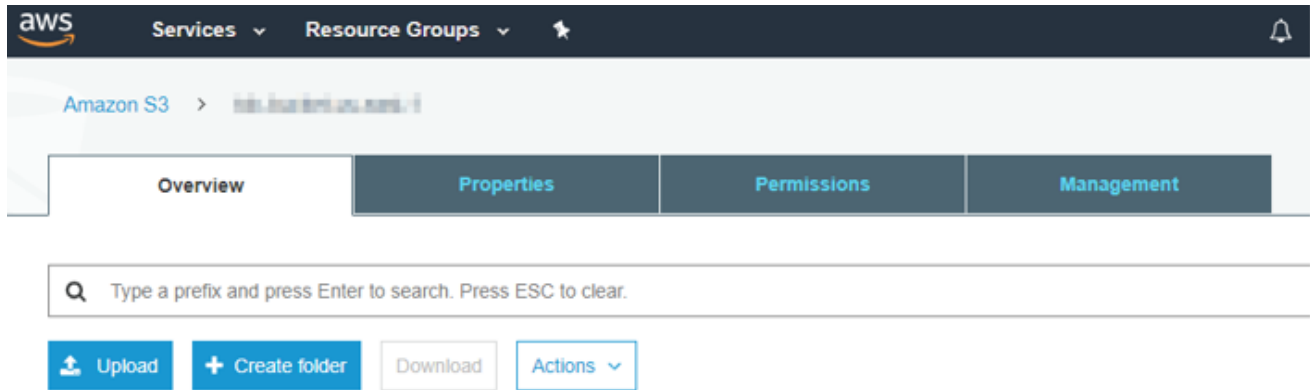
Uploading vSZ Image to a Storage

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

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

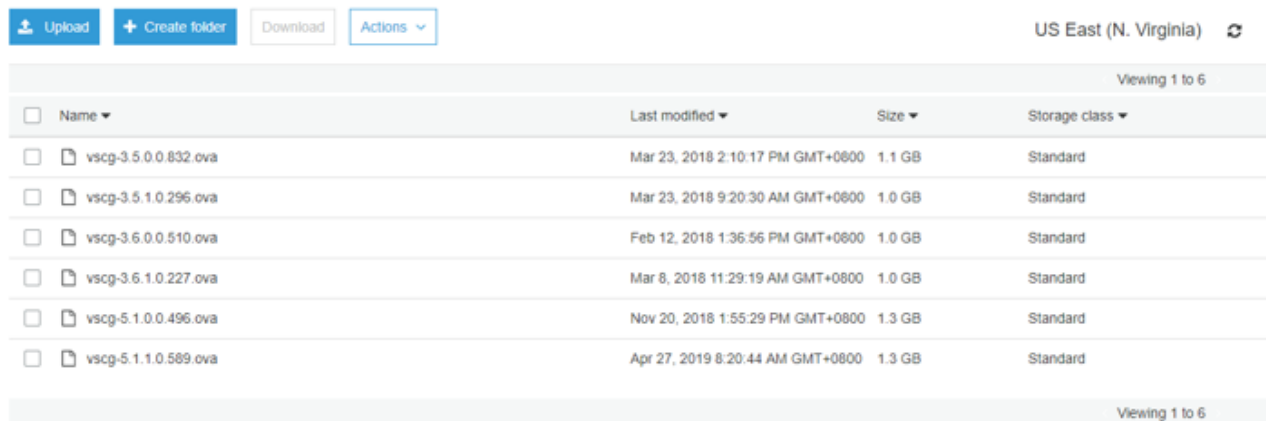
2. Click **Upload** as shown.

FIGURE 145 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 146 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.

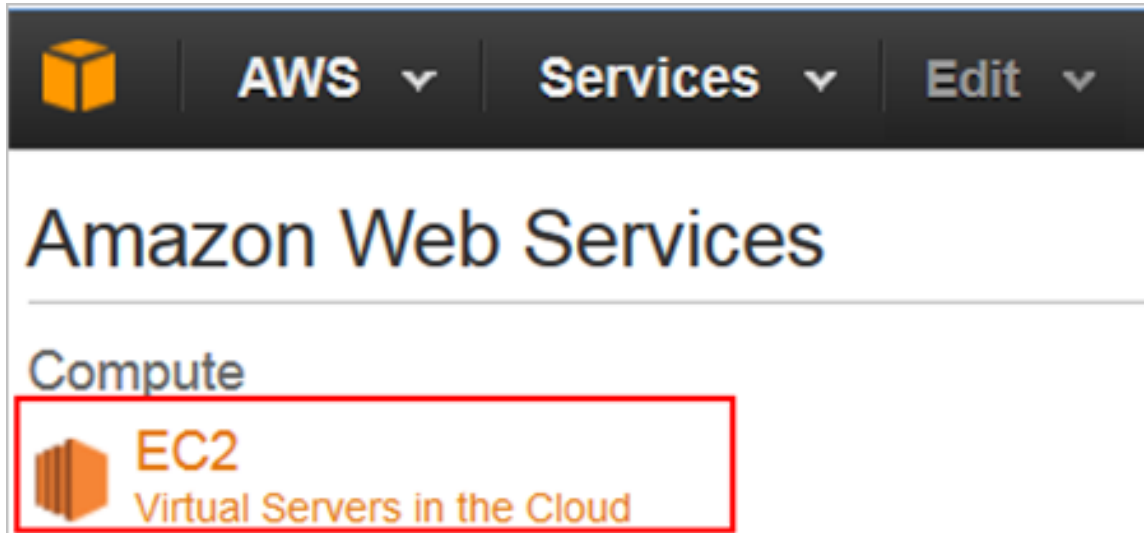
```
{
  "ImportImageTasks": [
    {
      "Status": "active",
      "Description": "vSZ test",
      "Progress": "28",
      "SnapshotDetails": [
        {
          "UserBucket": {
            "S3Bucket": "<bucket-name>",
            "S3Key": "vscg-3.4.0.0.750.ova"
          },
          "DiskImageSize":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

Creating the vSZ Instance

Follow these steps to create a vSZ instance on AWS.

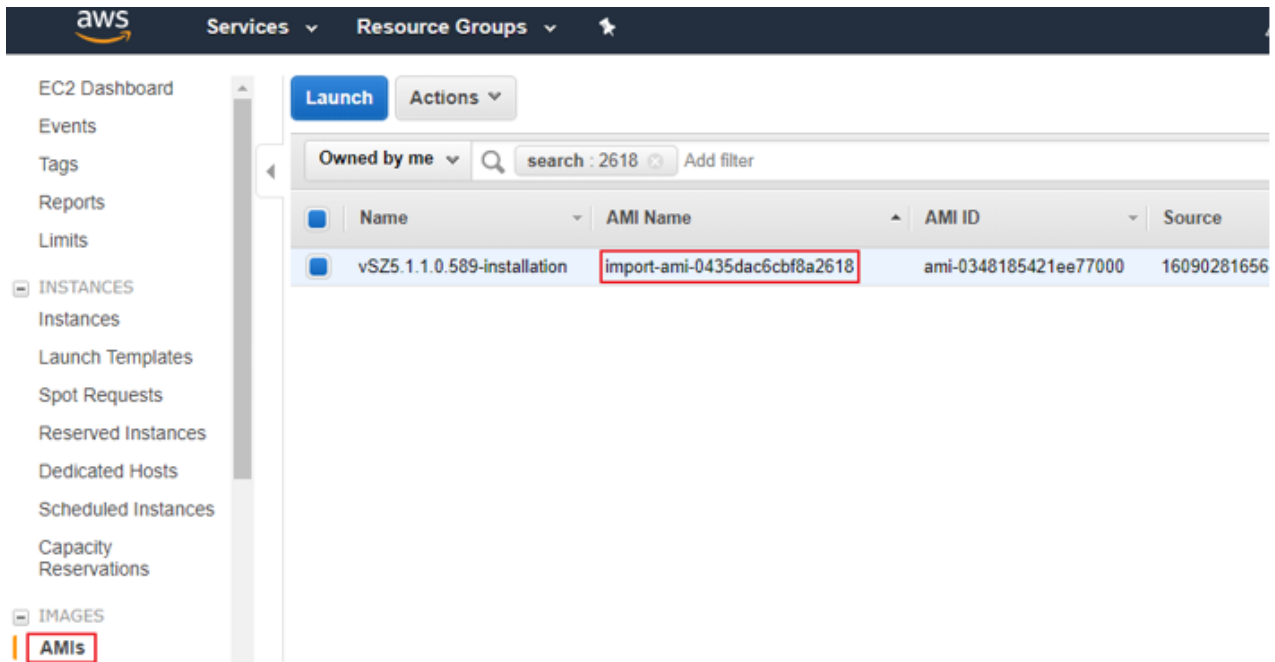
1. From **Amazon Web Service**, click **Compute** > **EC2**.

FIGURE 147 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**.

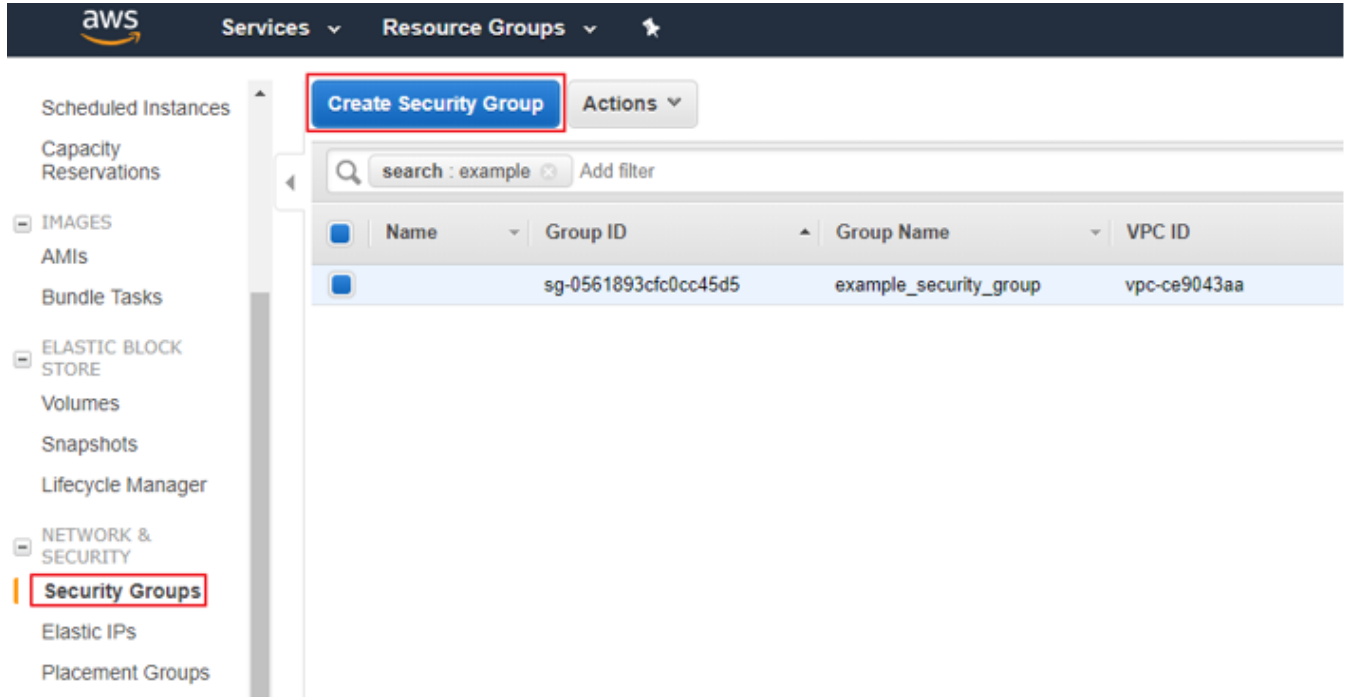
FIGURE 148 Select AMI



Installing vSZ on Amazon Web Services
Creating the vSZ Instance

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 149 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 150 Define Security Group

Create Security Group [X]

Security group name ⓘ

Description ⓘ

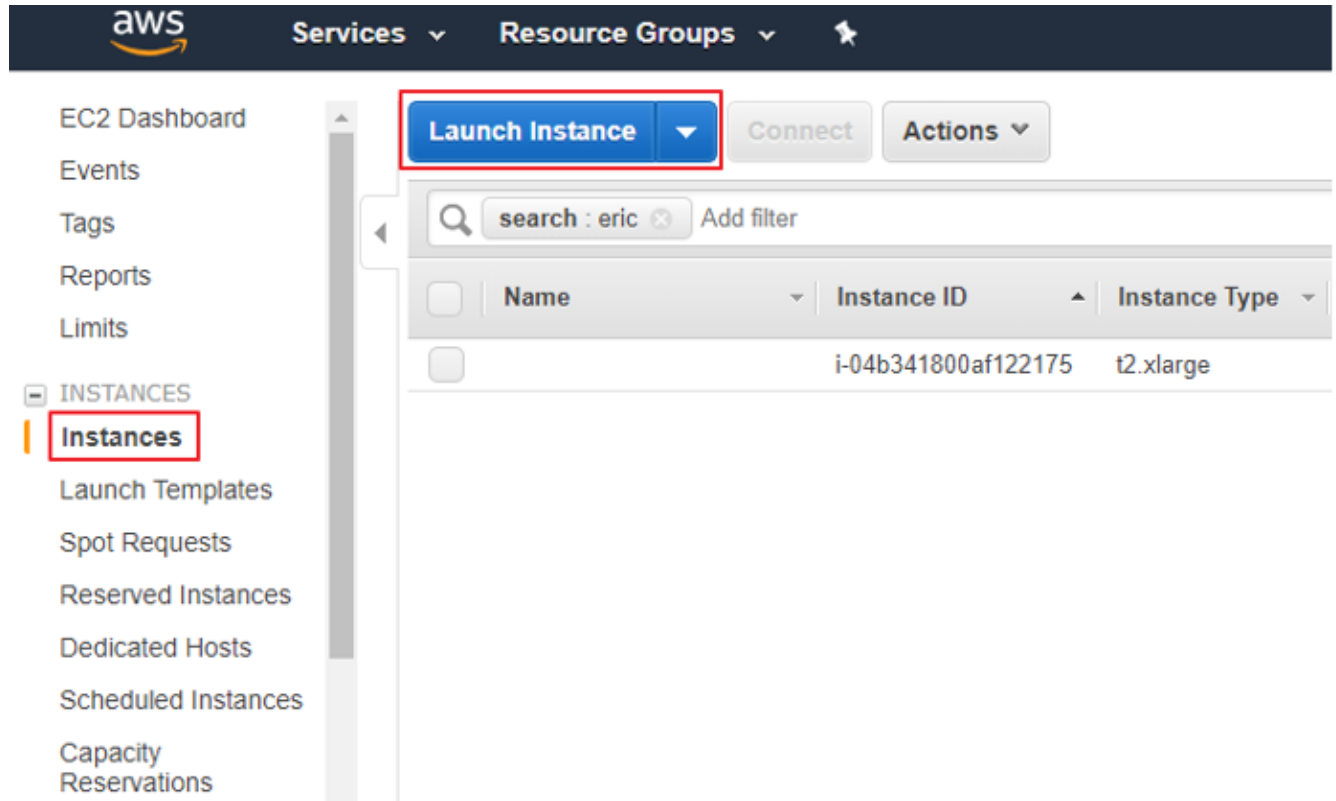
VPC ⓘ vpc-ce9043aa (default) ▼

Security group rules:

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

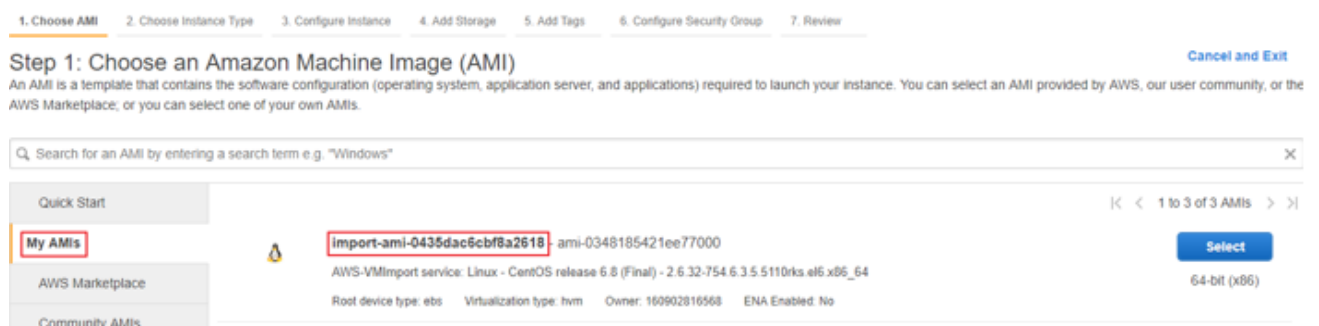
5. Navigate to **Instances** and click on **Launch Instances**. Follow these steps.
 - a) Launch Instance

FIGURE 151 Launch instances



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

FIGURE 152 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 153 Choose the instance type

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

<input type="checkbox"/>	r4	r4.16xlarge	64	488	EBS only	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	r5	r5.large	2	16	EBS only	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	r5	r5.xlarge	4	32	EBS only	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	r5	r5.2xlarge	8	64	EBS only	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	r5	r5.4xlarge	16	128	EBS only	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	r5	r5.8xlarge	32	256	EBS only	Yes

- 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 154 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

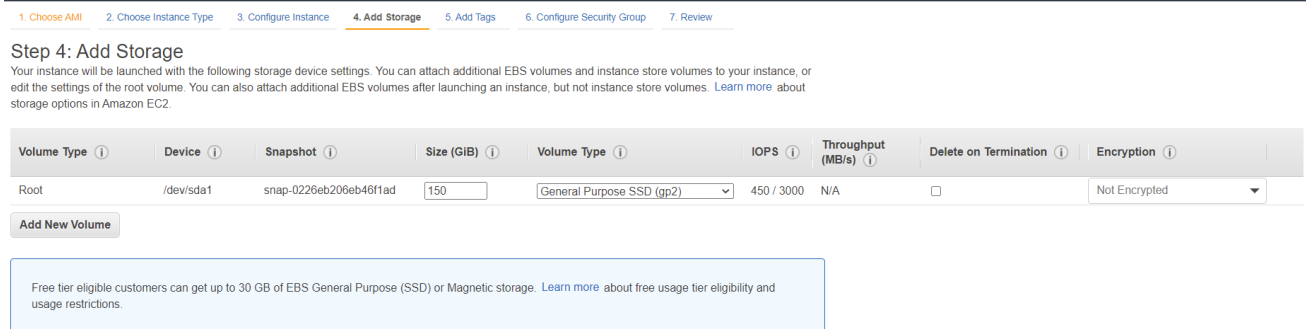
Enable termination protection Protect against accidental termination

Monitoring Enable CloudWatch detailed monitoring
 Additional charges apply.

- g) Click **Next**.

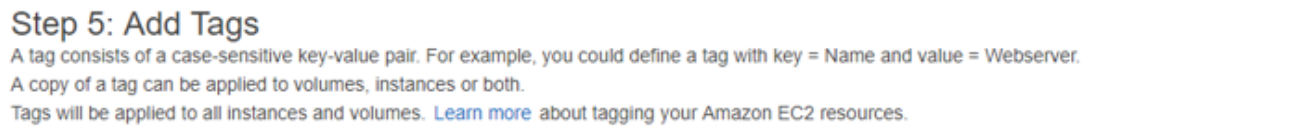
- h) Change the size of storage as required.

FIGURE 155 Change the storage size



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

FIGURE 156 Specify the vSZ instance



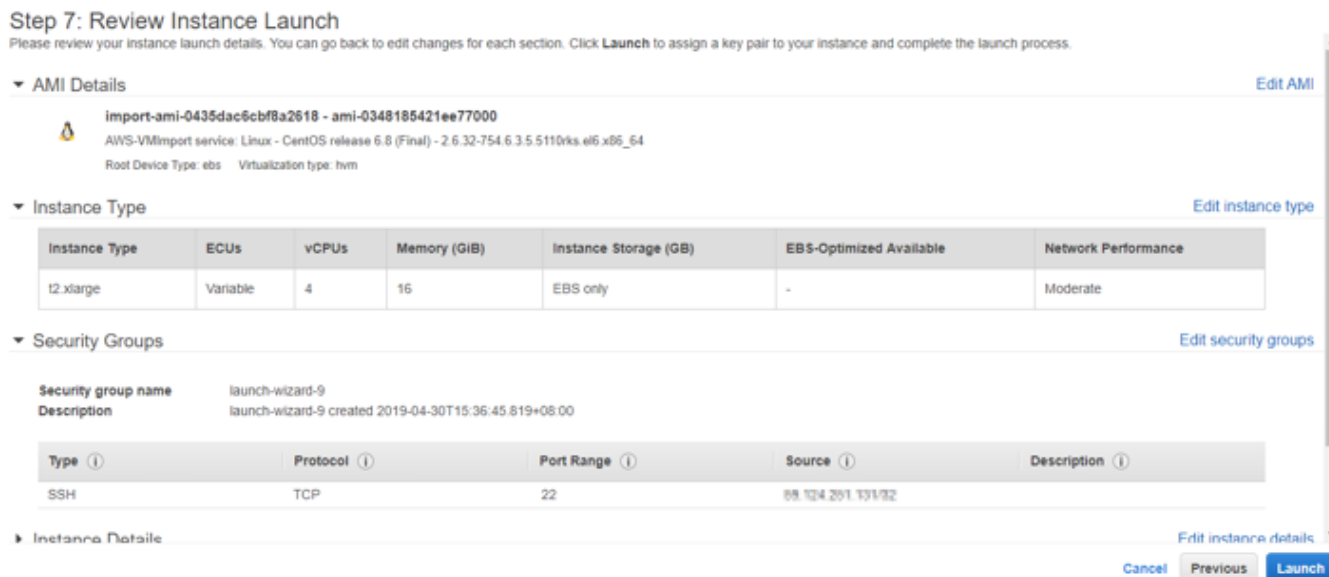
- k) Click **Next**.
- l) Create a new security group or select an existing group. Configure the rules if required.

FIGURE 157 Specify the security group



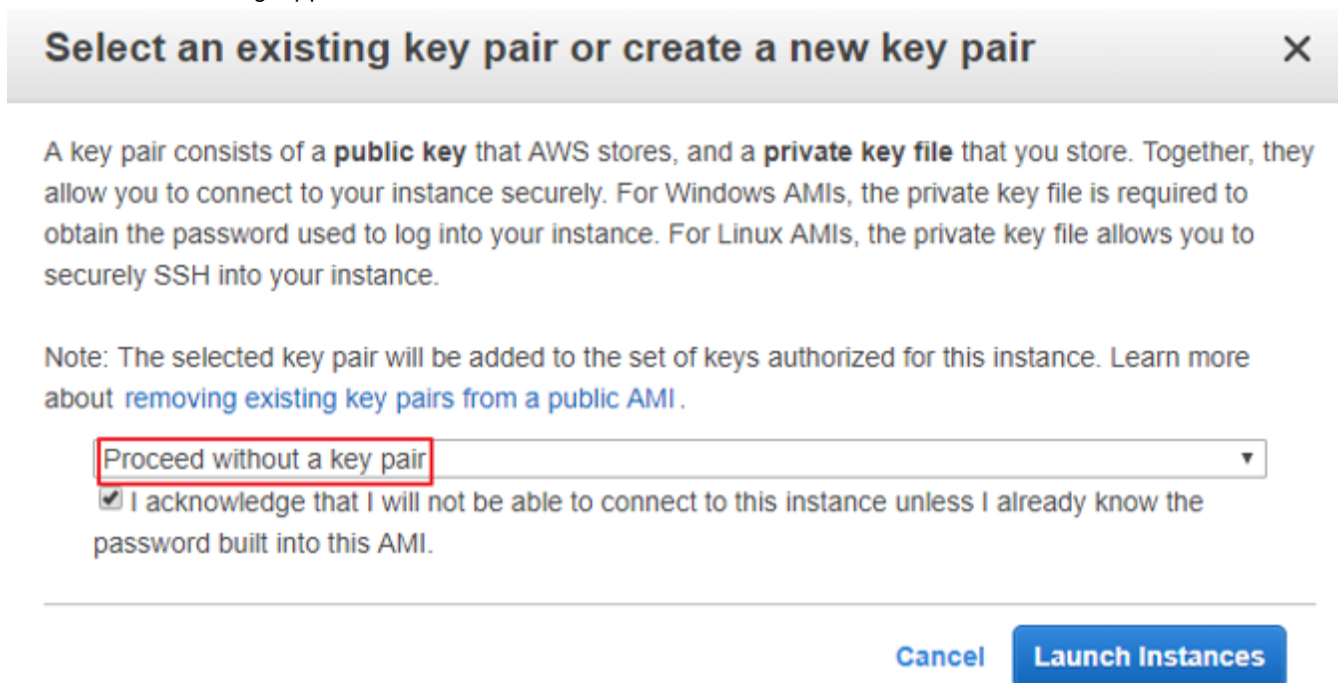
- m) Click **Next**.
- n) Review the configuration settings.

FIGURE 158 Review the configuration settings



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

FIGURE 159 Select existing key pair



- 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.

NOTE

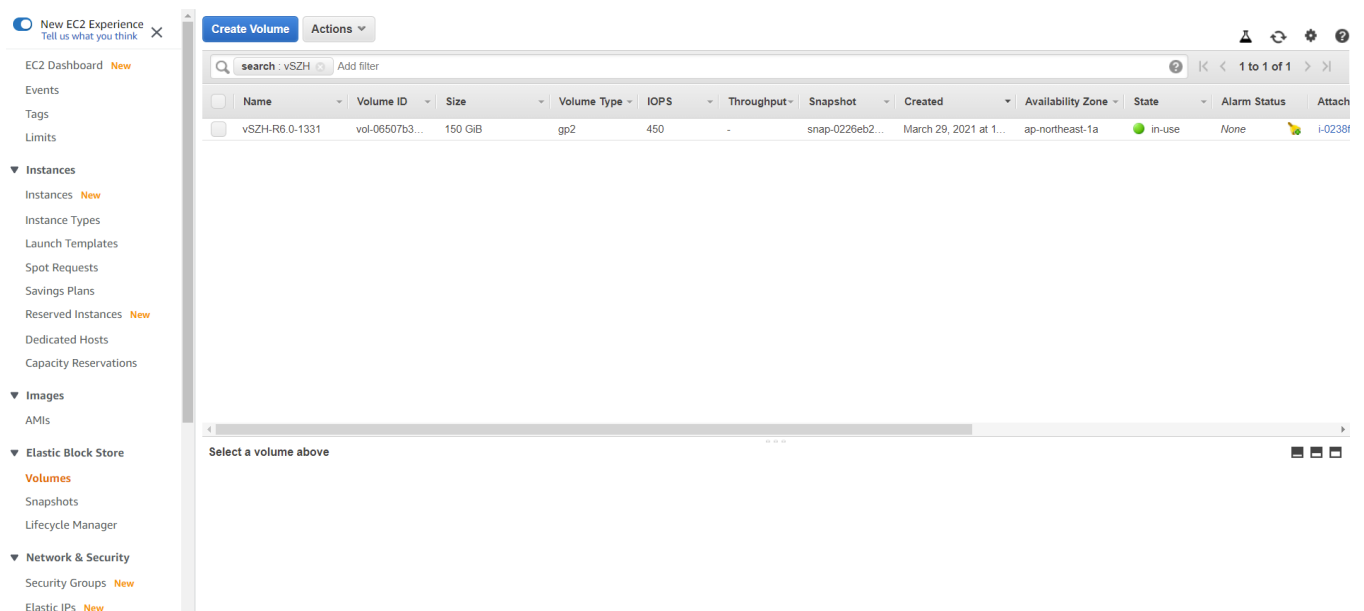
When vSZ nodes are on two different AWS zones, ensure that the VPC peering is configured on AWS.

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 160 Create Volume



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

FIGURE 161 Create Volume

Volumes > Create Volume

Create Volume

Volume Type: General Purpose SSD (gp2) ⓘ

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

IOPS: 450 / 3000 ⓘ
(Baseline of 3 IOPS per GiB with a minimum of 100 IOPS, burstable to 3000 IOPS)

Throughput (MB/s): Not applicable ⓘ

Availability Zone*: ap-northeast-1 ⓘ

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	

50 remaining (Up to 50 tags maximum)

* Required

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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 162 Attach Volume

Attach Volume

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

Instance ⓘ in us-east-1a

Device ⓘ

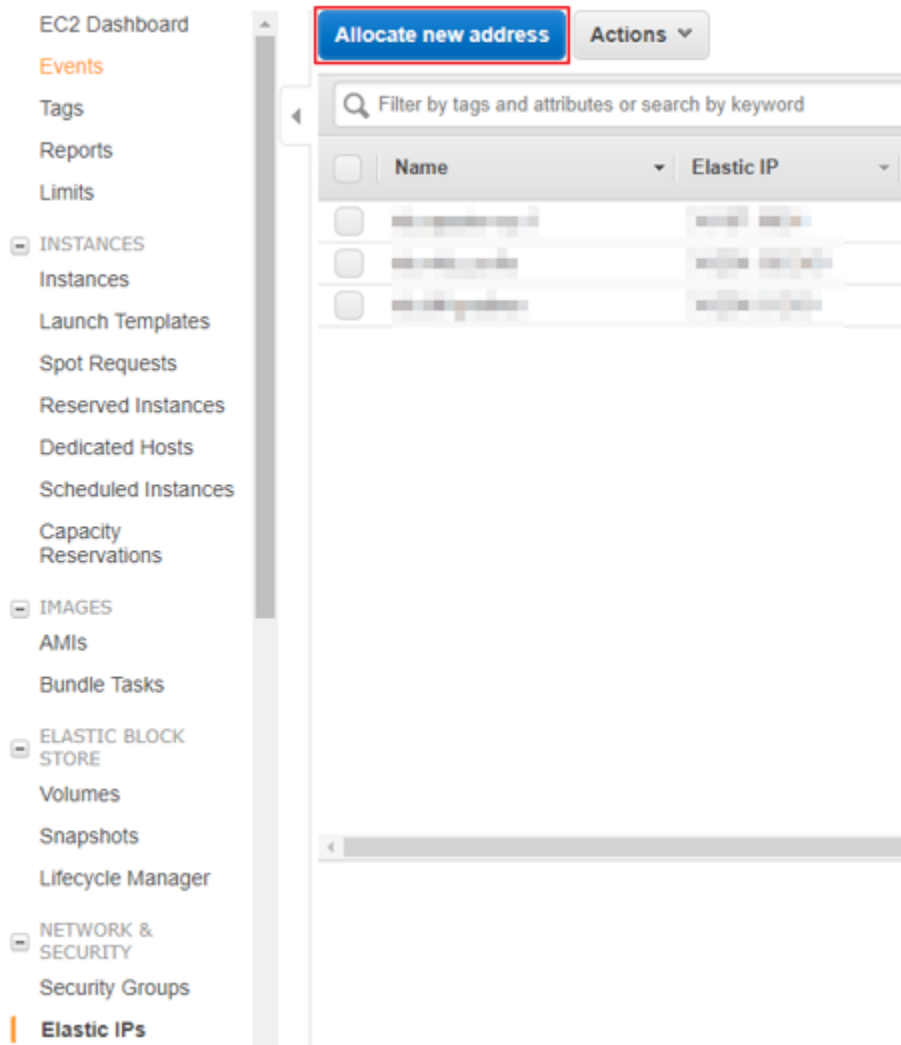
5. Click **Attach**.

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 163 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 164 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**.

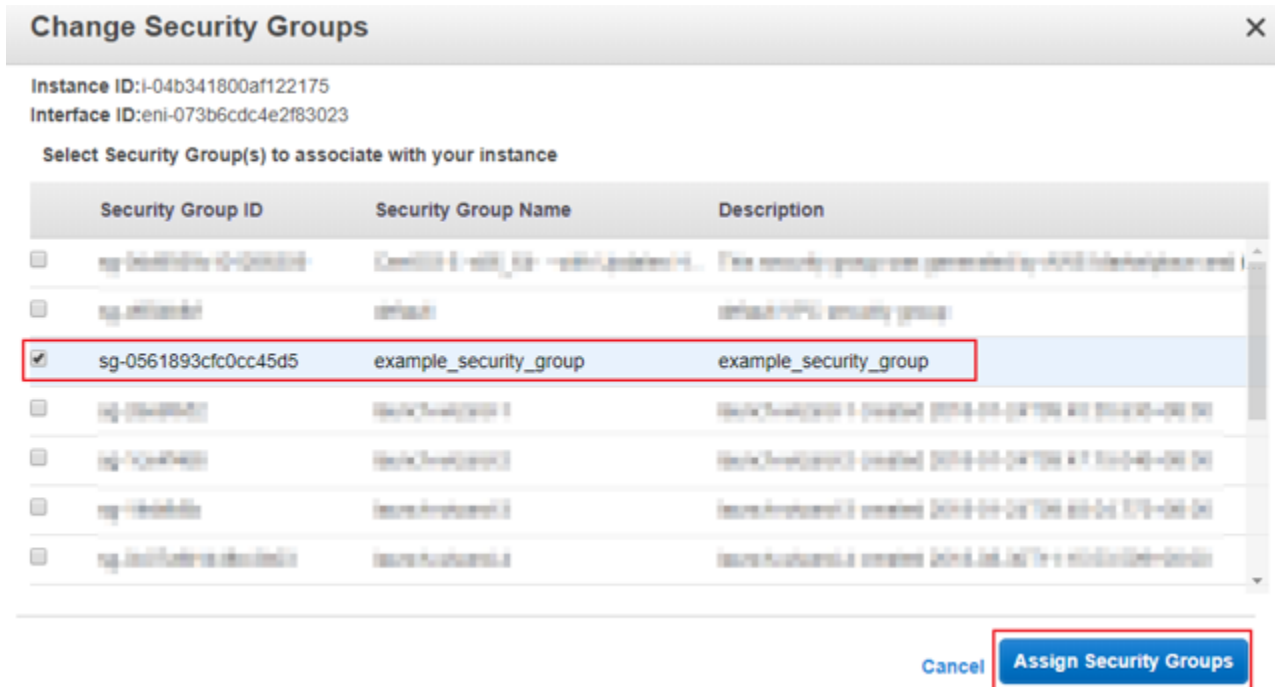
Change Security Group

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 165 Allocate New IP Address



4. Click **Assign Security Groups**.

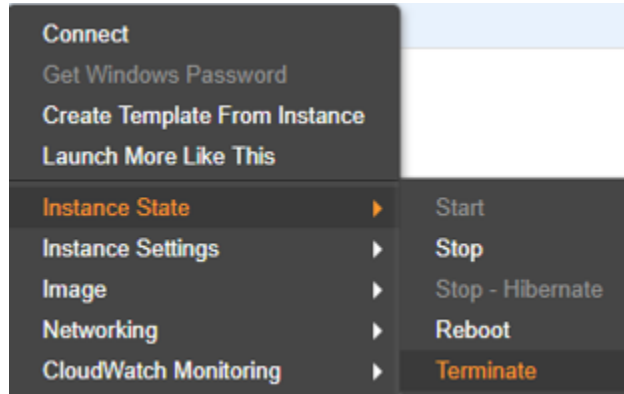
Deleting a vSZ Instance

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.

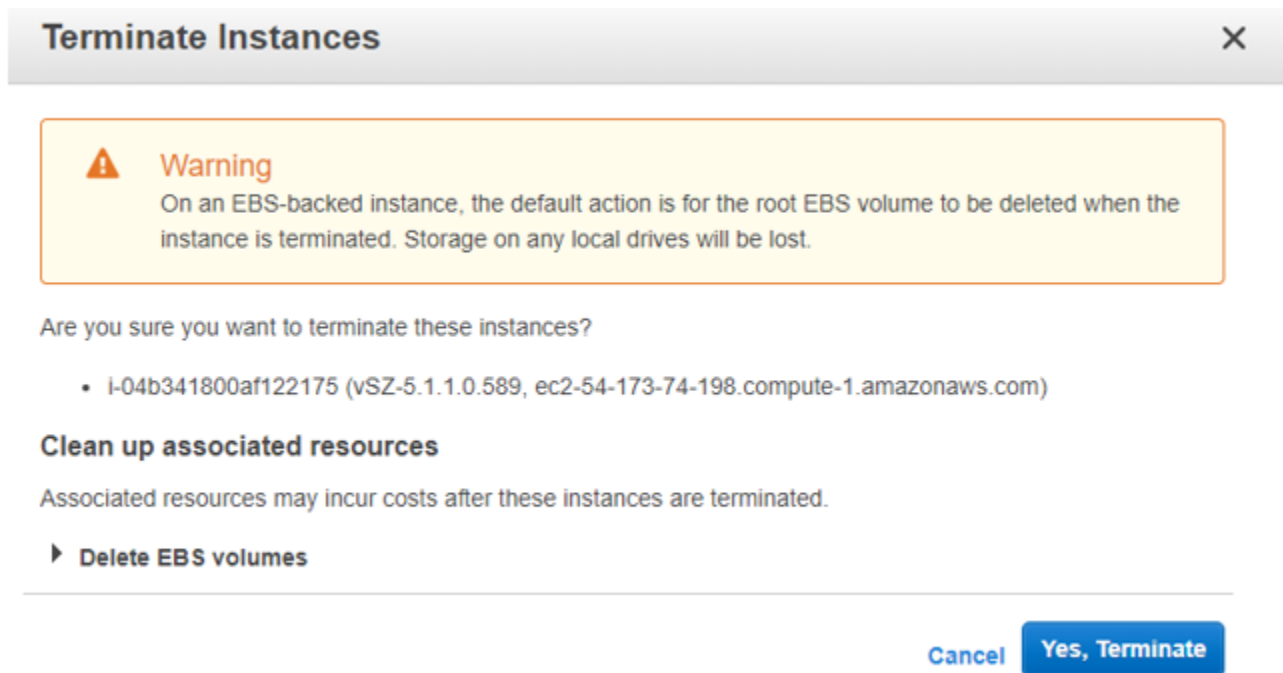
2. Select **Instance State > Terminate**.

FIGURE 166 Select terminate



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

FIGURE 167 Confirm termination of vSZ instance



Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces

- [Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces.....](#) 185
- [Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface.....](#) 185
- [Setting Up the vSZ with Three Interfaces.....](#) 198
- [Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway.....](#) 200

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 185
- [Setting Up the vSZ with Three Interfaces](#) on page 198

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.

Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces

Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface

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

FIGURE 168 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 169 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]
```

Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces
Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface

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 170 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 171 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 172 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 173 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
```

Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces
Setting Up the vSZ with One Interface

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

FIGURE 174 Network Setup

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

Interface IPv4 settings:
*****
Control,Cluster,Management:
*****
IP Type              : Manual
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

vSZ# setup

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

14. To start cluster setup, enter **setup** at the prompt.

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

FIGURE 175 Cluster Setup

```
Control,Cluster,Management:
*****
IP Type           : Manual
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-H-1
Please enter domain name for certificate validation.
Enter Domain Name: scg.ruckuswireless.com

*****
Create/Join       : create
DISCOVERY PROTOCOL: tcp
Cluster Name      : Ruckus-cluster-1
Blade ID          : 219a200a-b5f1-4dfc-916a-0e8be4c051f2
DESCRIPTION       : vSZ-H-1
DOMAIN NAME       : scg.ruckuswireless.com
*****
Are these correct (y/n): y
```

16. Enter the following information:

- Cluster Name
- Controller Description
- Enter Domain Name

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

17. 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 176 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
```

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

FIGURE 177 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:
```

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

20. 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 178 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...
```

21. The setup process begins and checks for system capabilities.

FIGURE 179 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/init.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 180 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#
```

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

FIGURE 181 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!
Wait for cluster config operation start!
Wait for cluster config operation start!
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 201.

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 182 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 183 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.

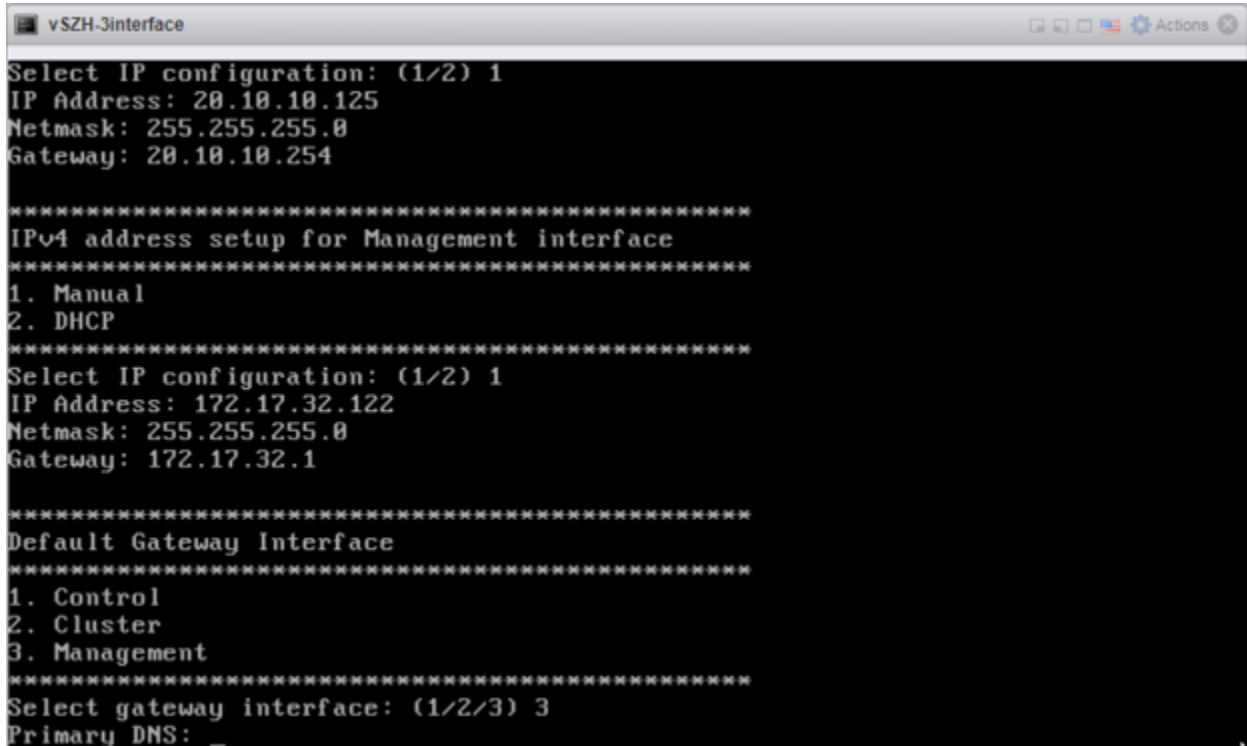
Configuring the Virtual Machine Interfaces

Important Notes About Selecting the System Default Gateway

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 200).

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

FIGURE 184 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 201.

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 185 The Language page

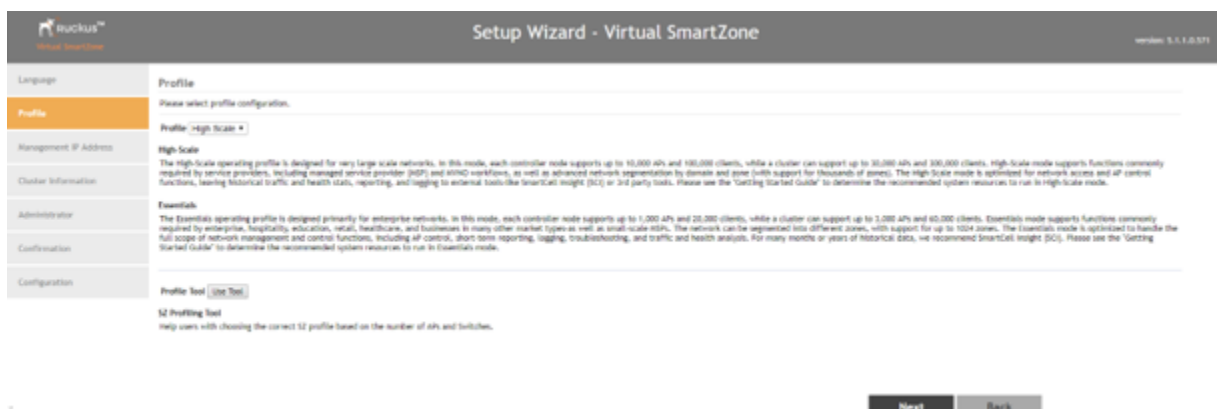


2. Select your preferred language for the vSZ web interface. Available options include:
 - English
 - Traditional Chinese
 - Simplified Chinese
3. Click **Next**. The **Profile** page appears.

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

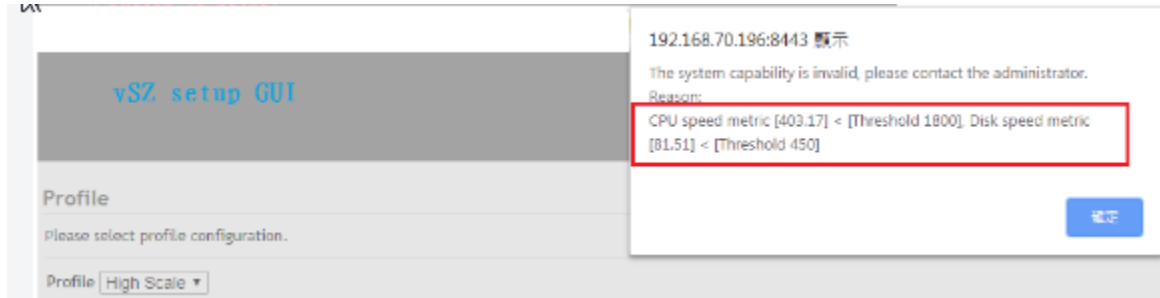
1. Select the profile configuration that corresponds to the vSZ license that you purchased. Available profile configurations include:
 - High Scale
 - Essentials

FIGURE 186 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 187 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

While installing vSZ on Cloud, always use DHCP.

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.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 3: Configure the Management IP Address Settings

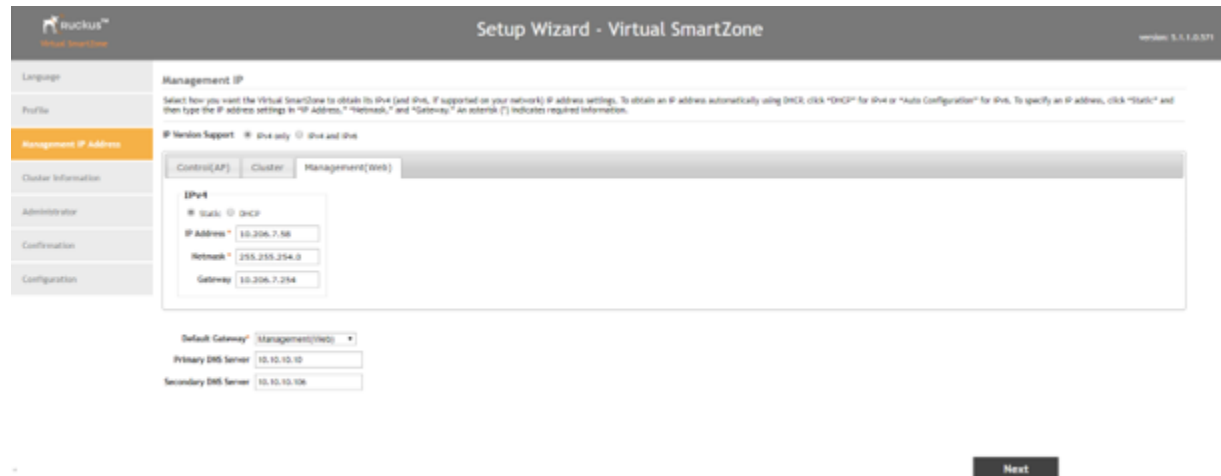
If the vSZ that you are installing comes with three network interfaces, you must configure each of the three interfaces to be on three different subnets. Failure to do so may result in loss of access to the web interface or failure of system functions and services.

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 188 Select the IP version support



The screenshot shows the 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone' interface. The 'IP Version Support' section is active, with radio buttons for 'IPv4 only', 'IPv4 and IPv6', and 'IPv6 only'. The 'IPv4 only' option is selected. Below this, there are fields for 'IP Address' (10.204.7.98), 'Netmask' (255.255.254.0), and 'Gateway' (10.204.7.254). There are also fields for 'Default Gateway', '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 200 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 210

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 189 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 190 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 191 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 192 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 193 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 194 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 address Default gateway
- h) Save the networking configuration of **Management** settings.

FIGURE 195 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 196 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 197 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 210

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 211
- [If This vSZ Is Joining an Existing Cluster](#) on page 212

FIGURE 198 The Cluster Information page, showing the New Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone' interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: 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:

- vSZ Cluster Setting: New Cluster (dropdown)
- Cluster Name: Ruckus-Cluster-1 (text input)
- Controller Name: vSZ-H-1 (text input)
- Controller Description: vSZ-H-1 (text input)
- Domain Name: example.com (text input)
- Default Country Code: United States (dropdown)
- NTP Server: ntp.ruckuswireless.com (text input)
- AP Conversion: Convert ZoneDirector APs in factory settings to Virtual SmartZone APs automatically
- Is this controller behind NAT?

At the bottom right are 'Next' and 'Back' buttons.

FIGURE 199 The Cluster Information page, showing the Join Existing Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Setup Wizard - Virtual SmartZone' interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: 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:

- vSZ Cluster Setting: Join Existing Cluster (dropdown)
- Cluster Name: Ruckus-vSZ-Cluster (text input)
- Controller Name: vSZ-H-2 (text input)
- Controller Description: vSZ-H-2 (text input)
- Join Exst vSZ Cluster IP: (text input)
- Admin Password: (text input)
- Is this controller behind NAT?

At the bottom right are 'Next' and 'Back' buttons.

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 **Domain Name**, enter a name for the domain.
6. In **Default Country Code**, select the country.
7. 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**

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 5: Configure the Cluster Settings

8. If you want ZoneDirector APs that are in factory default settings to be converted to SmartZone APs automatically, select the **AP Conversion** check box.
9. If the controller is behind NAT, select the check box and enter the **Controller NAT IP**.
10. 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.

NOTE

- 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.
- For vSZ deployments, the node that you are joining into an existing cluster must have identical virtual machine resources (CPU, memory, and disk size) as the existing nodes in the cluster.
- Use the AP Rebalance feature to distribute AP load evenly between the existing and new cluster nodes, and the Dataplanes in appliance SZ models.
- There is no impact or downtime on existing cluster node operations when a new node joins the cluster.

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.

NOTE

When adding a new node into an existing cluster, any ARC signature files, AP or switch firmware, and AP patches on the existing cluster will be synchronised onto the new node.

Kernel Space Program (KSP) patches must be independently uploaded to the new node. Refer to the KSP documentation to ensure whether the KSP patches are applied per node and whether the cluster needs to be reloaded.

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 213.

FIGURE 200 The Cluster Information page, showing the Join Existing Cluster option

The screenshot shows the 'Cluster Information' page in the Ruckus Setup Wizard. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Language, Profile, Management IP Address, Cluster Information (highlighted), Administrator, Confirmation, and Configuration. The main content area is titled 'Cluster Information' and includes the following fields:

- 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 Existing vSZ Cluster IP: A text input field.
- Admin Password*: A text input field.
- Is this controller behind NAT?: A checkbox.

At the bottom right, there are 'Next' and 'Back' buttons.

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 201 Set the web interface and CLI passwords

The screenshot shows the 'Administrator' page in the Ruckus Setup Wizard. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Language, Profile, Management IP Address, Cluster Information, Administrator (highlighted), Confirmation, and Configuration. The main content area is titled 'Administrator' and includes the following fields:

- Admin Password*: A text input field.
- Confirm Password*: A text input field.
- Enable Password*: A text input field.
- Confirm Password*: A text input field.
- Is this controller behind NAT?: A checkbox.

At the bottom right, there are 'Next' and 'Back' buttons.

Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ

Step 7: Verify the Settings

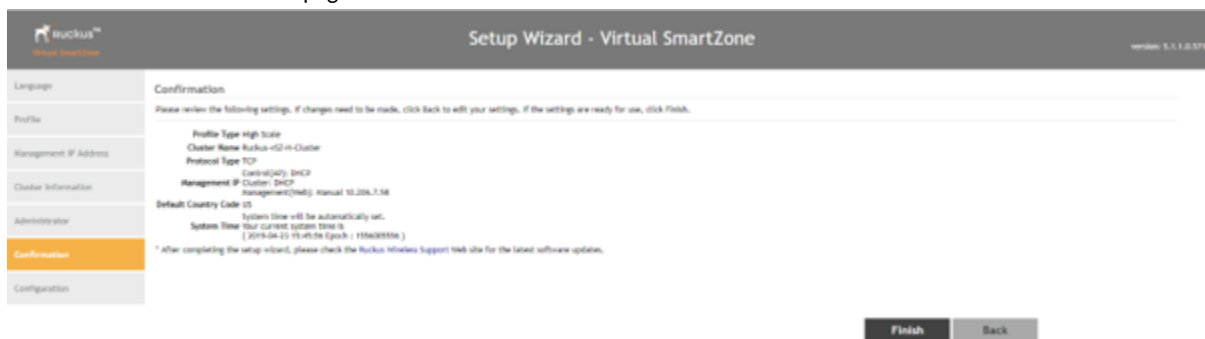
Step 7: Verify the Settings

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 202 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 203 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.

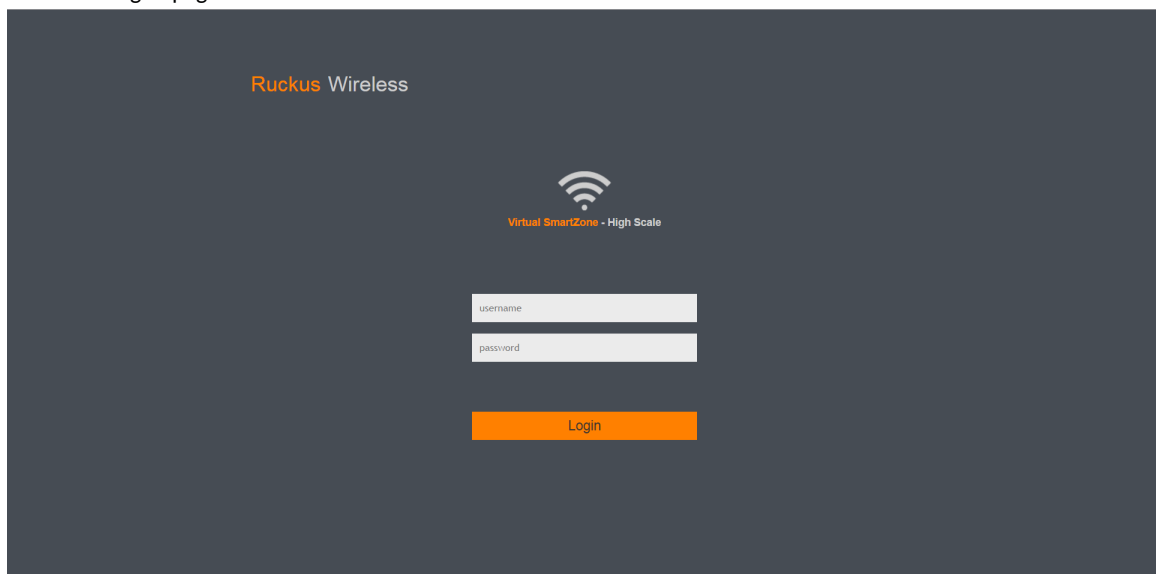
1. On a computer that is on the same subnet as the Management (Web) interface, start a web browser.
2. In the address bar, enter the IP address that you assigned to the Management (Web) interface and append a colon and 8443 (vSZ management port number) at the end of the address. The vSZ web interface 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 204 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

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- Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform..... 256

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.

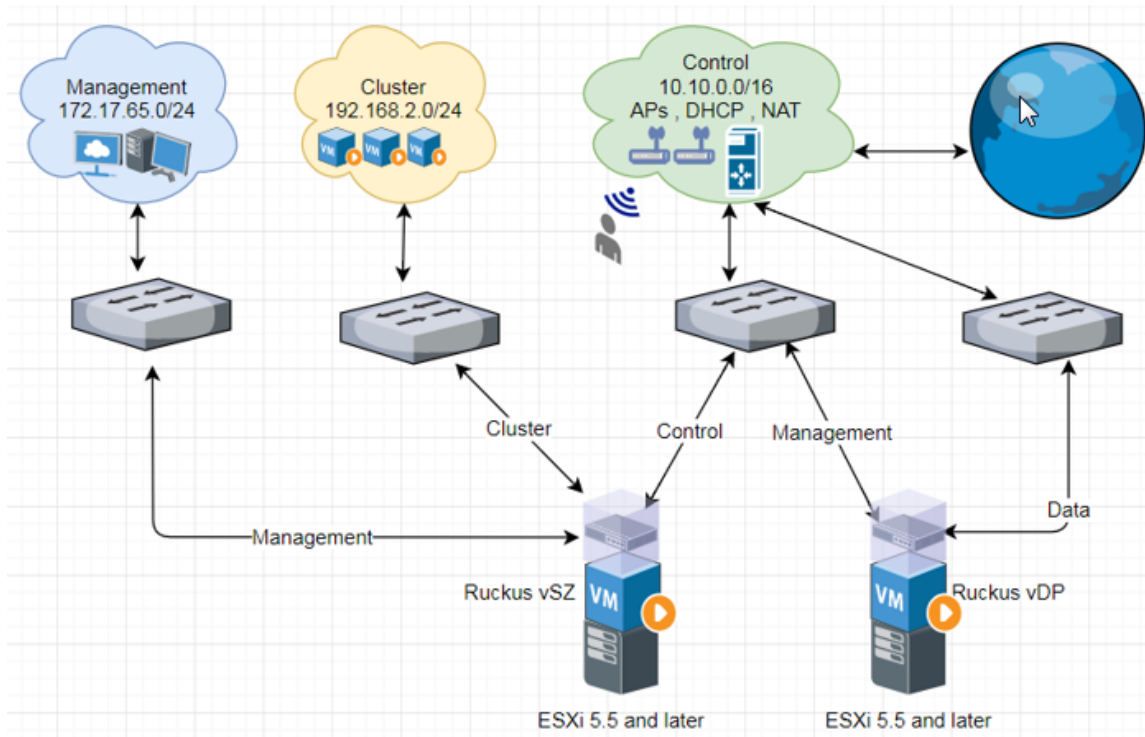
Topology for vSZ Deployment on ESXi 5.5 Server

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 205 vSZ-H with Three Group Interfaces



- Essentials mode with one group interface.

FIGURE 206 Example 1: vSZ-E with one Group Interface

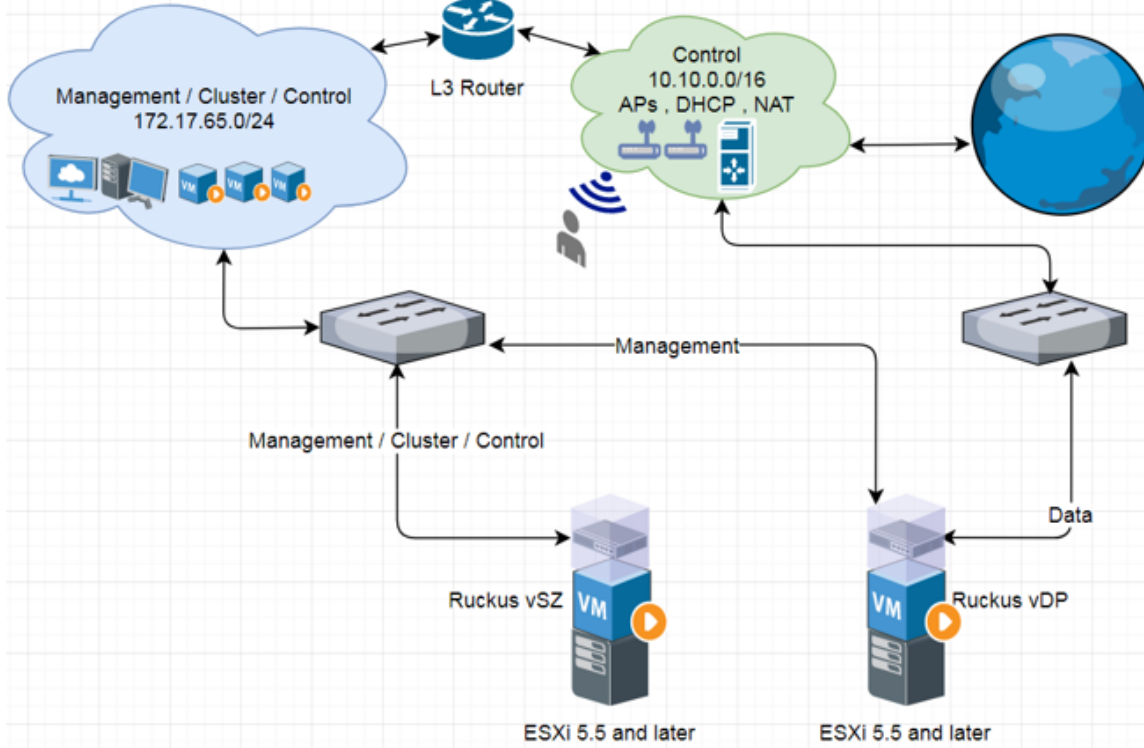
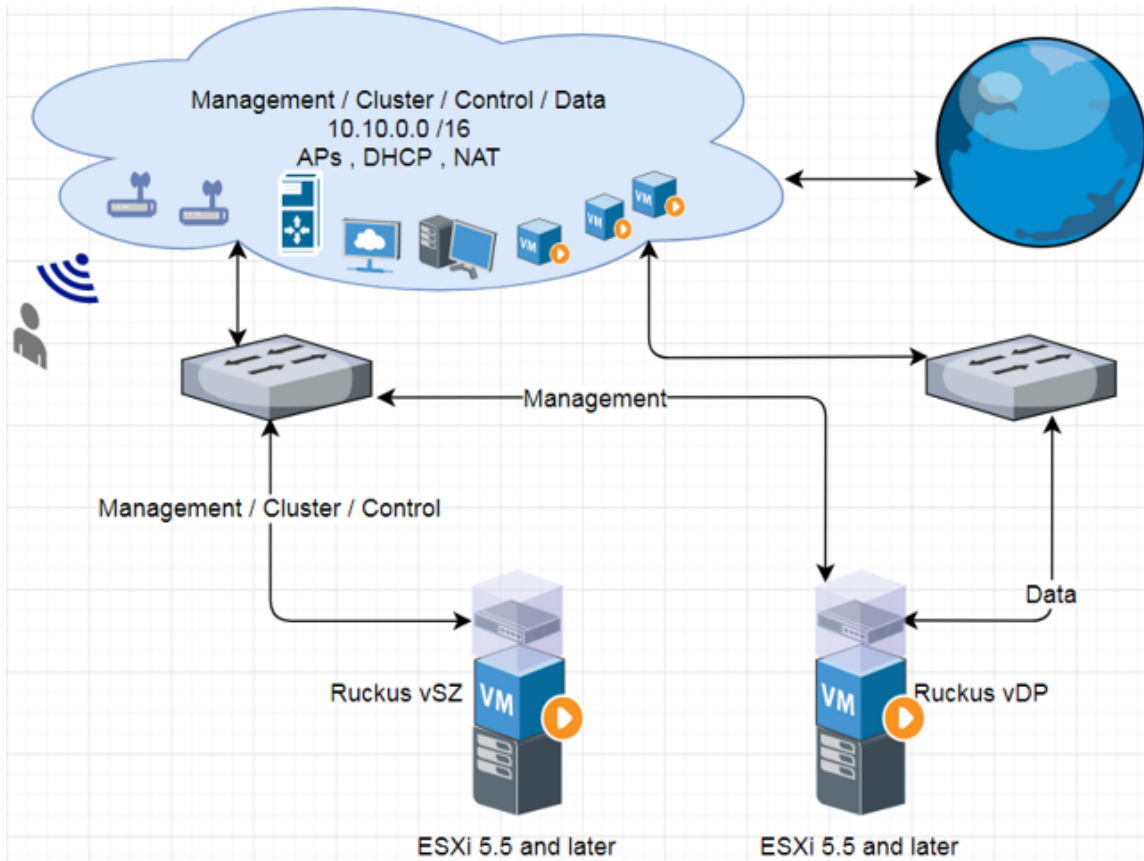


FIGURE 207 Example 2: vSZ-E with one Group Interface



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.

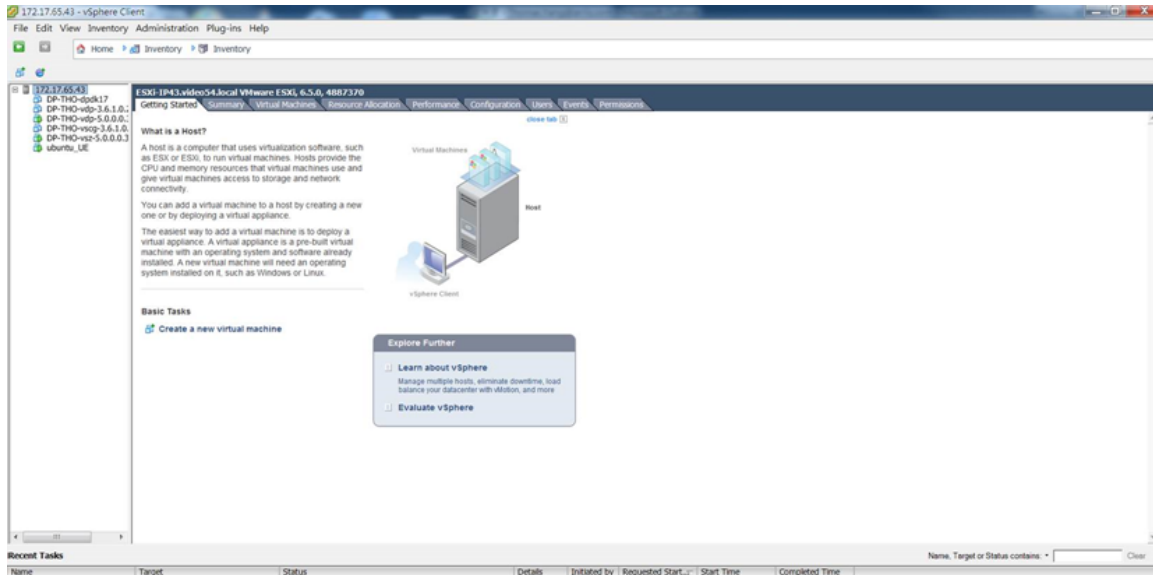
FIGURE 208 Login to vSphere



The vSphere Client management page appears as shown in the following figure.

Deployment of vSZ
Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

FIGURE 209 vSphere Client management page



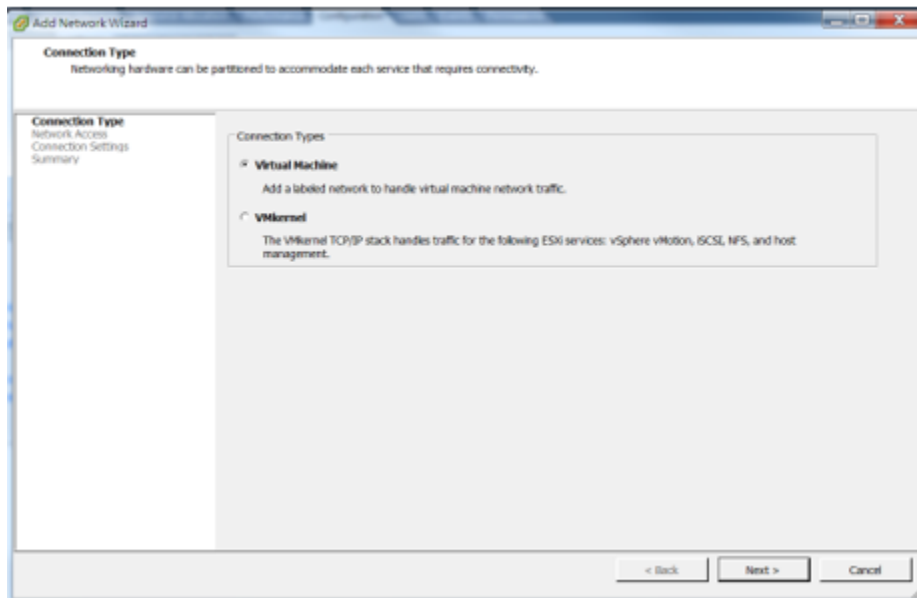
- Navigate to **Configuration > Network Adapters**. Ensure the physical ports are linked to the correct port speed as seen below.

FIGURE 210 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	None	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	None	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 211 Define connection type



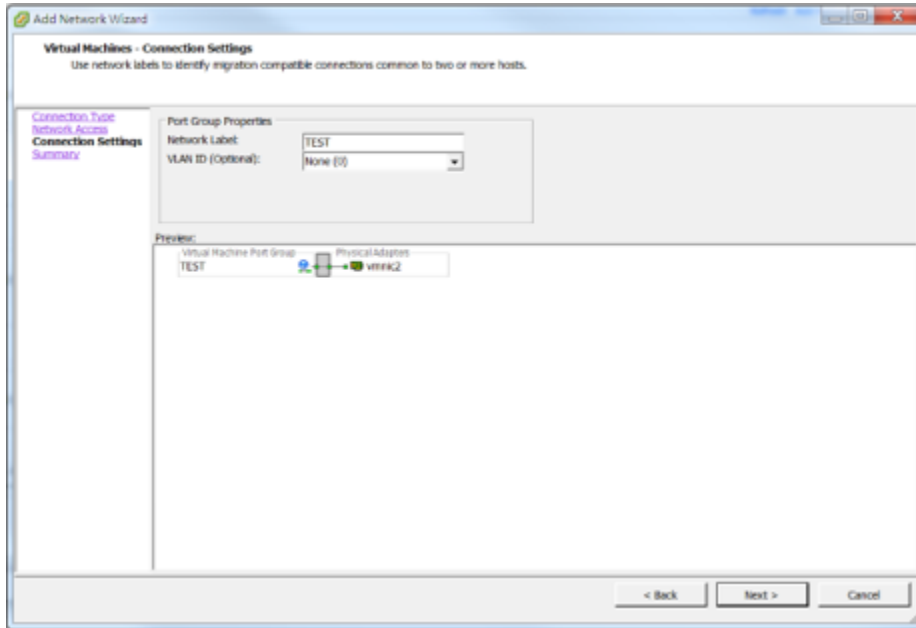
4. Click **Next**.
5. Select the Network Adapter from the list and click **Next**.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

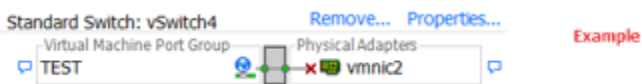
6. Enter the **Network Label** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 212 Define the Network Adapter



7. Click **Finish**.
8. View the created vSwitch as seen below.

FIGURE 213 View created vSwitch

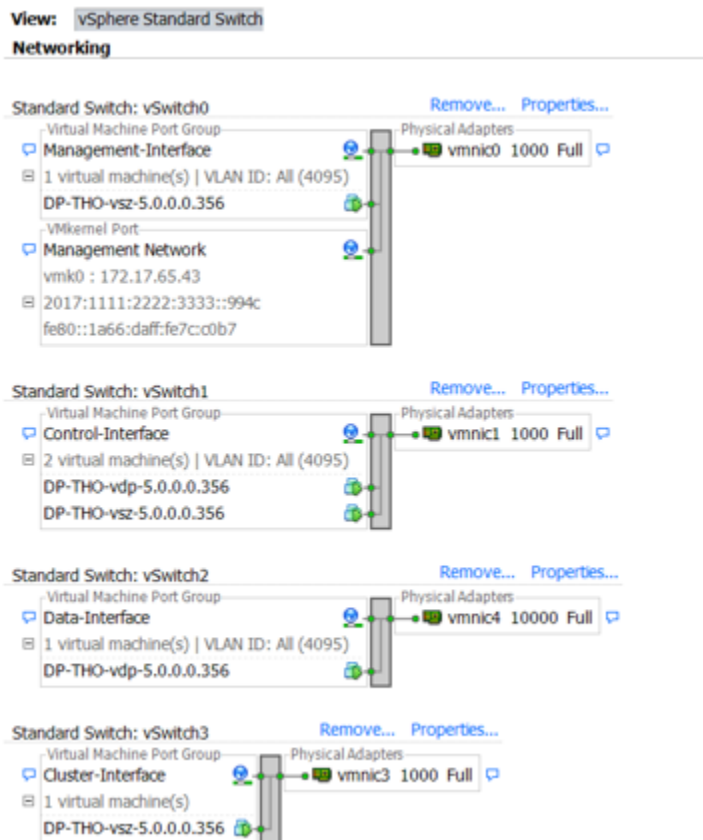


- Repeat step 3 to step 6 to create three vSwitch for vSZ. View the created vSwitch as seen below.

NOTE

vSZ management interface is associated to the Control-IP-Domain.

FIGURE 214 View vSwitch for management and data interfaces



- Download the vSZ (.ova file) from the Ruckus Website.
- Click **File > Deploy OVF Template**.

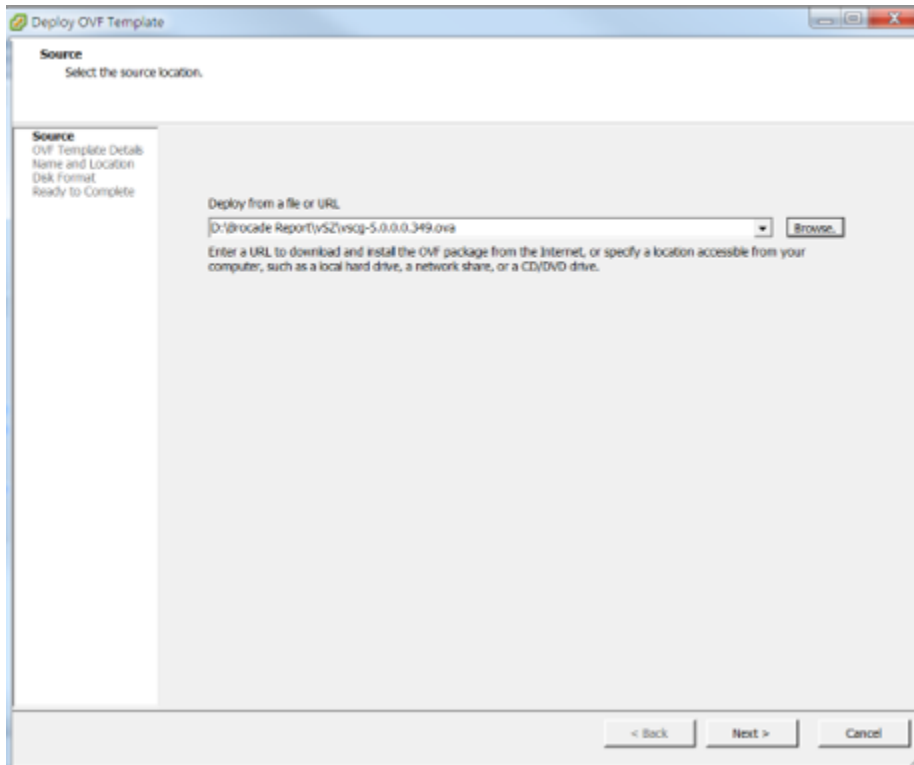
The Deploy OVF Template form appears.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

- Click **Browse** to select the source location to install the OVF package as shown in the following figure.

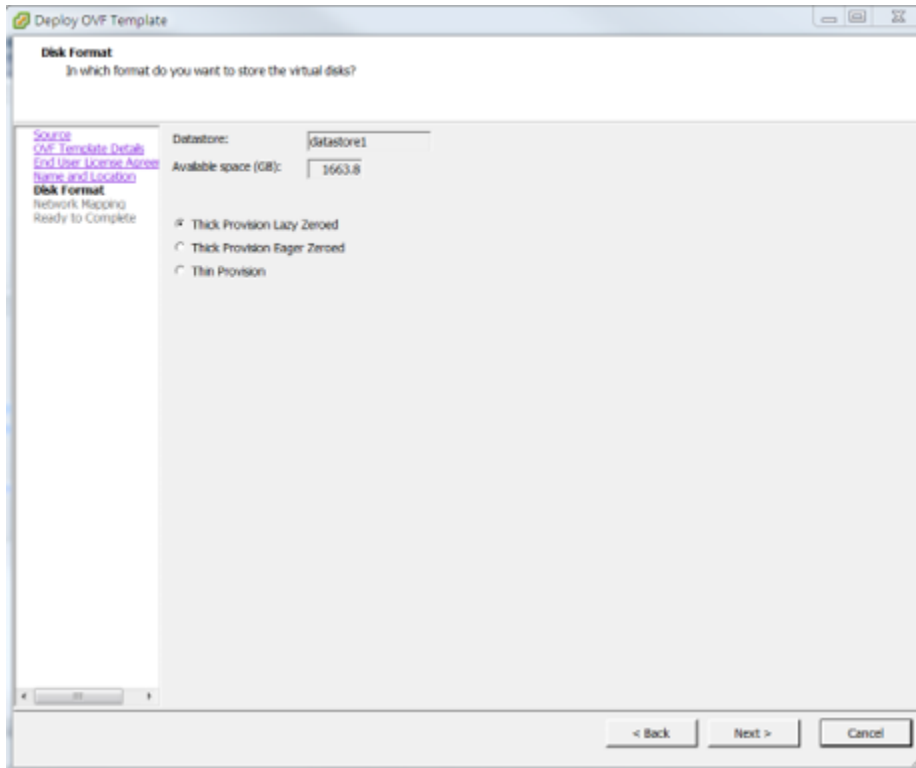
FIGURE 215 Deploy the file



- Click **Next**.

14. Enter the vSZ datastore name and choose the disk format as seen below.

FIGURE 216 Choose the disk format

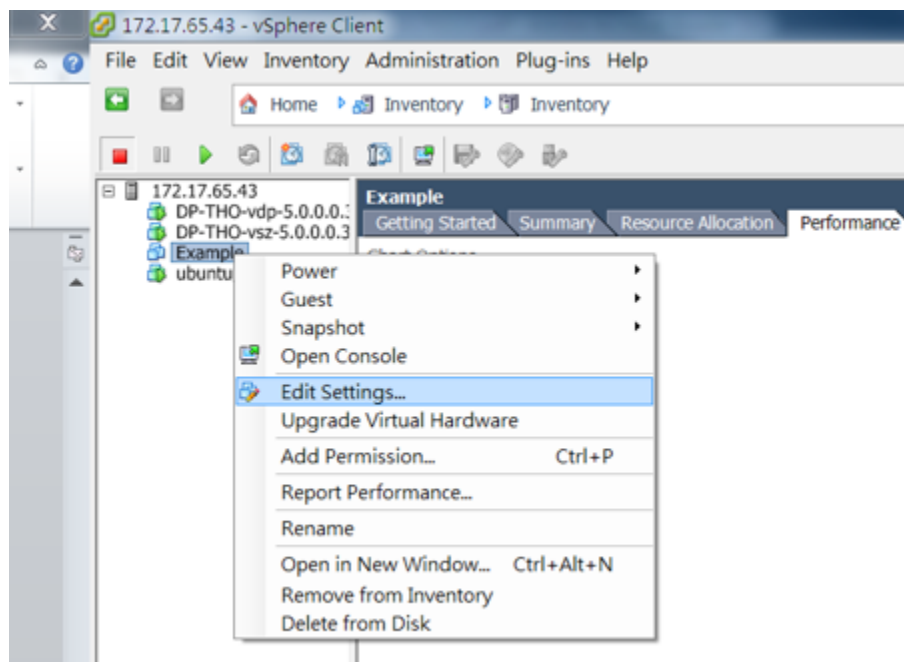


15. Click **Next** and wait for deploying.

Deployment of vSZ
Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

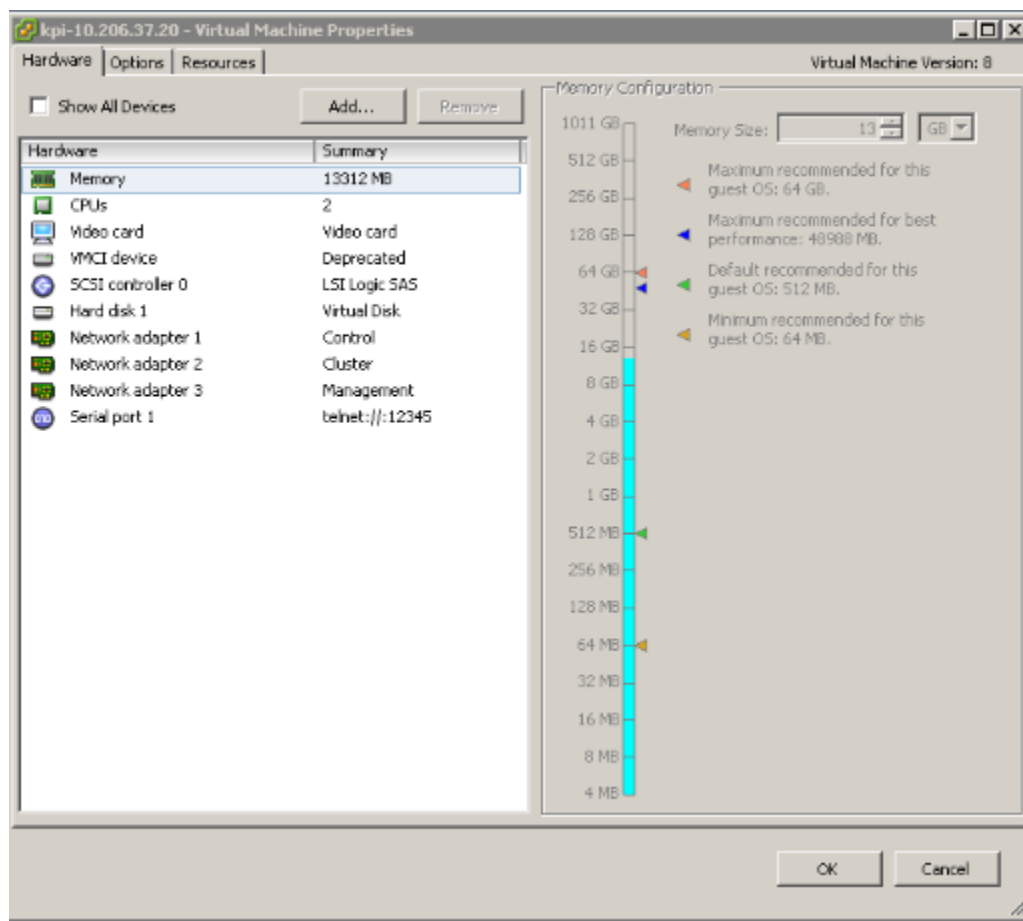
16. From the vSphere client, select **Edit Settings** to change network interface settings for vSZ-H and vSZ-E as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 217 vSphere Client Settings



17. By default, vSZ supports three network interfaces as shown in the figure.

FIGURE 218 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

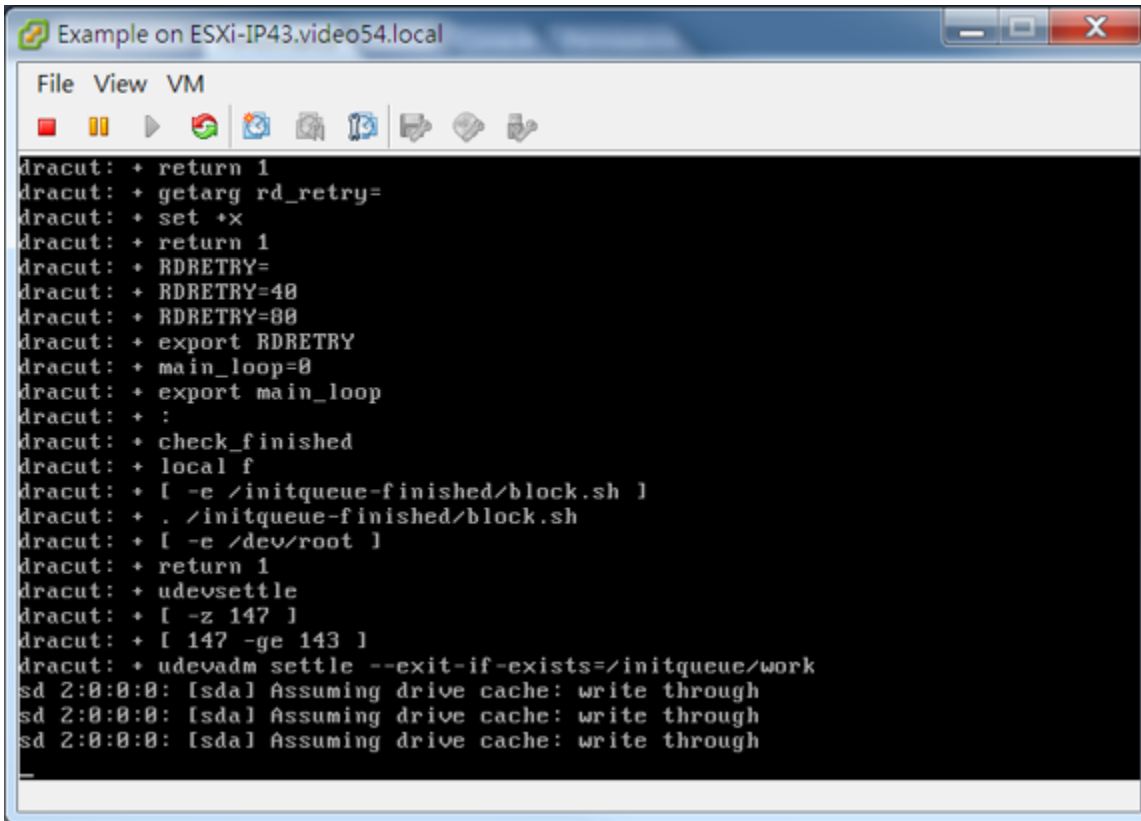
Follow the below procedures to connect to vSZ.

Open a CLI console window to run the deployed vSZ.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

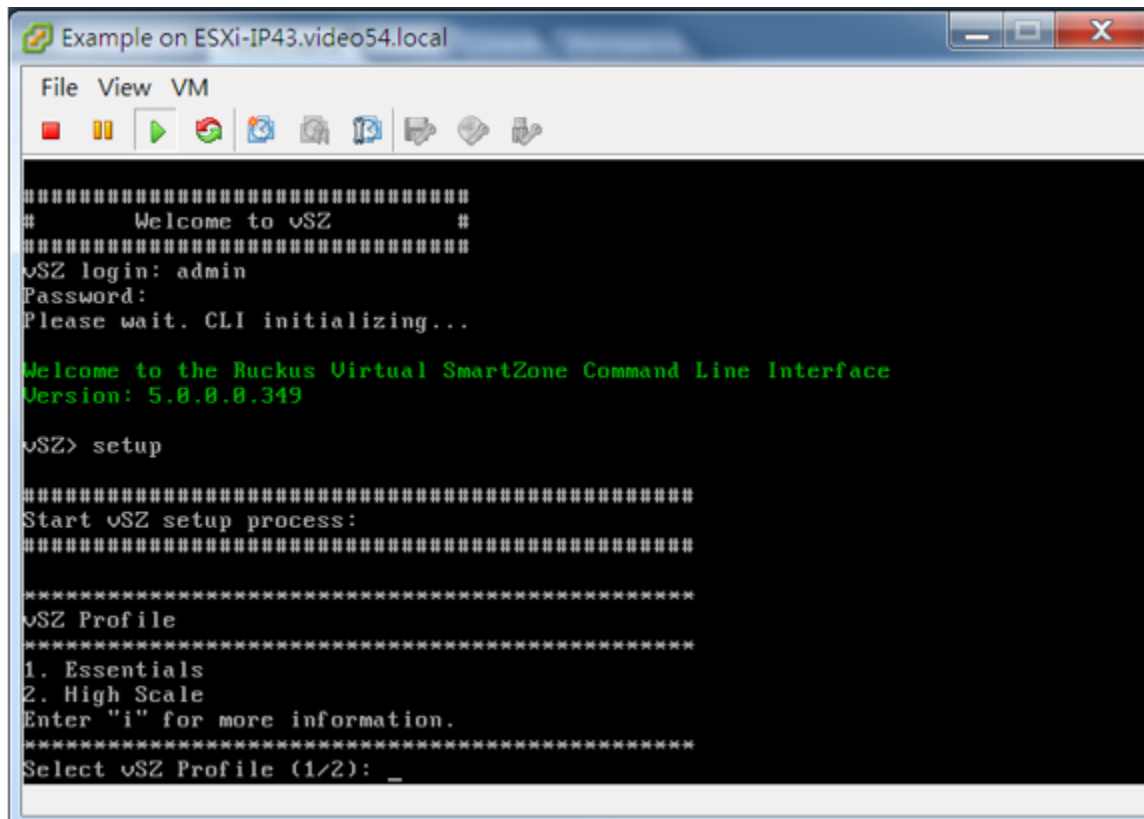
FIGURE 219 Run vSZ on the console



```
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
```

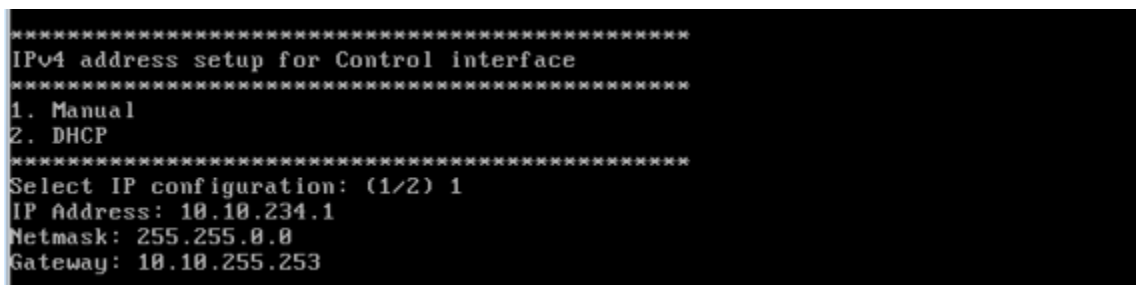
1. At the login prompt, login using **administrator** credentials of username and password. Run the **setup** command to initialize vSZ as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 220 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 221 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 222 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 223 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 224 Default Gateway Interface

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

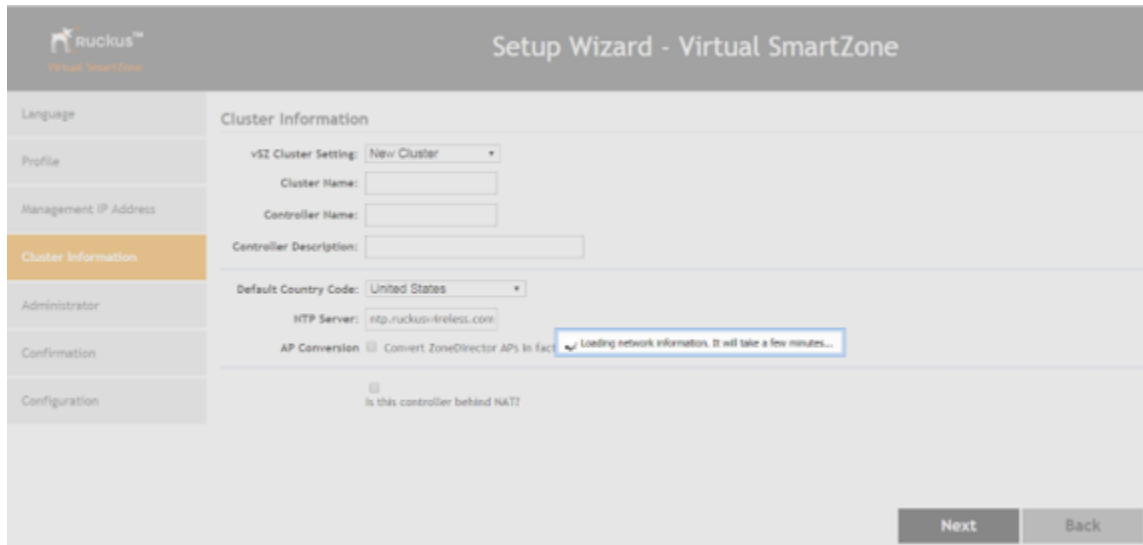

7. Enter the DNS server setting and press Y to apply all setting.

FIGURE 225 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 226 vSZ Web UI

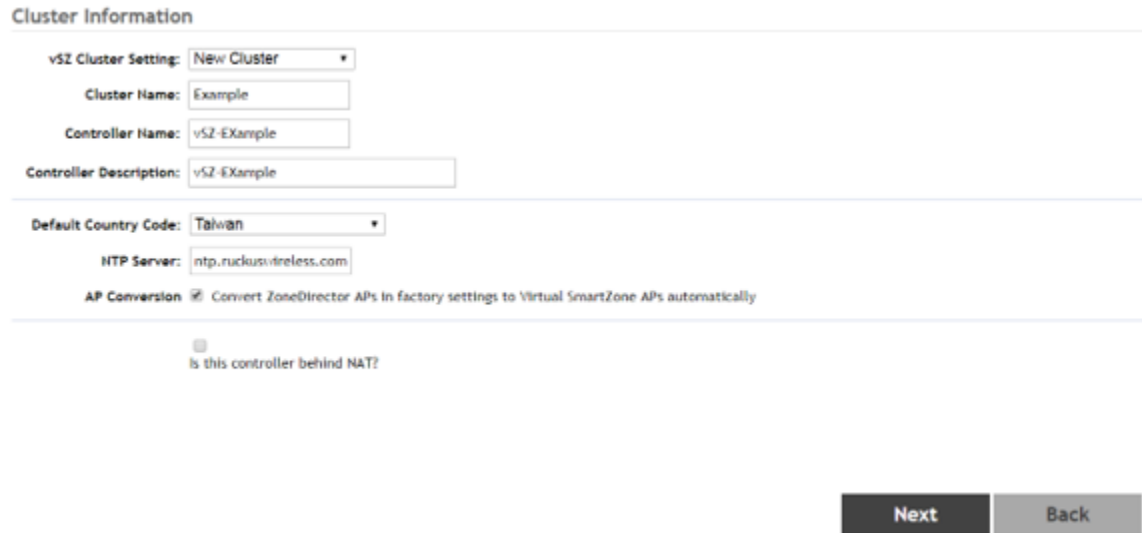


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on ESXi Server

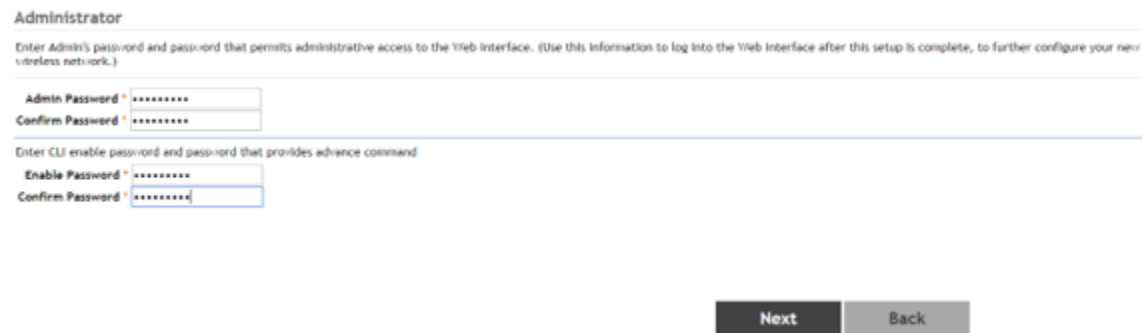
9. Enter your **Cluster Information** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 227 Cluster Information



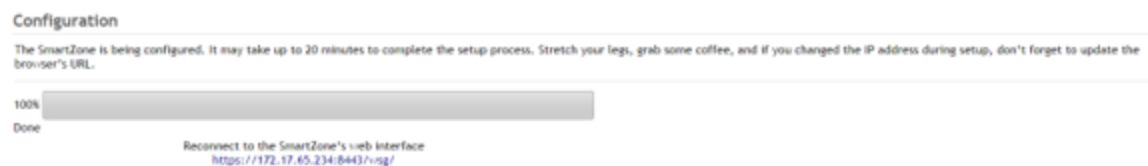
10. Enter your vSZ Administrator password requirements and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 228 vSZ Administrator Password



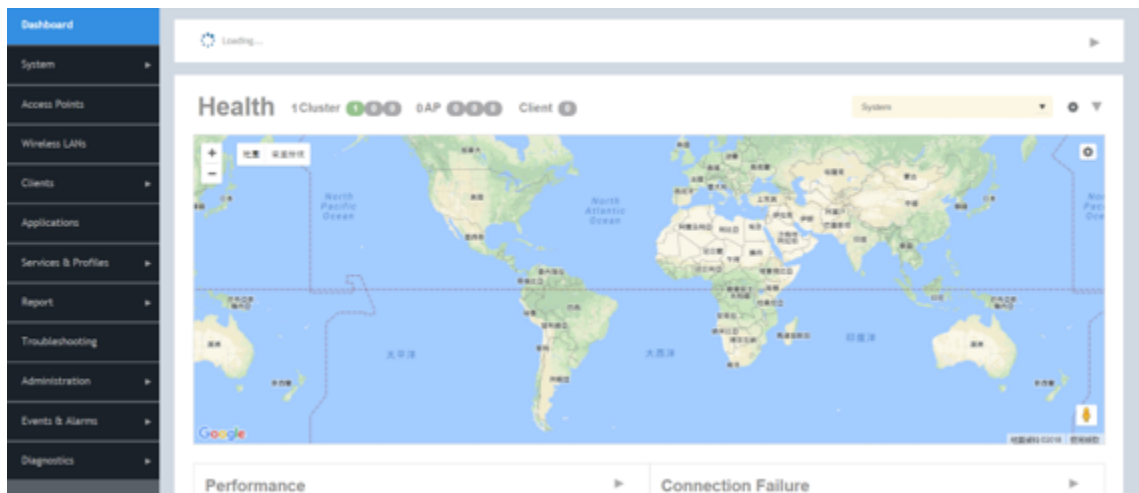
11. Click **Finish** and wait until vSZ is configured.
12. After vSZ is configured, reconnect to vSZ web as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 229 vSZ Configuration



13. Enter **Username** and **Password** to access vSZ as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 230 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.
- 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 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.

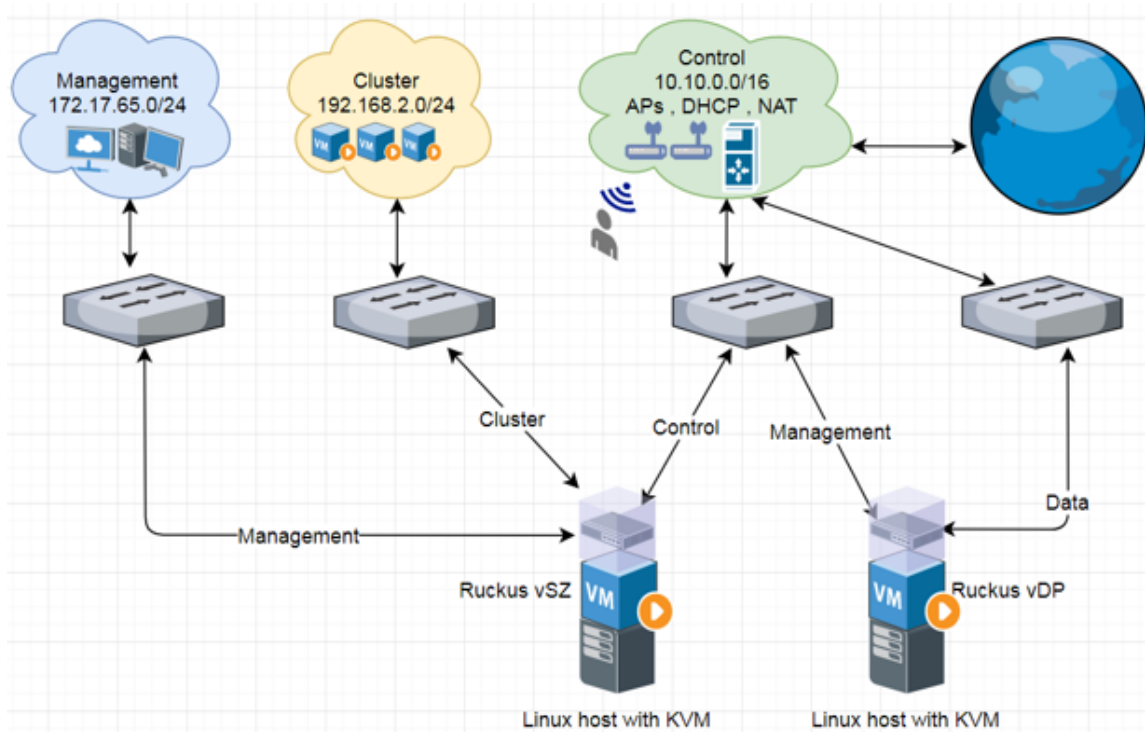
Topology for vSZ Deployment on LINUX CentOS7

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 231 vSZ-H with Three Group Interfaces



- Essentials mode with one group interface.

FIGURE 232 Example 1: vSZ-E with one Group Interface

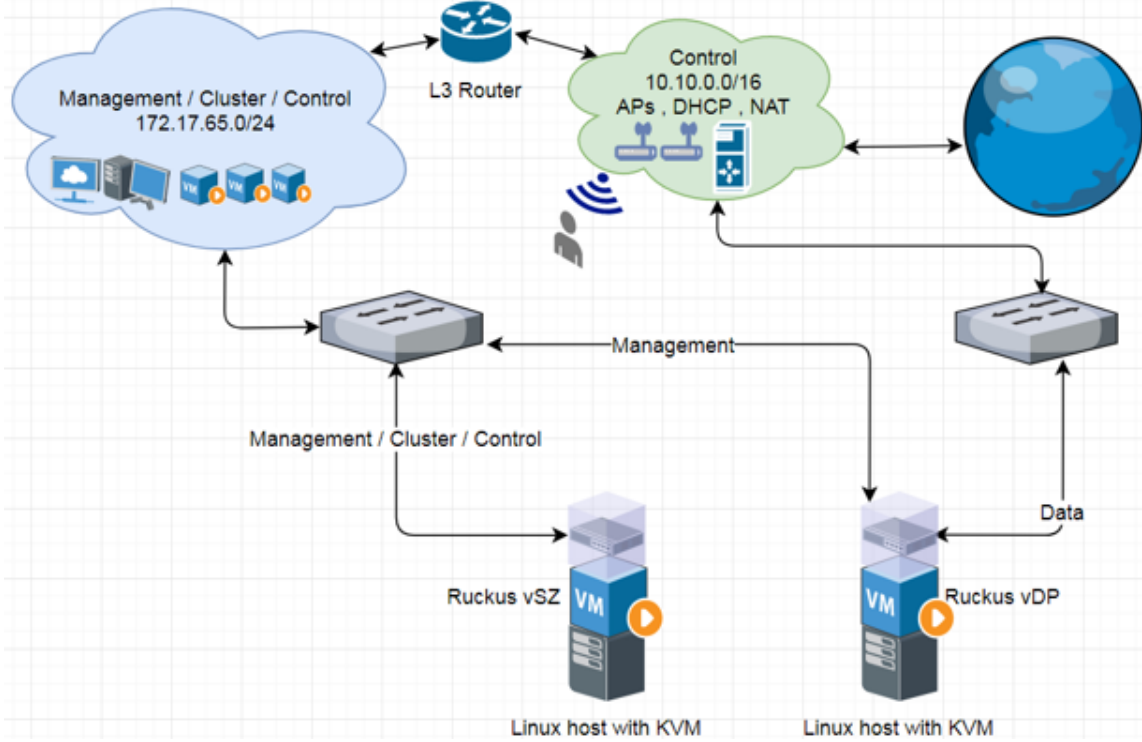
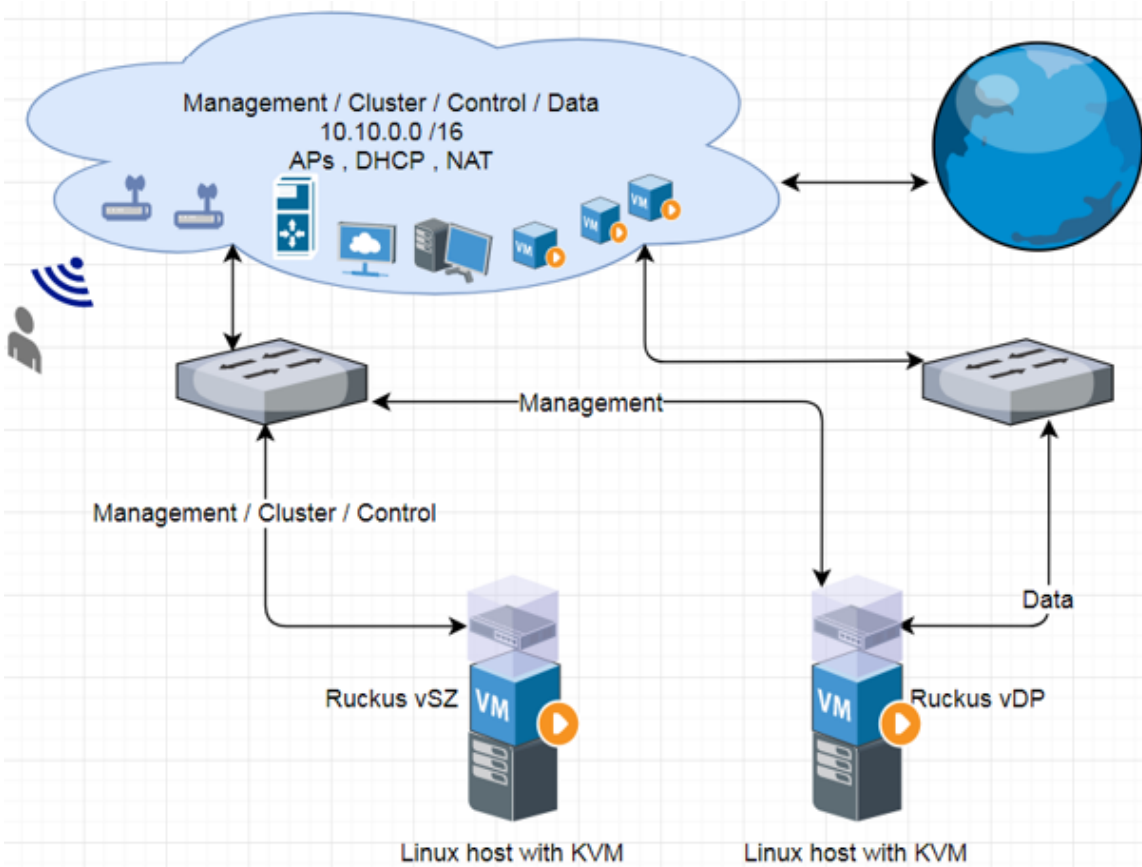


FIGURE 233 Example 2: vSZ-E with one Group Interface



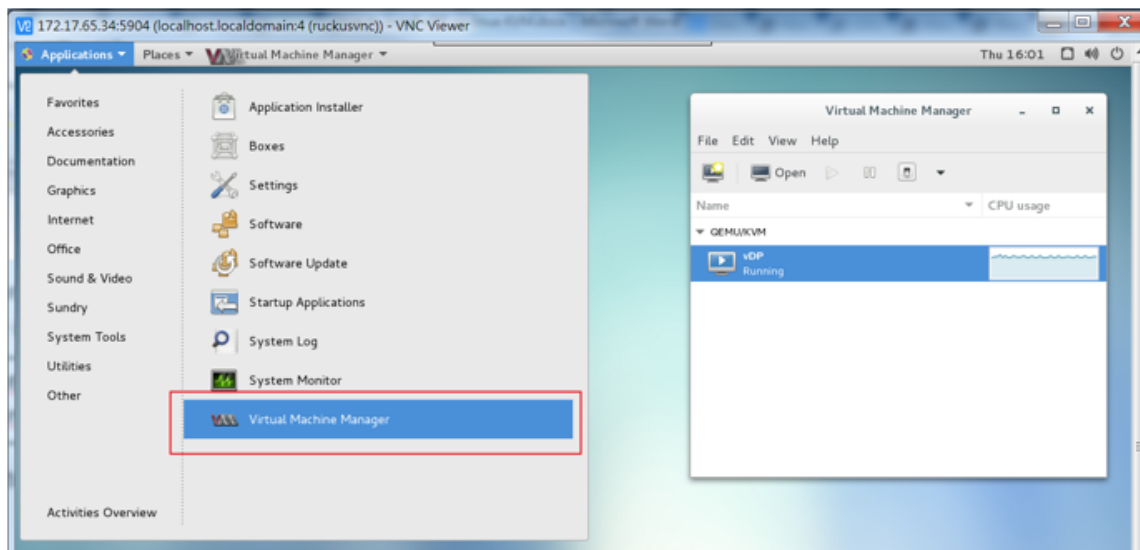
Deployment Procedure on the LINUX Server

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 234 Virtual Machine Manager

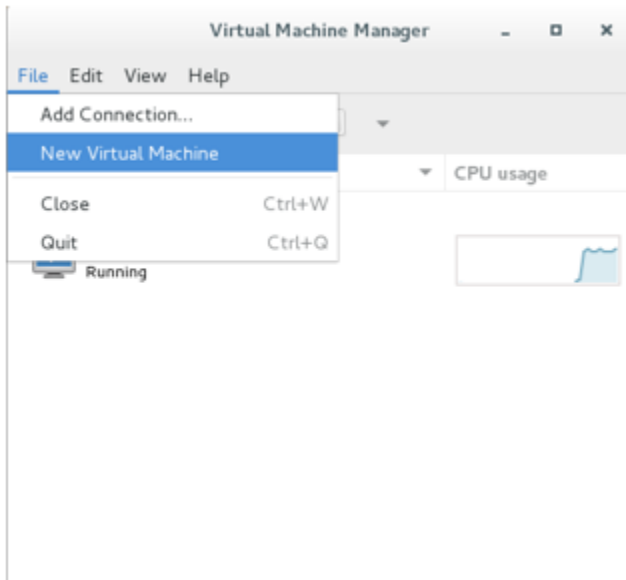


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

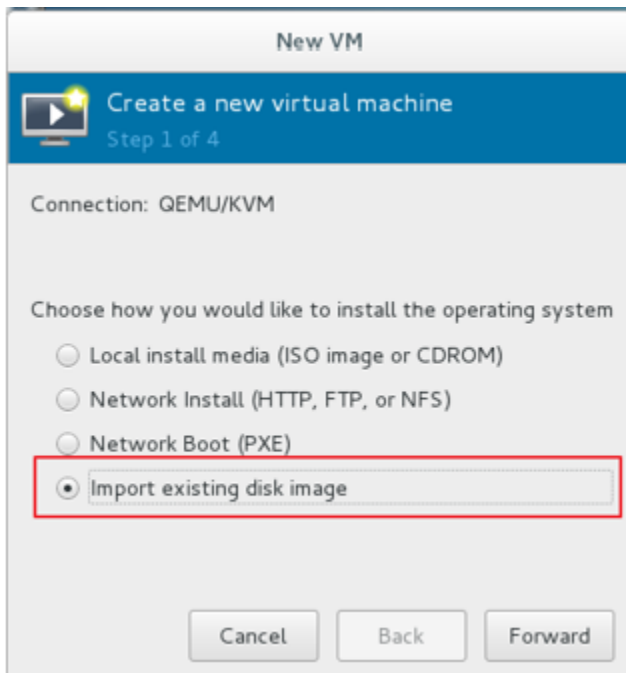
3. Create a new VM.
 - a) Click **File** and select **New Virtual Machine** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 235 Creating a Virtual Machine



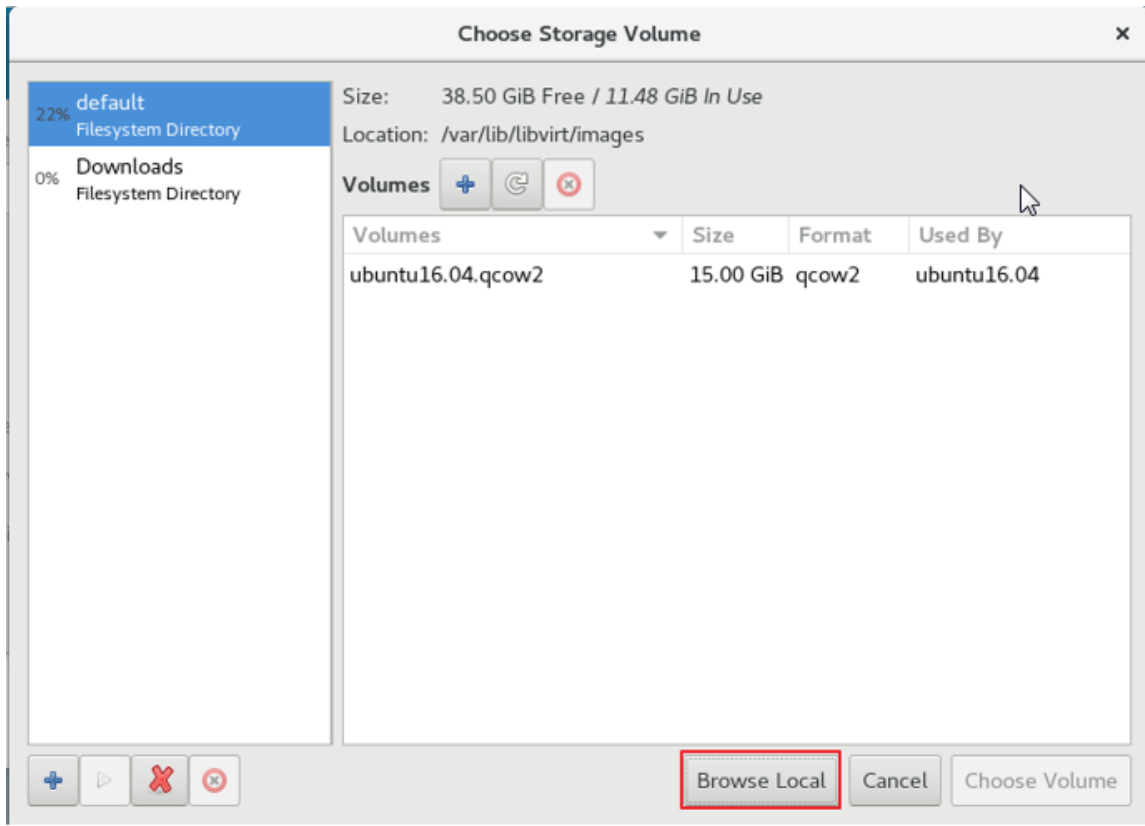
- b) In the New VM dialog box, choose the disk format option as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 236 Disk Format



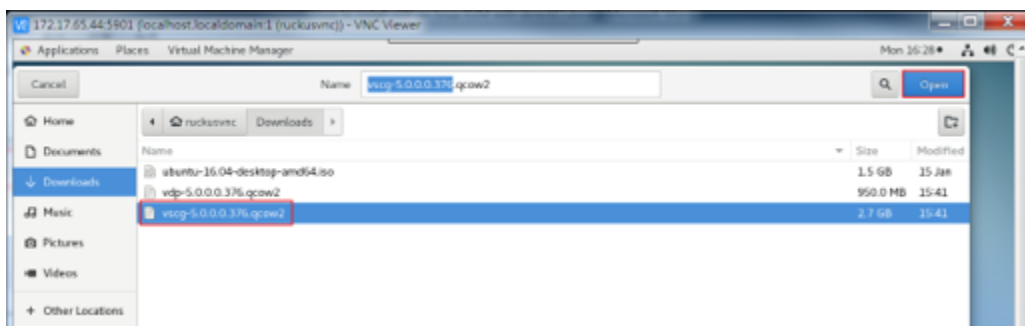
- c) Click **Forward**.
- d) Choose destination storage path and storage volume. Click **Browse Local** as show in the following figure.

FIGURE 237 Storage Volume



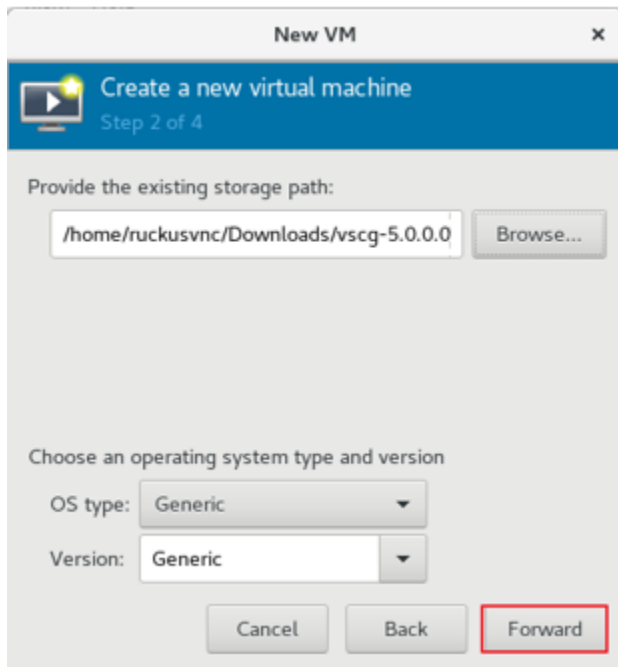
- e) Select the vSZ file and click **Open** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 238 vSZ File



- f) To select the storage path, click **Browse** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 239 Storage Path

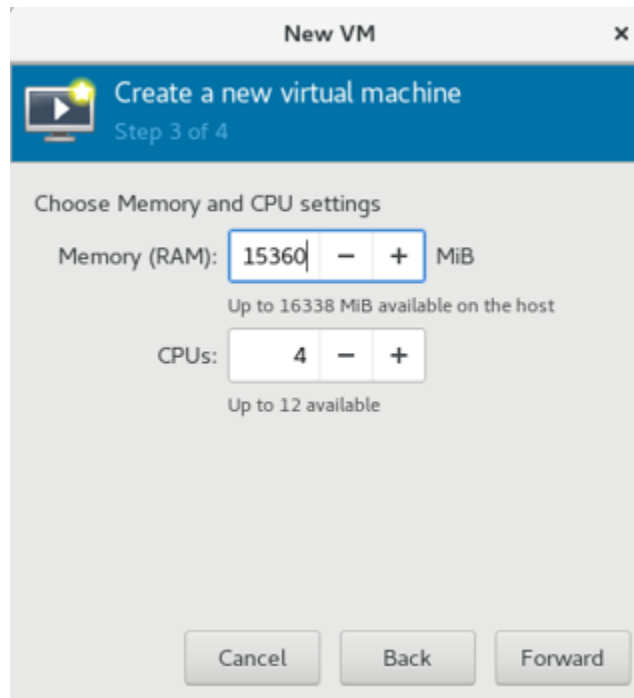


- g) Click **Forward**.
- h) Enter the **Memory (RAM)** and **CPUs** setting as shown in the following figure.

NOTE

Memory (RAM) must be 15GB and CPUs must be 4 cores.

FIGURE 240 Memory and CPU Settings

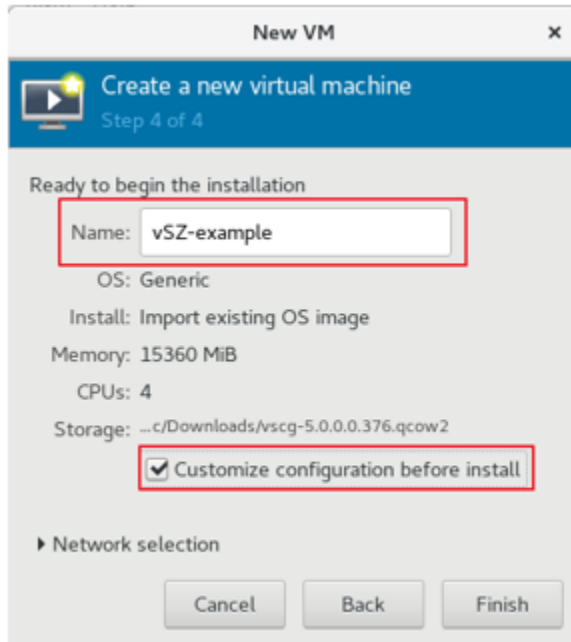


- i) Click **Forward**.
- j) To confirm the installation process, click **Finish** as shown in the following figure.

NOTE

The sequence for Network interfaces must first be Management and the Data.

FIGURE 241 Installation Confirmation



- 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.

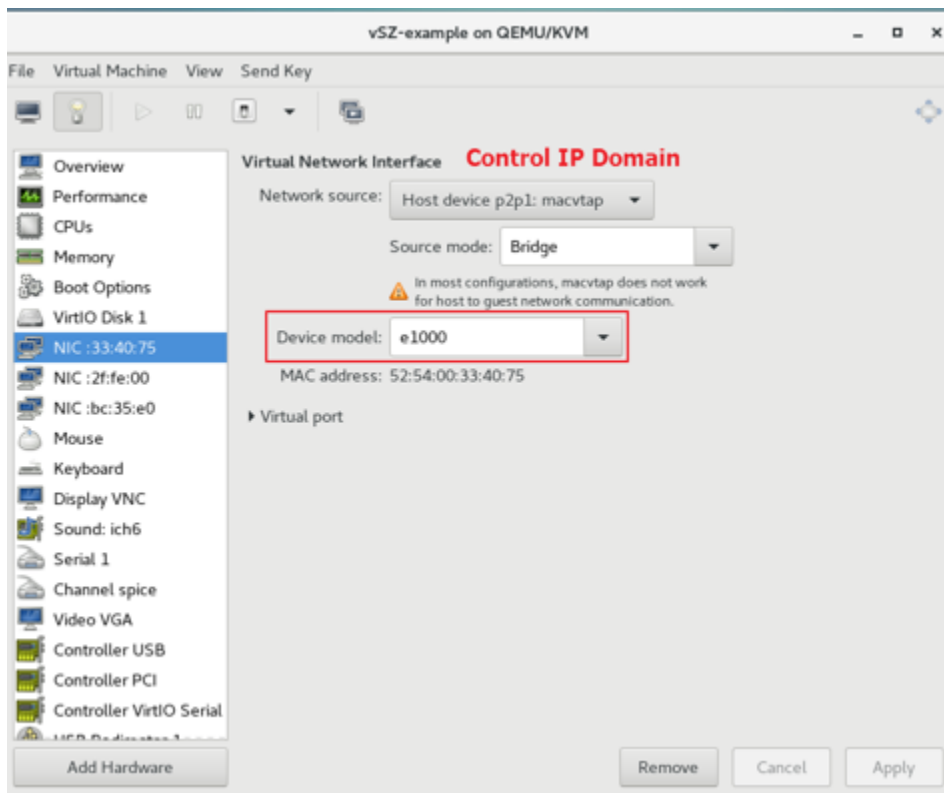
NOTE

vSZ needs three interfaces; Control, Cluster, and Management.

NOTE

For Essential mode, you need not add two NICs.

FIGURE 242 Control Interface



Deployment of vSZ
Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

FIGURE 243 Cluster Interface

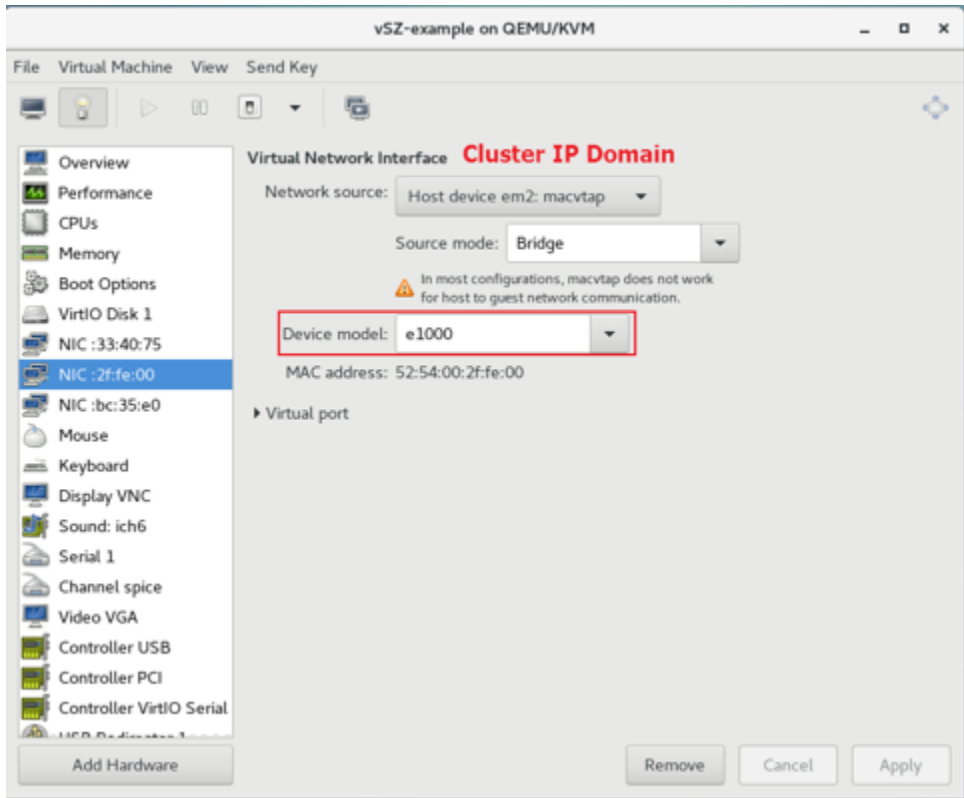
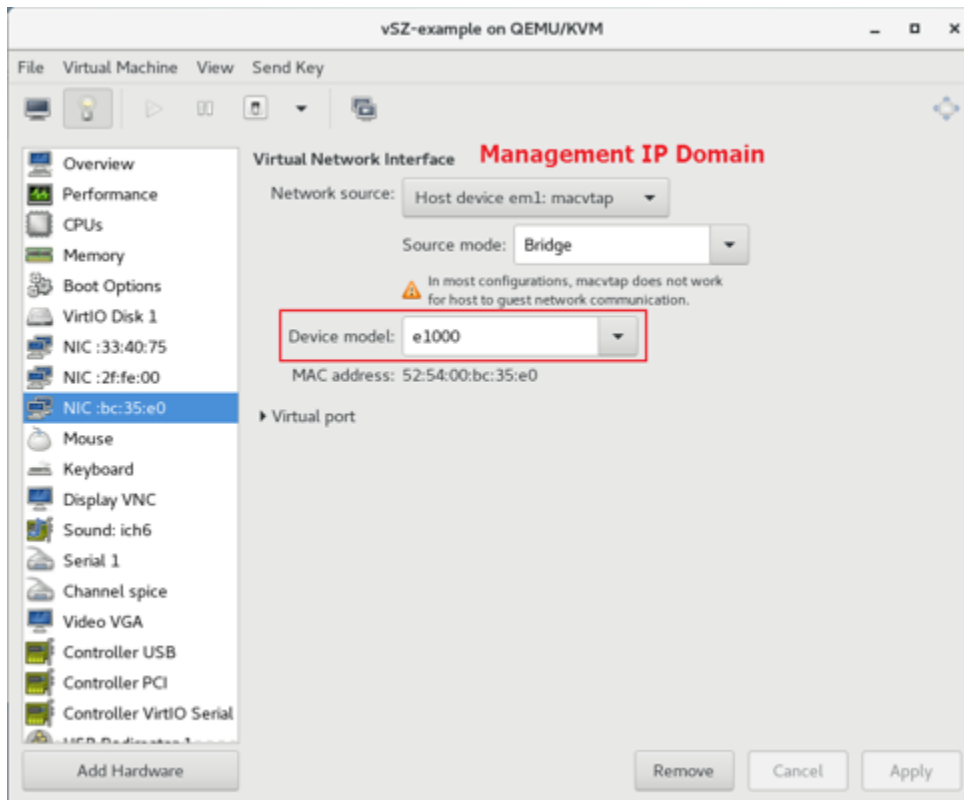


FIGURE 244 Management Interface

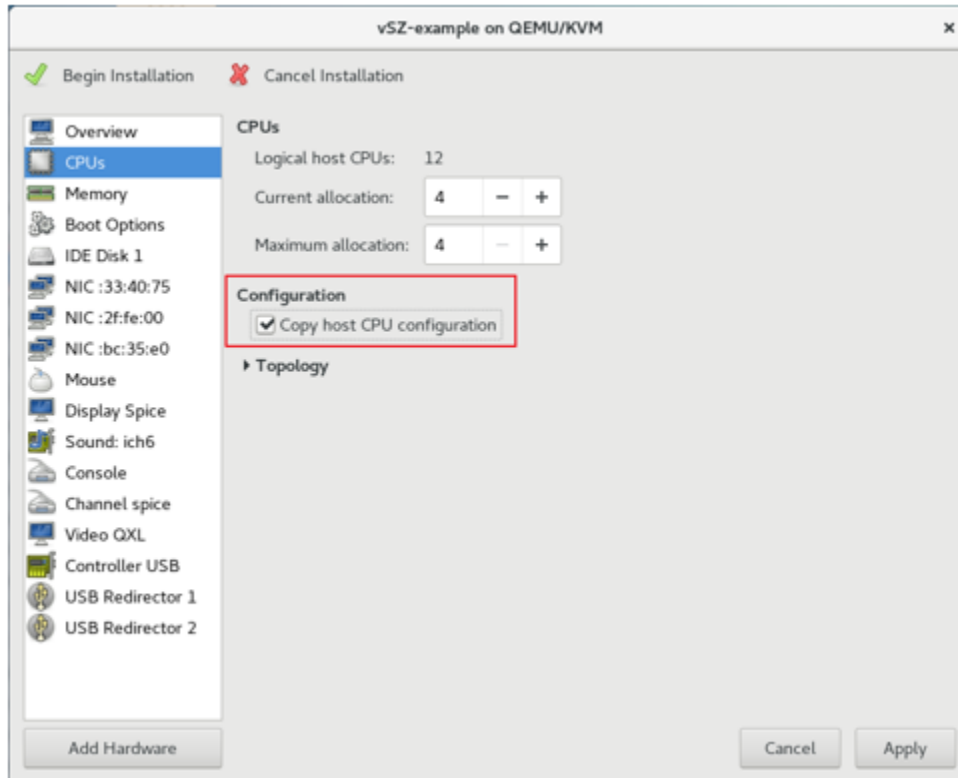


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

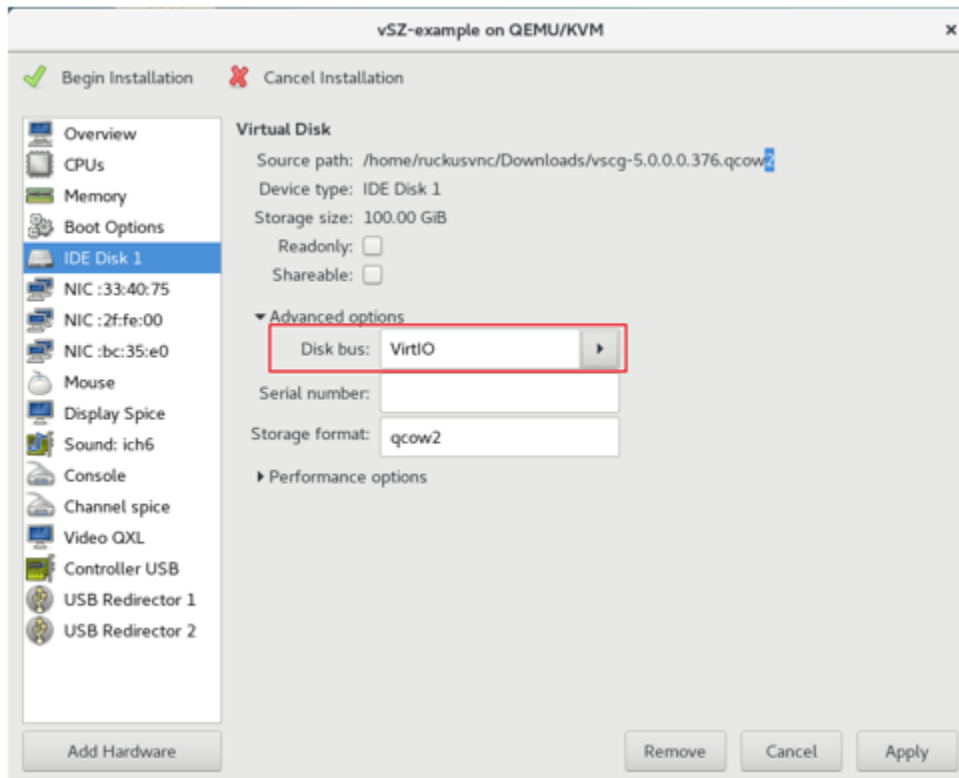
5. Define the CPU Configuration. Select the **Copy host CPU configuration** check box as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 245 CPU Configuration



6. Define the IDE Disk Configuration. Choose the **Disk bus** option as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 246 IDE Disk Configuration

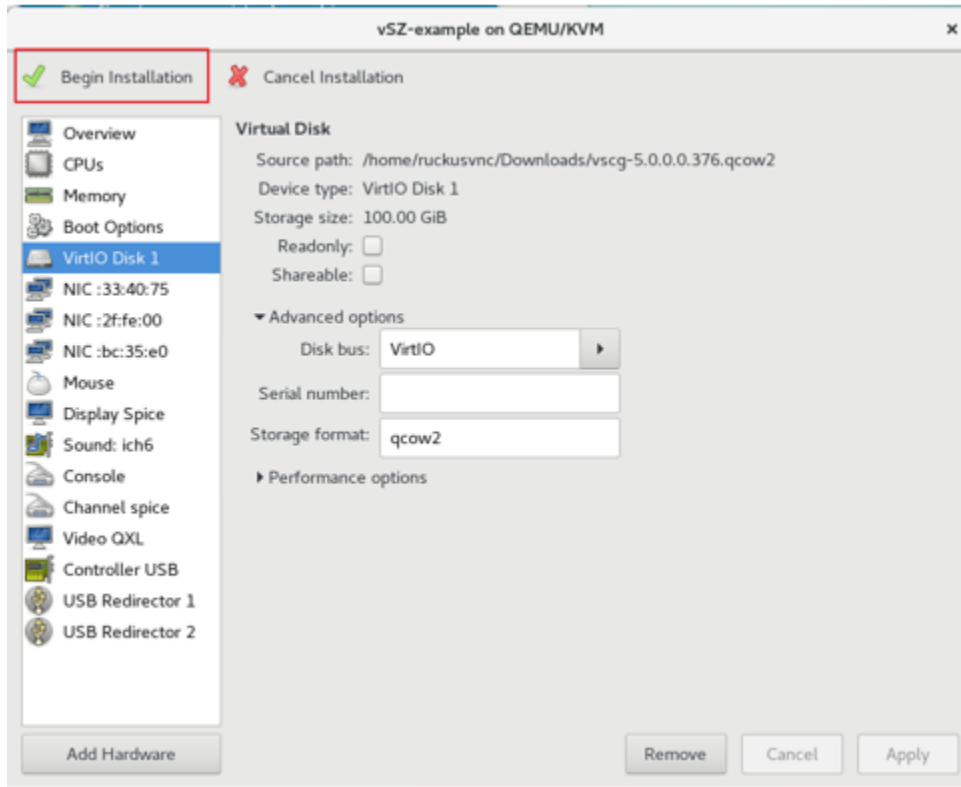


Deployment of vSZ

Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

7. Select **Begin Installation** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 247 Begin Installation

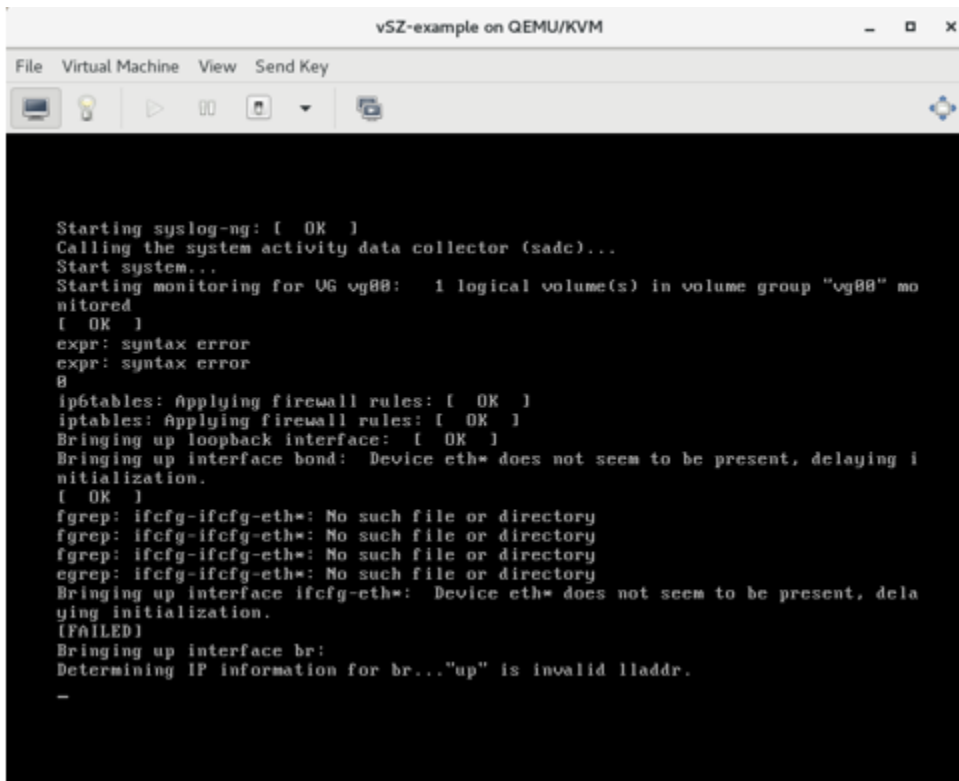


Connect to vSZ Using CLI on LINUX Server

Follow the below procedures to connect to vSZ.

Open a CLI console window to run the deployed vSZ.

FIGURE 248 Run vSZ on the console

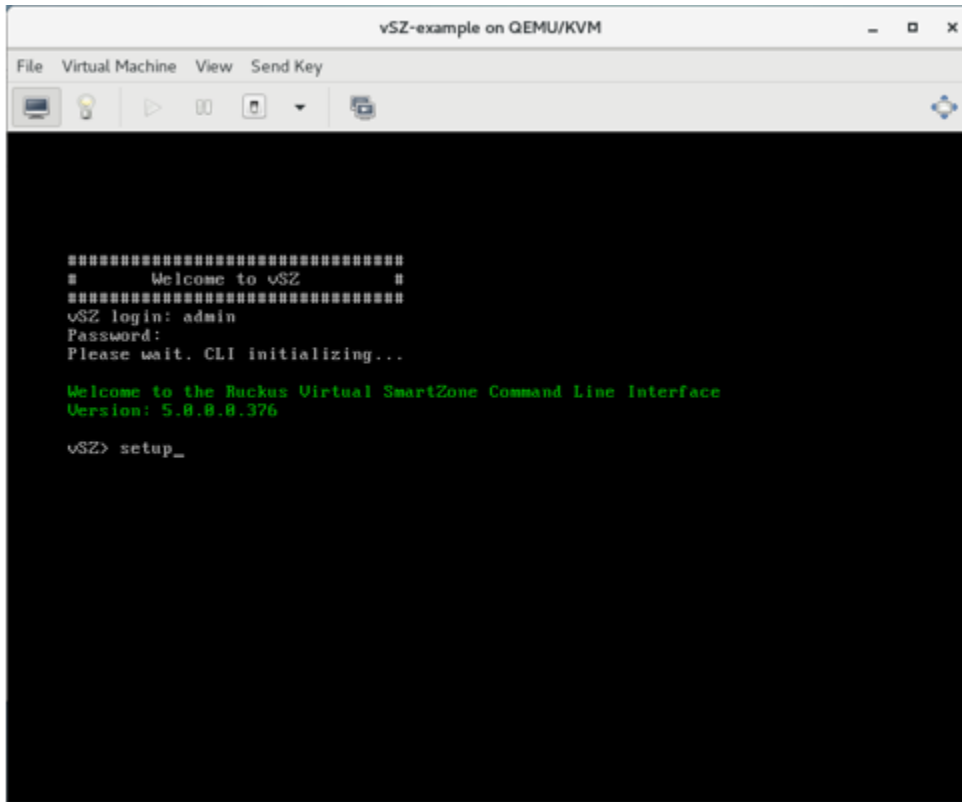


```
vSZ-example on QEMU/KVM
File Virtual Machine View Send Key
Starting syslog-ng: [ OK ]
Calling the system activity data collector (sadc)...
Start system...
Starting monitoring for UG vg88: 1 logical volume(s) in volume group "vg88" mo
nitored
[ OK ]
expr: syntax error
expr: syntax error
B
iptables: 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 i
nitialization.
[ 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, dela
ying 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.

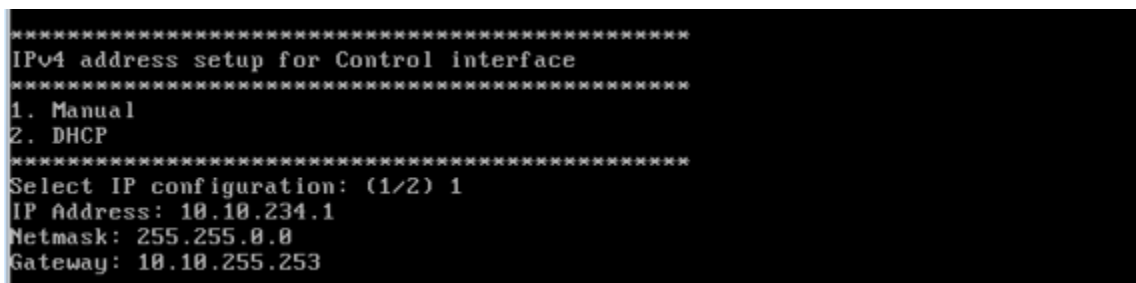
Deployment of vSZ
Deploy vSZ on Linux Server

FIGURE 249 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 250 Static IP Address for Control Interface



5. Enter static IP address for cluster interface as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 251 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 252 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 253 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

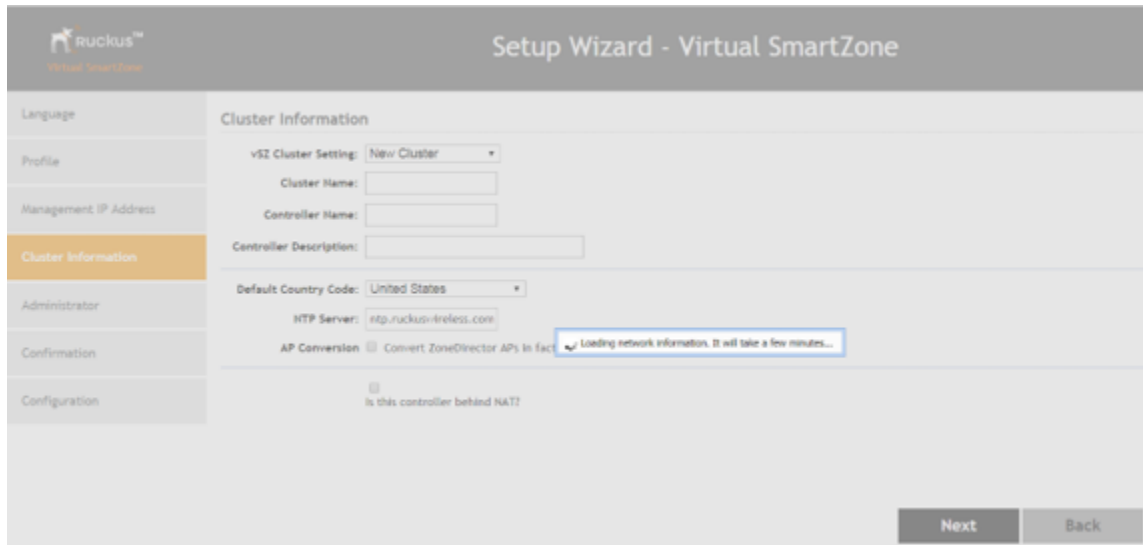
8. Enter the DNS server setting and press Y to apply all setting.

FIGURE 254 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_
```

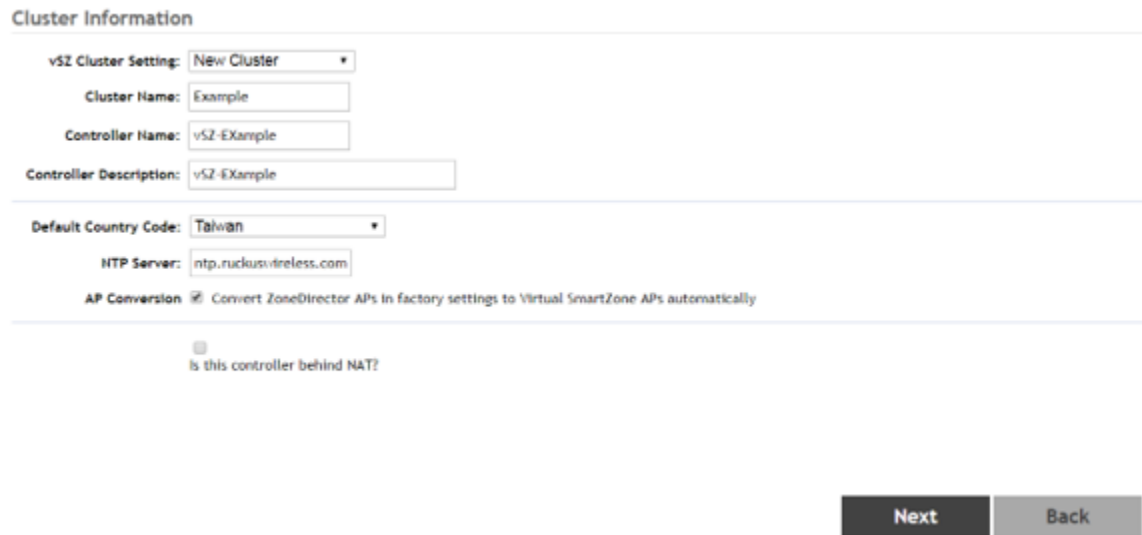
9. Access the web link <http://172.17.65.234:8443> to continue other setting as shown in the figure below.

FIGURE 255 vSZ Web UI



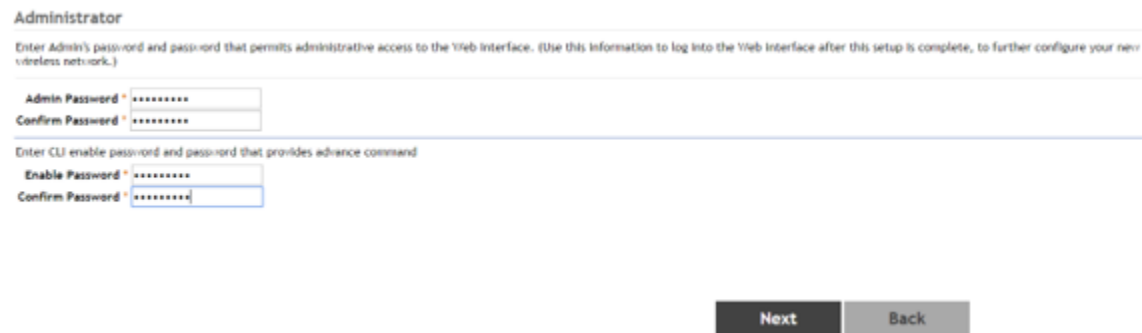
10. Enter your **Cluster Information** and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 256 Cluster Information



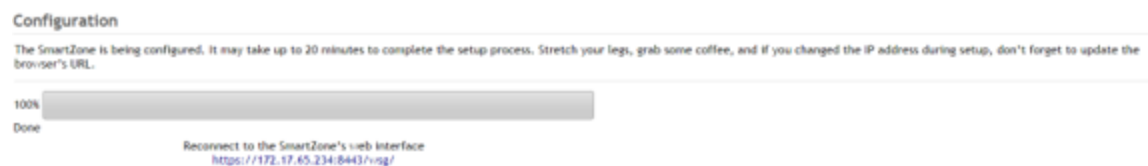
11. Enter your vSZ Administrator password requirements and click **Next** as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 257 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 258 vSZ Configuration

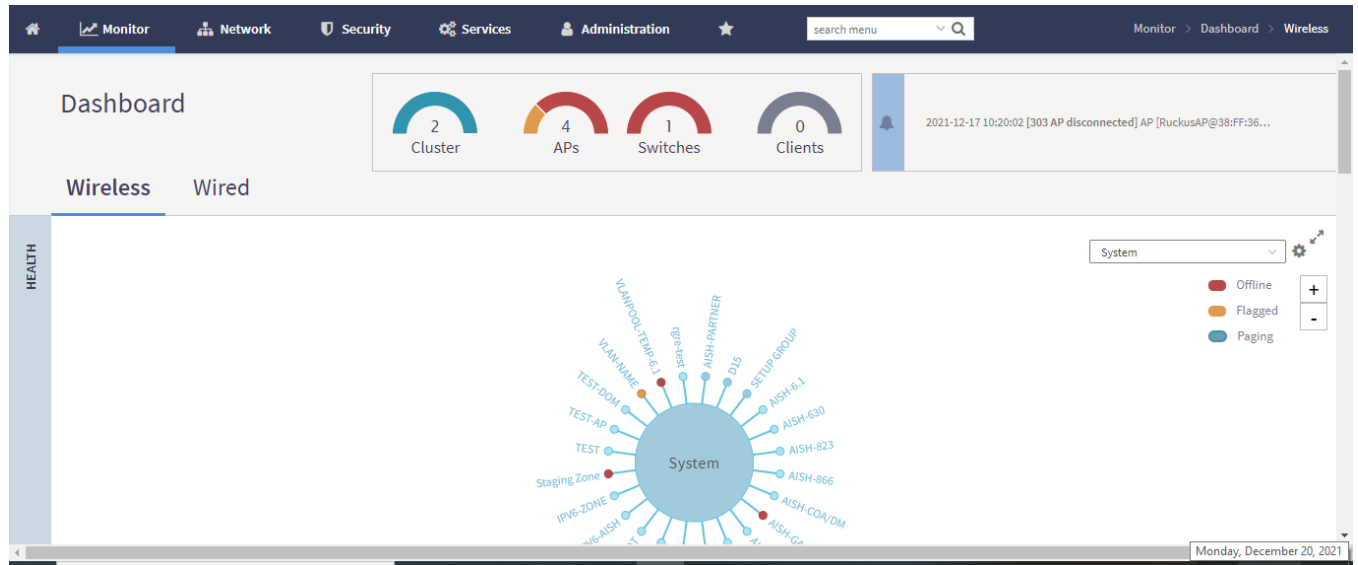


Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

14. Enter **Username** and **Password** to access vSZ as shown in the following figure.

FIGURE 259 vSZ Homepage



Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

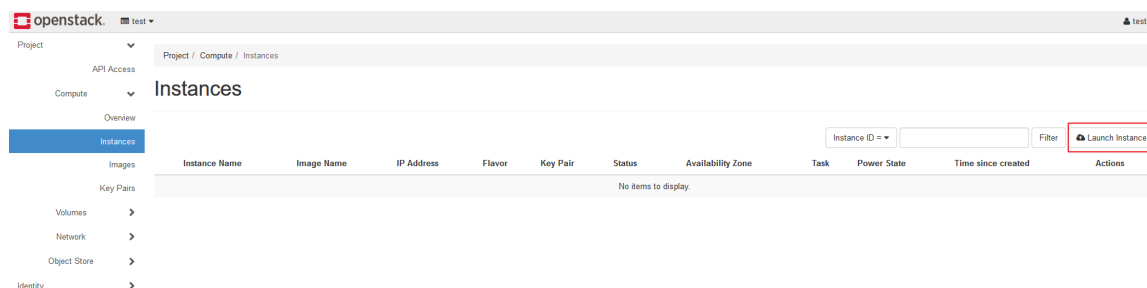
Deploying a Three-Interface vSZ Without a Built-in SNAT

Complete the following basic steps to deploy a three-interface vSZ on the OpenStack platform.

1. Log out of OpenStack as an administrator and log in to OpenStack with an existing user account.
2. Select **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 260 Viewing the Project Instances



3. Click **Launch Instance**.

The **Launch Instance** page is displayed.

FIGURE 261 Launching an Instance

Launch Instance

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_node1

Description

Availability Zone
nova

Count *
1

Total Instances (10 Max)
10%

0 Current Usage
1 Added
9 Remaining

Cancel < Back Next > Launch Instance

4. Click **Details** to enter the **Instance Name** and click **Next**.

5. Click **Source** and perform the following steps:

- a. Move the required image from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list.

NOTE

The supported image format is **qcow2**.

- b. Under **Create New Volume**, select **No** and click **Next**.

6. Click **Flavor** to move the required resource plan from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.

NOTE

You must use resources according to the requirements for the release being installed.

7. Click **Networks** to move the required network interface from **Available** to **Allocated** list and click **Next**.

NOTE

You must select the network interfaces in the following order:

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

Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

8. Click **Network Ports** and then click **Next**.
9. Click **Security Groups** to move the required security rule from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.
10. Click **Key Pair** to move the required key pair from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.

NOTE

If only one key pair is available, then the system will automatically move the key pair to the **Allocated** list.

11. Click **Launch Instance**.

NOTE

When the new instance of vSZ is created, the Power State of the instance is shown as **Running**.

Deploying a One-Interface vSZ with a Built-in SNAT

Complete the following basic steps to deploy a one-interface vSZ with a built-in SNAT.

1. Create an internal network.
2. Create a router.
3. Allocate a floating IP address to a project.
4. Launch a vSZ instance.
5. Associate a floating IP address to a project.

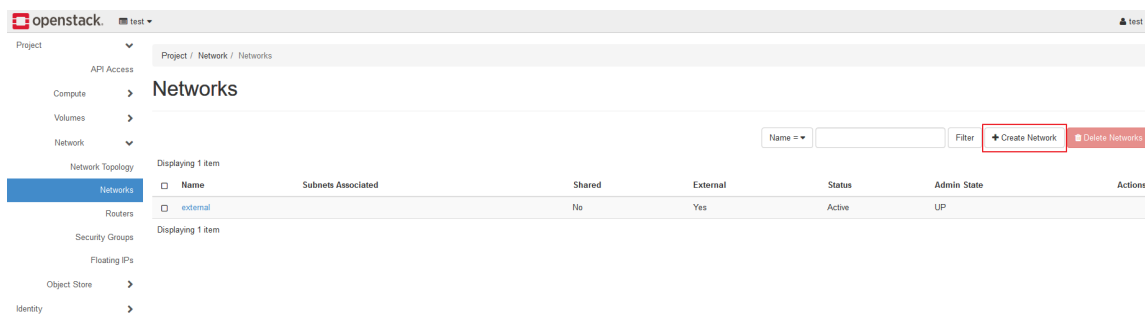
Creating an Internal Network

You must create an internal network to deploy vSZ instances.

1. Log out of OpenStack as an administrator and log in to OpenStack with an existing user account.
2. Select **Project > Network > Networks**.

The **Networks** page is displayed.

FIGURE 262 Viewing the Internal Networks



3. Click **Create Network**.

The **Create Network** page is displayed.

FIGURE 263 Creating an Internal Network

The screenshot shows a web interface for creating a network. At the top, there's a title 'Create Network' with a close button. Below it are three tabs: 'Network' (active), 'Subnet', and 'Subnet Details'. The 'Network Name' field is filled with 'Internal_Management'. There are two checked checkboxes: 'Enable Admin State' and 'Create Subnet'. Below them is a dropdown menu for 'Availability Zone Hints' with 'nova' selected. At the bottom right, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', '« Back', and 'Next »'.

4. Click **Network** to enter the network name and click **Next**.

NOTE
Enable Admin State and **Create Subnet** are enabled by default.

5. Click **Subnet** to enter the subnet name and network address, and click **Next**.

NOTE
IPv4 is the default value.

6. Click **Subnet Details** to enter DNS name servers.
7. Click **Create**.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

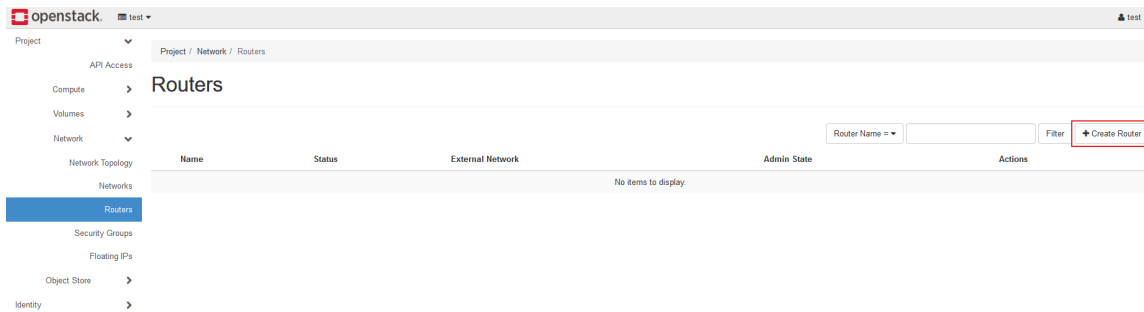
Creating a Router

Before creating a network interface, you must create a router.

1. Select **Project > Network > Routers**.

The **Routers** page is displayed.

FIGURE 264 Viewing the Routers



2. Click **Create Router**.

The **Create Router** page is displayed.

FIGURE 265 Creating a Router

A screenshot of the 'Create Router' form in the OpenStack dashboard. The form has a title 'Create Router' and a close button. It contains several fields: 'Router Name' with the value 'R_mgmt', a checked checkbox for 'Enable Admin State', 'External Network' with a dropdown menu showing 'mgmt', and 'Availability Zone Hints' with a dropdown menu showing 'nova'. A description on the right reads: 'Description: Creates a router with specified parameters.' At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Create Router'.

3. In the **Router Name** field, enter the router name.

NOTE

Enable Admin State is enabled by default.

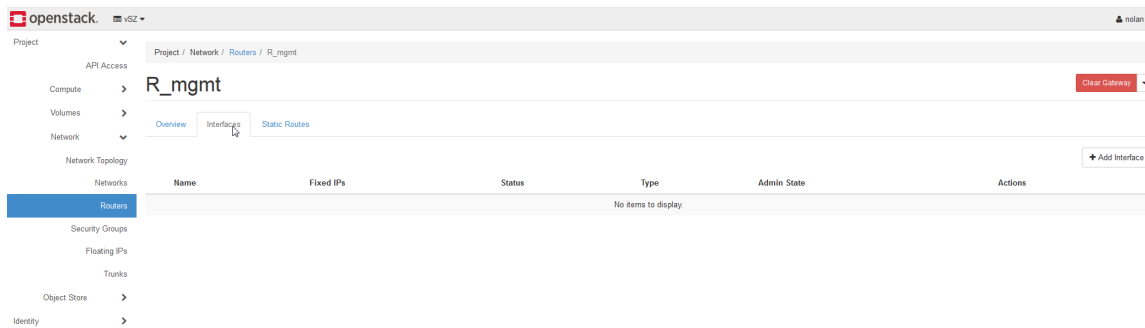
4. In the **External Network** list, select the network that must be the NAT interface.
5. Click **Create Router**.

NOTE

The **Routers** page reflects the router that was added.

6. Click the name of the router that was created.
7. Click **Interfaces**.

FIGURE 266 Viewing the Network Interfaces



Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

8. Click **Add Interface**.

The **Add Interface** page is displayed.

FIGURE 267 Adding an Interface



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

9. In the **Subnet** list, select the subnet (internal interface).

NOTE

If an IP address is not specified, the gateway's IP address of the selected subnet is used. If the gateway's IP address is already in use, specify a different IP address that belongs to the selected subnet.

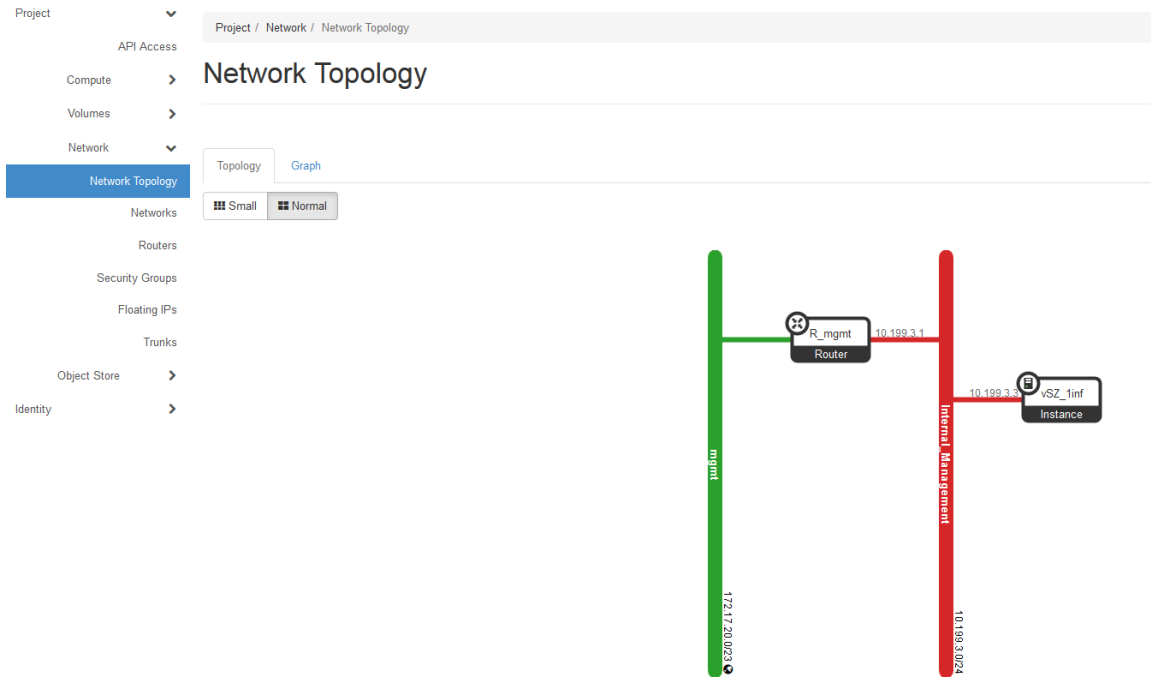
10. Click **Submit**.

Confirming the Router Creation

Complete the following steps to confirm the router is created correctly.

1. Select **Project > Network > Network Topology**.
2. Select **Normal** mode.

FIGURE 268 Checking the Network Topology



If the router is created successfully, it will be displayed as shown in the figure.

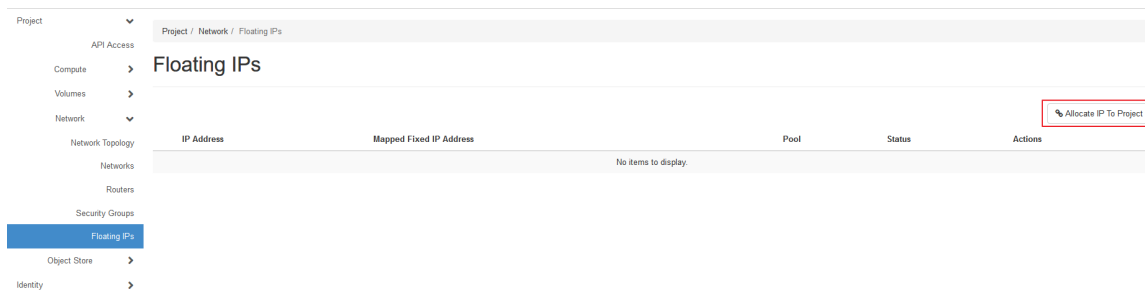
Allocating a Floating IP Address to a Project

You must allocate a floating IP address to a project from a pool of floating IP addresses.

1. Select **Project > Network > Floating IPs**.

The **Floating IPs** page is displayed.

FIGURE 269 Viewing the Floating IPs



Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

2. Click **Allocate IP To Project**.

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

FIGURE 270 Allocating a Floating IP Address

Allocate Floating IP [Close]

Pool *
mgmt

Description
[Text Input]

Description:
Allocate a floating IP from a given floating IP pool.

Project Quotas
Floating IP 1 of 50 Used

[Cancel] [Allocate IP]

NOTE

After the allocation of a floating IP address to a project, the entry is reflected in the **Floating IPs** page.

3. Select a floating IP address (external interface) from the **Pool** list.
4. Click **Allocate IP**.

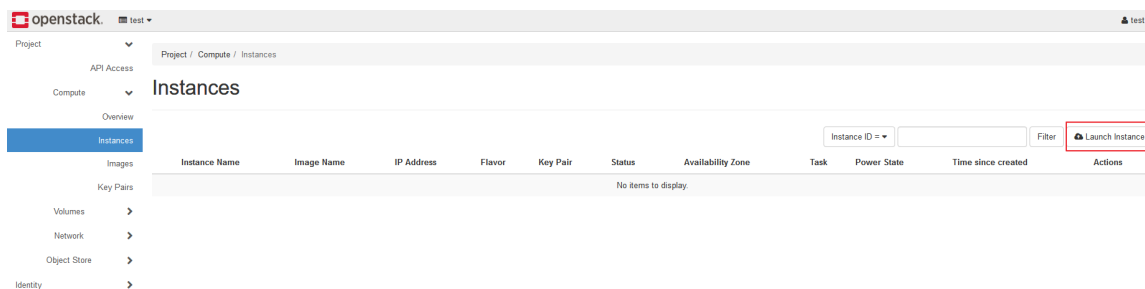
Launching a vSZ Instance

Complete the following basic steps to deploy a new instance of a one-interface vSZ on the OpenStack platform.

1. Select **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 271 Viewing the Project Instances



2. Click **Launch Instance**.

The **Launch Instance** page is displayed.

FIGURE 272 Launching an Instance

Launch Instance

Details

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

3. Click **Details** to enter the instance name and click **Next**.
4. Click **Source** and perform the following steps:
 - a) Move the required image from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list.
5. Click **Flavor** to move the required resource plan from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.

NOTE

The supported image format is qcow2.

- b) Under **Create New Volume**, Select **No** and click **Next**.

NOTE

You must use resources according to the requirements for the release being installed.

6. Click **Networks** to move the required network interface from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.
7. Click **Network Ports** and then click **Next**.
8. Click **Security Groups** to move the required security rule from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list and click **Next**.

Deployment of vSZ

Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

- Click **Key Pair** to move the required key pair from the **Available** to the **Allocated** list.

NOTE

If only one key pair is available, then the system will automatically move the key pair to the **Allocated** list. Remove the default security rule from the **Allocated** list.

- Click **Launch Instance**.

NOTE

When the new instance of vSZ is created, the power state of the instance is shown as **Running**.

Associating a Floating IP Address to a Project

To direct network traffic to the OpenStack instances, you must associate a floating IP address to a project.

- Select **Project > Compute > Instances**.

The **Instances** page is displayed.

FIGURE 273 Viewing the Project Instances

Instance Name	Image Name	IP Address	Flavor	Key Pair	Status	Availability Zone	Task	Power State	Time since created	Actions
vSZ_tmf	3.6.2.0.55	10.199.3.7	vSZ_resource_plan	nolan-project-key	Active	all nova	None	Running	0 minutes	Create Snapshot, Associate Floating IP, Attach Interface, Detach Interface, Edit Instance, Attach Volume, Detach Volume, Update Metadata, Edit Security Groups, Console, View Log, Pause Instance, Suspend Instance, Shut Off Instance, Reboot Instance, Lock Instance, Soft Reboot Instance, Hard Reboot Instance, Delete Instance
vSZ	3.6.2.0.55	control 10.10.30.128 cluster 192.168.56.122 mgmt 172.17.21.237	vSZ_resource_plan	nolan-project-key	Active	all nova	None	Running	2 hours, 16 minutes	

2. Click **Associate Floating IP** from the **Action** list.
The **Manage Floating IP Associations** page is displayed.

FIGURE 274 Managing a Floating IP Association

Manage Floating IP Associations ✕

IP Address *
172.17.21.233 ▼ +

Select the IP address you wish to associate with the selected instance or port.

Port to be associated *
vSZ_1inf: 10.199.3.7 ▼

Cancel Associate

3. Select an IP address from the **IP Address** list or click **+** to allocate a floating IP address. Refer to [Allocating a Floating IP Address to a Project](#) on page 263 for more information.

NOTE

The **Port to be associated** is automatically selected by OpenStack in a one-interface vSZ.

4. Click **Associate**.

Setting Up a vSZ Cluster on OpenStack

Complete the following steps to set up a vSZ cluster on the OpenStack platform.

1. Select **Project > Compute > Instances**.
2. Click the instance name of the vSZ.

Deployment of vSZ

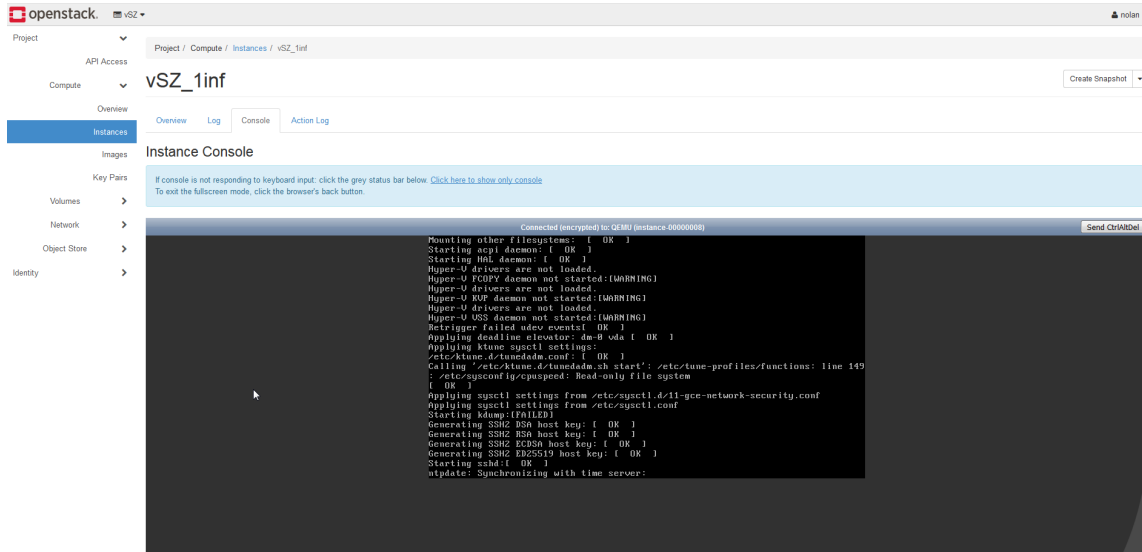
Deploying vSZ on the OpenStack Platform

3. Click **Console** to view the vSZ login prompt.

NOTE

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

FIGURE 275 Viewing the vSZ Login Console



4. Complete the vSZ setup flow steps. Refer to [Using the Setup Wizard to Install vSZ](#) on page 201.

NOTE

You must configure the vSZ interface IP address as **DHCP** to avoid network issues.

Upgrading the Controller for Microsoft Azure, AWS, and GCE Platforms

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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.

Upgrading the Controller for Microsoft Azure, AWS, and GCE Platforms

Upgrading the Controller Software

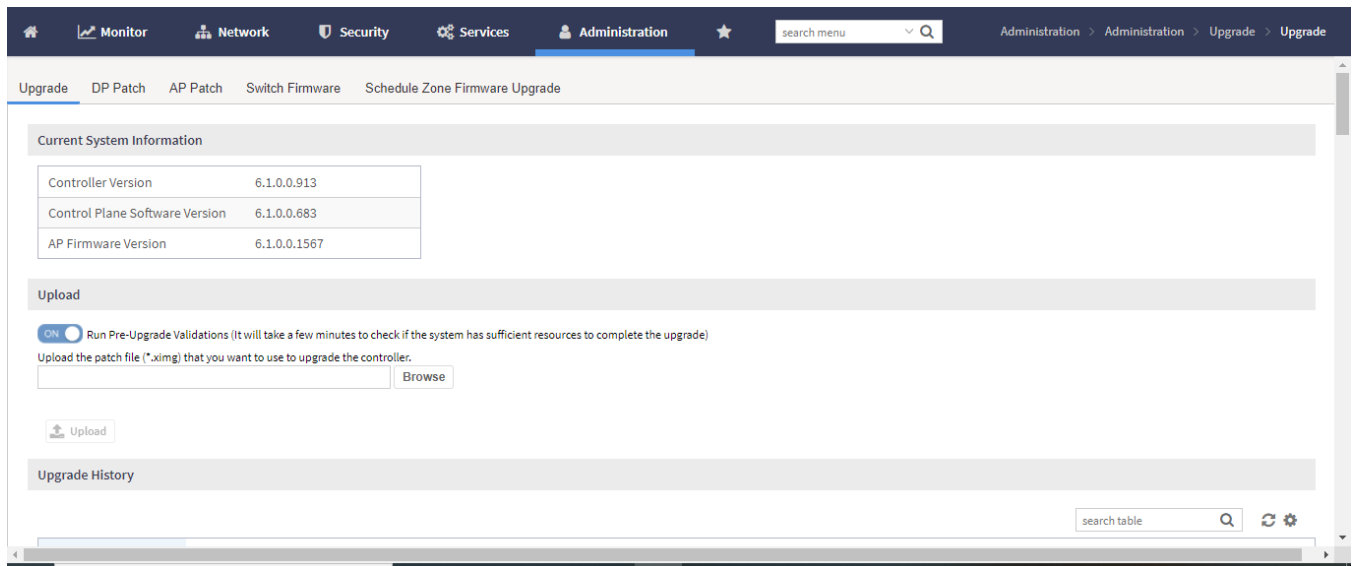
vSZ supports APs starting version 3.4. You must first upgrade the vSZ. Only a new vSZ can handle an old vDP. During the vSZ upgrade, all tunnels will stay up except the main tunnel which moves to the vSZ.

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 > Administration > Upgrade > 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 276 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.

- 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

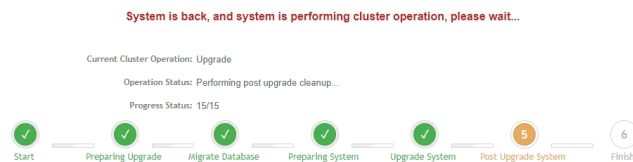
Ruckus Networks strongly recommends using Backup & Upgrade when performing the upgrade. If the upgrade process fails for any reason, you can use the latest backup file to restore the controller cluster.

A confirmation message appears.

- Click **Yes**.

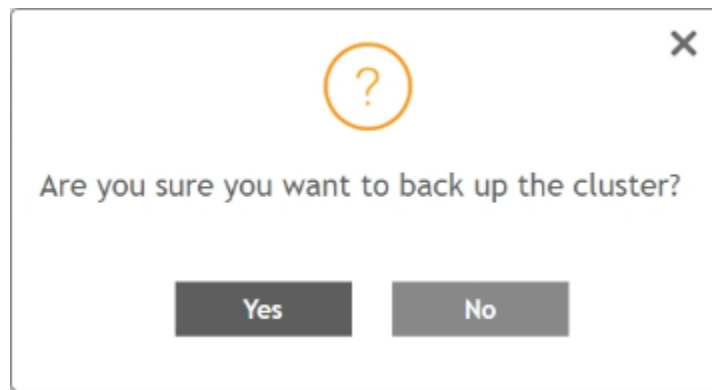
The controller starts the process that you selected. The screens that appear next will depend on the process that you selected to upgrade immediately or to back up and then upgrade the controller.

FIGURE 277 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 278 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.

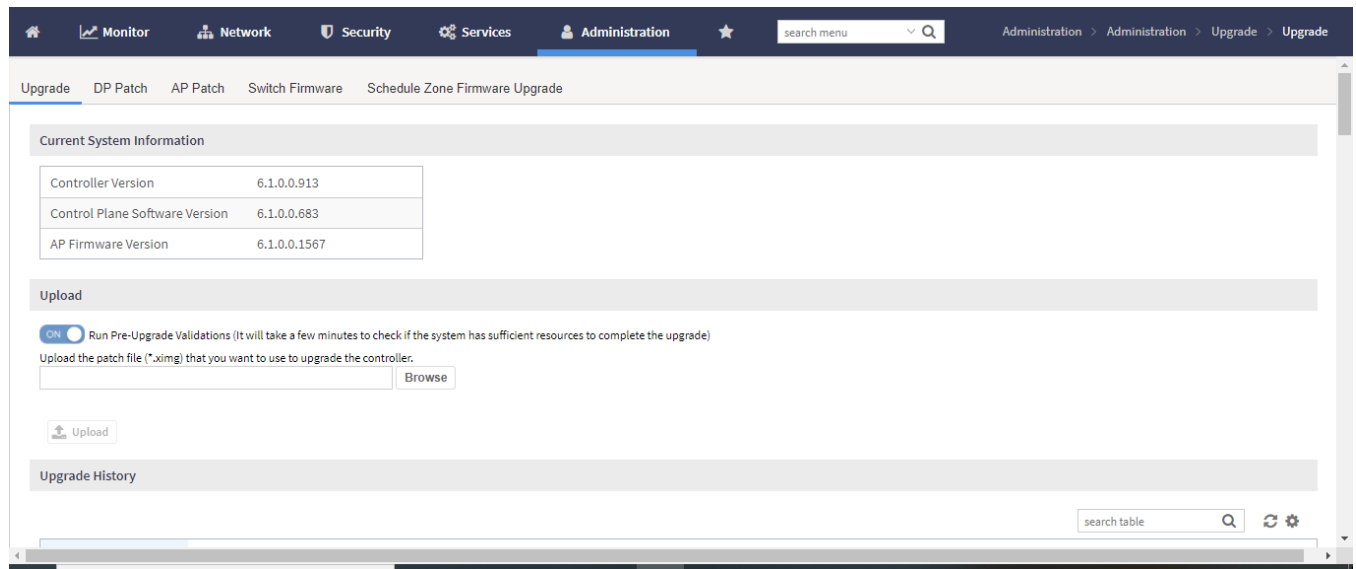
1. Log on to the controller web interface.
2. Go to **Administration > Administration > Upgrade > Upgrade**.
3. In the **Current System Information** section, check the value for Controller Version.

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 279 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 273 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 **Administration > System > Time**.
2. Go to **Administration > Administration > Backup & Restore > Cluster**.
3. Click **Back Up 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.`

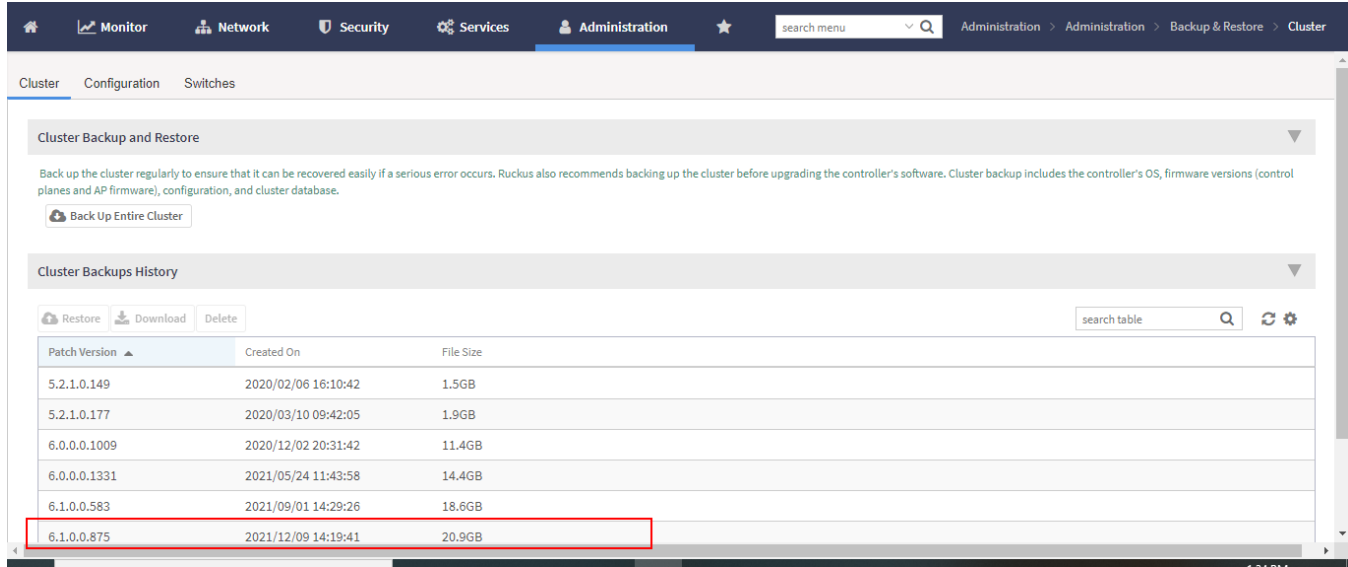
When the cluster backup process is complete, a new entry appears in the **Cluster Backups History** section with a Created On value that is approximate to the time when you started the cluster backup process.

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 280 A new entry appears in the Cluster Backups section



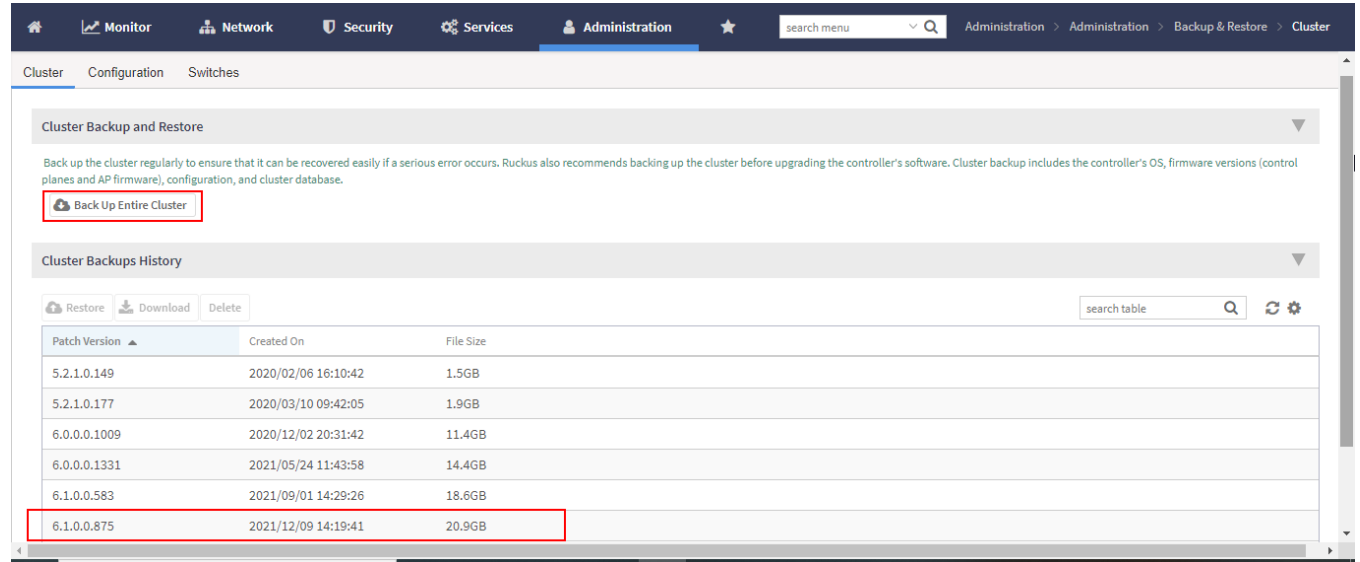
Restoring a Cluster Backup

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

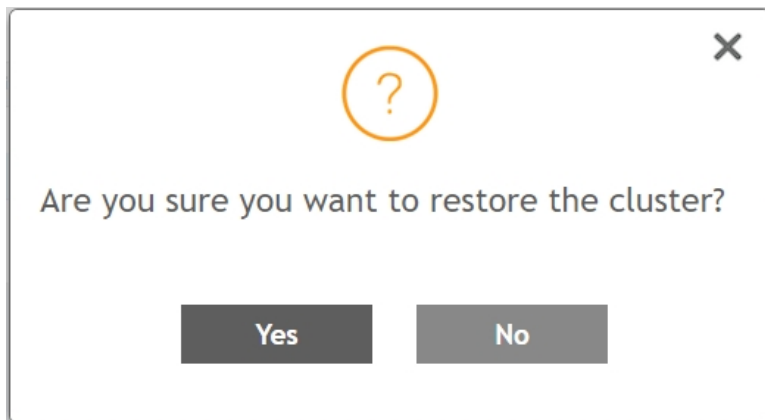
1. Go to **Administration > Administration > Backup & Restore > Cluster**.
2. In the **Cluster Backups History** section, locate the cluster backup that you want to restore.
3. Select the backup file that you want to restore, and then click **Backup Entire Cluster**.

FIGURE 281 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 282 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 > Administration > Upgrade > 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 **Monitor > Troubleshooting & 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.

Upgrading the Controller for Microsoft Azure, AWS, and GCE Platforms

Rolling Back to a Previous Software Version

FIGURE 283 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
Sesulgr	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 284 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.

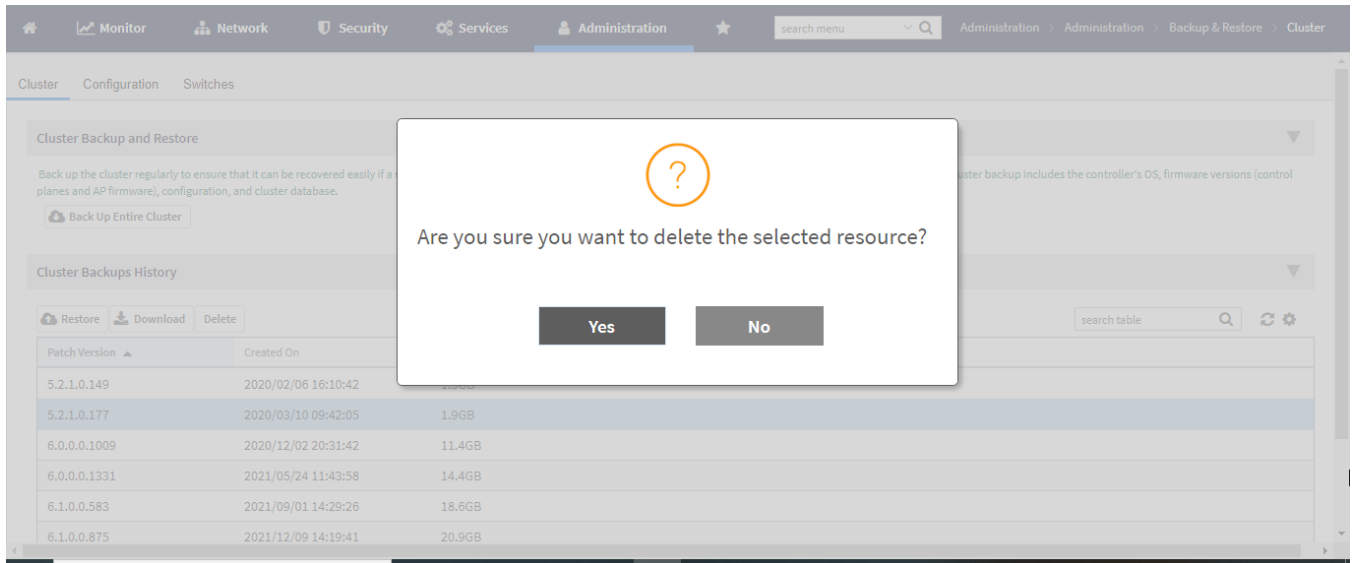
1. Go to **Administration > Administration > Backup & Restore > Cluster**.
2. In the **Cluster Backups History** section of the **Cluster** tab, locate the cluster backup that you want to delete, and then click it.

The cluster backup becomes highlighted, which indicates that you have selected it.

3. Click  .

A confirmation message appears.

FIGURE 285 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.



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