

Cisco Cloud Services Platform Quick Start Guide, Release 2.8.0

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Information About Cisco Cloud Services Platform

Cisco Cloud Services Platform is a software and hardware platform for data center network functions virtualization. This open kernel virtual machine (KVM) platform, with Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) as the base operating system, is designed to host networking virtual services. Cisco CSP provides REST APIs, a web interface, and a CLI for creating and managing the virtual machine (VM) lifecycle.

Setting Up Your CSP and Configuring Services

Summary Steps

Setting up your Cisco Cloud Services Platform (Cisco CSP) and creating services consists of the following high-level steps:

Procedure

- Step 1** Upgrade the Cisco CSP software or perform the initial setup.
 - Step 2** Log in to the Cisco CSP 2100.
 - Step 3** Generate and install an SSL certificate.
 - Step 4** Access Cisco CSP through the web interface.
 - Step 5** Upload the service image to the Cisco CSP.
 - Step 6** Create a service.
 - Step 7** Verify the service instance.
-

Upgrading the Cisco CSP Software

You can upgrade the Cisco CSP software by installing an ISO image through any of the following methods:

- Using the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) KVM console: Map the ISO image to the Virtual CD/DVD by using the CIMC console and then install the image. The ISO image installation through CIMC console is useful for clean installations because the CIMC KVM or a direct console connected to the Cisco CSP system is required to perform the tasks described in [Performing the Initial Setup, on page 2](#).

- Using the Cisco CSP 2100 CLI or REST APIs: Copy the update ISO image to the repository, specify the installation mode, and then install the image. The ISO image installation through CLI or REST APIs is more useful for software updates because the CIMC KVM or direct console support is not required to configure the system. After the installation is complete and the system reboots, the Cisco CSP 2100 system can be accessed through Secure Shell (SSH).



Note Ensure that network connectivity is not lost while installation is in progress. Network issues might result in installation getting stuck in one of the various stages. In such a scenario, reinstall the ISO image, which means reattach the ISO image to the KVM console and reboot Cisco CSP.



Note Starting with Release 2.7.0, UEFI BIOS boot mode is supported in addition to the legacy boot mode. Once installed in legacy or UEFI boot mode, system can not be changed to boot in the other mode. Therefore systems installed with versions prior to 2.7.0 which can only use legacy boot mode can't be upgraded to 2.7.0 if the UEFI boot mode is selected in 2.7.0.



Note Starting with Release 2.8.0, CSP supports secure boot. To enable secure boot in the BIOS mode, ensure that you upgrade CSP to 2.8.0 and the system requires the UEFI boot mode installation.

Performing the Initial Setup

You can install the CSP software either by:

- Filling out the questionnaire through manual install.
- Using PnP manager in NSO to load the Day-0 configuration file on CSP. This process is also known as zero touch provisioning.

Before you begin

- Make sure that the Cisco CSP is set up correctly and is cabled for network access. For information about setting up the Cisco CSP, see the *Cisco Cloud Services Platform Hardware Installation Guide*.
- Choose a hostname for your Cisco CSP.
- Obtain the following information about the Cisco CSP from your network administrator:
 - Port channel or physical network interface card (pNIC) to be used as the management interface
 - VLAN values for the management port channel, the management interface, and the dedicated service management interface (optional)
 - Two pNIC members for the port channel to be used as the management interface (optional)
 - Password for the admin user
 - Management IP address

- Netmask for the management interface
- Default gateway IP address
- Domain name server (DNS) (optional)
- Domain name
- Port channel or pNIC to be used as the dedicated service management interface (optional)
- Two pNIC members for the port channel to be used as the dedicated service management interface (optional)

To perform zero touch provisioning, ensure that the following components are available:

- Standard NSO (version 4.7) with PnP manager.
- DHCP server (Windows or Linux) with option 43 (vendor-specific information) configuration.
- CSP LOM Ports connected to upstream switch either as access port or in portchannel.
CSP-2K series: LOM ports should be used for management.
CSP-5K series: LOM/slot 1 (1G) ports should be used for management.

Procedure

Step 1 Turn on the Cisco CSP.

Step 2 Enter **admin** as the username and **admin** as the password.

You are prompted with whether CSP software installation should be carried out by the manual install or PnP manager modes.

Step 3 Enter yes or no depending on whether to exit PnP and continue with manual install or perform installation through zero touch provisioning. If you enter yes, continue from Step 4, else you are logged out of the CSP device. You can log in back with the box credentials mentioned in the Day-0 file. Meanwhile, the following action occurs for CSP software installation through PnP manager mode:

- CSP communicates with DHCP server to get IP address and login credentials of the PnP server.
- After PnP credentials are learnt by CSP, CSP contacts the PnP server.
- The PnP server registers CSP as a claimed device.
- The Day-0 configuration file stored in PnP is applied to CSP.
- Run the following PnP configuration command for zero touch provisioning:

admin@ncs# show running-config pnp

```
pnp server ip-address 0.0.0.0 <--- Mandatory so that any csp host can contact
pnp server port 9191 <--- Standard Port where pnp listens
pnp server use-ssl false <---- Since http is supported now
pnp logging directory /var/log/ncs
pnp logging serial all
!
pnp map FCH1943V236 <--- Serial Number of the device
serial FCH1943V236
device-name csp <--- You can give anything for name
username admin
password $8$s/i2wtF7my6NxsECnFlGXQhGccWokl6kAr+q0KOWgnU= <----- admin , this will be
```

```

encrypted and stored automatically
device-type netconf
port 2022
day0-template [ csp_163.xml ]           <--- Day0 config file under the /opt/cisco/nso
apply-config-upgrade true
mgmt-ip-address 10.193.75.163
commit-queue false
dev-snmp false
use-relative-url true
!
pnp cfg-location /opt/cisco/nso       <--- path for nso

```

Example:

The following example shows the prompts described for the zero touch provisioning procedure.

```

localhost login: admin
Password:

```

```

*****
*****
*****
****                               ****
**** Cisco Cloud Services Platform   ****
****           Version 2.5.0         ****
****           Built on 2019-10-08   ****
**** Cisco Systems Inc, copyright 2019 ****
****                               ****
*****
*****
*****

```

Verifying server information ...

```

System Information
Manufacturer: Cisco Systems Inc
Product Name: UCS-C220-M3S
Version: A

```

PNIC Remote Connectivity Information from LLDP

```

=====
PNIC Eth1-0 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected      state = up
PNIC Eth1-0 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected      state = up
PNIC Eth0-1 : system = lab142-Q15-n5k        intf = Ethernet101/1/32      state = up
PNIC Eth3-0 : system = lab142-Q15-n5k        intf = Ethernet102/1/32      state = up
PNIC Eth3-3 : system = lab142-Q15-n5k        intf = Ethernet101/1/31      state = up
PNIC Eth3-2 : system = lab142-Q15-n5k        intf = Ethernet102/1/31      state = up

```

```

PnP Status: Successfully applied day0 config
Do you want to exit Plug and Play (PnP) and continue manual install(yes or no)?no

```

Example:

A sample of the Day-0 file stored in PnP is:

```

config xmlns="http://tail-f.com/ns/config/1.0">
<resources xmlns="http://www.cisco.com/ns/test/resource">
  <resource>
    <resource_name>csp</resource_name>
    <ip_address>10.10.10.27</ip_address>
    <netmask>255.255.255.0</netmask>
    <default_gw>10.10.10.1</default_gw>
    <mgmt_mtu>1500</mgmt_mtu>
    <mgmt_pnic>MGMPCH</mgmt_pnic>
    <mgmt_pnic_mode>shared</mgmt_pnic_mode>
    <mgmt_vlan>1</mgmt_vlan>
    <host_name>xyz000-csp-150</host_name>
    <dns_server>171.70.168.183</dns_server>
    <domain_name>cisco.com</domain_name>
  </resource>
</resources>
</config>

```

Example:

A sample of the DHCP configuration file on Linux is:

```

subnet 10.193.72.0 netmask 255.255.248.0 {
  option subnet-mask 255.255.248.0;
  option domain-search "cisco.com";
  option domain-name-servers 171.70.168.183;
  option routers 10.193.72.1;
  range 10.193.75.165 10.193.75.166;
}
option vendor-encapsulated-options
"Ciscopnp:5A;K4;B2;I10.193.75.144;J9191;Nadmin;OSfish@123;Z171.68.38.65;6A"

K = Protocol [4: HTTP]                <--- ONLY HTTP is Supported
B = Address Type [1-FQDN, 2-IPV4]     <--- NO IPV6 Support.
I = Remote [ServerIp]
J = Remote Server Port
N = Username
O = Password
Z = NTP server address

```

Step 4 Enter yes or no depending upon whether you want to use a port channel for the management interface. Configuring a port channel as the management interface ensures that you always have connectivity with the Cisco CSP. You can connect to Cisco CSP even when one of the pNICs is down. Do one of the following:

- To use a port channel as the management interface, enter **yes** and go to Step 4.
- To use a pNIC as the management interface, enter **no** and go to Step 5.

Step 5 Do the following to use a port channel as the management interface:

- a) Enter a name for the port channel.
- b) Enter the name of the first pNIC.
- c) Enter the name of the second pNIC.

Note Both specified pNICs should be of same speed.

- d) Enter the bond-mode. Valid values are balance-slb, active-backup, and balance-tcp.
- e) Enter the value for the link aggregation control protocol (LACP) for the bond. Valid values are active, passive, and off.
- f) Enter a VLAN value for the port channel. Valid range is from 1 to 4094.

- Step 6** Enter the pNIC interface number that you want to use as the management interface.
- Step 7** Enter yes or no to specify the shared or dedicated mode for the management interface. Do one of the following:
- To share the management interface with service VMs, enter **yes**. The management interface pNIC carries the management traffic of Cisco CSP and the management and data traffic of any service using this pNIC.
 - To not share the management interface with service VMs, enter **no**. The management interface pNIC carries only the management traffic of Cisco CSP.
- Step 8** Enter yes or no depending upon whether you want to specify a VLAN for the management interface. Do one of the following:
- To specify a VLAN for the management interface, enter **yes** and then enter a VLAN value. Valid range is from 1 to 4094.
 - To skip specifying a VLAN for the management interface, enter **no**. The VLAN for the management interface is set to 1 by default.
- Step 9** Enter **yes** to save the settings.
- Step 10** Enter a new password for the **admin** user and then enter the password again for verification.
- Step 11** Enter the hostname.
- Step 12** Enter the IP address of the management interface.
- Step 13** Enter the netmask of the management interface.
- Step 14** Enter the IP address of the default gateway.
- Step 15** Enter yes or no depending upon whether you want to specify the DNS. Do one of the following:
- To specify a DNS, enter **yes** and enter the IP address of the DNS.
 - To skip specifying a DNS, enter **no**.
- Step 16** Enter the domain name; for example, **cisco.com**.
- Step 17** Enter **yes** to save the settings.
- Step 18** Enter yes or no to configure the dedicated service management interface. Do one of the following:
- To configure a port channel as the dedicated service management interface, enter **yes** and go to Step 18.
 - To configure a pNIC as the dedicated service management interface, enter **no** and go to Step 19.
- Step 19** Do the following to configure a port channel as the dedicated service management interface:
- a) Enter a name for the port channel.
 - b) Enter the name of the first pNIC.
 - c) Enter the name of the second pNIC.
- Note** Both specified pNICs should be of same speed.
- d) Enter the bond-mode. Valid values are balance-slb, active-backup, and balance-tcp.
 - e) Enter the value for the link aggregation control protocol (LACP) for the bond. Valid values are active, passive, and off.
 - f) Enter a VLAN value for the dedicated service management port channel. Valid range is from 1 to 4094.
- Step 20** Enter the pNIC interface number that you want to use as the dedicated service management interface.
- Step 21** Enter **yes** to save the settings.
- Your specified settings are saved and you are connected to the Cisco CSP console.

Note The **config terminal** command fails when you run it after performing the initial setup for a new installation. This happens because the admin user is not assigned to a group at the initial login. To run this command and configure Cisco CSP features, you must log out and then log in to the Cisco CSP.

The following example shows the prompts described for the manual installation procedure.

```
localhost login: admin
Password:
```

```
*****
*****
*****
****
**** Cisco Cloud Services Platform      ****
****           Version 2.5.0           ****
****           Built on 2018-10-8      ****
**** Cisco Systems Inc, copyright 2019 ****
****                                     ****
*****
*****
*****
```

```
Verifying server information ...
```

```
System Information
Manufacturer: Cisco Systems Inc
Product Name: CSP
Version: 2.5.0
```

```
PNIC Remote Connectivity Information from LLDP
```

```
=====
PNIC Eth1-0 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected      state = down
PNIC Eth1-1 : system = sw-lab-n5k-3         intf = Ethernet100/1/46     state = up
PNIC Eth7-0 : system = sw-lab-n5k-3         intf = Ethernet100/1/48     state = up
PNIC Eth7-1 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected     state = down
PNIC Eth4-0 : system = sw-lab-n5k-3         intf = Ethernet100/1/45     state = up
PNIC Eth4-1 : system = sw-lab-n5k-3         intf = Ethernet100/1/47     state = up
PNIC Eth4-2 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected     state = down
PNIC Eth4-3 : system = No lldp detectd      intf = No lldp detected     state = down
```

```
Enable port channel for mgmt pnic (yes or no): no
```

```
Choose a PNIC for the management interface: Eth1-0, Eth1-1, Eth7-0, Eth7-1, Eth4-0, Eth4-1,
Eth4-2, Eth4-3:
```

```
Eth4-0
```

```
Allow management interface to be shared with service VMs (yes or no)?: yes
```

```
Shared Management Interface Physical NIC      : Eth4-0
```

Define a vlan for the mgmt interface(yes or no)?: **yes**
 Choose a vlan for the management interface, valid values are between 1 and 4094: **180**

Management vlan set to : 180

Do you want to save these settings (yes or no)?: **yes**

Please enter a password for the CSP admin user
 The password must:
 have at least 8 characters and at most 64 characters
 have at least 1 digits
 have at least 1 special character[allowed _-~#@=+^]
 have at least 1 upper case character
 have at least 1 lower case character
 not have two or more same characters consecutively
 not be an exact dictionary word match
 Password:
 Enter it again for verification:
 Password:

Enter your hostname: **csp1**
 Enter your management IP address: **1.2.3.4**
 Enter your netmask: **255.255.255.0**
 Enter your default gateway: **1.2.3.1**
 Do you want to configure a Domain Name Server (DNS) (yes or no)?: **yes**
 Enter your Domain Name Server (DNS): **5.6.7.8**
 Enter your domain name: **cisco.com**

```

System Hostname           : csp1
Management IP Address    : 1.2.3.4
Management Netmask       : 255.255.255.0
Management Gateway       : 1.2.3.1
Domain Name Server (DNS) : 5.6.7.8
Domain Name               : cisco.com
  
```

Do you want to save these settings (yes or no)?: **yes**

Saving configuration.....

Do you wish to configure s Dedicated Service Management Port (yes or no)?: **yes**
 Do you want to set the service mgmt port up as port channel (yes or no)?: **yes**
 Port channel name: SRV-MGMT
 Choose the first PNIC for the service mgmt port channel: Eth1-0, Eth1-1, Eth7-0, Eth7-1, Eth4-0, Eth4-1, Eth4-2, Eth4-3: **Eth1-0**

Service Mgmt Pnic member 1 set to : Eth1-0

Choose the second PNIC for the service mgmt port channel: Eth1-0, Eth1-1, Eth7-0, Eth7-1, Eth4-0, Eth4-1, Eth4-2, Eth4-3: **Eth1-0**

Service Mgmt Pnic member 2 set to : Eth1-0

Choose bond-mode for service mgmt port-channel(balance-slb or active-backup or balance-tcp)?: **balance-slb**

Choose lacp-type for service mgmt port-channel (active or passive or off)?: **active**
 Choose vlan trunk for service mgmt port-channel: **72**

```

Service Mgmt Port Channel: SRV-MGMT
Service Mgmt Member 1    : Eth1-0
Service Mgmt Member 2    : Eth1-1
Service Mgmt Bond Mode   : balance-slb
Service Mgmt LACP type   : active
Service Mgmt VLAN Trunk : 72
  
```



```

Do you want to save these settings (yes or no)?: yes
CSP expects HyperThreading to be disabled in BIOS
No Cavium card in the system
No Cavium card in the system
Welcome to the Cisco Cloud Services Platform CLI

```

```

TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
Copyright (c) 2018-2019, Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.
The copyrights to certain works contained in this software are
owned by other third parties and used and distributed under
license. Certain components of this software are licensed under
the GNU General Public License (GPL) version 2.0 or the GNU
Lesser General Public License (LGPL) Version 2.1. A copy of each
such license is available at
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/gpl-2.0.php and
http://www.opensource.org/licenses/lgpl-2.1.php

```

```

admin connected from 127.0.0.1 using console on csp1
csp1#

```

Logging In to the Cisco CSP

You can log in to the Cisco CSP by using one of the following modes: web interface (accessible through a web browser), CLI, or REST APIs (accessible through cURL tool or Windows PowerShell). However, before logging in to the web interface or using the REST APIs, you must install an SSL certificate using the CLI. For detailed information about the CLI and available commands, see the *Cisco Cloud Services Platform Command Reference Guide*.

Generating and Installing an SSL Certificate



Note For proof-of-concept (POC) or lab deployments, an SSL certificate is not required. You can skip this section and go to [Accessing the Cisco CSP Web Interface, on page 10](#).

You must generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to send to a Certification Authority (CA) to obtain an SSL certificate and use the CLI to install the SSL certificate on Cisco CSP. The default self-signed certificate installed on the Cisco CSP is only for temporary use.

Procedure

- Step 1** Log in to the Cisco CSP 2100 CLI in EXEC mode.
- Step 2** On the command prompt, use the following command to create a CSR:

```
csp# certificate request sha sha256 keysize 2048
```

After you enter the command, you are prompted for some information such as country name, state, city, email, common name, and so on. For detailed information about this command, see the *Cisco Cloud Services Platform Command Reference Guide*.

Note The common name is the DNS name of the host, including the domain name; for example, *myserver.mycompany.com*.

Step 3 Provide the required information in the prompt.

After you provide the required information, the following two files are generated in the `/osp/certificates` directory:

- `myhost.csr`—The server certificate request file
- `myPrivate.key`—The server key file

Note To enable the Cisco CSP to start without entering a password, the `myPrivate.key` file is not protected with a passphrase. However, you can use a passphrase to protect it. When the `myPrivate.key` file is protected with a passphrase, the administrator must enter the password every time the Cisco CSP starts.

Step 4 Send the `myhost.csr` file to a CA to obtain an SSL certificate.

After you submit the CSR to a CA, the CA generates an SSL certificate and sends a certificate file to you. The CA may also send a certificate chain file.

Step 5 Copy the SSL certificate files that you received from the CA to the `/osp/certificates` directory using the `scp` command from an external server.

Step 6 On the Cisco CSP 2100 command prompt, enter the following command to install the certificate:

```
osp# certificate install-certificate
```

After you enter the command, you are prompted for some information such as localhost (hostname including the domain name), key filename, certificate filename, and chain filename. For detailed information about this command, see the *Cisco Cloud Services Platform Command Reference Guide*.

Step 7 Provide the required information in the prompt.

After you provide the required information, the SSL certificate is installed.

To verify that the certificate is installed, follow the instructions in the next section to log in to the Cisco CSP web interface by using a web browser. After logging in, click the lock icon in the address bar to see information about the installed certificate.

Accessing the Cisco CSP Web Interface

Procedure

Step 1 Enter `https://hostname` or `https://ip-address` in a web browser.

Note The hostname should resolve to the IP address that you entered as the management IP address in [Performing the Initial Setup, on page 2](#). The hostname should also match the hostname specified in [Generating and Installing an SSL Certificate, on page 9](#).

Step 2 Enter the username `admin` and the password.

The Cisco CSP web interface is displayed.

The screenshot displays the Cisco Cloud Services Platform (CSP) web interface. At the top, the logo and version (2.3.X) are visible, along with navigation tabs: Dashboard, Configuration, Administration, Debug, and a user profile (admin). The main content is divided into two sections:

Host Resource Availability: A table showing the status of hosts. The table has columns for Status, Host Name, IP Address, Cores, Memory (MB), and Disk Space (GB). One host, csp-2100-11, is listed with a status of 'OK' (green checkmark), IP 172.23.231.11, 20 Cores, 112324 MB Memory, and 341 GB Disk Space.

Cluster Resources View: This section allows filtering resources by Cluster, Node, and Service. The selected cluster is csp-2100-11. It shows two panels: 'Cluster Resources' and 'Node Resources: csp-2100-11'. Both panels display usage gauges for Core (0%), Memory (0%), and Disk (0%). Below the gauges, a table lists the total resources for the cluster and node:

Resource	Value
Nodes	1
Services	0
Cores	20
Memory	112324 MB
Disk Space	341 GB

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Overview of the Cisco CSP Web Interface

The Cisco CSP web interface consists of the following tabs and pages:

- **Dashboard:** The **Dashboard** tab consists of the following pages:
 - **Overview:** Use the **Overview** page to view information about the host resources. You can filter resources by clusters, nodes, and services. You can also view the node level redundancy in a cluster.
 - **System Information:** You can view the following information from the various system information tabs:
 - Use the **System Information > Summary** page to view information about core and memory.
 - Use the **System Information > Core Processes** page to view information about all the core CPUs, which is represented in a table.
 - Use the **System Information > CPU** page to view the graph of core CPUs and service CPUs. To view the graph of a specific core CPU, select a CPU from the CPUs drop-down list. To view a combined graph of all CPUs, select the **CPU-All** option from the CPUs drop-down list. Also, you can view the graph of service CPUs based on CPU selection from the CPUs drop-down list. The **CPU-All** option allows you to view the graph of all CPU of services.
 - Use the **System Information > Memory** page to view information about the memory such as, used, free and total in a graphical and tabular format.
 - Use the **System Information > IO Statistics** page to view the CPU IO Statistics and Devices IO Statistics in a tabular format.
 - **Services View:** Use the **Services View** page to view information about the services traffic rate.

- **Network View:** Use the **Network View** page to view information about statistics for a VNIC.
- **PNIC :** Use the **PNIC Statistic** page to view information about statistics for a pNIC.
- **VNIC :** Use the **VNIC** page to view information about statistics for a VNIC, Rx, and Tx.
 - Use the **Dashboard > VNIC > Rx Statistics** page to view information about VNIC received bytes and packets.
 - Use the **Dashboard > VNIC > Tx Statistics** page to view information about VNIC transmitted bytes and packets.
- **Resource Utilization:** Use the **Resource Utilization** page to view statistical information about memory, disk, and CPU for a specific duration. You can choose a specific duration and get memory, disk, and CPU statistics for that time interval.

To view only the CPU graph, click the **CPU** tab. In the CPU screen, based on the services that has been selected, the associated CPU can be viewed in the CPU drop-down and the CPU graph updates accordingly.



Note The CPU-ALL option in the **CPU** drop-down allows you to view graphs of all CPUs.

- **Cluster Redundancy:** Use the **Cluster Redundancy** page to view the cluster migration report.
- **Configuration:** The **Configuration** page consists of the following pages:
 - **Repository:** Use the **Repository** page to upload or remove an image and to view all available images.
 - **Services:** Use the **Services** page to create a new service or configure existing services, change the power mode of a service, and export a service. You can create a new service using a template or save a service as a template.



Note You can view the CPU Map field for a specific CPU under **Operational Data**.

- **Service Template:** Use the **Services Templates** page to view all available service templates and delete a service template.
- **pNICs:** Use the **pNICs** page to view information about pNICs and port channels and to configure or unconfigure a pNIC as the management interface.
- **Port Channel:** Use the **Port Channel** page to create a port channel, delete or edit a port channel, and to configure or unconfigure a port channel as the management interface.
- **SRIOV:** Use the **SRIOV** page to enable, disable, configure, or unconfigure an SR-IOV interface.
- **System Settings:** Use the **System Settings** page to enable or disable CPU pinning. You can enable or disable TPM configuration. When you change the status of TPM configuration, it shows a progress bar until the status gets complete from the REST API. After completion, the new configuration status appears as a selected value in the TPM configuration drop-down.

- **Administration:** The **Administration** page consists of the following pages:
 - **Password:** Use the **Password** page to change the password for the **admin** user.
 - **Host:** Use the **Host** page to configure the host. You can configure the hostname, host domain name, DNS server, host IP, gateway IP, management MTU, management pNIC mode, and session idle timeout.

The host page includes the **Hardware Configuration** tab where you can only view all hardware information about the selected host. No operations such as add, delete, modify can be performed on the hardware configuration table.
 - **NTP Server:** Use the **NTP Server** page to configure an NTP server.
 - **VNF Group:** Use the **VNF Group** page to configure a VNF group name of a service.
 - **User:** Use the **User** page to create, modify, or delete a local user.
 - **Cluster:** Use the **Cluster** page to create, configure, and delete clusters.
 - **NFS:** Use the **NFS** page to create and configure NFS storage.
 - **SNMP:** Use the **SNMP** page to create and configure SNMP agent, communities, users, groups, and traps.
 - **AAA:** Use the **AAA** page to specify the AAA authentication mode and to create, modify, or delete a TACACS+ or RADIUS server.
 - **IP Receive ACL:** Use the **IP Receive ACL** page to configure the Access Control List (ACL) access for the management interface. You can specify the source network IP address, service type, priority, and action for the packets received from the specified source network.
 - **Syslog:** Use the **Syslog** page to configure multiple syslog servers. You can send internal log messages to multiple remote syslog server on TCP and UDP ports, or only on UDP port.
- **Debug:** Use this page to view and download log files, core files, and TCP dump files.

Uploading Service Images Using the Cisco CSP Web Interface

Before you begin

Be sure to download the service image to your local machine or a location on your local network that is accessible to your Cisco CSP.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Click the **Configuration** tab and then choose **Repository**.
 - Step 2** On the **Repository Files** page, click the add button (+).
 - Step 3** Click **Browse**.
 - Step 4** Navigate to the service image, select a service image, and click **Open**.
 - Step 5** Click **Upload**.

After the service image is uploaded, the image name and other relevant information are displayed in the Repository Files table.

Tip You can also use this procedure to upload the banner files and the configuration files to the repository.

File Name	Added	Size (Bytes)	Host Name	Action
system_setting.yang	2018-10-08 16:48	2606	csp-2100-11	

367797

Creating a Service Instance

Procedure

- Step 1** Click the **Configuration** tab and then choose **Services**.
- Step 2** On the **Service** page, click the add (+) button.
The **Create Service** page is displayed.
- Step 3** In the **Name** field, enter a name for the service.
- Step 4** From the **Target Host Name** drop-down list, choose the target host.
- Step 5** (Optional) In the **VNF Management IP** field, enter the VNF management IP address to be used in the service.

Note The VNF Management IP value entered in this field does not get configured in the service. This field serves only as a reference to the VNF management IP address mapped to a service.

- Step 6** From the **Image Name** drop-down list, choose an image file for the service.

Starting with Release 2.7.0, you can export the service only in the zip file format (.zip). When you import the service through the zip file, the service page is automatically populated with the service configuration along with the UUID. You can choose to retain the existing UUID or click the trash icon to delete the existing UUID. A new UUID is generated if you delete the existing UUID.

Note During upgrade, the import of a previously exported tar.gz file is supported but the service page does not get populated with all the service configuration.

Note With Cisco VSM and Cisco VSG services, only ISO image files are supported.

Depending on the type of image selected, additional fields are displayed. If your service requires additional information, as is the case with Cisco VSM and Cisco VSG services, you must enter this information in the **Additional Image Questionnaires** section. For details about the additional information that your service requires, see the documentation for that service.

- Step 7** (Optional) Click **Day Zero Config** and in the **Day Zero Config** dialog box, do the following:
 - a) From the **Source File Name** drop-down list, select a day0 configuration text or ISO file.

b) In the **Destination File Name** field, specify the name of the day0 destination text or ISO file.

Step 8 (Optional) In the **Number of Cores** field, specify the number of cores. Make sure that the new value does not exceed the available resources.

Step 9 (Optional) If you want to resize the disk, check the **Do you want to resize disk?** check box.

This option is available only when a QCOW2 image is selected in the **Image Name** field.

Step 10 (Optional) In the **Disk Space (GB)** field, specify the disk space. Make sure that the new value does not exceed the available resources.

This field is not editable when a QCOW2 image is selected in the **Image Name** field and the **Do you want to resize disk?** check box is unchecked.

Step 11 (Optional) In the **RAM (MB)** field, specify the RAM. Make sure that the new value does not exceed the available resources.

Step 12 (Optional) To deploy the service on an NFS storage, check **NFS Storage**, and then select an NFS storage from the **NFS** drop-down list.

Step 13 (Optional) To deploy the service on the distributed storage network, check **Gluster**.

Step 14 (Optional) In the **Disk Type** field, specify the disk type. Valid choices are IDE or VIRTIO.

Step 15 Click **VNIC** and in the **VNIC Configuration** dialog box, do the following:

a) In the **Interface Type** field, specify the type. Valid choices are Access, Trunk, and Passthrough.

Depending on the selected interface type, the fields of **VNIC Configuration** dialog box are displayed. The following table describes these fields based on the interface type.

Field	Interface Type	Description
VLAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Trunk • Passthrough (only for SR-IOV and MACVTAP passthrough modes) 	In the VLAN field, enter the VLAN ID. Valid range is from 1 to 1000 and from 1025 to 4094.
Native VLAN	Trunk	In the Native VLAN field, specify the VLAN ID. Valid range is from 1 to 1000 and from 1025 to 4094.
Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Trunk • Passthrough (only for MACVTAP passthrough modes) 	In the Model field, specify the model number of the vNIC driver. Valid choices are Virtio (for the KVM driver) and e1000 (for the Intel Ethernet driver).

Field	Interface Type	Description
Service Management Interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Trunk • Passthrough 	<p>If you want to use the dedicated service management interface with this service, select the Service Management Interface check box.</p> <p>Note This check box is displayed only if a pNIC or a port channel has already been configured as the dedicated service management interface. When you select this check box, the Network Name field is automatically populated with the name of the configured dedicated service management interface and you do not need to specify the network name.</p>
Network Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Trunk 	<p>In the Network Type field, specify the network type. Valid choices are Internal and External.</p> <p>Create an internal network when you need to connect one service to another service and there is no connection to a physical network interface card (pNIC). Create an external network when you want to connect to a pNIC directly (passthrough) or through a switch.</p>
Network Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • Trunk • Passthrough 	<p>In the Network Name field, specify the name of the network.</p> <p>To create an internal network, enter a name for the internal network in the Network Name field. To create an external network or to specify the network name for the passthrough mode, choose a network interface from the Network Name drop-down list.</p>
Passthrough Mode	Passthrough	<p>In the Passthrough Mode field, specify the passthrough mode. Valid choices are SR-IOV, PCIE, and MACVTAP.</p>

Field	Interface Type	Description
Admin Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up • Down 	<p>In the Admin Status field, select up or down.</p> <p>Note You cannot set the admin status of Passthrough > PCIE and Passthrough > MACVTAP.</p> <p>You can view the admin status in the vNIC table on the Create Service screen and in the vNIC information table on the Services page.</p>
Bandwidth	Bandwidth	<p>You can either select a value from the drop-down list, add, or edit a value.</p> <p>Note You cannot set the bandwidth value of Passthrough > PCIE and Passthrough > MACVTAP.</p> <p>You can view the bandwidth column in the vNIC information table on the Services page.</p>

b) When you are done with the vNIC configuration, click **Submit**.

To add more vNICs, click **vNIC** and repeat all tasks described in this step.

Step 16

(Optional) Click **Storage** and in the **Storage Configuration** dialog box, do the following:

a) In the **Device Type** field, select a storage type. Valid choices are **Disk** and **CDROM**.

Depending on the selected storage type, the fields of **Storage Configuration** dialog box are displayed. The following table describes these fields based on the storage type.

Storage Type	Field	Description
Disk	Location	In the Location field, select a location. You can select a local or remote location. A remote location is displayed only if you have already configured an NFS storage.
Disk	Disk Type	In the Disk Type field, specify the disk type. Valid choices are IDE and VIRTIO.
Disk	Format	In the Format field, specify the disk format. Valid choices are RAW and QCOW2.
Disk	Do you want mount Image file as disk?	Check the Do you want mount Image file as disk? check box to use a local or NFS-mounted ISO, RAW, or QCOW2 image file as the additional storage disk for a service.

Storage Type	Field	Description
Disk, CDROM	Disk Image	In the Disk Image field, select an ISO image file for CDROM device type or select a RAW or QCOW2 image file for Disk device type.
Disk, CDROM	Size (GB)	In the Size (GB) field, enter the disk size.

b) When you are done with the storage configuration, click **Submit**.

To add more storage, click **Storage** and repeat all tasks described this step.

Step 17 (Optional) In the **VNC Port** field, enter a VNC port for the service. Valid range is from 8721 to 8784.

Step 18 (Optional) In the **VNC Password** field, enter a password and then enter the same password in the **Confirm VNC Password** field.

Caution We strongly advise that you secure your remote access with a complex alphanumeric password for VNC.

Note The VNC console password is in clear text which might be indicated as a security issue. To ensure that the VNC console access is secure in Cisco CSP, the VNC console is accessible only through the web interface which is protected by a user name and a password.

Step 19 Click **Serial Port** and in the **Serial Port** dialog box, do the following:

- a) In the **Type** field, specify the port type. Valid choices are **Telnet** and **Console**.
- b) If you have selected Telnet type in Step a, then in the **Service Port Number** field, enter a value. Valid range is from 7000 to 8700.
- c) When you are done with the serial port configuration, click **Submit**.

To add more serial ports, click **Serial Port** and repeat all tasks described in this step.

Step 20 (Optional) If you are configuring the services in redundancy, select the **HA Service Configuration** check box. The Cisco CSPs must be in the cluster mode. Do the following:

- a) In the **Name** field, enter the name of the secondary service.
- b) From the **HA Host Name** drop-down list, choose a Cisco CSP remote peer that is a part of the cluster.
- c) In the **VNF Management IP** field, enter the VNF management IP address for the secondary service.
- d) In the **VNC Port** field, enter a VNC port for the secondary service. Valid range is from 8721 to 8784.
- e) Click **Secondary VNIC** to add a secondary VNIC.

The VNIC Configuration dialog box is displayed. For information about the fields of this dialog box, see Step 14.

All other parameters that need to be a configured in the secondary service are inherited from the already-configured primary service.

Step 21 Click **Deploy**.

The Service Test Creation dialog box is displayed indicating that the service is available.

Verifying Your Service Instance

Make sure that your service instance is up and running.

Procedure

- Step 1** Click the **Configuration** tab and then choose **Services**.
The **Service** table shows the current status of services.
- Step 2** Find your service instance in the **Service Name** column, and check that the state is deployed and the power status is on.
-

Configuring Multiple Syslog Servers

Ensure that CSP service instance is up and running.

Procedure

- Step 1** Click the **Administration** tab, and then select **Syslog**.
- Step 2** On the **Syslog** page, you can perform either of the following:
- a) Select **UDP Only** if you are sending internal log messages only through the UDP port.
 - b) Clear **UDP Only** if you are sending internal log messages through both UDP and TCP transport ports.
- Step 3** If you select UDP as the mechanism to send log messages, in the **UDP Port** field, specify the UDP port values of the remote syslog server.
- Step 4** If you do not select UDP as the mechanism to send log messages, specify both TCP and UDP port values of the remote syslog server.
- Step 5** To add a remote syslog server, click the + button.
- Step 6** In the **Host** field, specify the IPv4 IP address or host name of the remote syslog server, and then click **Add**. The newly added host is displayed in a table.
- Step 7** To add multiple syslog servers, repeat step 5 through step 6.
You can add up to eight syslog servers.
-

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