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Paragon Automation Installation Guide

Published
2024-07-15

RELEASE
23.2

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23.2

The information in this document is current as of the date on the title page.

YEAR 2000 NOTICE

Juniper Networks hardware and software products are Year 2000 compliant. Junos OS has no known time-related limitations through the year 2038. However, the NTP application is known to have some difficulty in the year 2036.

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About This Guide

Use this guide to install Paragon Automation on a Linux server.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Paragon Automation User Guide
- Paragon Automation Release Notes, Release 23.2

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

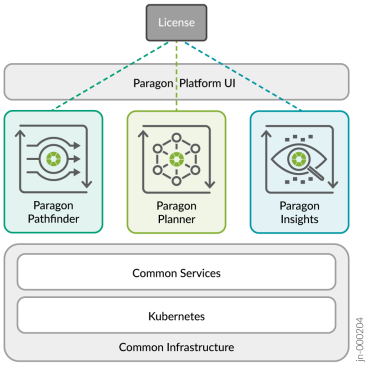
Paragon Automation Portfolio Installation Overview

Juniper® Paragon™ Automation Portfolio is a cloud-ready solution for network planning, configuration, provisioning, traffic engineering, monitoring, and life-cycle management. This solution brings advanced visualization capabilities and analytics to network management and monitoring. Paragon Automation offers base platform support for Juniper Networks devices and some third-party devices.

This guide describes how to install Paragon Automation and is intended for network operators and administrators who install, configure, and manage the network infrastructure. You deploy Paragon Automation as the following set of on-premises (customer managed) microservices-based applications:

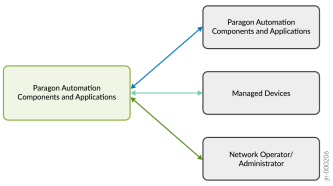
- Paragon Insights (previously known as HealthBot)
- Paragon Planner (previously known as NorthStar Planner)
- Paragon Pathfinder (previously known as NorthStar Controller)

Figure 1: Paragon Automation Portfolio



When you install Paragon Automation, you can install these three applications at the same time. After installation is complete, you can use these applications only if you have the software licenses installed.

Figure 2: Typical Paragon Automation Deployment



The Paragon Automation control plane includes communication between the Kubernetes nodes (K8s control plane), as well as between Paragon Automation and the devices to be managed.

This cluster internode communication is implemented using APIs, and SSH, while the communication between Paragon Automation and the managed devices includes protocols and services such as Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP), BGP Link State (BGP-LS), HTTPS (Web UI), system logging (syslog), SNMP, and NETCONF, Openconfig, and iAgent (NETCONF over SSH).

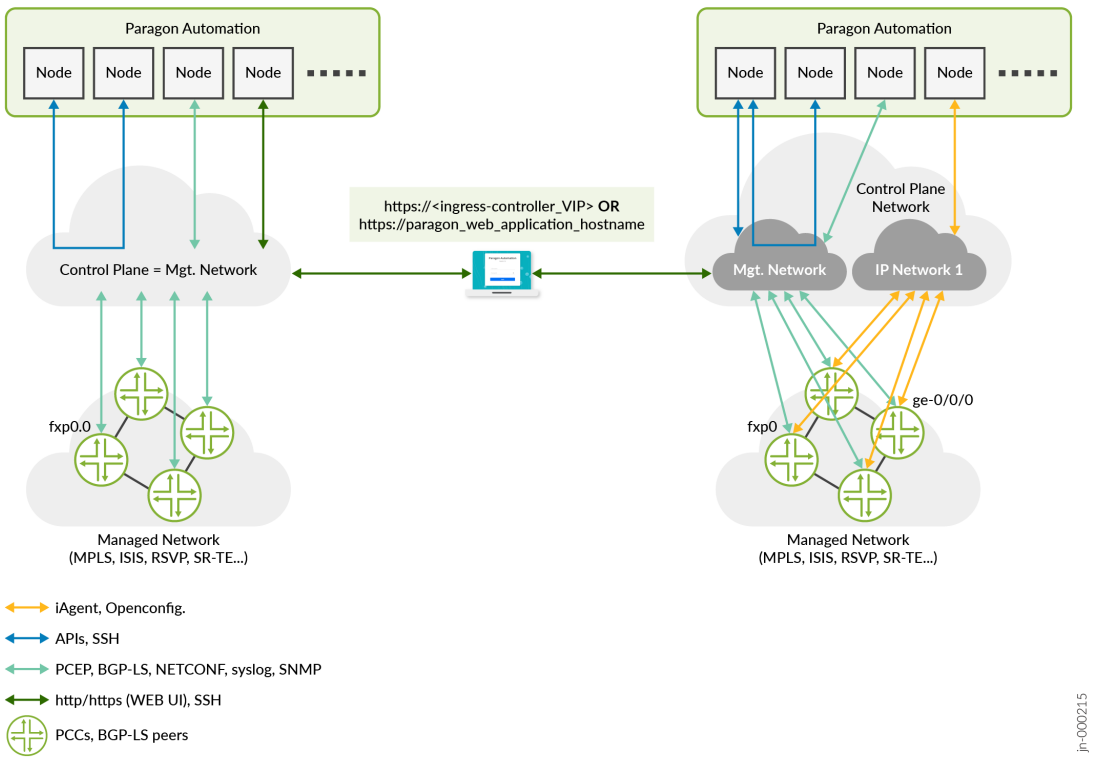
The control plane can be implemented in different ways:

- Use the existing management network to provide access to the Web UI, Node to Node communication, and supported Paragon Automation to managed devices communication.

  The management network is shown on the left side of Figure 3 on page 3.

  Usually, any device running Junos OS is connected to the management network over the management interface (such as fxp0 or em0). One limitation of this option is that Openconfig, and iAgent (NETCONF over SSH) are not supported over the management interface. Thus, if you need to use these sensors, a separate connection needs to be provided using a non-management interface (such as ge-0/0/0).

Figure 3: Deployment Architecture



- Use the existing management network to provide access to the Web UI, Node to Node communication, and supported Paragon Automation to managed devices communication, and a separate network to support Openconfig, and iAgent (NETCONF over SSH).

  This option is depicted on the right side of Figure 3 on page 3.

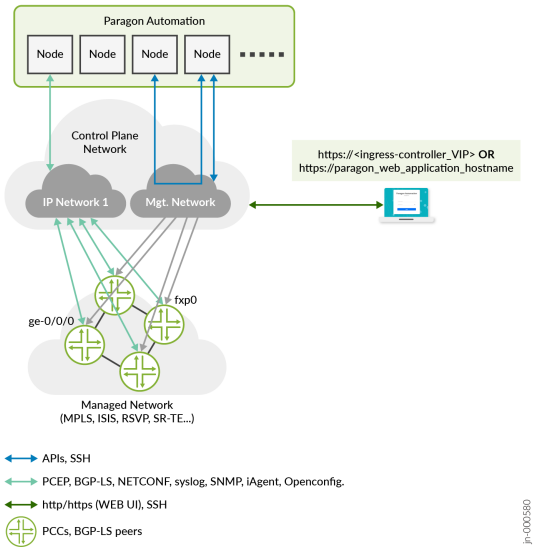
  Here, you can see that the management network is still used to provide access to the Web UI, communication between the Paragon Automation nodes, as well as a path for Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP), BGP Link State (BGP-LS), system logging (syslog), SNMP, and NETCONF, between the managed devices and Paragon Automation. The interface used is fxp0.0.

  IP Network 1 provides a path for Openconfig, and iAgent (NETCONF over SSH), between the managed devices and Paragon Automation, which are otherwise not supported. The interface used is ge-0/0/0.0.

- Use the existing management network only to provide access to the WEB UI, and Node to Node communication, and a separate network to provide all communication between Paragon Automation and the managed devices.

  The communication with managed devices is shown in Figure 4 on page 4.

Figure 4: Communication with Managed Devices

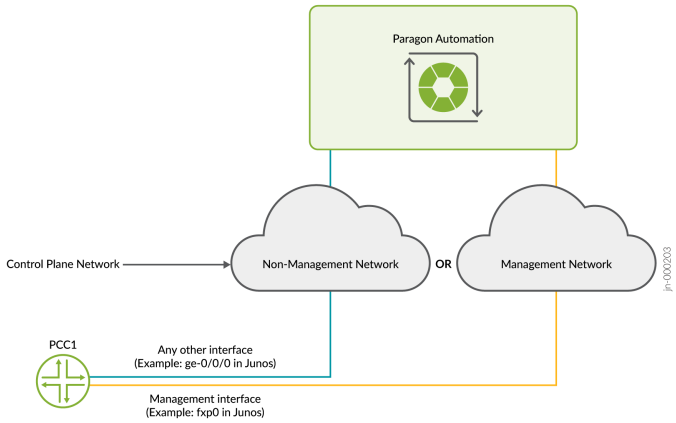


Here you can see that the management network is still used to provide access to the Web UI, and communication between the Paragon nodes, but IP Network 1 provides a path for Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP), BGP Link State (BGP-LS), system logging (syslog), SNMP, NETCONF, and also Openconfig, and iAgent (NETCONF over SSH), between the managed devices and Paragon Automation. Notice that the interface used for all the protocols and services is ge-0/0/0.0

Also, the managed devices are still connected to the management network using fxp0, for any other user management tasks not related to Paragon Automation.

> **NOTE**: iAgent (NETCONF over SSH) and openconfig do not work over the fxp0 interface. Hence, you need to use a different interface on your devices if you use these to communicate with Paragon Insights.

Figure 5: Communication Paths

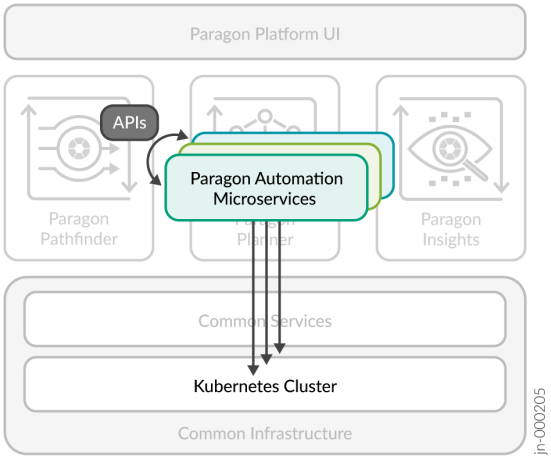


Paragon Automation Deployment Architecture

Figure 3 on page 3 illustrates typical Paragon Automation Deployment architectures and their communication protocols.

The Paragon Automation Kubernetes cluster is a collection of microservices that interact with one another through APIs. The Kubernetes cluster comprises multiple nodes that are configured with different roles. For more information about roles, see "Cluster Node Roles" on page 9.

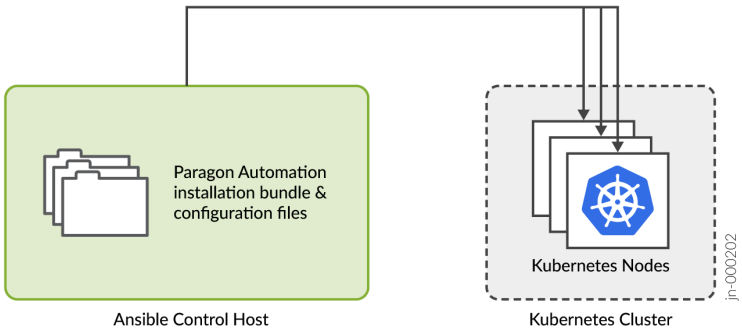
Figure 6: Kubernetes Cluster



Paragon Automation Installation

You use Ansible playbooks to automate the installation of Paragon Automation software. The playbooks install the required software on all the cluster nodes. These Ansible playbooks are packaged in a Docker image, and executed on a separate dedicated host (control host). The control host must have Docker installed and must be able to mount local directories into a Docker container. You must have a dedicated machine functioning as the control host.

Figure 7: Installation Overview



To install Paragon Automation, you:

- Download an installation bundle to the control host.
- Create and customize the required installation and configuration files.

- Run the installer on the control host.

The installation is controlled through several variables that are defined in the installation and configuration files created during the installation process. Based on these files, the Ansible playbooks deploy the Kubernetes cluster.

This guide explains how to:

- Install and upgrade Paragon Automation.
- Uninstall Paragon Automation.
- Add and remove nodes.
- Back up and restore a configuration.
- Migrate data from your existing setup to Paragon Automation.
- Perform common installation troubleshooting tasks.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Paragon Automation System Requirements | 9

Paragon Automation Overview

CHAPTER 2

System Requirements

Paragon Automation System Requirements

IN THIS SECTION

Before you install the Paragon Automation software, ensure that your system meets the requirements that we describe in these sections.

To determine the resources required to implement Paragon Automation, you must understand the fundamentals of the Paragon Automation underlying infrastructure.

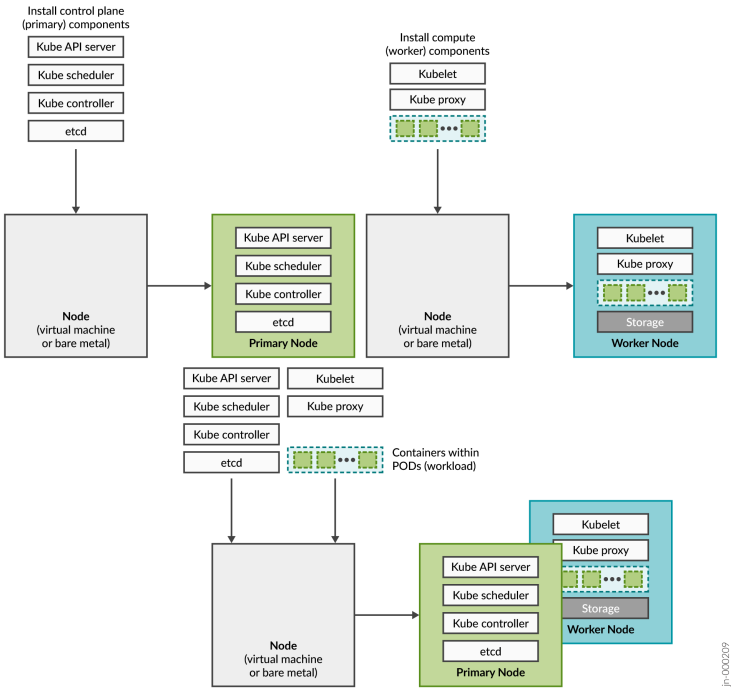
Paragon Automation is a collection of microservices that interact with one another through APIs and run within containers in a Kubernetes cluster. A Kubernetes cluster is a set of nodes or machines running containerized applications. Each node is a single machine, either physical (bare-metal server) or virtual (virtual machine).

The nodes within a cluster implement different roles or functions depending on which Kubernetes components are installed. During installation you specify which role each node will have and the installation playbooks will install the corresponding components on each node accordingly.

- **Control plane (primary) node**—Monitors the state of the cluster, manages the worker nodes, schedules application workloads, and manages the life cycle of the workloads.
- **Compute (worker) node**—Performs tasks that the control plane node assigns, and hosts the pods and containers that execute the application workloads. Each worker node hosts one or more pods which are collections of containers.
- **Storage node**—Provides storage for objects, blocks, and files within the cluster. In Paragon Automation, Ceph provides storage services in the cluster. A storage node must be in a worker node, although not every worker node needs to provide storage.

For detailed information on minimum configuration for primary, worker, and storage nodes, see "Paragon Automation Implementation" on page 11 and "Hardware Requirements" on page 12.

Figure 8: Kubernetes Cluster Nodes and Roles

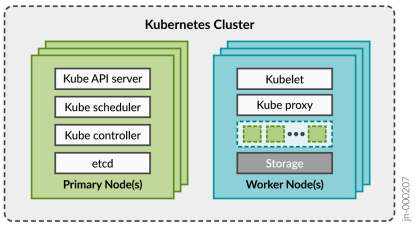


A Kubernetes cluster comprises several primary nodes and worker nodes. A single node can function as both primary and worker if the components required for both roles are installed in the same node.

You need to consider the intended system's capacity (number of devices, LSPs, etc), the level of availability required, and the expected system's performance, to determine the following cluster parameters:

- Total number of nodes (virtual or physical) in the cluster
- Amount of resources on each node (CPU, memory, and disk space)
- Number of nodes acting as primary, worker, and storage nodes

Figure 9: Kubernetes Cluster



Paragon Automation Implementation

Paragon Automation is implemented on top of a Kubernetes cluster, which consists of one or more primary nodes and one or more worker nodes. At minimum, one primary node and one worker node are required for a functional cluster. Paragon Automation is implemented as a multinode cluster.

A multinode implementation comprises multiple nodes, either VMs or BMSs, where at least one node acts as primary and at least three nodes as workers and provide storage. This implementation not only improves performance but allows for high availability within the cluster:

- **Control plane high availability**—For control plane redundancy, you must have a minimum of three primary nodes. The total number of primary nodes must be an odd number and we do not recommend more than three primary nodes.
- **Workload high availability**—For workload high availability and workload performance, you must have more than one worker. You can add more workers to the cluster as needed.
- **Storage high availability**—For storage high availability, you must have at least three nodes for Ceph storage. You must enable `Master Scheduling` during installation if you want any of the primary nodes to provide Ceph storage. Enabling master scheduling allows the primary to act as a worker as well.

  You could implement a setup that provides redundancy in different ways, as shown in the examples in Figure 10 on page 11.

Figure 10: Multinode Redundant Setups

NOTE: For Paragon Automation production deployments, we recommend that you have a fully redundant setup with a minimum of three primary nodes (multi-primary node setup) with atleast one worker node if `Master Scheduling` is enabled, or a minimum of three primary nodes and three worker nodes providing Ceph storage if `Master Scheduling` is disabled. You must enable `Master Scheduling` during the installation process.

Hardware Requirements

This section lists the minimum hardware resources required for the Ansible control host node and the primary and worker nodes of a Paragon Automation cluster.

The compute, memory, and disk requirements of the Ansible control host node are not dependent on the intended capacity of the system. The following table shows the requirements for the Ansible control host node:

Table 1: Minimum Hardware Requirement for the Ansible Control Host Node

Node	Minimum Hardware Requirement	Storage Requirement	Role
Ansible control host	2–4-core CPU, 12-GB RAM, 100-GB HDD	No disk partitions or extra disk space required	Carry out Ansible operations to install the cluster.

In contrast, the compute, memory, and disk requirements of the cluster nodes vary widely based on the intended capacity of the system. The intended capacity depends on the number of devices to be monitored, type of sensors, frequency of telemetry messages, and number of playbooks and rules. If you increase the number of device groups, devices, or playbooks, you'll need higher CPU and memory capacities.

The following table summarizes the minimum hardware resources required per node for a successful installation of a multinode cluster.

Table 2: Minimum Hardware Requirements Per Node for Multinode Deployments

Node	Minimum Hardware Requirement	Storage Requirement	**Role**
Primary or worker node	32-core CPU, 32-GB RAM, 200 GB SSD storage (including Ceph storage) Minimum 1000 IOPS for the disks	The cluster must include a minimum of three storage nodes. Each node must have an unformatted disk partition or a separate unformatted disk, with at least 30-GB space, for Ceph storage. See "Disk Requirements" on page 14.	Kubernetes primary or worker node

NOTE: SSDs are mandatory on bare-metal servers.

Paragon Automation, by default, generates a Docker registry and stores it internally in the **/var/lib/registry** directory in each primary node.

Here, we've listed only *minimum* requirements for small deployments supporting up to two device groups. In such deployments, each device group may comprise two devices and two to three playbooks across all Paragon Automation components. See Paragon Automation User Guide, for information about devices and device groups.

NOTE: To get a scale and size estimate of a production deployment and to discuss detailed dimensioning requirements, contact your Juniper Partner or Juniper Sales Representative.

Software Requirements

- You must install a base OS of Ubuntu version 20.04.4 LTS (Focal Fossa) or Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish), or RHEL version 8.4 or RHEL version 8.10 on all nodes. Paragon Automation also has experimental support on RHEL 8.8. All the nodes must run the same OS (Ubuntu or RHEL) version of Linux.

NOTE: If you are using RHEL version 8.10, you must remove the following RPM bundle:

```
rpm -e buildah cockpit-podman podman-catatonit podman
```

- You must install Docker on the Ansible control host. The control host is where the installation packages are downloaded and the Ansible installation playbooks are executed. For more information, see "Installation Prerequisites on Ubuntu" on page 20 or "Installation Prerequisites on Red Hat Enterprise Linux" on page 66.

  If you are using Docker CE, we recommend version 18.09 or later.

  If you are using Docker EE, we recommend version 18.03.1-ee-1 or later. Also, to use Docker EE, you must install Docker EE on all the cluster nodes acting as primary and worker nodes in addition to the control host.

  Docker enables you to run the Paragon Automation installer file, which is packaged with Ansible (version 2.9.5) as well as the roles and playbooks that are required to install the cluster.

NOTE: Installation will fail if you don't have the correct versions. We've described the commands to verify these versions in subsequent sections in this guide.

Disk Requirements

The following disk requirements apply to the primary and worker nodes, in both single-node and multinode deployments:

- Disk must be SSD.
- Required partitions:
  - Root partition:

    You must mount the root partition at /.

    You can create one single root partition with at least 200-GB space.

Alternatively, you can create a root partition with at least 50-GB space and a data partition with at least 150-GB space. You must also bind-mount the system directories "/var/local", "/var/lib/rancher", and "/var/lib/registry". For example:

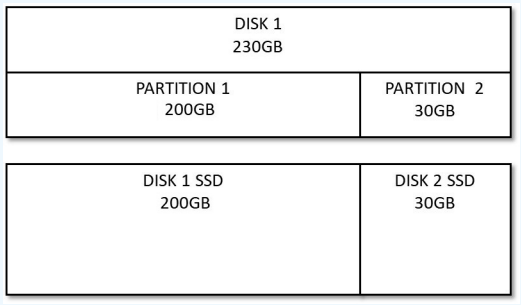
```
# mkdir -p /export/rancher /var/lib/rancher /export/registry /var/lib/registry /export/
local /var/local
# vi /etc/fstab
[...]
/export/rancher /var/lib/rancher none bind 0 0
/export/registry /var/lib/registry none bind 0 0
/export/local /var/local none bind 0 0
[...]

# mount -a
```

You use the data partition mounted at **/export** for Postgres, ZooKeeper, Kafka, and Elasticsearch. You use the data partition mounted at **/var/local** for Paragon Insights Influxdb.

- Ceph partition:

  The unformatted partition for Ceph storage must have at least 30-GB space.

  NOTE: Instead of using this partition, you can use a separate unformatted disk with at least 30-GB space for Ceph storage.



Network Requirements

- All nodes must run NTP or other time-synchronization at all times.
- An SSH server must be running on all nodes. You need a common SSH username and password for all nodes.

- You must configure DNS on all nodes, and make sure all the nodes (including the Ansible control host node) are synchronized.
- All nodes need Internet connection. If the cluster nodes do not have Internet connection, you can use the air-gap method for installation. The air-gap method is supported on nodes with Ubuntu and RHEL as the base OS.
- You must allow intercluster communication between the nodes. In particular, you must keep the ports listed in Ports That Firewalls Must Allow on page 16 open for communication. Ensure that you check for any iptables entry on the servers that might be blocking any of these ports.

Table 3: Ports That Firewalls Must Allow

Port Numbers	Purpose
Enable these ports on all cluster nodes for administrative user access.	
80	HTTP (TCP)
443	HTTPS (TCP)
7000	Paragon Planner communications (TCP)
Enable these ports on all cluster nodes for communication with network elements.	
67	ztpservicedhcp (UDP)
161	SNMP, for telemetry collection (UDP)
162	ingest-snmp-proxy-udp (UDP)
11111	hb-proxy-syslog-udp (UDP)
4000	ingest-jti-native-proxy-udp (UDP)
830	NETCONF communication (TCP)
7804	NETCONF callback (TCP)
4189	PCEP Server (TCP)
30000-32767	Kubernetes port assignment range (TCP)

Table 3: Ports That Firewalls Must Allow *(Continued)*

Port Numbers	Purpose
Enable communication between cluster nodes on all ports. At the least, open the following ports.	
6443	Communicate with worker nodes in the cluster (TCP)
3300	ceph (TCP)
6789	ceph (TCP)
6800-7300	ceph (TCP)
6666	calico etcd (TCP)
2379	etcd client requests (TCP)
2380	etcd peer communication (TCP)
9080	cephcsi (TCP)
9081	cephcsi (TCP)
7472	metallb (TCP)
7964	metallb (TCP)
179	calico (TCP)
10250-10256	Kubernetes API communication (TCP)
Enable this port between the control host and the cluster nodes.	
22	TCP
9345	Kubernetes RKE2 control plane (TCP)

Web Browser Requirements

Table 4 on page 18 lists the 64-bit Web browsers that support Paragon Automation.

Table 4: Supported Web Browsers

Browser	Supported Versions	Supported OS Versions
Chrome	85 and later	Windows 10
Firefox	79 and later	Windows 10
Safari	14.0.3	MacOS 10.15 and later

Installation on VMs

Paragon Automation can be installed on virtual machines (VMs). The VMs can be created on any Hypervisor, but must fulfill all the size, software, and networking requirements described in this topic.

The VMs must have the recommended base OS installed. The installation process for VMs and bare-metal servers is the same.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Installation Prerequisites on Ubuntu | 20
- Install Multinode Cluster on Ubuntu | 38
- Installation Prerequisites on Red Hat Enterprise Linux | 66
- Install Multinode Cluster on Red Hat Enterprise Linux | 83
- Air-Gap Install Paragon Automation on RHEL | 105

CHAPTER 3

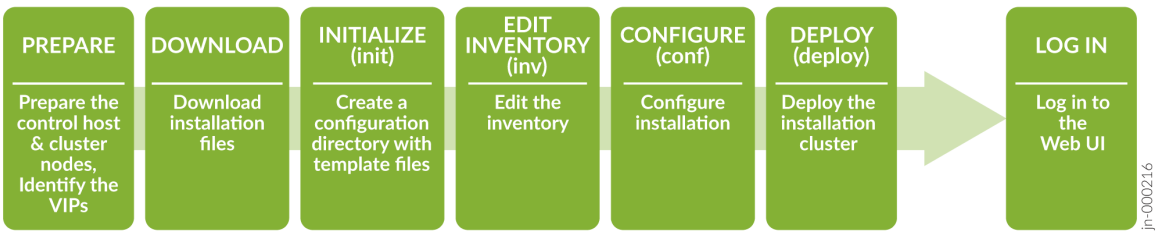
Install Paragon Automation On Ubuntu

Installation Prerequisites on Ubuntu

IN THIS SECTION

To successfully install and deploy a Paragon Automation cluster, you must have a control host that installs the distribution software on multiple cluster nodes. You can download the distribution software on the control host and then create and configure the installation files to run the installation from the control host. You must have **Internet access** to download the packages on the control host. You must also have Internet access on the cluster nodes to download any additional software such as Docker and OS patches. The order of installation tasks is shown at a high level in Figure 11 on page 20.

Figure 11: High-Level Process Flow for Installing Paragon Automation



Before you download and install the distribution software, you must configure the control host and the cluster nodes as described in this topic.

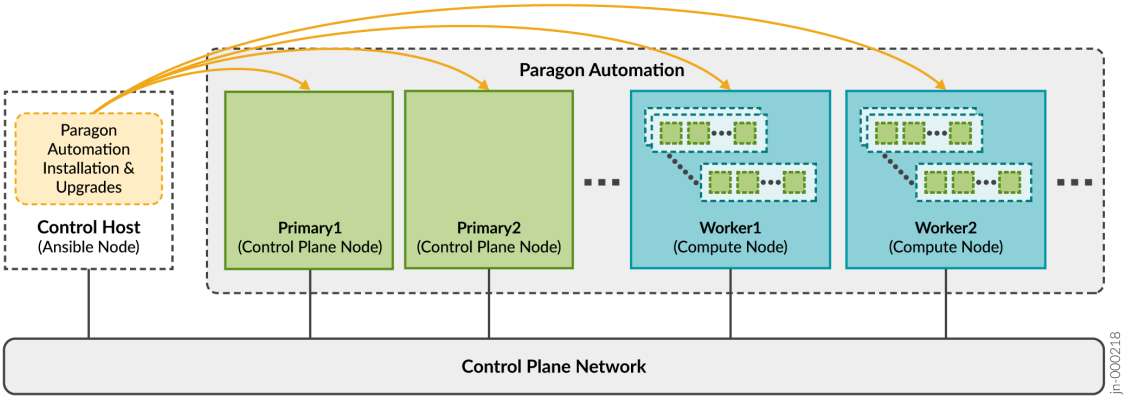
Prepare the Control Host

The control host is a dedicated machine that orchestrates the installation and upgrade of a Paragon Automation cluster. It carries out the Ansible operations that run the software installer and install the software on the cluster nodes as illustrated in Control Host Functions on page 21.

You must download the installer packages on the Ansible control host. As part of the Paragon Automation installation process, the control host installs any additional packages required on the cluster nodes. The packages include optional OS packages, Docker, and Elasticsearch. All microservices, including third-party microservices, are downloaded onto the cluster nodes. The microservices do not access any public registries during installation.

The control host can be on a different broadcast domain from the cluster nodes, but you must ensure that the control host can use SSH to connect to all the nodes.

Figure 12: Control Host Functions



After installation is complete, the control host plays no role in the functioning of the cluster. However, you'll need the control host to update the software or any component, make changes to the cluster, or reinstall the cluster if a node fails. You can also use the control host to archive configuration files. We recommend that you keep the control host available, and not use it for something else, after installation.

Prepare the control host for the installation process as follows:

1. **Install the base OS**—Install Ubuntu version 20.04.4 LTS (Focal Fossa) or Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish). Release 23.2 is qualified to work with Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish).
2. **Install Docker**—Install and configure Docker on the control host to implement the Linux container environment. Paragon Automation supports Docker CE and Docker EE. The Docker version you choose to install in the control host is independent of the Docker version you plan to use in the cluster nodes.

If you want to install Docker EE, ensure that you have a trial or subscription before installation. For more information about Docker EE, supported systems, and installation instructions, see https://www.docker.com/blog/docker-enterprise-edition/.

To download and install Docker CE, perform the following steps:

```
# sudo apt-get install -y apt-transport-https ca-certificates curl gnupg-agent software-
properties-common
# curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -
# sudo add-apt-repository "deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $
(lsb_release -cs) stable"
# sudo apt-get update
# sudo apt-get install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
```

To verify that Docker is installed and running, use the `# docker run hello-world` command.

To verify the Docker version installed, use the `# docker version` or `# docker --version` commands.

For full instructions and more information, see https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/ubuntu/.

3. **Configure SSH client authentication**—The installer running on the control host connects to the cluster nodes using SSH. For SSH authentication, you must use a root or non-root user account with superuser (sudo) privileges. We will refer to this account as the install user account in subsequent steps. You must ensure that the install user account is configured on **all** the nodes in the cluster. The installer will use the inventory file to determine which username to use, and whether the authentication will use SSH keys or a password. See Customize the Inventory File - Multinode Implementation.

   If you choose the `ssh-key` authentication (recommended) method, generate the SSH key.

```
# cd ~/.ssh
# ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):     <= ENTER (use default)
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):               <= ENTER (no passphrase)
Enter same passphrase again:                                 <= ENTER (no passphrase)
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:YS8cWopND9RFnpHGqaI1Q8e5ca2fxP/yMVzZtIDINbg root@Control1
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]----+
|     ..o *=+     |
|    ..= *o*oo    |
|   . .o==*+. .   .|
```

```
|    =+oO.Eo   ..+|
|   o.++ So.o   oo|
|  .      .o .. . |
|             .+  |
|            . .o |
|             o.  |
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

If you want to protect the SSH key with a passphrase, you can use `ssh-agent` key manager. See https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/agent.

> **NOTE**: You'll need to copy this key to the nodes as part of the cluster nodes preparation tasks, as described in the next section.

4. **(Optional) Install wget**—Install the `wget` utility to download the Paragon Automation distribution software.

   ```
   # apt install wget
   ```

   Alternatively, you can use `rsync` or any other file download software to copy the distribution software.

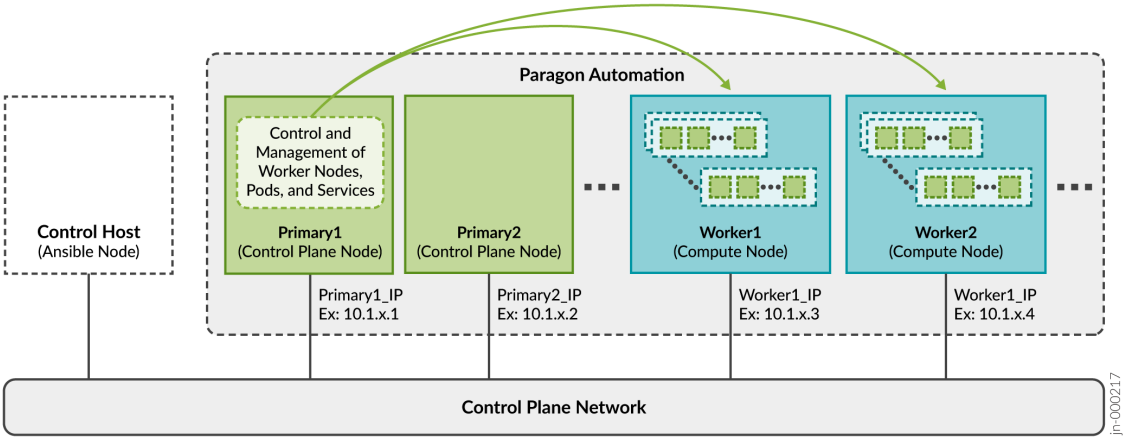
Prepare Cluster Nodes

The primary and worker nodes are collectively called *cluster nodes*. Each cluster node must have at least one unique static IP address, as illustrated in Figure 13 on page 24. When configuring the hostnames, use only lowercase letters, and do not include any special characters other than hyphen (-) or the period (.). If the implementation has a separate IP network to provide communication between the Paragon Automation components, as described in "Paragon Automation Portfolio Installation Overview" on page 2, you must assign a second set of IP addresses to the worker nodes. These IP addresses enable devices outside the cluster to reach the worker nodes and also enable communication between:

- Paragon Automation and the managed devices
- Paragon Automation and the network administrator

We recommend that you place all the nodes in the same broadcast domain. For cluster nodes in different broadcast domains, see "Configure Load Balancing" on page 37 for additional load balancing configuration.

Figure 13: Cluster Node Functions



As described in "Paragon Automation System Requirements" on page 9, you can install Paragon Automation using a multinode deployment.

You need to prepare the cluster nodes for the Paragon Automation installation process as follows:

1. **Configure raw disk storage**—The cluster nodes must have raw storage block devices with unpartitioned disks or unformatted disk partitions attached. You can also partition the nodes such that the root partition and other file systems can use a portion of the disk space available. You must leave the remaining space unformatted, with no file systems, and reserve it for Ceph to use. For more information, see "Disk Requirements" on page 14.

   > **NOTE**: You don't need to install or configure anything to allow Ceph to use the unpartitioned disks or unformatted disk partitions. The Paragon Automation installation process automatically assigns the space for Ceph storage.

   For multinode clusters, you must have a minimum of three cluster nodes with storage space attached. That is, a minimum of three worker nodes with an unpartitioned disk or unformatted disk partition for storage.

   Installation fails if unformatted disks are **not** available.

   Ceph requires newer Kernel versions. If your Linux kernel is very old, consider upgrading or reinstalling a new one. For a list of minimum Linux kernel versions supported by Ceph for your OS, see https://docs.ceph.com/en/latest/start/os-recommendations. To upgrade your Linux kernel version, see Upgrade your Ubuntu Linux Kernel Version.

NOTE: Ceph does not work on Linux kernel version 4.15.0-55.60.

2. **Install the base OS**—Install Ubuntu version 20.04.4 LTS (Focal Fossa) or Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish). Release 23.2 is qualified to work with Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS (Jammy Jellyfish).
3. **Create install-user account**—The install user is the user that the Ansible playbooks use to log in to the primary and worker nodes and perform all the installation tasks. Ensure that you configure either a root password or an account with superuser (`sudo`) privileges. You will add this information to the **inventory** file during the installation process.

   Set the root user password.

   ```
   # passwd root
   New password:
   Retype new password:
   passwd: password updated successfully
   ```

4. **Install SSH authentication**—The installer running on the control host connects to the cluster nodes through SSH using the install-user account.

   a. Log in to the cluster nodes. and install the open-ssh server on all nodes.

   b. Edit the **sshd_config** file.

   ```
   # vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
   ```

   c. If you are using "root" as the install-user account, then permit root login.

   ```
   PermitRootLogin yes
   ```

   If you chose to use plain text password for authentication, then you must enable password authentication.

   ```
   PasswordAuthentication yes
   ```

   We do not recommend the use of password authentication.

   d. Ensure that the `AllowTcpForwarding` parameter is set to `yes`.

   ```
   AllowTcpForwarding yes
   ```

   NOTE: Paragon Automation installation fails when the `AllowTcpForwarding` parameter is set to `no`.

   e. If you changed **/etc/ssh/sshd_config**, restart the SSH daemon.

```
# systemctl restart sshd
```

f. Log in to the control host:

i. To allow authentication using the SSH key, copy **id_rsa.pub** to the cluster nodes.

```
# ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub cluster-node-IP-or-hostname
```

Repeat this step for *all* the nodes in the cluster (primary and workers). *cluster-node-IP* is the unique address of the node as shown in Figure 13 on page 24. If a hostname is used instead, the Ansible control host should be able to resolve the name to its IP address.

ii. Use SSH authentication to log in to the cluster node using the install-user account. You must not need a password to log in.

You should be able to use SSH to connect to all nodes in the cluster (primary and workers) from the control host using the install-user account. If you are not able to log in, review the previous steps and make sure that you didn't miss anything.

5. **Install Docker**—Select one of the following Docker versions to install.

- Docker CE—If you want to use Docker CE, you do *not* need to install it on the cluster nodes. The `deploy` script installs Docker CE on the nodes during Paragon Automation installation.

- Docker EE—If you want to use Docker EE, you *must* install Docker EE on *all* the cluster nodes. If you install Docker EE on the nodes, the `deploy` script uses the installed version and does not attempt to install Docker CE in its place. For more information about Docker EE and supported systems, and for instructions to download and install Docker EE, see https://www.docker.com/blog/docker-enterprise-edition/.

The Docker version you choose to install in the cluster nodes is not dependent on the Docker version installed in the control host.

6. **Install Python**—Install Python 3, if it is not preinstalled with your OS, on the cluster nodes:

```
# apt install python3
```

To verify the Python version installed, use the `# python3 -V` or `# python3 --version` command.

7. Use the `# apt list --installed` command and ensure that the following packages are installed:

```
apt-transport-https, bash-completion, gdisk, iptables, lvm2, openssl
```

If you want to use the air-gap method to install Paragon Automation on a cluster running Ubuntu base OS, ensure that the following packages are pre-installed:

```
ca-certificates, curl, docker.io, jq, keepalived
```

Additionally, the following optional packages are recommended to be installed to aid in troubleshooting:

```
net-tools, tcpdump, traceroute
```

8. If you base OS is **Ubuntu version 20.04.4 LTS**, set the `iptables FORWARD` chain policy to `ACCEPT` on all the cluster nodes.

   a. Log in to a cluster node.

   b. Set the `iptables FORWARD` chain policy to `ACCEPT`.

   ```
   root@worker-node# iptables -P  FORWARD  ACCEPT
   ```

   c. Install the `iptables-persistent` package to make the change persistent across reboots.

   ```
   root@worker-node#apt install iptables-persistent
   ```

   You can choose to answer no if prompted to save rules.

   d. Add the following rule.

   ```
   root@worker-node# cat > /etc/iptables/rules.v4 << EOF
   *filter
   :INPUT ACCEPT
   :FORWARD ACCEPT
   :OUTPUT ACCEPT
   COMMIT
   *nat
   :PREROUTING ACCEPT
   :INPUT ACCEPT
   :OUTPUT ACCEPT
   :POSTROUTING ACCEPT
   COMMIT
   EOF
   ```

   e. Delete the **/etc/iptables/rules.v6** file.

   ```
   root@worker-node# rm /etc/iptables/rules.v6
   ```

   Repeat these steps on all cluster nodes.

9. **Install and enable NTP**—All nodes must run Network Time Protocol (NTP) or any other time-synchronization protocol at all times. By default, Paragon Automation installs the Chrony NTP client. If you don't want to use Chrony, you can manually install NTP on all nodes and ensure that

the `timedatectl` command reports that the clocks are synchronized. However, if you want to use the air-gap method to install Paragon Automation, and you want to use Chrony, you must pre-install Chrony. The installer does not install Chrony during air-gap installations.

a. Install ntpdate to synchronize date and time by querying an NTP server.

```
# apt install ntpdate -y
```

b. Run the following command twice to reduce the offset with the NTP server.

```
# ntpdate ntp-server
```

c. Install the NTP protocol.

```
# apt install ntp -y
```

d. Configure the NTP server pools.

```
# vi /etc/ntp.conf
```

e. Replace the default Ubuntu pools with the NTP server closest to your location in the `ntp.conf` file.

```
server ntp-server prefer iburst
```

Save and exit the file.

f. Restart the NTP service.

```
# systemctl restart ntp
```

g. Confirm that the system is in sync with the NTP server.

```
# timedatectl
```

10. **(Optional) Upgrade your Ubuntu Linux kernel version**To upgrade the kernel version of your Ubuntu server to the latest LTS version to meet the requirements for Paragon Automation installation:

a. Log in as the root user.

b. Check the existing kernel version.

```
root@server# uname -msr
```

If the Linux kernel version is earlier than 4.15, upgrade the kernel.

c. Update apt repositories:

```
root@server# apt update
```

d. Upgrade existing software packages, including kernel upgrades:

```
root@server# apt upgrade -y
```

```
root@server# apt install --install-recommends linux-generic-hwe-xx.xx
```

Here, *xx.xx* is your Ubuntu OS version.

e. Reboot the server to load the new kernel:

```
root@server# reboot
```

f. Verify the new kernel version:

```
root@server# uname -msr
```

Virtual IP Address Considerations

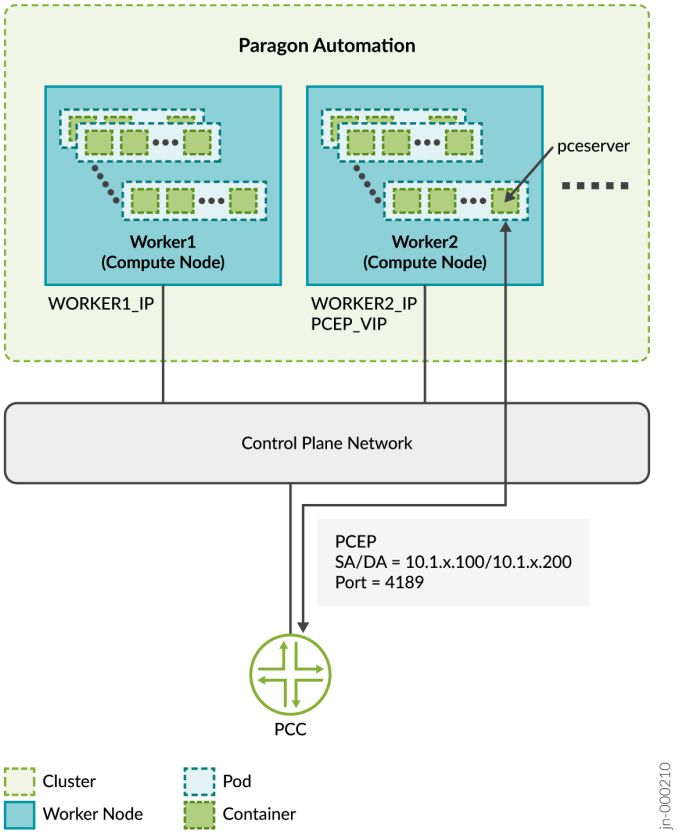
IN THIS SECTION

The Kubernetes worker nodes host the pods that handle the workload of the applications.
A pod is the smallest deployable unit of computing created and managed in Kubernetes. A pod contains one or more containers, with shared storage and network resources, and with specific instructions on how to run the applications. Containers are the lowest level of processing, and you execute applications or microservices in containers.

The primary node in the cluster determines which worker node will host a particular pod and containers.

You implement all features of Paragon Automation using a combination of microservices. You need to make some of these microservices accessible from outside the cluster as they provide services to end users (managed devices) and administrators. For example, you must make the pceserver service accessible to establish Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) sessions between provider edge (PE) routers and Paragon Automation.

You need to expose these services outside of the Kubernetes cluster with specific addresses that are reachable from the external devices. Because a service can be running on any of the worker nodes at a given time, you must use virtual IP addresses (VIPs) as the external addresses. You must not use the address of any given worker node as an external address.



In this example:

- Consider that Worker 1 is 10.1.x.3 and Worker 2 is 10.1.x.4.
- SERVICE IP = PCEP VIP is 10.1.x.200
- PCC_IP is 10.1.x.100

Paragon Automation services use one of two methods of exposing services outside the cluster:

- **Load balancer**—Each load balancer is associated with a specific IP address and routes external traffic to a specific service in the cluster. This is the default method for many Kubernetes installations in the cloud. The load balancer method supports multiple protocols and multiple ports per service. Each service has its own load balancer and IP address.
- Paragon Automation uses the MetalLB load balancer. MetalLB simulates external load balancer by either managing virtual IP addresses in Layer 2 mode, or interacts with external router(s) in Layer 3 mode. MetalLB provides load-balancing infrastructure to the kubernetes cluster.

  Services of type "LoadBalancer" will interact with the Kubernetes load-balancing infrastructure to assign an externally reachable IP address. Some services can share an external IP address.

- **Ingress**—The ingress method acts as a proxy to bring traffic into the cluster, and then uses internal service routing to route the traffic to its destination. Under the hood, this method also uses a load balancer service to expose itself to the world so it can act as that proxy.

  Paragon Automation uses the following ingress proxies:

  - Ambassador
  - Nginx

Devices from outside the cluster need to access the following services and thus these services require a VIP address.

Table 5: Services That Need VIPs

Required VIP Address	Description	Load Balancer/Proxy
Ingress controller	Used for accessing the Paragon Automation GUI over the Web. Paragon Automation provides a common Web server that provides access to the components and applications. Access to the server is managed through the Kubernetes Ingress Controller.	Ambassador MetalLB
Paragon Insights services	Used for Insights services such as syslog, DHCP relay, and JTI.	MetalLB
Paragon Pathfinder PCE server	Used to establish PCEP sessions with devices in the network.	MetalLB
SNMP trap receiver proxy (Optional)	User for the SNMP trap receiver proxy only if this functionality is required.	MetalLB

Table 5: Services That Need VIPs *(Continued)*

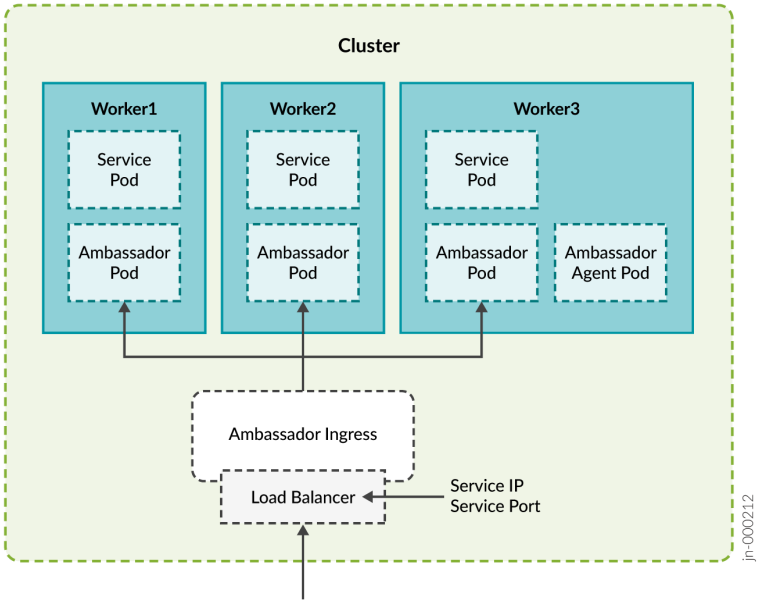
Required VIP Address	Description	Load Balancer/Proxy
Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller	Used as a proxy for the Paragon Pathfinder netflowd server and, optionally, the Paragon Pathfinder PCE server. The Nginx Ingress Controller needs a VIP within the MetalLB load balancer pool. This means that during the installation process you need to include this address as part of the LoadBalancer IP address ranges that you will be required to include while creating the configuration file.	Nginx MetalLB
Pathfinder Netflowd	Used for Paragon Pathfinder netflowd server. Netflowd can use Nginx as proxy, in which case it will not require its own VIP address.	MetalLB
Registry (Optional)	Used for connecting to multiple container registries on the primary nodes.	-
PCEP server (Optional)	Used for the PCE server for MD5 authentication.	-
cRPD (Optional)	Used to connect to the BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP) pod for MD5 authentication.	-

Ports used by Ambassador:

- HTTP 80 (TCP) redirect to HTTPS
- HTTPS 443 (TCP)
- Paragon Planner 7000 (TCP)

- DCS/NETCONF initiated 7804 (TCP)

Figure 14: Ambassador



Ports used by Insights Services, Path Computation Element (PCE) server, and SNMP:

- **Insights Services**

  JTI 4000 (UDP)

  DHCP (ZTP) 67 (UDP)

  SYSLOG 514 (UDP)

  SNMP proxy 162 (UDP)

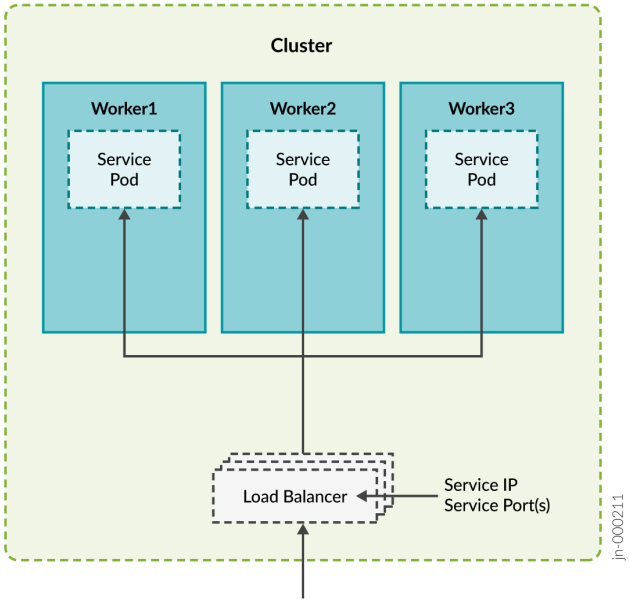
- **PCE Server**

  PCEP 4189 (TCP)

- **SNMP**

  SNMP Trap Receiver 162 (UDP)

Figure 15: Ports Used by Services



Ports used by Nginx Controller:

- NetFlow 9000 (UDP)
- PCEP 4189 (TCP)

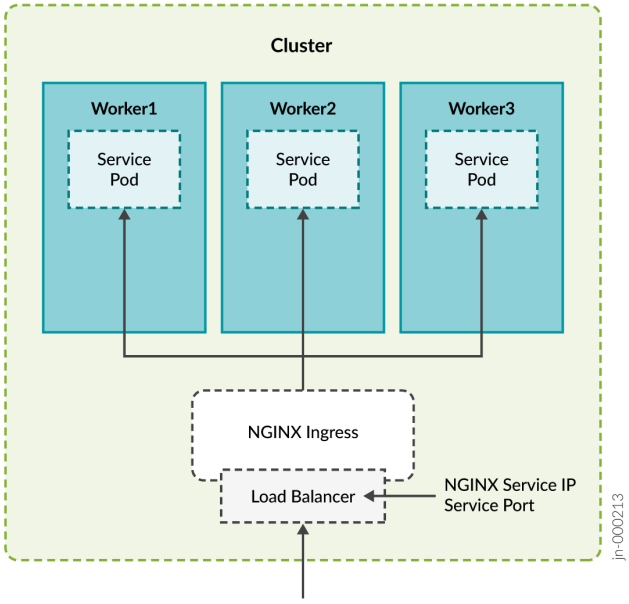
Using Nginx for PCEP

During the installation process, you will be asked whether you want to enable ingress proxy for PCEP. You can select from `None` or `Nginx-Ingress` as the proxy for the Path Computation Element (PCE) server.

If you select `Nginx-Ingress` as the proxy, you do *not* need to configure the VIP for the PCE server described in Table 5 on page 31. In this case, the VIP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used for the PCE server also. If you choose to not use a netflowd proxy, the VIP for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used for netflowd, as well.

NOTE: The benefit of using Nginx is that you can use a single IP address for multiple services.

Figure 16: Nginx Controller



VIP Address for the Registries in a Multi-Primary Node Deployment

If you are deploying a setup with multiple primary nodes,, and you deploy multiple container registries (one on each primary node), you will need an additional VIP address in the same broadcast domain as the cluster nodes. This address will be used to connect to the container registries deployed on each primary node.

The installation wizard refers to this IP address as the Virtual IP address for registry. The VIP address pool of the MetalLB load balancer must *not* contain this VIP address.

VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication

You can configure MD5 authentication to secure PCEP sessions between the router and Paragon Pathfinder as well as ensure that the BMP service is peering with the correct BGP-LS router. Paragon Automation uses Multus to provide the secondary interface on the PCE server and BMP pod for direct access to the router. You need the following VIP addresses in the same subnet as your cluster nodes:

- VIP address for the PCE server in the CIDR format
- VIP address for cRPD in the CIDR format

The VIP address pool of the MetalLB load balancer must *not* contain these VIP addresses.

If you choose to configure MD5 authentication, you must additionally configure the authentication key and virtual IP addresses on the routers. You must also configure the authentication key in the Paragon Automation UI.

- **MD5 on PCEP sessions.**—Configure the MD5 authentication key on the router and the Paragon Automation UI and VIP address on the router.

  - Configure the following in the Junos CLI:

    ```
    user@pcc# set protocols pcep pce pce-id authentication-key pce-md5-key
    ```

    ```
    user@pcc# set protocols pcep pce pce-id destination-ipv4-address vip-for-pce
    ```

  - Enter the *pce-md5-key* authentication key in the **MD5 String** field in the **Protocols:PCEP** section on the **Configuration > Devices > Edit *Device Name*** page.

  The MD5 authentication key must be less than or equal to *79* characters.

- **MD5 on cRPD**— Determine the cRPD MD5 authentication key and configure the key and VIP address of cRPD on the router.

  1. Determine or set the MD5 authentication key in the following ways.

     a. Run the `conf` command script and enable MD5 authentication on cRPD. Search for the `crpd_auth_key` parameter in the **config.yml** file. If there is a key present, it indicates that cRPD is configured for MD5. For example: `crpd_auth_key : northstar`. You can use the key present in the **config.yml** file (or you can also edit the key) and enter it on the router.

     b. If no MD5 authentication key is present in the **config.yml** file, you must log in to cRPD and set the authentication key using one of the following commands:

        ```
        set groups extra protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key
        ```

        or

        ```
        set protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key
        ```

        The MD5 authentication key must be less than or equal to *79* characters.

  2. Configure the router to enable MD5 for cRPD.

     ```
     user@pcc# set protocols bgp group name neighbor vip-for-crpd authentication-key md5-key
     ```

NOTE: You must identify all the required VIP addresses before you start the Paragon Automation installation process. You will be asked to enter these addresses as part of the installation process.

Configure Load Balancing

VIPs are managed in Layer 2 by default. When all cluster nodes are in the same broadcast domain, each VIP address is assigned to one cluster node at a time. Layer 2 mode provides fail-over of the VIP and does not provide actual load balancing. For true load balancing between the cluster nodes or if the nodes are in different broadcast domains, you must configure load balancing in Layer 3.

You must configure a BGP router to advertise the VIP address to the network. Make sure that the BGP router uses ECMP to balance TCP/IP sessions between different hosts. Connect the BGP router directly to the cluster nodes.

To configure load balancing on the cluster nodes, edit the **config.yml** file. For example:

```
metallb_config:
  peers:
    - peer-address: 192.x.x.1 ## address of BGP router
      peer-asn: 64501 ## autonomous system number of BGP router
      my-asn: 64500 ## ASN of cluster
  address-pools:
    - name: default
      protocol: bgp
      addresses:
        - 10.x.x.0/24
```

In this example, The BGP router at 192.x.x.1 is responsible for advertising reachability of the VIP addresses with the 10.x.x.0/24 prefix to the rest of the network. The cluster allocates the VIP address of this range and advertises the address for the cluster nodes that can handle the address.

Configure DNS Server (Optional)

You can access the main Web gateway either through the ingress controller's VIP address or through a hostname that is configured in the Domain Name System (DNS) server that resolves to the ingress controller's VIP address. You need to configure the DNS server only if you want to use a hostname to access the Web gateway.

Add the hostname to the DNS as an A, AAAA, or CNAME record. For lab and Proof of Concept (POC) setups, you can add the hostname to the **/etc/hosts** file on the cluster nodes.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

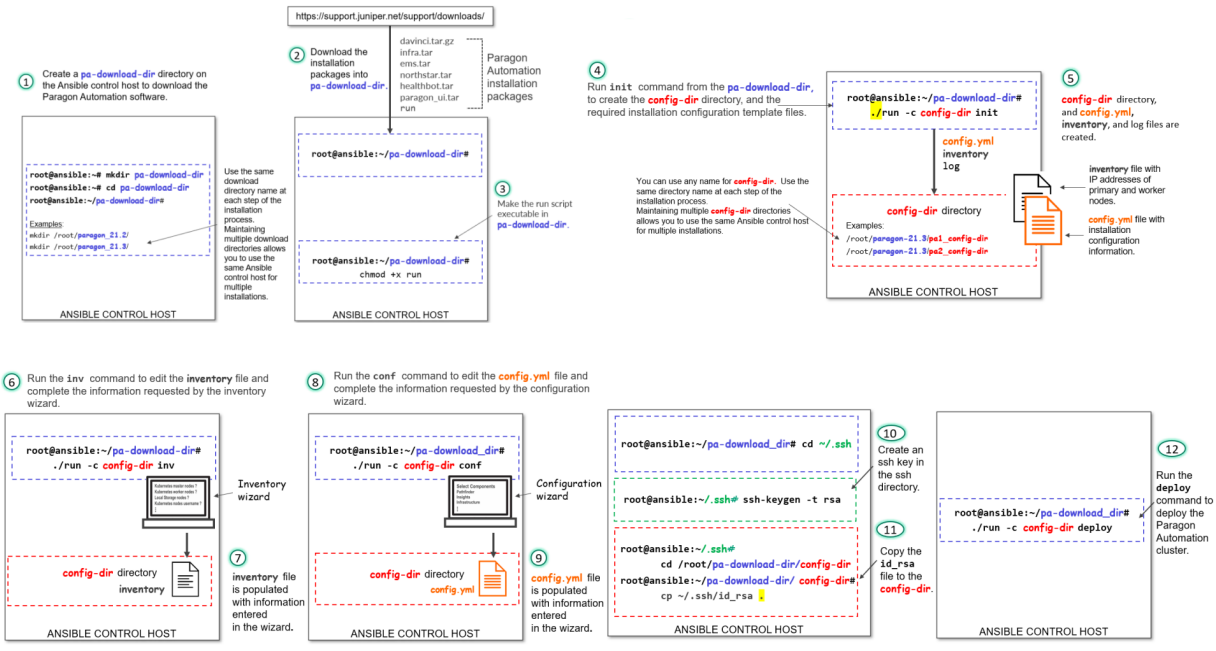
Install Multinode Cluster on Ubuntu | 38

Install Multinode Cluster on Ubuntu

IN THIS SECTION

Read the following topics to learn how to install Paragon Automation on a multinode cluster with Ubuntu host OS. Figure 17 on page 38 shows a summary of installation tasks at a high level. Ensure that you've completed the preconfiguration and preparation steps described in "Installation Prerequisites on Ubuntu" on page 20 before you begin installation.

Figure 17: Installation Sequence - Infographic



To view a higher-resolution image in your Web browser, right-click the image and open in a new tab. To view the image in PDF, use the zoom option to zoom in.

Download the Paragon Automation Software

Prerequisite

- You need a Juniper account to download the Paragon Automation software.

1. Log in to the control host.
2. Create a directory in which you'll download the software.

   We refer to this directory as ***pa-download-dir*** in this guide.
3. Select the version number from the **Version** list on the Paragon Automation software download page at https://support.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=pa.
4. Download the **Paragon Automation Setup** installation files to the download folder using the `wget "http://cdn.juniper.net/software/`*`file-download-url`*`"` command.

   The Paragon Automation setup installation bundle consists of the following scripts and TAR files to install each of the component modules:

   - **davinci.tar.gz**, which is the primary installer file.
   - **infra.tar**, which installs the Kubernetes infrastructure components including Docker and Helm.
   - **ems.tar**, which installs the base platform component.
   - **northstar.tar**, which installs the Paragon Pathfinder and Paragon Planner components.
   - **healthbot.tar**, which installs the Paragon Insights component.
   - **paragon_ui.tar**, which installs the Paragon Automation UI component.
   - **addons.tar**, which installs infrastructure components that are not part of the base Kubernetes installation. The infrastructure components include, IAM, Kafka, ZooKeeper, cert-manager, Ambassador, Postgres, Metrics, Kubernetes Dashboard, Open Distro for Elasticsearch, Fluentd, Reloader, ArangoDB, and Argo.
   - **helm-charts.tar**, which contains all the helm-charts required for installation.
   - **rke2-packages.tgz**, which installs the RKE2-based Kubernetes components.
   - **3rdparty.tar.gz**, which installs the required third-party utilities.

- **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz**, which installs Paragon Automation using the air-gap method on nodes *only* where the base OS is Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). You can choose to delete this file if you are not installing Paragon Automation using the air-gapped method on an RHEL base OS.
- `run` script, which executes the installer image.

Now that you've downloaded the software, you're ready to install Paragon Automation.

Install Paragon Automation on a Multinode Cluster

To install Paragon Automation on a Kubernetes cluster of multiple primary and worker nodes:

1. Make the `run` script executable in the ***pa-download-dir*** directory.

```
# chmod +x run
```

2. Use the `run` script to create and initialize a configuration directory with the configuration template files.

```
# ./run -c config-dir init
```

config-dir is a user-defined directory on the control host that contains configuration information for a particular installation. The `init` command automatically creates the directory if it does not exist. Alternatively, you can create the directory before you execute the `init` command.

Ensure that you include the dot and slash (./) with the `run` command.

If you are using the same control host to manage multiple installations of Paragon Automation, you can differentiate between installations by using differently named configuration directories.

3. Ensure that the control host can connect to the cluster nodes through SSH using the install-user account.

Copy the private key that you generated in "Configure SSH client authentication" on page 22 to the user-defined *config-dir* directory. The installer allows the Docker container to access the ***config-dir*** directory. The SSH key must be available in the directory for the control host to connect to the cluster nodes.

```
# cd config-dir
# cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa .
# cd ..
```

Ensure that you include the dot (.) at the end of the copy command (cp).

4. Customize the inventory file, created under the ***config-dir*** directory, with the IP addresses or hostnames of the cluster nodes, as well as the usernames and authentication information that are required to connect to the nodes. The inventory file is in the YAML format and describes the cluster nodes on which Paragon Automation will be installed. You can edit the file using the `inv` command or a Linux text editor such as vi.

   a. Customize the inventory file using the `inv` command:

   ```
   # ./run -c config-dir inv
   ```

   The following table lists the configuration options that the `inv` command prompts you to enter.

   Table 6: *inv* Command Options

inv Command Prompts	Description
Kubernetes master nodes	Enter IP addresses of the Kubernetes primary nodes.
Kubernetes worker nodes	Enter IP addresses of the Kubernetes worker nodes.
Local storage nodes	Define the nodes that have disk space available for applications. The local storage nodes are prepopulated with the IP addresses of the primary and worker nodes. You can edit these addresses. Enter IP addresses of the nodes on which you want to run applications that require local storage. Services such as Postgres, ZooKeeper, and Kafka use local storage or disk space partitioned inside **export/local-volumes**. By default, worker nodes have local storage available. If you do not add primary nodes here, you can run only those applications that do not require local storage on the primary nodes. **NOTE**: Local storage is different from Ceph storage.

Table 6: *inv* Command Options *(Continued)*

inv Command Prompts	Description
Kubernetes nodes' username (for example, root)	Configure the user account and authentication methods to authenticate the installer with the cluster nodes. The user account must be root or, in the case of non-root users, the account must have superuser (sudo) privileges.
SSH private key file (optional)	If you chose `ssh-key` authentication, for the control host to authenticate with the nodes during the installation process, configure the directory (***config-dir***) where the **ansible_ssh_private_key**_file is located, and the **id_rsa** file, as "`{{ config-dir }}/id_rsa`".
Kubernetes nodes' password (optional)	If you chose password authentication for the control host to authenticate with the nodes during the installation process, enter the authentication password directly. WARNING: The password is written in plain text. We do *not* recommend using this option for authentication.
Kubernetes cluster name (optional)	Enter a name for your Kubernetes cluster.
Write inventory file?	Click `Yes` to save the inventory information.

For example:

```
$ ./run -c config-dir inv
Loaded image: paragonautomation:latest
====================
PO-Runtime installer
====================

Supported command:
  deploy [-t tags]  deploy runtime
  destroy [-t tags] destroy runtime
  init              init configuration skeleton
```

```
  inv               basic inventory editor
  conf              basic configuration editor
  info [-mc]        cluster installation info

Starting now: inv

INVENTORY

This script will prompt for the DNS names or IP addresses of the Kubernetes master and
worker nodes.
Addresses should be provided as comma-delimited lists.

At least three master nodes are recommended. The number of masters should be an odd number.
A minimum of four nodes are recommended.

Root access to the Kubernetes nodes is required.

See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/user_guide/intro_inventory.html


? Kubernetes master nodes  10.12.xx.x3,10.12.xx.x4,10.12.xx.x5
? Kubernetes worker nodes  10.12.xx.x6
? Local storage nodes  10.12.xx.x3,10.12.xx.x4,10.12.xx.x5,10.12.xx.x6
? Kubernetes nodes' username (e.g. root)  root
? SSH private key file (optional; e.g. "{{ inventory_dir }}/id_rsa")  config/id_rsa
? Kubernetes nodes' password (optional; WARNING - written as plain text)
? Kubernetes cluster name (optional)  k8scluster
? Write inventory file?  Yes
```

b. Alternatively, you can customize the inventory file manually using a text editor.

```
# vi config-dir/inventory
```

Edit the following groups in the **inventory** file.

i. Add the IP addresses of the Kubernetes primary and worker nodes of the cluster.

The `master` group identifies the primary nodes, and the `node` group identifies the worker nodes. You cannot have the same IP address in both `master` and `node` groups.

To create a multi-primary node setup, list the addresses or hostnames of all the nodes that will be acting as primary under the `master` group. Add the addresses or hostnames of the nodes that will be acting as workers under the `node` group.

```
      master:
        hosts:
          10.12.xx.x3: {}
          10.12.xx.x4: {}
          10.12.xx.x5: {}
      node:
        hosts:
          10.12.xx.x6: {}
```

ii. Define the nodes that have disk space available for applications under the `local_storage_nodes:children` group.

```
  local_storage_nodes:
    children:
      master:
        hosts:
          10.12.xx.x3: {}
          10.12.xx.x4: {}
          10.12.xx.x5: {}
      node:
        hosts:
          10.12.xx.x6: {}
```

iii. Configure the user account and authentication methods to authenticate the installer in the Ansible control host with the cluster nodes under the `vars` group.

```
vars:
  ansible_user: root
  ansible_ssh_private_key_file: config/id_rsa
  ansible_password:
```

iv. (Optional) Specify a name for your Kubernetes cluster in the `kubernetes_cluster_name` group.

```
kubernetes_cluster_name: k8scluster
```

5. Configure the installer using the `conf` command.

```
# ./run -c config-dir conf
```

The `conf` command runs an interactive installation wizard that enables you to choose the components you want to install and configure a basic Paragon Automation setup. The command populates the **config.yml** file with your input configuration. For advanced configuration, you must edit the **config.yml** file manually.

Enter the information as prompted by the wizard. Use the cursor keys to move the cursor, use the space key to select an option, and use the `a` or `i` key to toggle selecting or clearing all options. Press Enter to move to the next configuration option. You can skip configuration options by entering a period (`.`). You can reenter all your choices by exiting the wizard and restarting from the beginning. The installer allows you to exit the wizard after you save the choices that you already made or to restart from the beginning. You cannot go back and redo the choices that you already made in the current workflow without exiting and restarting the wizard altogether.

The following table lists the configuration options that the `conf` command prompts you to enter :

Table 7: *conf* Command Options

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Select components	You can install the Infrastructure, Pathfinder, Insights, and base platform components. By default, all components are selected. You can choose to install Pathfinder based on your requirement. However, you must install all other components.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Infrastructure Options	These options appear only if you selected to install the Infrastructure component at the previous prompt. • Install Kubernetes Cluster—Install the required Kubernetes cluster. If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing cluster, you can clear this selection. • Install MetalLB LoadBalancer—Install an internal load balancer for the Kubernetes cluster. By default, this option is already selected. If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing cluster with preconfigured load balancing, you can clear this selection. • Install Nginx Ingress Controller—Install Nginx Ingress Controller is a load-balancing proxy for the Pathfinder components. • Install Chrony NTP Client—Install Chrony NTP. You need NTP to synchronize the clocks of the cluster nodes. If NTP is already installed and configured, you need not install Chrony. All nodes must run NTP or some other time-synchronization protocol at all times. • Allow Master Scheduling—Master scheduling determines how the nodes acting as primary nodes are used. *Master* is another term for a node acting as primary. If you select this option, the primary nodes can also act as worker nodes, which means they not only act as the control plane but can run application workloads as well. If you do not select master scheduling, the primary nodes are used only as the control plane. Master scheduling allows the available resources of the nodes acting as primary to be available for workloads. However, if you select this option, a misbehaving workload might exhaust resources on the primary node and affect the stability of the whole cluster. Without master scheduling, if you have multiple primary nodes with high capacity and disk space, you risk wasting their resources by not utilizing them completely. **NOTE**: This option is required for Ceph storage redundancy.
List of NTP servers	Enter a comma-separated list of NTP servers. This option is displayed only if you chose to install Chrony NTP.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Virtual IP address (es) for ingress controller	Enter a VIP address to be used for Web access of the Kubernetes cluster or the Paragon Automation UI. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool.
Virtual IP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller	Enter a VIP address for the Nginx Ingress Controller. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool. This address is used for NetFlow traffic.
Virtual IP address for Insights services	Enter a VIP address for Paragon Insights services. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool.
Virtual IP address for SNMP trap receiver (optional)	Enter a VIP address for the SNMP trap receiver proxy only if this functionality is required. If you do not need this option, enter a period (.).
Pathfinder Options	Select to install Netflowd. You can configure a VIP address for netflowd or use a proxy for netflowd (same as the VIP address for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller). If you choose to not install netflowd, you cannot configure a VIP address for netflowd.
Use netflowd proxy	Enter `Y` to use a netflowd proxy. This option appears only if you chose to install netflowd. If you chose to use a netflowd proxy, you needn't configure a VIP address for netflowd. The VIP address for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used as the proxy for netflowd.
Virtual IP address for Pathfinder Netflowd	Enter a VIP address to be used for Paragon Pathfinder netflowd. This option appears only if you chose *not* to use netflowd proxy.
PCE Server Proxy	Select the proxy mode for the PCE server. Select from `None` and `Nginx-Ingress`.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Virtual IP address for Pathfinder PCE server	Enter a VIP address to be used for Paragon Pathfinder PCE server access. This address must be an unused IP address that is managed by the load balancer. If you selected Nginx-Ingress, as the PCE Server Proxy, this VIP address is not necessary. The wizard does not prompt you to enter this address and PCEP will use the same address as the VIP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller. **NOTE**: The addresses for ingress controller, Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller, Insights services, and PCE server must be unique. You cannot use the same address for all four VIP addresses. All these addresses are listed automatically in the LoadBalancer IP address ranges option.
LoadBalancer IP address ranges	The LoadBalancer IP addresses are prepopulated from your VIP addresses range. You can edit these addresses. The externally accessible services are handled through MetalLB, which needs one or more IP address ranges that are accessible from outside the cluster. VIPs addresses for the different servers are selected from these ranges of addresses. The address ranges can be (but need not be) in the same broadcast domain as the cluster nodes. For ease of management, because the network topologies need access to Insights services and the PCE server clients, we recommend that you select the VIP addresses from the same range. For more information, see "Virtual IP Address Considerations" on page 29. Addresses can be entered as comma-separated values (CSV), as a range, or as a combination of both. For example: • 10.x.x.1, 10.x.x.2, 10.x.x.3 • 10.x.x.1-10.x.x.3 • 10.x.x.1, 10.x.x.3-10.x.x.5 • 10.x.x.1-3 is not a valid format.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Multi-master node detected do you want to setup multiple registries	Enter `Y` to configure a configure registry on each primary node. You see this option only if you've configured multiple primary nodes in the **inventory** file (multi-primary installation).
Virtual IP address for registry	Enter a VIP address for the container registry for a **multi-primary node** deployment only. Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses. You see this option only if you chose to configure multiple container registries.
Enable md5 for PCE Server	Enter `Y` to configure MD5 authentication between the router and Pathfinder. **NOTE**: If you enable MD5 on PCEP sessions, you must also configure the authentication key in the Paragon Automation UI and the same authentication key and the VIP address on the router. For information on how to configure the authentication key and VIP address, see "VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication" on page 36.
IP for PCEP server (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)	Enter a VIP address for the PCE server. The IP address must in the CIDR format. Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses.
Enable md5 for BGP	Enter `Y` to configure MD5 authentication between cRPD and the BGP-LS router.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
IP for CRPD (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)	Enter a VIP address for the BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP). The IP address must in the CIDR format. Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses. **NOTE**: If you enable MD5 on cRPD sessions, you must also configure the router to enable MD5 for cRPD and configure the VIP address on the router. For information on how to determine the MD5 authentication key and configure the router, see "VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication" on page 36.
Multus Interface	Enter the Multus interface type.
Multus Destination routes ? can be more than 1 peer with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation	Enter the Multus routes in the CIDR format.
Multus Gateway IP address	Enter the IP address of the Multus gateway.
Hostname of Main web application	Enter a hostname for the ingress controller. You can configure this value as an IP address or as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, you can enter 10.12.xx.100 or www.paragon.juniper.net (DNS name). Do not include http:// or https://. **NOTE**: You will use this hostname to access the Paragon Automation Web UI from your browser. For example, https:// *hostname* or https:// *IP-address*.

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
BGP autonomous system number of CRPD peer	Set up the Containerized Routing Protocol Daemon (cRPD) autonomous systems and the nodes with which cRPD creates its BGP sessions. You must configure the autonomous system (AS) number of the network to allow cRPD to peer with one or more BGP Link State (BGP-LS) routers in the network. By default, the AS number is 64500. **NOTE**: While you can configure the AS number at the time of installation, you can also modify the cRPD configuration later. See "Modify cRPD Configuration" on page 61 .

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

Comma separated list of CRPD peers	Configure cRPD to peer with at least one BGP-LS router in the network to import the network topology. For a single autonomous system, configure the address of the BGP-LS routers that will peer with cRPD to provide topology information to Paragon Pathfinder. The cRPD instance running as part of a cluster will initiate a BGP-LS connection to the specified peer routers and import topology data after the session is established. If more than one peer is required, you can add the peers as CSVs, as a range, or as a combination of both, similar to how you add LoadBalancer IP addresses.
	
	NOTE: While you can configure the peer IP addresses at the time of installation, you can also modify the cRPD configuration later, as described in "Modify cRPD Configuration" on page 61.
	
	You must configure the BGP peer routers to accept BGP connections initiated from cRPD. The BGP session will be initiated from cRPD using the address of the worker where the bmp pod is running as the source address.
	
	Because cRPD could be running on any of the worker nodes at a given time, you must allow connections from any of these addresses. You can allow the range of IP addresses that the worker addresses belong to (for example, 10.xx.43.0/24), or the specific IP address of each worker (for example, 10.xx.43.1/32, 10.xx.43.2/32, and 10.xx.43.3). You could also configure this using the `neighbor` command with the `passive` option to prevent the router from attempting to initiate the connection.
	
	If you chose to enter each individual worker address, either with the `allow` command or the `neighbor` command, make sure you include all the workers, because any worker could be running cRPD at a given time. Only one BGP session will be initiated. If the node running cRPD fails, the bmp pod that contains the cRPD container will be created in a different node, and the BGP session will be re-initiated.
	
	The sequence of commands in the following example shows the options to configure a Juniper device to allow BGP-LS connections from cRPD.
	
	The following commands configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from any host in the 10.xx.43.0/24 network, where all the worker nodes are connected.
	
	`[edit groups northstar]`
	`root@system# show protocols bgp group northstar`
	`type internal;`
	`family traffic-engineering {`

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

conf Command Prompts	Description/Options
	unicast; } export TE; allow 10.xx.43.0/24; [edit groups northstar] root@system# show policy-options policy-statement TE from family traffic-engineering; then accept; The following commands configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from 10.xx.43.1, 10.xx.43.2, and 10.xx.43.3 (the addresses of the three workers in the cluster) only. [edit protocols bgp group BGP-LS] root@vmx101# show | display set set protocols bgp group BGP-LS family traffic-engineering unicast set protocols bgp group BGP-LS peer-as 11 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.1 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.2 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.3 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS export TE cRPD initiates the BGP session. Only one session is established at a time and is initiated using the address of the worker node currently running cRPD. If you choose to configure the specific IP addresses instead of using the allow option, configure the addresses of all the workers nodes for redundancy. The following commands also configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from 10.xx.43.1, 10.xx.43.2, and 10.xx.43.3 only (the addresses of the three workers in the cluster). The passive option prevents the router from attempting to initiate a BGP-LS session with cRPD. The router will wait for the session to be initiated by any of these three routers. [edit protocols bgp group BGP-LS] root@vmx101# show | display set set protocols bgp group BGP-LS family traffic-engineering unicast set protocols bgp group BGP-LS peer-as 11 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.1 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.2 set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.3

Table 7: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS passive`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS export TE`
	
	You will also need to enable OSPF/IS-IS and MPLS traffic engineering as shown here:
	
	`set protocols rsvp interface` *`interface.unit`*
	
	`set protocols isis interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols isis traffic-engineering igp-topology`
	`Or`
	`set protocols ospf area` *`area`* `interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols ospf traffic-engineering igp-topology`
	
	`set protocols mpls interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import igp-topology`
	
	For more information, see https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/mpls/topics/topic-map/mpls-traffic-engineering-configuration.html.

Finish and write configuration to file	Click `Yes` to save the configuration information. This action configures a basic setup and saves the information in the **config.yml** file in the *config-dir* directory. Click `No` to restart the wizard without exiting the current session. The previously entered configuration parameters and selections appear preconfigured in the wizard. You can choose to retain them or reenter new values. Click `Cancel` to exit the wizard without saving the configuration.

For example:

```
$ ./run -c config conf
Loaded image: paragonautomation.latest
====================
PO-Runtime installer
====================
```

```
Supported command:
  deploy [-t tags]  deploy runtime
  destroy [-t tags] destroy runtime
  init              init configuration skeleton
  inv               basic inventory editor
  conf              basic configuration editor
  info [-mc]        cluster installation info

Starting now: conf
NOTE: depending on options chosen additional IP addresses may be required for:
        multi-master    Kubernetes Master Virtual IP address
        Infrastructure  Virtual IP address(es) for ingress controller
        Infrastructure  Virtual IP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress
Cont
roller
        Insights        Virtual IP address for Insights services
        Insights        Virtual IP address for SNMP Trap receiver (optional)
        Pathfinder      Virtual IP address for Pathfinder Netflowd
        Pathfinder      Virtual IP address for Pathfinder PCE server
        multi-registry  Paragon External Registry Virtual IP address

? Select components  done (4 selections)
? Infrastructure Options  done (4 selections)
? List of NTP servers  0.pool.ntp.org
? Virtual IP address(es) for ingress controller  10.12.xx.x7
? Virtual IP address for Insights services  10.12.xx.x8
? Virtual IP address for SNMP Trap receiver (optional)
? Pathfinder Options  [Install Netflowd]
? Use netflowd proxy?  Yes
? PCEServer proxy  Nginx Ingress
? LoadBalancer IP address ranges  10.12.xx.x7-10.12.xx.x9
? Multi-master node detected do you want to setup multiple registries  Yes
? Virtual IP address for registry  10.12.xx.10
? Enable md5 for PCE Server ?  Yes
? IP for PCEP server (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the
host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)  10.12.xx.219/24
? Enable md5 for BGP ?  Yes
? IP for CRPD (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with
its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)  10.12.xx.220/24
? Multus Interface ?  eth1
? Multus Destination routes ? can be more than 1 peer with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation
10.12.xx.41/24,10.13.xx.21/24
? Multus Gateway IP Address ? 10.12.xx.101
```

```
? Hostname of Main web application  host.example.net
? BGP autonomous system number of CRPD peer  64500
? Comma separated list of CRPD peers  10.12.xx.11
? Finish and write configuration to file  Yes
```

6. (Optional) For more advanced configuration of the cluster, use a text editor to manually edit the **config.yml** file.

   The **config.yml** file consists of an essential section at the beginning of the file that corresponds to the configuration options that the installation wizard prompts you to enter. The file also has an extensive list of sections under the essential section that allows you to enter complex configuration values directly in the file.

   You can configure the following options:

   - (Optional) Set the `grafana_admin_password` password to log in to the Grafana application. Grafana is a visualization tool commonly used to visualize and analyze data from various sources, including logs.

     By default, the username is preconfigured as admin in `# grafana_admin_user: admin`. Use admin as username and the password you configure to log in to Grafana.

     ```
     grafana_admin_user: admin
     grafana_admin_password: grafana_password
     ```

     If you do not configure the `grafana_admin_password` password, the installer generates a random password. You can retrieve the password using the command:

     ```
     # kubectl get secret -n kube-system grafana -o jsonpath={..grafana-password} | base64 -d
     ```

   - Set the `iam_skip_mail_verification` configuration option to true for user management without SMTP by Identity and Access Management (IAM). By default, this option is set to false for user management with SMTP. You must configure SMTP in Paragon Automation so that you can notify Paragon Automation users when their account is created, activated, or locked, or when their account password is changed.

   - Configure the `callback_vip` option with an IP address different from that of the virtual IP (VIP) address of the ingress controller. You can use an IP address from the MetalLB pool of VIP addresses. You configure this IP address to enable segregation of management and data traffic from the southbound and northbound interfaces. By default, `callback_vip` is assigned the same or one of the addresses of the ingress controller.

   Save and exit the file after you finish editing it.

7. (Optional) If you want to deploy custom SSL certificates signed by a recognized certificate authority (CA), store the private key and certificate in the ***config-dir*** directory. Save the private key as **ambassador.key.pem** and the certificate as **ambassador.cert.pem**.

   By default, Ambassador uses a locally generated certificate signed by the Kubernetes cluster-internal CA.

   > **NOTE**: If the certificate is about to expire, save the new certificate as **ambassador.cert.pem** in the same directory, and execute the `./run -c config-dir deploy -t ambassador` command.

8. Install the Paragon Automation cluster based on the information that you configured in the **config.yml** and **inventory** files.

   ```
   # ./run -c config-dir deploy
   ```

   The installation time to install the configured cluster depends on the complexity of the cluster. A basic setup installation takes at least 45 minutes to complete.

   The installer checks NTP synchronization at the beginning of installation. If clocks are out of sync, installation fails.

   For **multi-primary node** deployments only, the installer checks both individual server CPU and memory as well as total available CPU and memory per cluster. If the following requirements are not met, installation fails.

   - Minimum CPU per cluster: 20 CPU
   - Minimum Memory per cluster: 32-GB
   - Minimum CPU per node: 4 CPU
   - Minimum memory per node: 6-GB

   To disable CPU and memory check, use the following command and rerun the deployment.

   ```
   # ./run -c config-dir deploy -e ignore_iops_check=yes
   ```

   If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing Kubernetes cluster, the `deploy` command upgrades the currently deployed cluster to the latest Kubernetes version. The command also upgrades the Docker CE version, if required. If Docker EE is already installed on the nodes, the `deploy` command does not overwrite it with Docker CE. When upgrading the Kubernetes version or the Docker version, the command performs the upgrade sequentially on one node at a time. The command cordons off each node and removes it from scheduling. It performs upgrades, restarts Kubernetes on the node, and finally uncordons the node and brings it back into scheduling.

9. After deployment is completed, log in to the worker nodes.

Use a text editor to configure the following recommended information for Paragon Insights in the **limits.conf** and **sysctl.conf** files. These values set the soft and hard memory limits for influx DB memory requirements. If you do not set these limits, you might see errors such as “out of memory” or “too many open files” because of the default system limits.

a.

```
# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
                                # End of file
                                *         hard    nofile      1048576
                                *         soft    nofile      1048576
                                root      hard    nofile      1048576
                                root      soft    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  hard    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  soft    nofile      1048576
```

b.

```
# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
                                fs.file-max = 2097152
                                vm.max_map_count=262144
                                fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
                                fs.inotify.max_user_instances=512
```

Repeat this step for all worker nodes.

Now that you've installed and deployed your Paragon Automation cluster, you're ready to log in to the Paragon Automation UI.

Log in to the Paragon Automation UI

To log in to the Paragon Automation UI:

1. Open a browser, and enter either the hostname of the main Web application or the VIP address of the ingress controller that you entered in the URL field of the installation wizard.

   For example, https://vip-of-ingress-controller-or-hostname-of-main-web-application. The Paragon Automation login page appears.

2. For first-time access, enter **admin** as username and **Admin123!** as the password to log in. You must change the password immediately.

   The **Set Password** page appears. To access the Paragon Automation setup, you must set a new password.

3. Set a new password that meets the password requirements.

   Use between 6 and 20 characters and a combination of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. Confirm the new password, and click **OK**.

   The **Dashboard** page appears. You have successfully installed and logged in to the Paragon Automation UI.

4. Update the URL to access the Paragon Automation UI in **Administration > Authentication > Portal Settings** to ensure that the activation e-mail sent to users for activating their account contains the correct link to access the GUI. For more information, see *Configure Portal Settings*.

   For high-level tasks that you can perform after you log in to the Paragon Automation UI, see Paragon Automation Quick Start - Up and Running.

Air-Gap Install Paragon Automation on Ubuntu

You can install and deploy a paragon Automation cluster using the air-gap method of installation. In the air-gap method you need not have Internet access on the cluster nodes. You need a control host to download the distribution software and then create and configure the installation files to run the installation from the control host. You must be able to use SSH to connect to all the nodes.

To use the air-gap method install Paragon Automation on nodes with Ubuntu as the base OS, perform the following steps.

1. Prepare the control host for the installation process as described in "Prepare the Control Host" on page 21.
2. Prepare the cluster nodes for the installation process as described in "Prepare Cluster Nodes" on page 23.

   NOTE: You *must* ensure that the following packages are installed on the cluster nodes else air-gap installation will fail:

   ```
   apt-transport-https, ca-certificates, curl, docker.io, jq, keepalived
   ```

   If you want to use Chrony, you must pre-install Chrony. The installer does not install Chrony during air-gap installations.

3. Ensure you have the required VIP addresses as described in "Virtual IP Address Considerations" on page 29.
4. Log in to the control host node.
5. Download the **Paragon Automation Setup** installation folder to a download directory and extract the folder. You can use the `wget "http://cdn.juniper.net/software/file-download-url"` command to download the folder and any extraction utility to extract the files.

You need a Juniper account to download the Paragon Automation software.

6. Follow steps 1 through 7 of the installation process as described in "Install Multinode Cluster on Ubuntu" on page 38.
7. Install the Paragon Automation cluster based on the information that you configured in the **config.yml** and **inventory** files.

```
# ./run -c config-dir deploy -e offline_install=true
```

The installation time to install the configured cluster depends on the complexity of the cluster. A basic setup installation takes at least 45 minutes to complete.

NTP synchronization is checked at the start of deployment. If clocks are out of sync, deployment fails.

8. When deployment is completed, log in to the worker nodes.

Use a text editor to configure the soft and hard memory limits for influx DB memory requirements for Paragon Insights in the **limits.conf** and **sysctl.conf** files.

a.
```
# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
                                # End of file
                                *         hard    nofile      1048576
                                *         soft    nofile      1048576
                                root      hard    nofile      1048576
                                root      soft    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  hard    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  soft    nofile      1048576
```

b.
```
# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
                                fs.file-max = 2097152
                                vm.max_map_count=262144
                                fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
                                fs.inotify.max_user_instances=512
```

Repeat this step for all worker nodes.

9. Follow the steps described in "Log in to the Paragon Automation UI" on page 58 to access the GUI.

Modify cRPD Configuration

During the installation of Paragon Automation, you can configure the address of the BGP-LS routers that will peer with cRPD to provide topology information to Paragon Pathfinder. You can also modify the cRPD configuration after installation, in the following ways:

- You can edit the BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP) configuration file (**kube-cfg.yml**) located in the Paragon Automation primary node **/etc/kubernetes/po/bmp/** directory, and then apply the new configuration.

  To edit the BMP configuration file and add a new neighbor:

  1. Edit the **kube-cfg.yml** file.

```
root@primary-node:~# vi /etc/kubernetes/po/bmp/kube-cfg.yml

---
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  namespace: northstar
  name: crpd-config
data:
  config: |
    protocols {
      bgp {
        group northstar {
          neighbor 10.xx.43.1;
          neighbor 10.xx.43.2;   <= make sure you include the “;”
          }
      }
    }
```

  2. Apply the changes in the **kube-cfg.yml** file.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl apply -f /etc/kubernetes/po/bmp/kube-cfg.yml
deployment.apps/bmp configured
configmap/crpd-config configured
service/bmp-grpc unchanged
service/crpd unchanged
```

```
service/bgp unchanged
persistentvolumeclaim/crpd-data unchanged
```

3. Connect to the cRPD container.

```
root@primary-node:/# cd usr/local/bin/

root@primary-node:/usr/local/bin# ./pf-crpd
```

4. Verify that the changes are applied.

```
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t> show configuration protocols bgp | display inheritance
group northstar {
---more--
    ##
    ## '10.xx.43.1' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.1;
    ##
    ## '10.xx.43.2' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.2;
```

NOTE: Any additional neighbor will be added under a configuration group named `extra`. Use the `| display inheritance` command to see the new neighbor.

- Connect to the cRPD container and edit the configuration like you would on any Junos device.

  To connect to cRPD and add a new neighbor or change the autonomous system (AS) number:

  1. Connect to the cRPD container and enter configuration mode.

```
root@primary-node:/# cd usr/local/bin/

root@primary-node:/usr/local/bin# ./pf-crpd

root@ bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9 > edit
```

```
[edit]
root@ bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t#
```

2. Review the current BGP configuration and AS number.

```
[edit]
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t# show protocols bgp | display inheritance
group northstar {
---more--
    ##
    ## '10.xx.43.1' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.1;
    ##
    ## '10.xx.43.2' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.2;

[edit]
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t# show routing-options autonomous-system
11;
```

3. Change the AS number.

```
[edit]
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t# set routing-options autonomous-system 64500
```

4. Add a new neighbor.

```
[edit]
root@bmp-5f78448d69-f84q7# edit protocols bgp

[edit protocols bgp]
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t# set group northstar neighbor 10.xx.43.3

[edit protocols bgp group northstar]
root@bmp-5888bb7dfd-72v9t# show | display inheritance
---more---
neighbor 10.xx.43.3;
    ##
```

```
    ## '10.xx.43.1' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.1;
    ##
    ## '10.xx.43.2' was inherited from group 'extra'
    ##
    neighbor 10.xx.43.2;
```

NOTE: You could also add the neighbor under the configuration group `extra`. However, if the pod is restarted, this change will be overwritten by the configuration in the **kube-cfg.yml** file.

5. Commit your configuration changes.

```
[edit]
root@bmp-5f78448d69-f84q7# commit
```

4

CHAPTER

Install Paragon Automation on RHEL

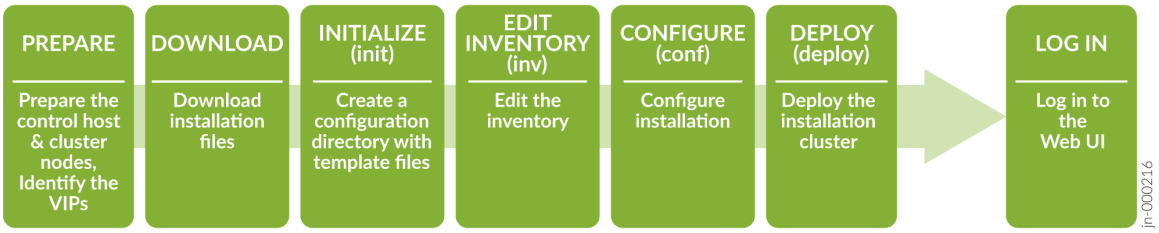
Installation Prerequisites on Red Hat Enterprise Linux

IN THIS SECTION

To successfully install and deploy a Paragon Automation cluster, you must have a control host that installs the distribution software on multiple cluster nodes. You can download the distribution software on the control host and then create and configure the installation files to run the installation from the control host. You must have **Internet access** to download the packages on the control host. You must also have Internet access on the cluster nodes to download any additional software such as Docker and OS patches. Alternatively, you can use the air-gap method of installation if your cluster nodes don't have Internet access.

The order of installation tasks is shown at a high level in Figure 18 on page 66.

Figure 18: High-Level Process Flow for Installing Paragon Automation



Before you download and install the distribution software, you must configure the control host and the cluster nodes as described in this topic.

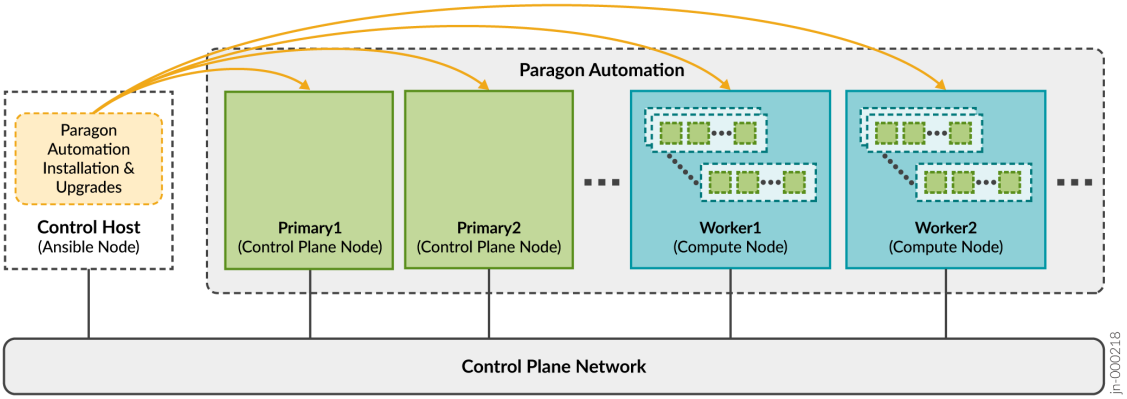
Prepare the Control Host

The control host is a dedicated machine that orchestrates the installation and upgrade of a Paragon Automation cluster. It carries out the Ansible operations that run the software installer and install the software on the cluster nodes as illustrated in Control Host Functions on page 67.

You must download the installer packages on the Ansible control host. As part of the Paragon Automation installation process, the control host installs any additional packages required on the cluster nodes. The packages include optional OS packages, Docker, and Elasticsearch. All microservices, including third-party microservices, are downloaded onto the cluster nodes. The microservices do not access any public registries during installation.

The control host can be on a different broadcast domain from the cluster nodes, but you must ensure that the control host can use SSH to connect to all the nodes.

Figure 19: Control Host Functions



After installation is complete, the control host plays no role in the functioning of the cluster. However, you'll need the control host to update the software or any component, make changes to the cluster, or reinstall the cluster if a node fails. You can also use the control host to archive configuration files. We recommend that you keep the control host available, and not use it for something else, after installation.

Prepare the control host for the installation process as follows:

1. **Install the base OS**—Install Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). Paragon Automation is qualified to work with RHEL 8.4 and RHEL 8.10. Paragon Automation has experimental support on RHEL 8.8.

   NOTE: If you are using RHEL version 8.10, you must remove the following RPM bundle:

```
rpm -e buildah cockpit-podman podman-catatonit podman
```

2. **Install Docker**—Install and configure Docker on the control host to implement the Linux container environment. Paragon Automation supports Docker CE and Docker EE. The Docker version you choose to install in the control host is independent of the Docker version you plan to use in the cluster nodes.

   If you want to install Docker EE, ensure that you have a trial or subscription before installation. For more information about Docker EE, supported systems, and installation instructions, see https://www.docker.com/blog/docker-enterprise-edition/.

   To download and install Docker CE, perform the following steps:

   ```
   # sudo yum install -y yum-utils
   # sudo yum-config-manager \
       --add-repo \
       https://download.docker.com/linux/rhel/docker-ce.repo
   # sudo yum install docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io docker-compose-plugin
   # sudo systemctl start docker
   ```

   To verify that Docker is installed and running, use the `# docker run hello-world` command.

   To verify the Docker version installed, use the `# docker --version` command.

   For full instructions and more information, see https://docs.docker.com/engine/install/rhel/.

3. **Configure SSH client authentication**—The installer running on the control host connects to the cluster nodes using SSH. For SSH authentication, you must use a root or non-root user account with superuser (sudo) privileges. We will refer to this account as the install user account in subsequent steps. You must ensure that the install user account is configured on **all** the nodes in the cluster. The installer will use the inventory file to determine which username to use, and whether the authentication will use SSH keys or a password. See, customize the inventory file for multinode implementations.

   If you choose the `ssh-key` authentication (recommended) method, generate the SSH key.

   ```
   # cd ~/.ssh
   # ssh-keygen -t rsa
   Generating public/private rsa key pair.
   Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):     <= ENTER (use default)
   Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):               <= ENTER (no passphrase)
   Enter same passphrase again:                                 <= ENTER (no passphrase)
   Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.
   Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
   ```

```
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:YS8cWopND9RFnpHGqaI1Q8e5ca2fxP/yMVzZtIDINbg root@Control1
The key's randomart image is:
+---[RSA 2048]----+
|     ..o *=+     |
|    ..= *o*oo    |
|   . .o==*+. .  .|
|    =+oO.Eo   ..+|
|   o.++ So.o   oo|
|  .      .o .. . |
|             .+  |
|            . .o |
|             o.  |
+----[SHA256]-----+
```

If you want to protect the SSH key with a passphrase, you can use `ssh-agent` key manager. See https://www.ssh.com/academy/ssh/agent.

> **NOTE**: You'll need to copy this key to the nodes as part of the cluster nodes preparation tasks, as described in the next section.

4. **(Optional) Install wget**—Install the `wget` utility to download the Paragon Automation distribution software.

   ```
   # yum install wget
   ```

   Alternatively, you can use `rsync` or any other file download software to copy the distribution software.

Prepare Cluster Nodes

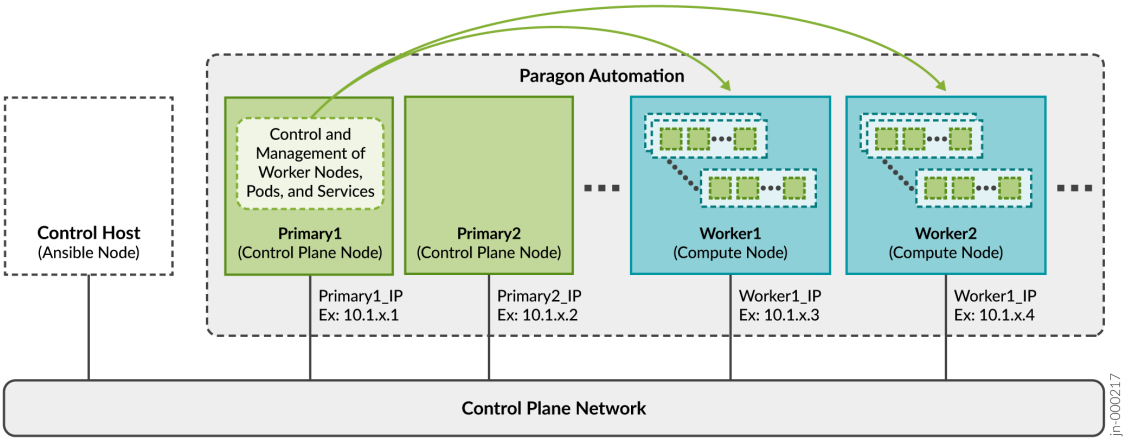
The primary and worker nodes are collectively called *cluster nodes*. Each cluster node must have at least one unique static IP address, as illustrated in Figure 20 on page 70. When configuring the hostnames, use only lowercase letters, and do not include any special characters other than hyphen (-) or the period (.). If the implementation has a separate IP network to provide communication between the Paragon Automation components, as described in the overview section, the IP addresses in that separate network do not need to be reachable outside the cluster. However, then you must assign a second set of IP addresses to the worker nodes. These IP addresses enable devices outside the cluster to reach the worker nodes and also enable communication between:

- Paragon Automation and the managed devices

- Paragon Automation and the network administrator

We recommend that you place all the nodes in the same broadcast domain. For cluster nodes in different broadcast domains, see "Configure Load Balancing" on page 82 for additional load balancing configuration.

Figure 20: Cluster Node Functions



As described in "Paragon Automation System Requirements" on page 9, you can install Paragon Automation using a multinode deployment.

You need to prepare the cluster nodes for the Paragon Automation installation process as follows:

1. **Configure raw disk storage**—The cluster nodes must have raw storage block devices with unpartitioned disks or unformatted disk partitions attached. You can also partition the nodes such that the root partition and other file systems can use a portion of the disk space available. You must leave the remaining space unformatted, with no file systems, and reserve it for Ceph to use. For more information, see "Disk Requirements" on page 14.

   > **NOTE**: You don't need to install or configure anything to allow Ceph to use the unpartitioned disks or unformatted disk partitions. The Paragon Automation installation process automatically assigns the space for Ceph storage.

   For multinode clusters, you must have a minimum of three cluster nodes with storage space attached.

Ceph requires newer Kernel versions. If your Linux kernel is very old, consider upgrading or reinstalling a new one. For a list of minimum Linux kernel versions supported by Ceph for your OS, see https://docs.ceph.com/en/latest/start/os-recommendations.

2. **Install the base OS**—Install RHEL. Paragon Automation is qualified to work with RHEL 8.4 and RHEL 8.10. Paragon Automation also has experimental support on RHEL 8.8.

   NOTE: If you are using RHEL version 8.10, you must remove the following RPM bundle:

   ```
   rpm -e buildah cockpit-podman podman-catatonit podman
   ```

3. **Create install-user account**—The install user is the user that the Ansible playbooks use to log in to the primary and worker nodes and perform all the installation tasks. Ensure that you configure either a root password or an account with superuser (`sudo`) privileges. You will add this information to the **inventory** file during the installation process.

   Set the root user password.

   ```
   # passwd root
   New password:
   Retype new password:
   passwd: password updated successfully
   ```

4. **Install SSH authentication**—The installer running on the control host connects to the cluster nodes through SSH using the install-user account.

   a. Log in to the cluster nodes and install the open-ssh server on all nodes.

   b. Edit the **sshd_config** file.

      ```
      # vi /etc/ssh/sshd_config
      ```

   c. If you are using "root" as the install-user account, then permit root login.

      ```
      PermitRootLogin yes
      ```

      If you chose to use plain text password for authentication, then you must enable password authentication.

      ```
      PasswordAuthentication yes
      ```

      We do not recommend the use of password authentication.

   d. Ensure that the `AllowTcpForwarding` parameter is set to `yes`.

      ```
      AllowTcpForwarding yes
      ```

> **NOTE**: Paragon Automation installation fails when the `AllowTcpForwarding` parameter is set to `no`.

e. If you changed **/etc/ssh/sshd_config**, restart the SSH daemon.

```
# systemctl restart sshd
```

f. Log in to the control host:

i. To allow authentication using the SSH key, copy **id_rsa.pub** to the cluster nodes.

```
# ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub cluster-node-IP-or-hostname
```

Repeat this step for *all* the nodes in the cluster (primary and workers). *cluster-node-IP* is the unique address of the node as shown in Figure 20 on page 70. If a hostname is used instead, the Ansible control host should be able to resolve the name to its IP address.

ii. Use SSH authentication to log in to the cluster node using the install-user account. You must not need a password to log in.

You should be able to use SSH to connect to all nodes in the cluster (primary and workers) from the control host using the install-user account. If you are not able to log in, review the previous steps and make sure that you didn't miss anything.

5. **Install Docker**—Select one of the following Docker versions to install.

- Docker CE—If you want to use Docker CE, you do *not* need to install it on the cluster nodes. The `deploy` script installs Docker CE on the nodes during Paragon Automation installation.

- Docker EE—If you want to use Docker EE, you *must* install Docker EE on *all* the cluster nodes. If you install Docker EE on the nodes, the `deploy` script uses the installed version and does not attempt to install Docker CE in its place. For more information about Docker EE and supported systems, and for instructions to download and install Docker EE, see https://www.docker.com/blog/docker-enterprise-edition/.

The Docker version you choose to install in the cluster nodes is not dependent on the Docker version installed in the control host.

6. **Disable Firewall**—Disable the local firewall.

```
# systemctl stop firewalld

# systemctl disable firewalld

# systemctl mask firewalld

# systemctl mask system-udevd -now
```

Consider protecting your cluster with an external firewall.

7. **Install Python**—Install Python 3, if it is not preinstalled with your OS, on the cluster nodes:

   ```
   # yum install python3
   ```

   To verify the Python version installed, use the `# python3 --version` command.

8. Use the `# yum list installed` command and ensure that the following packages are installed:

   `bash-completion, gdisk, iptables, lvm2, python-six, PyYAML, openssl, python3-pip, network-scripts, fio, jq, pytz`

   Additionally, the following optional packages are recommended to be installed to aid in troubleshooting:

   `net-tools, tcpdump, traceroute`

9. Run these commands to download and install the following packages:

   ```
   rpm -Uvh python3-markupsafe-0.23-19.el8.x86_64.rpm

   rpm -Uvh python3-pytz-2017.2-11.el8.noarch.rpm

   rpm -Uvh python3-babel-2.5.1-7.el8.noarch.rpm

   rpm -Uvh python3-jinja2-2.10.1-3.el8.noarch.rpm
   ```

10. **Install and Enable NTP**—All nodes must run NTP or other time-synchronization at all times. By default, Paragon Automation installs the Chrony NTP client. If you don't want to use Chrony, you must manually install an alternative service on all nodes and ensure that the `timedatectl` command reports that the clocks are synchronized. However, if you want to use the air-gap method to install Paragon Automation, and you want to use Chrony, you must pre-install Chrony. The installer does not install Chrony during air-gap installations.

    ```
    # timedatectl
                          Local time: Fri 2022-05-20 07:14:49 PDT
                      Universal time: Fri 2022-05-20 14:14:49 UTC
                            RTC time: Fri 2022-05-20 14:14:48
                           Time zone: America/Los_Angeles (PDT, -0700)
          System clock synchronized: yes
    systemd-timesyncd.service active: no
                    RTC in local TZ: no
    ```

11. **(Optional) Upgrade your Linux kernel version**—Upgrade the kernel version of your RHEL server to the latest LTS version to meet the requirements for Paragon Automation installation.

    For Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) 8.4, ensure that the Linux kernel version is 4.18 and later.

Virtual IP Address Considerations

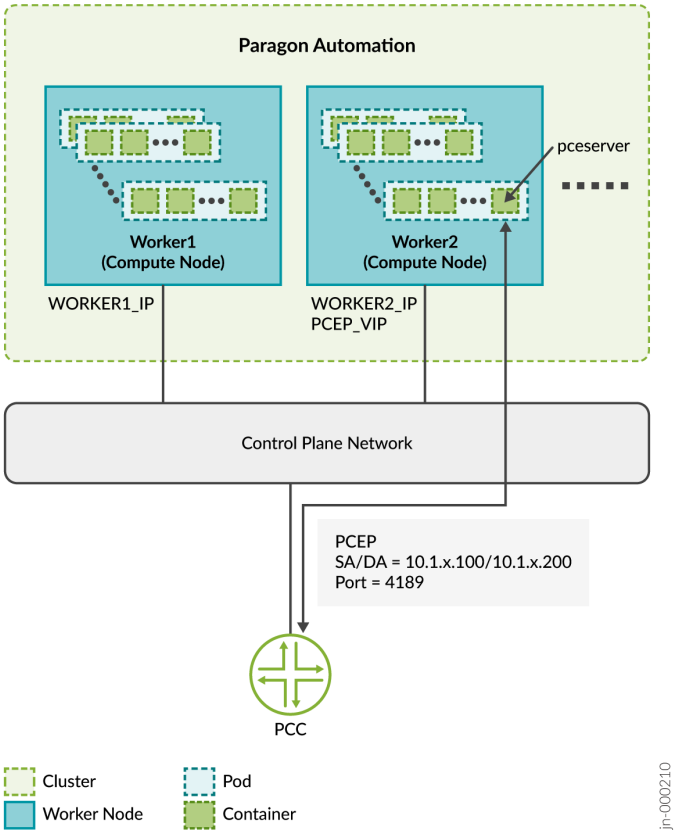
IN THIS SECTION

The Kubernetes worker nodes host the pods that handle the workload of the applications.
A pod is the smallest deployable unit of computing created and managed in Kubernetes. A pod contains one or more containers, with shared storage and network resources, and with specific instructions on how to run the applications. Containers are the lowest level of processing, and you execute applications or microservices in containers.

The primary node in the cluster determines which worker node will host a particular pod and containers.

You implement all features of Paragon Automation using a combination of microservices. You need to make some of these microservices accessible from outside the cluster as they provide services to end users (managed devices) and administrators. For example, you must make the pceserver service accessible to establish Path Computation Element Protocol (PCEP) sessions between provider edge (PE) routers and Paragon Automation.

You need to expose these services outside of the Kubernetes cluster with specific addresses that are reachable from the external devices. Because a service can be running on any of the worker nodes at a given time, you must use virtual IP addresses (VIPs) as the external addresses. You must not use the address of any given worker node as an external address.



In this example:

- Consider that Worker 1 is 10.1.x.3 and Worker 2 is 10.1.x.4.
- SERVICE IP = PCEP VIP is 10.1.x.200
- PCC_IP is 10.1.x.100

Paragon Automation services use one of two methods of exposing services outside the cluster:

- **Load balancer**—Each load balancer is associated with a specific IP address and routes external traffic to a specific service in the cluster. This is the default method for many Kubernetes installations in the cloud. The load balancer method supports multiple protocols and multiple ports per service. Each service has its own load balancer and IP address.

  Paragon Automation uses the MetalLB load balancer. MetalLB simulates external load balancer by either managing virtual IP addresses in Layer 2 mode, or interacts with external router(s) in Layer 3 mode. MetalLB provides load-balancing infrastructure to the kubernetes cluster.

  Services of type "LoadBalancer" will interact with the Kubernetes load-balancing infrastructure to assign an externally reachable IP address. Some services can share an external IP address.

- **Ingress**—The ingress method acts as a proxy to bring traffic into the cluster, and then uses internal service routing to route the traffic to its destination. Under the hood, this method also uses a load balancer service to expose itself to the world so it can act as that proxy.

  Paragon Automation uses the following ingress proxies:

  - Ambassador
  - Nginx

Devices from outside the cluster need to access the following services and thus these services require a VIP address.

Table 8: Services That Need VIPs

Required VIP Address	Description	Load Balancer/Proxy
Ingress controller	Used for accessing the Paragon Automation GUI over the Web. Paragon Automation provides a common Web server that provides access to the components and applications. Access to the server is managed through the Kubernetes Ingress Controller.	Ambassador MetalLB
Paragon Insights services	Used for Insights services such as syslog, DHCP relay, and JTI.	MetalLB
Paragon Pathfinder PCE server	Used to establish PCEP sessions with devices in the network.	MetalLB
SNMP trap receiver proxy (Optional)	User for the SNMP trap receiver proxy only if this functionality is required.	MetalLB

Table 8: Services That Need VIPs *(Continued)*

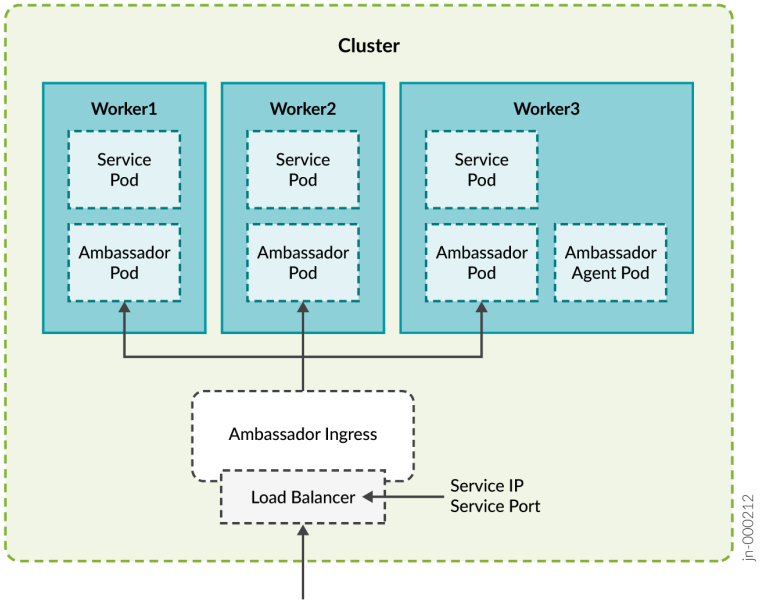
Required VIP Address	Description	Load Balancer/Proxy
Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller	Used as a proxy for the Paragon Pathfinder netflowd server and, optionally, the Paragon Pathfinder PCE server. The Nginx Ingress Controller needs a VIP within the MetalLB load balancer pool. This means that during the installation process you need to include this address as part of the LoadBalancer IP address ranges that you will be required to include while creating the configuration file.	Nginx MetalLB
Pathfinder Netflowd	Used for Paragon Pathfinder netflowd server. Netflowd can use Nginx as proxy, in which case it will not require its own VIP address.	MetalLB
Registry (Optional)	Used for connecting to multiple container registries on the primary nodes.	-
PCEP server (Optional)	Used for the PCE server for MD5 authentication.	-
cRPD (Optional)	Used to connect to the BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP) pod for MD5 authentication.	-

Ports used by Ambassador:

- HTTP 80 (TCP) redirect to HTTPS
- HTTPS 443 (TCP)
- Paragon Planner 7000 (TCP)

- DCS/NETCONF initiated 7804 (TCP)

Figure 21: Ambassador



Ports used by Insights Services, Path Computation Element (PCE) server, and SNMP:

- **Insights Services**

  JTI 4000 (UDP)

  DHCP (ZTP) 67 (UDP)

  SYSLOG 514 (UDP)

  SNMP proxy 162 (UDP)

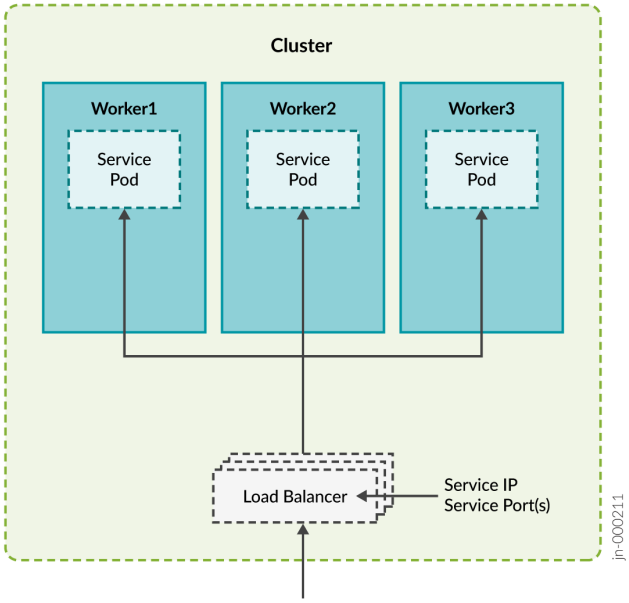
- **PCE Server**

  PCEP 4189 (TCP)

- **SNMP**

  SNMP Trap Receiver 162 (UDP)

Figure 22: Ports Used by Services



Ports used by Nginx Controller:

- NetFlow 9000 (UDP)
- PCEP 4189 (TCP)

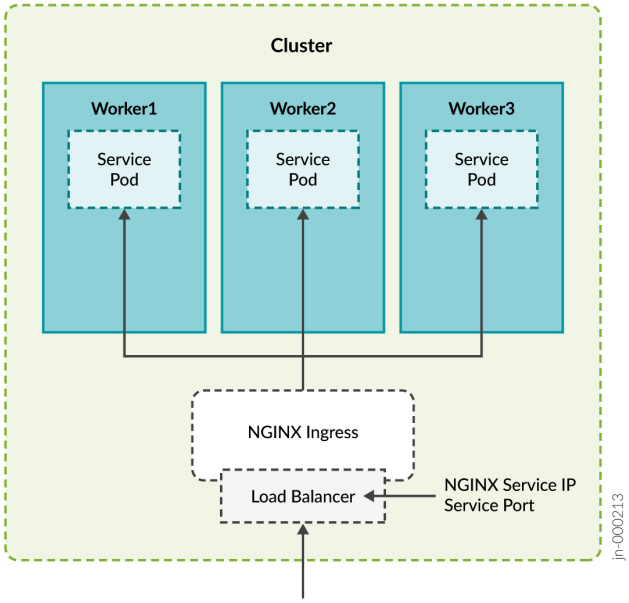
Using Nginx for PCEP

During the installation process, you will be asked whether you want to enable ingress proxy for PCEP. You can select from `None` or `Nginx-Ingress` as the proxy for the Path Computation Element (PCE) server.

If you select `Nginx-Ingress` as the proxy, you do *not* need to configure the VIP for the PCE server described in the table. In this case, the VIP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used for the PCE server also. If you choose to not use a netflowd proxy, the VIP for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used for netflowd, as well.

NOTE: The benefit of using Nginx is that you can use a single IP address for multiple services.

Figure 23: Nginx Controller



VIP Address for the Registries in a Multi-Primary Node Deployment

If you are deploying a setup with multiple primary nodes, and you deploy multiple container registries (one on each primary node), you will need an additional VIP address in the same broadcast domain as the cluster nodes. This address will be used to connect to the container registries deployed on each primary node.

The installation wizard refers to this IP address as the Virtual IP address for registry. The VIP address pool of the MetalLB load balancer must *not* contain this VIP address.

VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication

You can configure MD5 authentication to secure PCEP sessions between the router and Paragon Pathfinder as well as ensure that the BMP service is peering with the correct BGP-LS router. Paragon Automation uses Multus to provide the secondary interface on the PCE server and BMP pod for direct access to the router. You need the following VIP addresses in the same subnet as your cluster nodes:

- VIP address for the PCE server in the CIDR format
- VIP address for cRPD in the CIDR format

The VIP address pool of the MetalLB load balancer must *not* contain these VIP addresses.

If you choose to configure MD5 authentication, you must additionally configure the authentication key and virtual IP addresses on the routers. You must also configure the authentication key in the Paragon Automation UI.

- **MD5 on PCE server.**—Configure the MD5 authentication key on the router and the Paragon Automation UI and VIP address on the router.

  - Configure the following in the Junos CLI:

    ```
    user@pcc# set protocols pcep pce pce-id authentication-key pce-md5-key
    ```

    ```
    user@pcc# set protocols pcep pce pce-id destination-ipv4-address vip-for-pce
    ```

  - Enter the *pce-md5-key* authentication key in the **MD5 String** field in the **Protocols:PCEP** section on the **Configuration > Devices > Edit *Device Name*** page.

  The MD5 authentication key must be less than or equal to *79* characters.

- **MD5 on cRPD**— Determine the cRPD MD5 authentication key and configure the key and VIP address of cRPD on the router.

  1. Determine or set the MD5 authentication key in the following ways.

     a. Run the `conf` command script and enable MD5 authentication on cRPD. Search for the `crpd_auth_key` parameter in the **config.yml** file. If there is a key present, it indicates that cRPD is configured for MD5. For example: `crpd_auth_key : northstar`. You can use the key present in the **config.yml** file (or you can also edit the key) and enter it on the router.

     b. If no MD5 authentication key is present in the **config.yml** file, you must log in to cRPD and set the authentication key using one of the following commands:

        ```
        set groups extra protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key
        ```

        or

        ```
        set protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key
        ```

        The MD5 authentication key must be less than or equal to *79* characters.

  2. Configure the router to enable MD5 for cRPD.

     ```
     user@pcc# set protocols bgp group name neighbor vip-for-crpd authentication-key md5-key
     ```

NOTE: You must identify all the required VIP addresses before you start the Paragon Automation installation process. You will be asked to enter these addresses as part of the installation process.

Configure Load Balancing

VIPs are managed in Layer 2 by default. When all cluster nodes are in the same broadcast domain, each VIP address is assigned to one cluster node at a time. Layer 2 mode provides fail-over of the VIP and does not provide actual load balancing. For true load balancing between the cluster nodes or if the nodes are in different broadcast domains, you must configure load balancing in Layer 3.

You must configure a BGP router to advertise the VIP address to the network. Make sure that the BGP router uses ECMP to balance TCP/IP sessions between different hosts. Connect the BGP router directly to the cluster nodes.

To configure load balancing on the cluster nodes, edit the **config.yml** file. For example:

```
metallb_config:
  peers:
    - peer-address: 192.x.x.1 ## address of BGP router
      peer-asn: 64501 ## autonomous system number of BGP router
      my-asn: 64500 ## ASN of cluster
  address-pools:
    - name: default
      protocol: bgp
      addresses:
        - 10.x.x.0/24
```

In this example, The BGP router at 192.x.x.1 is responsible for advertising reachability of the VIP addresses with the 10.x.x.0/24 prefix to the rest of the network. The cluster allocates the VIP address of this range and advertises the address for the cluster nodes that can handle the address.

Configure DNS Server (Optional)

You can access the main Web gateway either through the ingress controller's VIP address or through a hostname that is configured in the Domain Name System (DNS) server that resolves to the ingress controller's VIP address. You need to configure the DNS server only if you want to use a hostname to access the Web gateway.

Add the hostname to the DNS as an A, AAAA, or CNAME record. For lab and Proof of Concept (POC) setups, you can add the hostname to the **/etc/hosts** file on the cluster nodes.

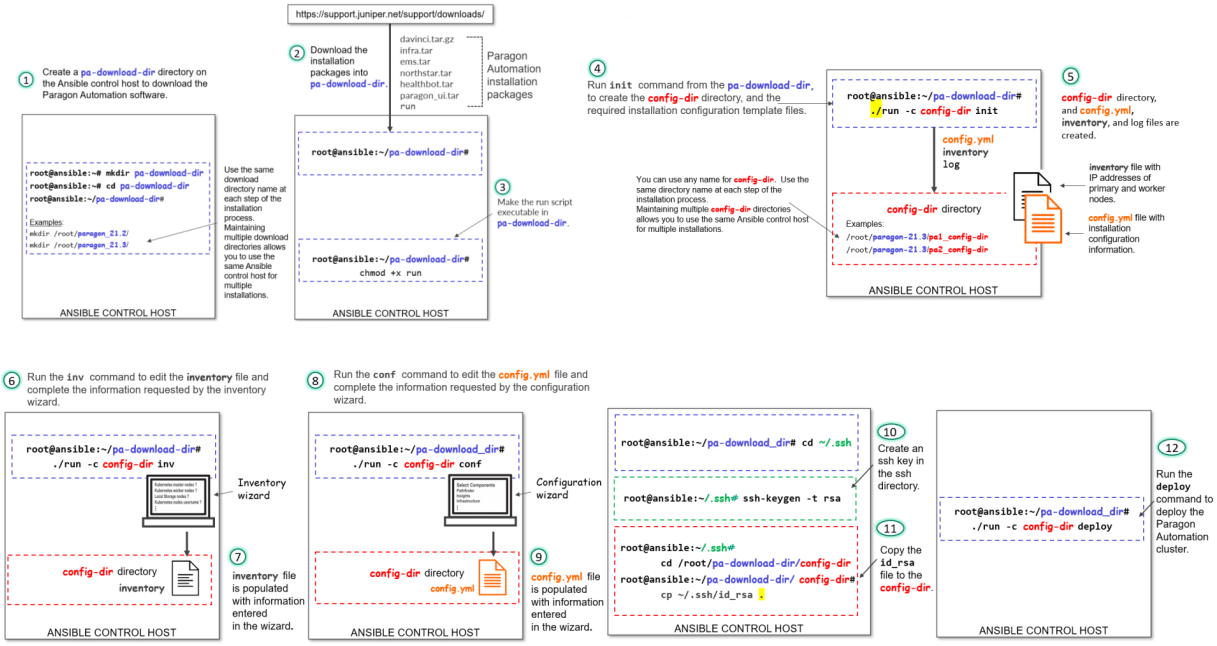
RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Install Multinode Cluster on Red Hat Enterprise Linux

IN THIS SECTION

Read the following topics to learn how to install Paragon Automation on a multinode cluster with Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) host OS. Figure 24 on page 84 shows a summary of installation tasks at a high level. Ensure that you've completed the preconfiguration and preparation steps described in "Installation Prerequisites on Red Hat Enterprise Linux" on page 66 before you begin installation.

Figure 24: Installation Sequence - Infographic



To view a higher-resolution image in your Web browser, right-click the image and open in a new tab. To view the image in PDF, use the zoom option to zoom in.

Download the Paragon Automation Software

Prerequisite

- You need a Juniper account to download the Paragon Automation software.

1. Log in to the control host.
2. Create a directory in which you'll download the software.

   We refer to this directory as ***pa-download-dir*** in this guide.
3. Select the version number from the **Version** list on the Paragon Automation software download page at https://support.juniper.net/support/downloads/?p=pa.
4. Download the **Paragon Automation Setup** installation files to the download folder and extract the file. You can use the `wget "http://cdn.juniper.net/software/file-download-url"` command to download the files and any extraction utility to extract the files.

   The Paragon Automation setup installation bundle consists of the following scripts and TAR files to install each of the component modules:

   - **davinci.tar.gz**, which is the primary installer file.

- **infra.tar**, which installs the Kubernetes infrastructure components including Docker and Helm.
- **ems.tar**, which installs the base platform component.
- **northstar.tar**, which installs the Paragon Pathfinder and Paragon Planner components.
- **healthbot.tar**, which installs the Paragon Insights component.
- **paragon_ui.tar**, which installs the Paragon Automation UI component.
- **addons.tar**, which installs infrastructure components that are not part of the base Kubernetes installation. The infrastructure components include, IAM, Kafka, ZooKeeper, cert-manager, Ambassador, Postgres, Metrics, Kubernetes Dashboard, Open Distro for Elasticsearch, Fluentd, Reloader, ArangoDB, and Argo.
- **rke2-packages.tgz**, which installs the RKE2-based Kubernetes components.
- **3rdparty.tar.gz**, which installs the required third-party utilities.
- **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz**, which installs Paragon Automation using the air-gap method on nodes *only* where the base OS is Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL). You can choose to delete this file if you are not installing Paragon Automation using the air-gapped method on an RHEL base OS.
- `run` script, which executes the installer image.

Now that you've downloaded the software, you're ready to install Paragon Automation.

Install Paragon Automation on a Multinode Cluster

To install Paragon Automation on a Kubernetes cluster of multiple primary and worker nodes:

1. Make the `run` script executable in the ***pa-download-dir*** directory.

```
# chmod +x run
```

2. Use the `run` script to create and initialize a configuration directory with the configuration template files.

```
# ./run -c config-dir init
```

config-dir is a user-defined directory on the control host that contains configuration information for a particular installation. The `init` command automatically creates the directory if it does not exist. Alternatively, you can create the directory before you execute the `init` command.

Ensure that you include the dot and slash (./) with the `run` command.

If you are using the same control host to manage multiple installations of Paragon Automation, you can differentiate between installations by using differently named configuration directories.

3. Ensure that the control host can connect to the cluster nodes through SSH using the install-user account.

   Copy the private key that you generated in "Configure SSH client authentication" on page 68 to the user-defined *config-dir* directory. The installer allows the Docker container to access the ***config-dir*** directory. The SSH key must be available in the directory for the control host to connect to the cluster nodes.

```
# cd config-dir
# cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa .
# cd ..
```

   Ensure that you include the dot (.) at the end of the copy command (`cp`).

4. Customize the inventory file, available in the ***config-dir*** directory, with the IP addresses or hostnames of the cluster nodes, as well as the usernames and authentication information that are required to connect to the nodes. The inventory file is in the YAML format and describes the cluster nodes on which Paragon Automation will be installed. You can edit the file using the `inv` command or a Linux text editor such as vi.

   a. Customize the inventory file using the `inv` command:

```
# ./run -c config-dir inv
```

   The following table lists the configuration options that the `inv` command prompts you to enter.

Table 9: *inv* Command Options

inv Command Prompts	Description
Kubernetes master nodes	Enter IP addresses of the Kubernetes primary nodes.
Kubernetes worker nodes	Enter IP addresses of the Kubernetes worker nodes.

Table 9: *inv* Command Options *(Continued)*

inv Command Prompts	Description
Local storage nodes	Define the nodes that have disk space available for applications. The local storage nodes are prepopulated with the IP addresses of the primary and worker nodes. You can edit these addresses. Enter IP addresses of the nodes on which you want to run applications that require local storage. Services such as Postgres, ZooKeeper, and Kafka use local storage or disk space partitioned inside **export/local-volumes**. By default, worker nodes have local storage available. If you do not add primary nodes here, you can run only those applications that do not require local storage on the primary nodes. **NOTE**: Local storage is different from Ceph storage.
Kubernetes nodes' username (for example, root)	Configure the user account and authentication methods to authenticate the installer with the cluster nodes. The user account must be root or, in the case of non-root users, the account must have superuser (sudo) privileges.
SSH private key file (optional)	If you chose `ssh-key` authentication, for the control host to authenticate with the nodes during the installation process, configure the directory (***config-dir***) where the **ansible_ssh_private_key**_file is located, and the **id_rsa** file, as "`{{ config-dir }}/id_rsa`".
Kubernetes nodes' password (optional)	If you chose password authentication for the control host to authenticate with the nodes during the installation process, enter the authentication password directly. WARNING: The password is written in plain text. We do *not* recommend using this option for authentication.
Kubernetes cluster name (optional)	Enter a name for your Kubernetes cluster.

Table 9: *inv* Command Options *(Continued)*

inv Command Prompts	Description
Write inventory file?	Click Yes to save the inventory information.

For example:

```
$ ./run -c config-dir inv
Loaded image: paragonautomation:latest
====================
PO-Runtime installer
====================

Supported command:
  deploy [-t tags]  deploy runtime
  destroy [-t tags] destroy runtime
  init              init configuration skeleton
  inv               basic inventory editor
  conf              basic configuration editor
  info [-mc]        cluster installation info

Starting now: inv

INVENTORY

This script will prompt for the DNS names or IP addresses of the Kubernetes master and
worker nodes.
Addresses should be provided as comma-delimited lists.

At least three master nodes are recommended. The number of masters should be an odd number.
A minimum of four nodes are recommended.

Root access to the Kubernetes nodes is required.

See https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/2.10/user_guide/intro_inventory.html


? Kubernetes master nodes  10.12.xx.x3,10.12.xx.x4,10.12.xx.x5
? Kubernetes worker nodes  10.12.xx.x6
? Local storage nodes  10.12.xx.x3,10.12.xx.x4,10.12.xx.x5,10.12.xx.x6
```

```
? Kubernetes nodes' username (e.g. root)  root
? SSH private key file (optional; e.g. "{{ inventory_dir }}/id_rsa")  config/id_rsa
? Kubernetes nodes' password (optional; WARNING - written as plain text)
? Kubernetes cluster name (optional)  k8scluster
? Write inventory file?  Yes
```

b. Alternatively, you can customize the inventory file manually using a text editor.

```
# vi config-dir/inventory
```

Edit the following groups in the **inventory** file.

i. Add the IP addresses of the Kubernetes primary and worker nodes of the cluster.

The `master` group identifies the primary nodes, and the `node` group identifies the worker nodes. You cannot have the same IP address in both `master` and `node` groups.

To create a multi-primary node setup, list the addresses or hostnames of all the nodes that will be acting as primary nodes under the `master` group. Add the addresses or hostnames of the nodes that will be acting as worker nodes under the `node` group.

```
        master:
          hosts:
            10.12.xx.x3: {}
            10.12.xx.x4: {}
            10.12.xx.x5: {}
        node:
          hosts:
            10.12.xx.x6: {}
```

ii. Define the nodes that have disk space available for applications under the `local_storage_nodes:children` group.

```
    local_storage_nodes:
      children:
        master:
          hosts:
            10.12.xx.x3: {}
            10.12.xx.x4: {}
            10.12.xx.x5: {}
        node:
```

```
          hosts:
            10.12.xx.x6: {}
```

iii. Configure the user account and authentication methods to authenticate the installer in the Ansible control host with the cluster nodes under the `vars` group.

```
  vars:
    ansible_user: root
    ansible_ssh_private_key_file: config/id_rsa
    ansible_password:
```

iv. (Optional) Specify a name for your Kubernetes cluster in the `kubernetes_cluster_name` group.

```
kubernetes_cluster_name: k8scluster
```

5. Configure the installer using the `conf` command.

```
# ./run -c config-dir conf
```

The `conf` command runs an interactive installation wizard that enables you to choose the components you want to install and configure a basic Paragon Automation setup. The command populates the **config.yml** file with your input configuration. For advanced configuration, you must edit the **config.yml** file manually.

Enter the information as prompted by the wizard. Use the cursor keys to move the cursor, use the space key to select an option, and use the `a` or `i` key to toggle selecting or clearing all options. Press Enter to move to the next configuration option. You can skip configuration options by entering a period (`.`). You can reenter all your choices by exiting the wizard and restarting from the beginning. The installer allows you to exit the wizard after you save the choices that you already made or to restart from the beginning. You cannot go back and redo the choices that you already made in the current workflow without exiting and restarting the wizard altogether.

The following table lists the configuration options that the `conf` command prompts you to enter :

Table 10: *conf* Command Options

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Select components	You can install the Infrastructure, Pathfinder, Insights, and base platform components. By default, all components are selected. You can choose to install Pathfinder based on your requirement. However, you must install all other components.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Infrastructure Options	These options appear only if you selected to install the Infrastructure component at the previous prompt. • Install Kubernetes Cluster—Install the required Kubernetes cluster. If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing cluster, you can clear this selection. • Install MetalLB LoadBalancer—Install an internal load balancer for the Kubernetes cluster. By default, this option is already selected. If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing cluster with preconfigured load balancing, you can clear this selection. • Install Nginx Ingress Controller—Install Nginx Ingress Controller is a load-balancing proxy for the Pathfinder components. • Install Chrony NTP Client—Install Chrony NTP. You need NTP to synchronize the clocks of the cluster nodes. If NTP is already installed and configured, you need not install Chrony. All nodes must run NTP or some other time-synchronization protocol at all times. • Allow Master Scheduling—Select to enable master scheduling. Master scheduling determines how the nodes acting as primary nodes are used. *Master* is another term for a node acting as primary. If you select this option, the primary nodes can also act as worker nodes, which means they not only act as the control plane but can run application workloads as well. If you do not select master scheduling, the primary nodes are used only as the control plane. Master scheduling allows the available resources of the nodes acting as primary to be available for workloads. However, if you select this option, a misbehaving workload might exhaust resources on the primary node and affect the stability of the whole cluster. Without master scheduling, if you have multiple primary nodes with high capacity and disk space, you risk wasting their resources by not utilizing them completely. **NOTE**: This option is required for Ceph storage redundancy.
List of NTP servers	Enter a comma-separated list of NTP servers. This option is displayed only if you chose to install Chrony NTP.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Virtual IP address (es) for ingress controller	Enter a VIP address to be used for Web access of the Kubernetes cluster or the Paragon Automation UI. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool.
Virtual IP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller	Enter a VIP address for the Nginx Ingress Controller. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool. This address is used for NetFlow traffic.
Virtual IP address for Insights services	Enter a VIP address for Paragon Insights services. This must be an unused IP address that is managed by the MetalLB load balancer pool.
Virtual IP address for SNMP trap receiver (optional)	Enter a VIP address for the SNMP trap receiver proxy only if this functionality is required. If you do not need this option, enter a period (.).
Pathfinder Options	Select to install Netflowd. You can configure a VIP address for netflowd or use a proxy for netflowd (same as the VIP address for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller). If you choose to not install netflowd, you cannot configure a VIP address for netflowd.
Use netflowd proxy	Enter `Y` to use a netflowd proxy. This option appears only if you chose to install netflowd. If you chose to use a netflowd proxy, you needn't configure a VIP address for netflowd. The VIP address for the Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller is used as the proxy for netflowd.
Virtual IP address for Pathfinder Netflowd	Enter a VIP address to be used for Paragon Pathfinder netflowd. This option appears only if you chose *not* to use netflowd proxy.
PCE Server Proxy	Select the proxy mode for the PCE server. Select from `None` and `Nginx-Ingress`.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Virtual IP address for Pathfinder PCE server	Enter a VIP address to be used for Paragon Pathfinder PCE server access. This address must be an unused IP address that is managed by the load balancer. If you selected Nginx-Ingress, as the PCE Server Proxy, this VIP address is not necessary. The wizard does not prompt you to enter this address and PCEP will use the same address as the VIP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller. **NOTE**: The addresses for ingress controller, Infrastructure Nginx Ingress Controller, Insights services, and PCE server must be unique. You cannot use the same address for all four VIP addresses. All these addresses are listed automatically in the LoadBalancer IP address ranges option.
LoadBalancer IP address ranges	The LoadBalancer IP addresses are prepopulated from your VIP addresses range. You can edit these addresses. The externally accessible services are handled through MetalLB, which needs one or more IP address ranges that are accessible from outside the cluster. VIPs addresses for the different servers are selected from these ranges of addresses. The address ranges can be (but need not be) in the same broadcast domain as the cluster nodes. For ease of management, because the network topologies need access to Insights services and the PCE server clients, we recommend that you select the VIP addresses from the same range. For more information, see "Virtual IP Address Considerations" on page 74. Addresses can be entered as comma-separated values (CSV), as a range, or as a combination of both. For example: • 10.x.x.1, 10.x.x.2, 10.x.x.3 • 10.x.x.1-10.x.x.3 • 10.x.x.1, 10.x.x.3-10.x.x.5 • 10.x.x.1-3 is not a valid format.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Multi-master node detected do you want to setup multiple registries	Enter `y` to configure a configure registry on each primary node. You see this option only if you've configured multiple primary nodes in the **inventory** file (multi-primary installation).
Virtual IP address for registry	Enter a VIP address for the container registry for a **multi-primary node** deployment only. Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses. You see this option only if you chose to configure multiple container registries.
Enable md5 for PCE Server	Enter `Y` to configure MD5 authentication between the router and Pathfinder. **NOTE**: If you enable MD5 on PCEP sessions, you must also configure the authentication key in the Paragon Automation UI and the same authentication key and the VIP address on the router. For information on how to configure the authentication key and VIP address, see "VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication" on page 81.
IP for PCEP server (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)	Enter a VIP address for the PCE server. The IP address must in the CIDR format. Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses.
Enable md5 for BGP	Enter `Y` to configure MD5 authentication between cRPD and the BGP-LS router.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

IP for CRPD (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)	Enter a VIP address for the BGP Monitoring Protocol (BMP) pod. The IP address must in the CIDR format.
	
	Make sure that the VIP address is in the same Layer 2 domain as the primary nodes. This VIP address is not part of the LoadBalancer pool of VIP addresses.
	
	NOTE: If you enable MD5 on cRPD sessions, you must also configure the router to enable MD5 for cRPD and configure the VIP address on the router. For information on how to determine the MD5 authentication key and configure the router, see "VIP Addresses for MD5 Authentication" on page 81.
	To determine the *crpd-md5-key*, check the `crpd_auth_key` parameter in the **config.yml** file, after running the `conf` command. For example: `crpd_auth_key : northstar`. If there is a key present, it indicates that cRPD is configured for MD5. You can use the key present in the **config.yml** file (or you can also edit the key) and enter it on the router.
	
	If no key is present in the **config.yml**file, you must log in to cRPD and set the authentication key using one of the following commands:
	
	`set groups extra protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key`
	
	or
	
	`set protocols bgp group name authentication-key crpd-md5-key`
	
	The MD5 authentication key must be less than or equal to *79* characters. The same key must be entered in cRPD and on the router.

Multus Interface	Enter the Multus interface type.
Multus Destination routes ? can be more than 1 peer with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation	Enter the Multus routes in the CIDR format.
Multus Gateway IP address	Enter the IP address of the Multus gateway.

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options
Hostname of Main web application	Enter a hostname for the ingress controller. You can configure this value as an IP address or as a fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example, you can enter 10.12.xx.100 or www.paragon.juniper.net (DNS name). Do not include http:// or https://. **NOTE**: You will use this hostname to access the Paragon Automation Web UI from your browser. For example, https:// *hostname* or https:// *IP-address*.
BGP autonomous system number of CRPD peer	Set up the Containerized Routing Protocol Daemon (cRPD) autonomous systems and the nodes with which cRPD creates its BGP sessions. You must configure the autonomous system (AS) number of the network to allow cRPD to peer with one or more BGP Link State (BGP-LS) routers in the network. By default, the AS number is 64500. **NOTE**: While you can configure the AS number at the time of installation, you can also modify the cRPD configuration later. See "Modify cRPD Configuration" on page 61 .

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

Comma separated list of CRPD peers	Configure cRPD to peer with at least one BGP-LS router in the network to import the network topology. For a single autonomous system, configure the address of the BGP-LS routers that will peer with cRPD to provide topology information to Paragon Pathfinder. The cRPD instance running as part of a cluster will initiate a BGP-LS connection to the specified peer routers and import topology data after the session is established. If more than one peer is required, you can add the peers as CSVs, as a range, or as a combination of both, similar to how you add LoadBalancer IP addresses.
	
	NOTE: While you can configure the peer IP addresses at the time of installation, you can also modify the cRPD configuration later, as described in "Modify cRPD Configuration" on page 61.
	
	You must configure the BGP peer routers to accept BGP connections initiated from cRPD. The BGP session will be initiated from cRPD using the address of the worker where the bmp pod is running as the source address.
	
	Because cRPD could be running on any of the worker nodes at a given time, you must allow connections from any of these addresses. You can allow the range of IP addresses that the worker addresses belong to (for example, 10.xx.43.0/24), or the specific IP address of each worker (for example, 10.xx.43.1/32, 10.xx.43.2/32, and 10.xx.43.3). You could also configure this using the `neighbor` command with the `passive` option to prevent the router from attempting to initiate the connection.
	
	If you chose to enter each individual worker address, either with the `allow` command or the `neighbor` command, make sure you include all the workers, because any worker could be running cRPD at a given time. Only one BGP session will be initiated. If the node running cRPD fails, the bmp pod that contains the cRPD container will be created in a different node, and the BGP session will be re-initiated.
	
	The sequence of commands in the following example shows the options to configure a Juniper device to allow BGP-LS connections from cRPD.
	
	The following commands configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from any host in the 10.xx.43.0/24 network, where all the worker nodes are connected.
	
	`[edit groups northstar]`
	`root@system# show protocols bgp group northstar`
	`type internal;`
	`family traffic-engineering {`

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

	`    unicast;`
	`}`
	`export TE;`
	`allow 10.xx.43.0/24;`
	
	`[edit groups northstar]`
	`root@system# show policy-options policy-statement TE`
	`from family traffic-engineering;`
	`then accept;`
	
	The following commands configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from 10.xx.43.1, 10.xx.43.2, and 10.xx.43.3 (the addresses of the three workers in the cluster) only.
	
	`[edit protocols bgp group BGP-LS]`
	`root@vmx101# show | display set`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS family traffic-engineering unicast`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS peer-as 11`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.1`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.2`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS allow 10.x.43.3`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS export TE`
	
	cRPD initiates the BGP session. Only one session is established at a time and is initiated using the address of the worker node currently running cRPD. If you choose to configure the specific IP addresses instead of using the `allow` option, configure the addresses of all the workers nodes for redundancy.
	
	The following commands also configure the router to accept BGP-LS sessions from 10.xx.43.1, 10.xx.43.2, and 10.xx.43.3 only (the addresses of the three workers in the cluster). The `passive` option prevents the router from attempting to initiate a BGP-LS session with cRPD. The router will wait for the session to be initiated by any of these three routers.
	
	`[edit protocols bgp group BGP-LS]`
	`root@vmx101# show | display set`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS family traffic-engineering unicast`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS peer-as 11`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.1`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.2`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS neighbor 10.xx.43.3`

Table 10: *conf* Command Options *(Continued)*

`conf` Command Prompts	Description/Options

	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS passive`
	`set protocols bgp group BGP-LS export TE`
	
	You will also need to enable OSPF/IS-IS and MPLS traffic engineering as shown here:
	
	`set protocols rsvp interface` *`interface.unit`*
	
	`set protocols isis interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols isis traffic-engineering igp-topology`
	`Or`
	`set protocols ospf area` *`area`* `interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols ospf traffic-engineering igp-topology`
	
	`set protocols mpls interface` *`interface.unit`*
	`set protocols mpls traffic-engineering database import igp-topology`
	
	For more information, see https://www.juniper.net/documentation/us/en/software/junos/mpls/topics/topic-map/mpls-traffic-engineering-configuration.html.

Finish and write configuration to file	Click `Yes` to save the configuration information. This action configures a basic setup and saves the information in the **config.yml** file in the ***config-dir*** directory.

For example:

```
$ ./run -c config conf
Loaded image: paragonautomation.latest
====================
PO-Runtime installer
====================

Supported command:
  deploy [-t tags]  deploy runtime
  destroy [-t tags] destroy runtime
  init              init configuration skeleton
  inv               basic inventory editor
  conf              basic configuration editor
```

```
  info [-mc]        cluster installation info

Starting now: conf
NOTE: depending on options chosen additional IP addresses may be required for:
        multi-master    Kubernetes Master Virtual IP address
        Infrastructure  Virtual IP address(es) for ingress controller
        Infrastructure  Virtual IP address for Infrastructure Nginx Ingress
Cont
roller
        Insights        Virtual IP address for Insights services
        Insights        Virtual IP address for SNMP Trap receiver (optional)
        Pathfinder      Virtual IP address for Pathfinder Netflowd
        Pathfinder      Virtual IP address for Pathfinder PCE server
        multi-registry  Paragon External Registry Virtual IP address


? Select components  done (4 selections)
? Infrastructure Options  done (4 selections)
? List of NTP servers  0.pool.ntp.org
? Virtual IP address(es) for ingress controller  10.12.xx.x7
? Virtual IP address for Insights services  10.12.xx.x8
? Virtual IP address for SNMP Trap receiver (optional)
? Pathfinder Options  [Install Netflowd]
? Use netflowd proxy?  Yes
? PCEServer proxy  Nginx Ingress
? LoadBalancer IP address ranges  10.12.xx.x7-10.12.xx.x9
? Multi-master node detected do you want to setup multiple registries  Yes
? Virtual IP address for registry  10.12.xx.10
? Enable md5 for PCE Server ?  Yes
? IP for PCEP server (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the
host with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)  10.12.xx.219/24
? Enable md5 for BGP ?  Yes
? IP for CRPD (must be outside metallb range and must be in the same subnet as the host with
its subnet prefix in CIDR notation)  10.12.xx.220/24
? Multus Interface ?  eth1
? Multus Destination routes ? can be more than 1 peer with its subnet prefix in CIDR notation
10.12.xx.41/24,10.13.xx.21/24
? Multus Gateway IP Address ? 10.12.xx.101
? Hostname of Main web application  host.example.net
? BGP autonomous system number of CRPD peer  64500
? Comma separated list of CRPD peers  10.12.xx.11
? Finish and write configuration to file  Yes
```

6. (Optional) For more advanced configuration of the cluster, use a text editor to manually edit the **config.yml** file.

   The **config.yml** file consists of an essential section at the beginning of the file that corresponds to the configuration options that the installation wizard prompts you to enter. The file also has an extensive list of sections under the essential section that allows you to enter complex configuration values directly in the file.

   You can configure the following options:

   - (Optional) Set the `grafana_admin_password` password to log in to the Grafana application. Grafana is a visualization tool commonly used to visualize and analyze data from various sources, including logs.

     By default, the username is preconfigured as admin in `# grafana_admin_user: admin`. Use admin as username and the password you configure to log in to Grafana.

     ```
     grafana_admin_user: admin
     grafana_admin_password: grafana_password
     ```

     If you do not configure the `grafana_admin_password` password, the installer generates a random password. You can retrieve the password using the command:

     ```
     # kubectl get secret -n kube-system grafana -o jsonpath={..grafana-password} | base64 -d
     ```

   - Set the `iam_skip_mail_verification` configuration option to true for user management without SMTP by Identity and Access Management (IAM). By default, this option is set to false for user management with SMTP. You must configure SMTP in Paragon Automation so that you can notify Paragon Automation users when their account is created, activated, or locked, or when their account password is changed.

   - Configure the `callback_vip` option with an IP address different from that of the virtual IP (VIP) address of the ingress controller. You can use an IP address from the MetalLB pool of VIP addresses. You configure this IP address to enable segregation of management and data traffic from the southbound and northbound interfaces. By default, `callback_vip` is assigned the same or one of the addresses of the ingress controller.

   Save and exit the file after you finish editing it.

7. (Optional) If you want to deploy custom SSL certificates signed by a recognized certificate authority (CA), store the private key and certificate in the ***config-dir*** directory. Save the private key as **ambassador.key.pem** and the certificate as **ambassador.cert.pem**.

   By default, Ambassador uses a locally generated certificate signed by the Kubernetes cluster-internal CA.

NOTE: If the certificate is about to expire, save the new certificate as **ambassador.cert.pem** in the same directory, and execute the `./run -c config-dir deploy -t ambassador` command.

8. Install the Paragon Automation cluster based on the information that you configured in the **config.yml** and **inventory** files.

```
# ./run -c config-dir deploy
```

The installation time to install the configured cluster depends on the complexity of the cluster. A basic setup installation takes at least 45 minutes to complete.

The installer checks NTP synchronization at the beginning of installation. If clocks are out of sync, installation fails.

For **multi-primary node** deployments only, the installer checks both individual server CPU and memory as well as total available CPU and memory per cluster. If the following requirements are not met, installation fails.

- Minimum CPU per cluster: 20 CPU
- Minimum Memory per cluster: 32-GB
- Minimum CPU per node: 4 CPU
- Minimum memory per node: 6-GB

To disable CPU and memory check, use the following command and rerun the deployment.

```
# ./run -c config-dir deploy -e ignore_iops_check=yes
```

If you are installing Paragon Automation on an existing Kubernetes cluster, the `deploy` command upgrades the currently deployed cluster to the latest Kubernetes version. The command also upgrades the Docker CE version, if required. If Docker EE is already installed on the nodes, the `deploy` command does not overwrite it with Docker CE. When upgrading the Kubernetes version or the Docker version, the command performs the upgrade sequentially on one node at a time. The command cordons off each node and removes it from scheduling. It performs upgrades, restarts Kubernetes on the node, and finally uncordons the node and brings it back into scheduling.

9. After deployment is completed, log in to the worker nodes.

Use a text editor to configure the following recommended information for Paragon Insights in the **limits.conf** and **sysctl.conf** files. These values set the soft and hard memory limits for influx DB memory requirements. If you do not set these limits, you might see errors such as “out of memory” or “too many open files” because of the default system limits.

a.

```
# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
                                # End of file
                                *         hard    nofile      1048576
                                *         soft    nofile      1048576
                                root      hard    nofile      1048576
                                root      soft    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  hard    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  soft    nofile      1048576
```

b.

```
# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
                                fs.file-max = 2097152
                                vm.max_map_count=262144
                                fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
                                fs.inotify.max_user_instances=512
```

Repeat this step for all worker nodes.

Now that you've installed and deployed your Paragon Automation cluster, you're ready to log in to the Paragon Automation UI.

Log in to the Paragon Automation UI

To log in to the Paragon Automation UI:

1. Open a browser, and enter either the hostname of the main Web application or the VIP address of the ingress controller that you entered in the URL field of the installation wizard.

   For example, https://vip-of-ingress-controller-or-hostname-of-main-web-application. The Paragon Automation login page is displayed.

2. For first-time access, enter **admin** as username and **Admin123!** as the password to log in. You must change the password immediately.

   The **Set Password** page appears. To access the Paragon Automation setup, you must set a new password.

3. Set a new password that meets the password requirements.

   Use between 6 and 20 characters and a combination of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters. Confirm the new password, and click **OK**.

The **Dashboard** page appears. You have successfully installed and logged in to the Paragon Automation UI.

4. Update the URL to access the Paragon Automation UI in **Administration > Authentication > Portal Settings** to ensure that the activation e-mail sent to users for activating their account contains the correct link to access the GUI. For more information, see *Configure Portal Settings*.

   For high-level tasks that you can perform after you log in to the Paragon Automation UI, see Paragon Automation Quick Start - Up and Running.

Air-Gap Install Paragon Automation on RHEL

IN THIS SECTION

You can install and deploy a paragon Automation cluster using the air-gap method of installation. In the air-gap method you need not have Internet access on the cluster nodes. You need a control host to download the distribution software and then create and configure the installation files to run the installation from the control host. You must be able to use SSH to connect to all the nodes.

Prerequisites

Before you download and install the distribution software, you must preconfigure the control host and the cluster nodes as described in the following sections.

1. Prepare the control host for the installation process as described in "Prepare the Control Host" on page 67.
2. Prepare the cluster nodes for the installation process as described in "Prepare Cluster Nodes" on page 69.

   If you want to use Chrony, you must pre-install Chrony. The installer does not install Chrony during air-gap installations.
3. Ensure you have the required virtual IP addresses as described in "Virtual IP Address Considerations" on page 74.

Download and Install Paragon Automation

1. Log in to the control host.
2. Download the **Paragon Automation Setup** installation folder to a download directory and extract the folder. You can use the `wget "http://cdn.juniper.net/software/file-download-url"` command to download the folder and any extraction utility to extract the files.

   You need a Juniper account to download the Paragon Automation software.

   > **NOTE**: During the installation process, you *must* download the **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz** file to use the air-gap method.

3.
4. Copy the **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz** file to all your cluster nodes.

   a. Log in to a cluster node.

   b. Copy the **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz** file to the **/root** directory.

   c. Change directory to **/root**.

   d. Extract the **rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz** using the `tar -zxvf rhel-84-airgap.tar.gz` command.

   e. Run the `yum -y install *.rpm` command to deploy the RPM packages.

   Repeat **Step 3** on all your cluster nodes.
5. Log back in to your control host.
6. Follow steps 1 through 7 of the installation process as described in "Install Paragon Automation on a Multinode Cluster" on page 85.
7. Manually edit the **config.yml** file using a text editor and set the following values.

   ```
   docker_version: 20.10.13-3

   containerd_version_redhat: 1.5.10-3
   ```

8. Log in to the cluster nodes through SSH using the install-user account. Perform the following steps on all the cluster nodes.

   a. Set all the repos in **/etc/yum.repos.d/** to `enabled = 0`, using a text editor.

   Repeat this step for all cluster nodes.

b. Apply the following firewall rules to all nodes:

```
"iptables -A OUTPUT --dst=10.0.0.0/8 -j ACCEPT"
"iptables -A OUTPUT --dst=172.16.0.0/12 -j ACCEPT"
"iptables -A OUTPUT --dst=192.168.0.0/16 -j ACCEPT"
"iptables -A OUTPUT --dst=127.0.0.1 -j ACCEPT"
```

9. Log back in to the control host, and install the Paragon Automation cluster based on the information that you configured in the **config.yml** and **inventory** files.

```
# ./run -c config-dir deploy -e offline_install=true
```

The installation time to install the configured cluster depends on the complexity of the cluster. A basic setup installation takes at least 45 minutes to complete.

NTP synchronization is checked at the start of deployment. If clocks are out of sync, deployment fails.

10. When deployment is completed, log in to the worker nodes.

Use a text editor to configure the soft and hard memory limits for influx DB memory requirements for Paragon Insights in the **limits.conf** and **sysctl.conf** files.

a.
```
# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
                                # End of file
                                *         hard    nofile      1048576
                                *         soft    nofile      1048576
                                root      hard    nofile      1048576
                                root      soft    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  hard    nofile      1048576
                                influxdb  soft    nofile      1048576
```

b.
```
# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
                                fs.file-max = 2097152
                                vm.max_map_count=262144
                                fs.inotify.max_user_watches=524288
                                fs.inotify.max_user_instances=512
```

Repeat this step for all worker nodes.

11. Follow the steps described in "Log in to the Paragon Automation UI- Multinode installation" on page 104 to access the GUI.

5
CHAPTER

Configure Disaster Recovery

Configure Disaster Recovery for Paragon Pathfinder

You can deploy Paragon Automation at two different geographical locations so that when the Paragon Pathfinder component is down at one location, the Paragon Pathfinder component at the other location can continue managing Path Computation Client (PCC)-delegated LSPs in your network. You can configure a federated exchange of information to synchronize the two deployments so that you can manage the topologies and modify and optimize LSPs from either one of the instances of Paragon Pathfinder.

To configure a disaster recovery setup of Paragon Pathfinder instances in dual Paragon Automation deployments, perform the following steps.

1. Prepare the deployments to configure disaster recovery for Paragon Pathfinder.

   - For new deployments of Paragon Automation:

     Edit the **config.yml** file for both deployments as follows:

     ```
     prepare_multi_cluster: true
     ```

     Proceed with installing both Paragon Automation clusters as usual.

   - For existing deployments of Paragon Automation:

     a. Edit the **config.yml** file for both deployments as follows:

     ```
     prepare_multi_cluster: true
     ```

     b. Rerun the following `deploy` command for both deployments.

     ```
     ./run -c config-dir deploy -t rabbitmq,ambassador
     ```

     c. Verify that both the deployments are functioning normally.

     Now you have prepared two active Paragon Automation deployment clusters to configure disaster recovery for Paragon Pathfinder.

2. Configure federated exchange of information between the two active deployments.

   - Through the cmgd CLI.

     ```
     northstar {
         topology-server {
             messaging-bus {
                 use-federated-exchange;
             }
     ```

   - Through the Paragon Automation UI.

Navigate to **Configuration > Network Settings > Pathfinder Setting > Topology Server > Messaging Bus** and enable the **use-federated-exchange** flag on *both* clusters.

3. Restart the toposerver pod.

```
kubectl -n northstar rollout restart deployment ns-toposerver
```

4. Create an **inventory_ha** inventory file to activate the information federation. Create the file in the same ***config-dir*** directory as the **inventory** and **config.yml** files of one Paragon Automation deployment. If the two deployment have different Ansible control hosts, create the file in the ***config-dir*** directory of any one of the control hosts.

   Sample **inventory_ha** file:

```
all:
    hosts:
       <IP address of one primary node of deployment Cluster 1>:
            ansible_user: root
            ansible_ssh_private_key_file: <SSH key to access the primary node of Cluster 1>
            vip: <Cluster 1 ingress_vip>
       <IP address of one primary node of deployment Cluster 2>:
            ansible_user: root
            ansible_ssh_private_key_file: <SSH key to access the primary node of Cluster 2>
            vip: <Cluster 2 ingress_vip>
```

   For example:

```
all:
    hosts:
        10.49.43.01:
            ansible_user: root
            ansible_ssh_private_key_file: config/id_rsa
            vip: 10.54.239.01
        10.49.43.02:
            ansible_user: root
            ansible_ssh_private_key_file: config/id_rsa
            vip: 10.54.239.02
```

5. Activate the information federation using the `deploy-federated-exchange` command.

   `./run -c config-dir deploy-federated-exchange`

Verification

1. Verify that information federation between the two deployment clusters is operational, using the `kubectl exec -it -n northstar rabbitmq-0 - rabbitmqctl list_parameters` command. The output of the command must be similar to:

```
Listing runtime parameters for vhost "/" …

component name

federation-upstream my-upstream

{"expires":30000,"uri":"amqps://northstar:BJitYWROJ5@10.54.239.02?cacertfile=/opt/bitnami/
rabbitmq/certs/ca_certificate.pem&verify=verify_none"}
```

2. Federation link is automatically created once there is an exchange with matching name created.

   a. Log in into one of the rabbitmq pods.

   ```
   kubectl exec -it -n northstar rabbitmq-0 -- bash
   ```

   b. Run the following command in the rabbitmq pod.

   ```
   for i in 0 1 2; do rabbitmqctl federation_status -n rabbit@rabbitmq-$i.rabbitmq-
   headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local; done
   ```

   The output of the command must be similar to:

```
I have no name!@rabbitmq-0:/$ for i in 0 1 2; do rabbitmqctl federation_status -n
rabbit@rabbitmq-$i.rabbitmq-headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local; done
Listing federation links on node rabbit@rabbitmq-0.rabbitmq-
headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local...
[#{error => <<>>,exchange => <<"controller.federated.topo">>,
   id => <<"f0e7320f">>,last_changed => <<"2023-04-18 09:19:14">>,
   local_connection =>
<<"<rabbit@rabbitmq-0.rabbitmq-headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local.3.24866.9>">>,
   queue => <<>>,status => running,type => exchange,
   upstream => <<"my-upstream">>,
   upstream_exchange => <<"controller.federated.topo">>,
   upstream_queue => <<>>,uri => <<"amqps://10.54.239.100">>,vhost => <<"/">>}]
Listing federation links on node rabbit@rabbitmq-1.rabbitmq-
headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local...
[]
Listing federation links on node rabbit@rabbitmq-2.rabbitmq-
```

```
headless.northstar.svc.cluster.local...
[]
```

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

Disaster Recovery Overview

CHAPTER 6

Upgrade and Update Paragon Automation

Upgrade to Paragon Automation Release 23.2

IN THIS SECTION

You cannot directly upgrade an earlier release of Paragon Automation to Release 23.2. You must install Release 23.2 afresh.

However, in order to migrate your current Release 23.1 configuration to Release 23.2, you can use the back up and restore functionality as described in this topic.

NOTE: You cannot custom select applications to be backed up and restored. You can back up and restore only a preconfigured and fixed set of applications and administrations settings for each component, See "Backup and Restore" on page 128 for a complete list of applications that can be backed up.

Before You Upgrade:

Upgrade your current release of Paragon Automation to Release 23.1. For information on how to upgrade your current release to Release 23.1, see Upgrade to Paragon Automation Release 23.1.

Upgrade from Release 23.1 to Release 23.2

1. Log in to the primary node of your Release 23.1 cluster.
2. Check for any errors in the pods using the `health-check.sh` script.

```
root@primary23.1:~# health-check.sh
=====================================================
Get node count of Kubernetes cluster.
```

```
=========================================================
 There are 4 nodes in the cluster.
=========================================================
Get node status of Kubernetes cluster.
=========================================================
4 nodes are in the Ready state.
NAME           STATUS   ROLES                  AGE   VERSION
10.16.18.20   Ready    control-plane,master   26h   v1.21.14
10.16.18.21   Ready    <none>                 26h   v1.21.14
10.16.18.22   Ready    <none>                 26h   v1.21.14
10.16.18.23   Ready    <none>                 26h   v1.21.14
=========================================================
Get node readiness and taint status of Kubernetes cluster.
=========================================================
All 4 nodes are in a Ready state.
All 4 nodes have no taints.
=========================================================
Check DiskPressure status for each node
=========================================================
DiskPressure status for each node:
Node    DiskPressure
10.16.18.20    False
10.16.18.21    False
10.16.18.22    False
10.16.18.23    False
=========================================================
Check Network and Calico status for each node
=========================================================
NetworkUnavailable and Calico status for each node:
Node    NetworkUnavailable      Ready   Calico
10.16.18.20    False   True
10.16.18.21    False   True
10.16.18.22    False   True
10.16.18.23    False   True

=========================================================
Checking Memory Pressure status on nodes
=========================================================

Node 10.16.18.20 is not reporting any memory pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.21 is not reporting any memory pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.22 is not reporting any memory pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.23 is not reporting any memory pressure issues.
```

```
=====================================================
Checking PIDPressure on nodes
=====================================================

Node 10.16.18.20 is not reporting any PID pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.21 is not reporting any PID pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.22 is not reporting any PID pressure issues.
Node 10.16.18.23 is not reporting any PID pressure issues.


=====================================================
Checking Kubernetes PODS status
=====================================================

No errors found in pods.
=====================================================
Checking Kubernetes services status
=====================================================
No Kubernetes services found in Pending state.
=====================================================
Checking Postgres Status
=====================================================
Result includes the NorthStar database schema.
 version |                 description
---------+-------------------------------------------
 0.28    | Version 28 of the NorthStar database schema
(1 row)
```

Your pods are healthy, if your output contains the "`No errors found in pods`." message.

3. Execute the **`data.sh -backup`** backup script.

```
root@primary23.1:~# data.sh -backup
================================Backup
Report================================


Name:           db-backup-paa-2023-10-18
Namespace:      common
Selector:       controller-uid=446d45fd-0a7e-4b21-94b1-02f079b11879
Labels:         apps=db-backup
                common=db-backup
```

```
                id=paa-2023-10-18
Annotations:    <none>
Parallelism:    1
Completions:    1
Start Time:     Wed, 18 Oct 2023 08:39:04 -0700
Completed At:   Wed, 18 Oct 2023 08:39:23 -0700
Duration:       19s
Pods Statuses:  0 Running / 1 Succeeded / 0 Failed
Pod Template:
  Labels:           app=db-backup
                    common=db-backup
                    controller-uid=446d45fd-0a7e-4b21-94b1-02f079b11879
                    id=paa-2023-10-18
                    job-name=db-backup-paa-2023-10-18
  Service Account:  db-backup
  Containers:
   db-backup:
    Image:      localhost:5000/eng-registry.juniper.net/northstar-scm/northstar-containers/
ns_dbinit:release-23-1-ge572e4b914
    Port:       <none>
    Host Port:  <none>
    Command:
      /bin/sh
    Args:
      -c
      exec /entrypoint.sh --backup /paa-2023-10-18
    Environment:
      PG_HOST:        atom-db.common
      PG_PORT:        5432
      PG_ADMIN_USER:  <set to the key 'username' in secret 'atom.atom-db.credentials'>
Optional: false
      PG_ADMIN_PASS:  <set to the key 'password' in secret 'atom.atom-db.credentials'>
Optional: false
    Mounts:
      /opt/northstar/data/backup from postgres-backup (rw)
  Volumes:
   postgres-backup:
    Type:       PersistentVolumeClaim (a reference to a PersistentVolumeClaim in the same
namespace)
    ClaimName:  db-backup-pvc
    ReadOnly:   false
Events:
  Type    Reason            Age   From            Message
```

```
  ----    ------            ----  ----            -------
  Normal  SuccessfulCreate  47m   job-controller  Created pod: db-backup-
paa-2023-10-18-95b8j
  Normal  Completed         47m   job-controller  Job completed


================================================================================
Running EMS Backup.
==============================Get Backup file location=====================


Name:              local-pv-81fa4ecb
Labels:            <none>
Annotations:       pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller: yes
                   pv.kubernetes.io/provisioned-by: local-volume-provisioner-10.16.18.20-
b73872bc-257c-4e82-b744-c6981bc3e131
Finalizers:        [kubernetes.io/pv-protection]
StorageClass:      local-storage
Status:            Bound
Claim:             common/db-backup-pvc
Reclaim Policy:    Delete
Access Modes:      RWO
VolumeMode:        Filesystem
Capacity:          149Gi
Node Affinity:
  Required Terms:
    Term 0:        kubernetes.io/hostname in [10.16.18.20]
Message:
Source:
    Type:  LocalVolume (a persistent volume backed by local storage on a node)
    Path:  /export/local-volumes/pv1
Events:    <none>


================================================================================
Running Pathfinder Kubernetes Config Backup.
================================================================================

Saving ns-anuta-rest secret
Saving ns-anuta-rest configmaps

============================Backup Completed================================
```

4. Search for the backup source in the `Backup Report` and navigate to that directory and verify that the files are present.

```
root@primary23.1:~# cd /export/local-volumes/pv1
root@primary:/export/local-volumes/pv1# ls
paa-2023-10-18
root@primary23.1:/export/local-volumes/pv1# cd paa-2023-10-18/
root@primary23.1:/export/local-volumes/pv1/paa-2023-10-18# ls
auditlog.pgdump       dmc-scope-bkup.yml  jobmanager.pgdump   ns_cmgd.pgdump
ns_deviceprofiles.pgdump  ns_NorthStarMLO.pgdump  ns_pcs_provision.pgdump  ns_rest.pgdump
devicemanager.pgdump  dpm.pgdump          job-scope-bkup.yml  ns_db_meta.pgdump
ns_health_monitor.pgdump  ns_pcsadmin.pgdump      ns_pcs_restconf.pgdump
ns_taskscheduler.pgdump
devicemodel.pgdump    iam.pgdump          jobstore.pgdump     ns_device_config.pgdump
ns_ipe.pgdump             ns_pcs.pgdump           ns_planner.pgdump
paragon_insights.tar.gz
```

5. Install a Paragon Automation Release 23.2 cluster.

> **NOTE**: If you are using the **config.yml** file of your older release of Paragon Automation to install Release 23.2, ensure that you comment out `kubernetes_master_address` in the file.

6. Log in to one of the primary nodes.
7. Check for any errors in the pods using the `health-check.sh` script.

```
root@primary:~# health-check.sh
```

8. Execute the backup script to create a dummy back up of your 23.2 configuration.

```
root@primary:~# data.sh -backup
```

9. Search for the back up data directory in the back up report, navigate to the data directory and rename the Release 23.2 backup file.

```
root@primary:~# cd /export/local-volumes/pv1
root@primary:/export/local-volumes/pv1# mv paa-2023-10-18/ paa-2023-10-18-dummy
```

10. Copy the Release 23.1 backup data to the Release 23.2 backup data directory.

```
root@primary:/export/local-volumes/pv1# scp -prv paa-2023-10-18 10.52.43.112:/export/local-volumes/pv2/
```

11. Get your MGD container name:

```
root@primary:# kubectl get po -n healthbot | grep mgd
```

12. Execute the restore script on a Release 23.2 primary node.

```
root@primary:# kubectl exec -ti -n healthbot mgd-858f4b8c9-sttnh -- cli request system restore path /paa-2023-10-18
```

13. Find the restore pod in common namespace.

```
root@primary:# kubectl get po -n common | grep restore
db-restore-paa-2023-10-18-6znb8
```

14. Check the logs from the restore pod.

```
root@primary:# kubectl logs -n common db-restore-paa-2023-10-18-6znb8
```

15. Follow the logs and refresh the output looking for `Restore Complete` towards the end of the logs.

```
2023-10-18 16:01:11,127:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "metric_helpers.TABLE pg_stat_statements"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,129:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "metric_helpers.TABLE table_bloat"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,131:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "pg_catalog.TABLE pg_stat_activity"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,137:INFO:Restore complete
2023-10-18 16:01:11,388:INFO:Deleted secret ems/jobmanager-identitysrvcreds
2023-10-18 16:01:11,396:INFO:Deleted secret ems/devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id
2023-10-18 16:01:11,396:WARNING:Could not restore common/iam-smtp-config, iam-smtp-bkup.yml not found
2023-10-18 16:01:21,405:DEBUG:Waiting for secrets to be deleted (10/60) sec
2023-10-18 16:01:21,433:INFO:Created secret ems/jobmanager-identitysrvcreds
2023-10-18 16:01:21,443:INFO:Created secret ems/devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id
2023-10-18 16:01:21,444:INFO:Starting northstar applications
2023-10-18 16:01:22,810:INFO:Starting ems applications
```

```
2023-10-18 16:01:23,164:INFO:Starting auditlog applications
2023-10-18 16:01:23,247:INFO:Starting iam applications
```

16. Log in to the paragon Automation Release 23.2 UI and verify the restored data.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Reinstall Paragon Automation

To reinstall Paragon Automation, run the `deploy` script again on the control host.

To update an existing instance of Paragon Automation, edit the **inventory** and **config.yml** files, and run the `deploy` script again on the control host.

```
# ./run -c config-dir deploy
```

If the `deploy` script fails for a particular component, you can run the `destroy` command to uninstall the component, and then reinstall it with the `deploy` script.

```
# ./run -c config-dir destroy -t tags
# ./run -c config-dir deploy -t tags
```

We support the following optional parameters for the `deploy` script:

- `--list-tags`—View a list of available tags.
- `-t tag1,tag2`—Deploy or redeploy a subset of the installation tasks or components of the cluster selectively. For example, to install or update only the Infrastructure component, use `# ./run -c config-dir deploy -t infra`.
- `--skip-tags tag1,tag2`—Skip over some installation tasks. For example, to deploy the cluster without installing the Paragon Insights component, use `# ./run -c config-dir deploy --skip-tags healthbot`.
- `--ask-vault-pass`—Prompt for the password to decrypt authentication passwords, if Ansible vault was previously configured.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Edit Cluster Nodes

IN THIS SECTION

Use the information provided in this topic to edit operational Paragon Automation cluster nodes. You can use the `repair` command to add, remove, or replace cluster nodes, and repair failed nodes. The repair process rebuilds the cluster node and restarts the pods in the node.

Edit Primary Nodes in Multi-Primary Node Clusters and Worker Nodes in All Clusters

In clusters with multiple primary nodes, you can edit both primary and worker nodes by adding or removing primary and worker nodes. However, when you add or remove primary nodes, you must ensure that the total number of primary nodes is an odd number. You must also have a minimum of three primary nodes for high availability in the control plane. Use the following procedure to edit nodes in multi-primary node clusters.

You can also use the same procedure to edit only worker nodes in single-primary node clusters.

1. Prepare the new node or the replacement node and ensure that it meets all the cluster node prerequisites. See "Prepare Ubuntu Cluster Nodes" on page 23 or "Prepare RHEL Cluster Nodes" on page 69depending on your base OS.

2. Log in to node you want to add or repair.

3. Disable the udevd daemon.
   a. Check whether udevd is running.
      ```
      # systemctl is-active systemd-udevd
      ```
   b. If udevd is active, disable it. `# systemctl mask system-udevd --now`
4. Log in to the control host.
5. If you are adding a node, edit the inventory file to add the IP address of the new node.

   If you are removing a node, edit the inventory file to delete the IP address of the node you want to remove.

   If you are replacing a node, and the IP address of the replacement node is different from the current node, update the inventory file to replace the old node address with the new node address.

   If you are repairing a node and the IP address is unchanged, you need not edit the inventory file.
6. Run one of the following commands:
   If the node address is unchanged or you are adding or removing a node, use

   `./run -c` *`config-dir`* `repair` *`node-ip-address-or-hostname`*

   If the node address has changed, use

   `./run -c` *`config-dir`* `repair` *`old-node-ip-address-or-hostname`*`,`*`new-node-ip-address-or-hostname`*
7. When a node is repaired or replaced, the Ceph distributed filesystems are not automatically updated. If the data disks were destroyed as part of the repair process, then the object storage daemons (OSDs) hosted on those data disks must be recovered.
   a. Connect to the Ceph toolbox and view the status of OSDs. The `ceph-tools` script is installed on a primary node. You can log in to the primary node and use the kubectl interface to access `ceph-tools`. To use a node other than the primary node, you must copy the **admin.conf** file (in the config-dir on the control host) and set the `kubeconfig` environment variable or use the `export KUBECONFIG=`*`config-dir`*`/admin.conf` command.

      ```
      $ ceph-tools# ceph osd status
      ```
   b. Verify that all OSDs are listed as `exists,up`. If OSDs are damaged, follow the troubleshooting instructions explained in "Troubleshoot Ceph and Rook" on page 170.
8. Log in to node that you added or repaired after verifying that all OSDs are created.
9. Re-enable udevd on that node.

   ```
   systemctl unmask system-udevd
   ```

Edit Primary Nodes in Single-Primary Node Clusters

In single-primary node clusters, you can edit both primary and worker nodes. However, you cannot remove or add primary nodes.

> **NOTE**: You can add additional primary nodes only if your existing cluster is already a multiple-primary cluster.

During node repair, you cannot schedule new pods, and existing pods remain nonoperational, resulting in service degradation.

You need the latest version of the **etcd-snapshot.db** file to restore the primary node in single-primary node clusters.

> **NOTE**: The **etcd-snapshot.db** file is backed up locally in **/export/backup/etcd-snapshot.db** every five minutes. We recommend that you copy this file to a separate remote location at regular intervals or mount **/export/backup/** to an external fileserver.

To replace or repair the primary node, you must have the **etcd-snapshot.db** file available.

1. Log in to the node that you want to replace or repair.
2. Disable the udevd process.
   a. Check whether udevd is running.

      ```
      # systemctl is-active systemd-udevd
      ```

   b. If udevd is active, disable it. `# systemctl mask system-udevd --now`
3. Log in to the control host.
4. Copy the **etcd-snapshot.db** file to the control host or restore the external **/export/backup/** mount.
5. Run one of the following commands to replace or repair the node:

   If the node address is unchanged, use

   ./run -c *config-dir* repair *node-ip-address-or-hostname* -e etcd_backup=*path-to-etcd-snapshot.db*

   If the node address has changed, use

   ./run -c *config-dir* repair *old-node-ip-address-or-hostname*,*new-node-ip-address-or-hostname* -e etcd_backup=*path-to-etcd-snapshot.db*

6. When a node is repaired or replaced, the Ceph distributed filesystems are not automatically updated. If the data disks were destroyed as part of the repair process, then the object storage daemons (OSDs) hosted on those data disks must be recovered.

   a. Connect to the Ceph toolbox and view the status of OSDs. The `ceph-tools` script is installed on a primary node. You can log in to the primary node and use the kubectl interface to access `ceph-tools`. To use a node other than the primary node, you must copy the **admin.conf** file (in the ***config-dir*** on the control host) and set the `kubeconfig` environment variable or use the `export KUBECONFIG=`*`config-dir`*`/admin.conf` command.

      ```
      $ ceph-tools# ceph osd status
      ```

   b. Verify that all OSDs are listed as `exists,up`. If OSDs are damaged, follow the troubleshooting instructions explained in "Troubleshoot Ceph and Rook" on page 170.

7. Log in to the node that you added or repaired after verifying that all OSDs are created.

8. Re-enable udevd on that node.

   ```
   systemctl unmask system-udevd
   ```

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Uninstall Paragon Automation

To uninstall Paragon Automation:

1. Log in to the control host.
2. Uninstall individual components or component groups.

   ```
   # ./run -c config-dir destroy -t tags
   ```

   To view a list of available tags, use `# ./run -c `*`config-dir`*` deploy --list-tags`.

If you uninstall Paragon Automation completely, you must also ensure that you've removed the **/var/lib/rook** directory from all nodes, and cleared all Ceph block devices. For information about clearing Ceph block devices, see "Reformat a Disk" on page 170.

> **NOTE**: To completely uninstall the whole cluster, we recommend that you re-image all the cluster nodes. Re-imaging is a faster and a more complete option.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

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Edit Cluster Nodes | **122**

CHAPTER 7

Backup and Restore

Backup and Restore

IN THIS SECTION

This topic describes the backup and restore capabilities available in Paragon Automation. Although Paragon Automation is a GUI-based application, the backup and restore operations are managed from the Paragon Insights cMGD CLI. Postgres is the primary persistent storage database for microservices. Backup files are saved in a local persistent volume on the cluster nodes. The backup procedure can be performed while microservices are running and does not affect the operation of the cluster. However, for restore procedures, microservices are stopped and the cluster is not functional until the databases are restored.

Currently, you cannot custom select applications to be backed up and restored. You can back up and restore only a preconfigured and fixed set of applications and administrations settings for each component, as listed in Table 11 on page 128.

Table 11: Fixed Set of Backup Configuration Settings

Devices	Alerts/Alarm Settings	Admin Groups
Topics	Plot Settings	User Defined Actions and Functions
Playbooks	Summarization Profiles	Auditlogs
Device Groups	Ingest Settings	Topology Filter Configuration
Network Groups	SNMP Proxy Configuration	Pathfinder Settings
Notification Settings	IAM Settings	LSP Policies and Profiles

Retention Policies	Workflows	Report Generation Settings (Destination, Report and Scheduler Settings)

The backup procedure has the following limitations:

- **Telemetry data**—Data captured from the devices will not be backed up, by default. Telemetry data must be backed up manually.

  For more information, see *Backup and Restore the TSDB*.

- **Transient and logging data**—Data which is being processed and expired events will not be backed up. For example:

  - Alerts and alarms generated
  - Configuration changes which are not committed
  - Most application logs

- **Non-Paragon-Automation Configuration**—Configuration done on third-party services supported by Paragon Automation will not be backed up. For example:

  - LDAP user details

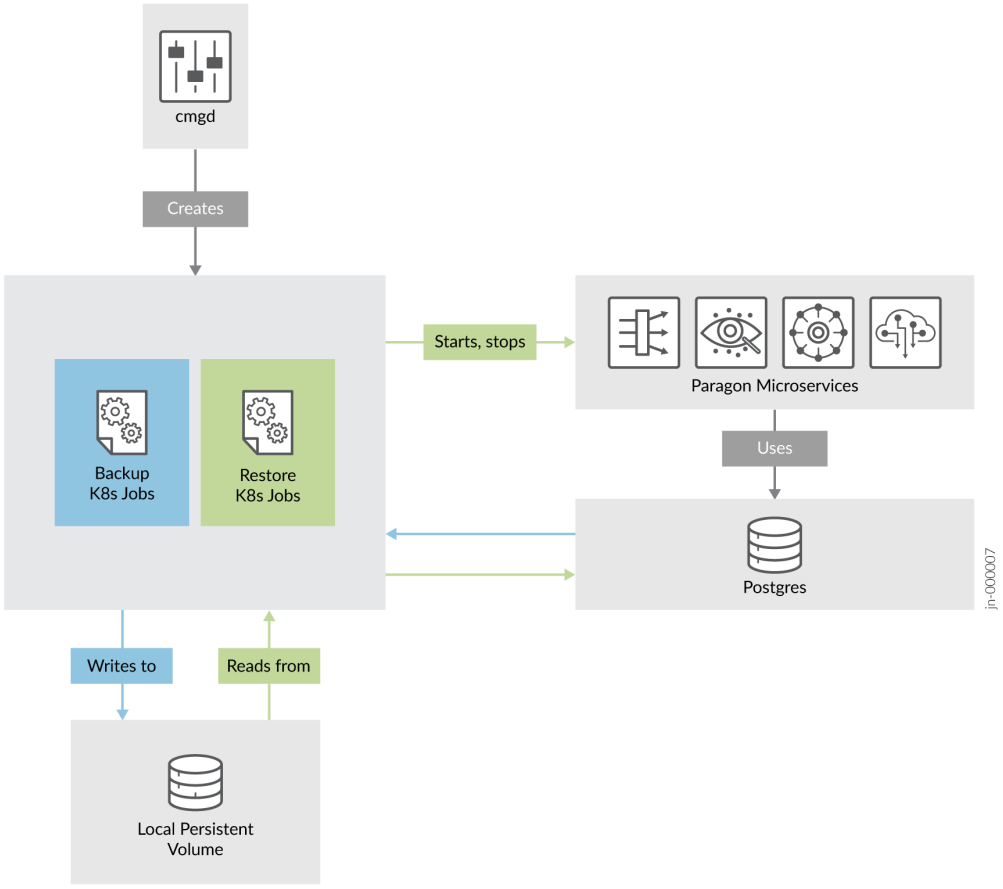
- **Topology Ingest Configuration**-The cRPD configuration to peer with BGP-LS routers for topology information will not be backed up. This must be manually reconfigured again as required. For more information, see "Modify cRPD Configuration" on page 61.

You use containerized scripts invoked through Kubernetes jobs to implement the backup and restore procedures.

You can manually back up your cluster using the instructions described in "Back Up the Configuration" on page 131. You can also, use a backup script to back up your cluster using the instructions described in "Backup and Restore Scripts" on page 136.

Similarly, you can manually restore the backed up configuration using the instructions described in "Restore the Configuration" on page 133. You can also use a restore script to restore your backed up configuration using the instructions described in "Backup and Restore Scripts" on page 136.

Figure 25: Backup and Restore Process



For Paragon Automation Release 23.2, you can restore a backed up configuration from earlier releases of Paragon Automation only after you perform a dummy back up of a fresh Release 23.2 installation. To use the restore operation on a Release 23.2 cluster, we recommend that you:

1. Upgrade your current Paragon Automation cluster to Release 23.1.
2. Back up the Release 23.1 configuration.
3. Install a Release 23.2 cluster.
4. Back up the 23.2 cluster.
5. Copy the Release 23.1 configuration to the backed up Release 23.2 location.
6. Restore the copied backed up configuration.

Back Up the Configuration

Data across most Paragon Automation applications is primarily stored in Postgres. When you back up a configuration, system-determined and predefined data is backed up. When you perform a backup, the operational system and microservices are not affected. You can continue to use Paragon Automation while a backup is running. You'll use the management daemon (MGD) CLI, managed by Paragon Insights (formerly Healthbot), to perform the backup.

To back up the current Paragon Automation configuration:

1. Determine the name of the MGD Kubernetes pod, and connect to the cMGD CLI using this name.

   For example:

   ```
   root@primary-node:~# kubectl get -n healthbot pods -l app=mgd
   NAME                   READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
   mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm   1/1     Running   0          10d
   root@primary-node:~# kubectl exec -it -n healthbot mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm -- bash
   root@primary-node:~# cli
   ```

   NOTE: The main CLI tool in Kubernetes is kubectl, which is installed on a primary node. You can use a node other than the primary node, but you must ensure that you copy the **admin.conf** file and set the `kubeconfig` environment variable. Alternatively, you can use the `export KUBECONFIG=config-dir/admin.conf` command.

   You can also access the Kubernetes API from any node that has access to the cluster, including the control host.

2. Enter the `request system backup path` *`path-to-backup-folder`* command to start a backup job that backs up all databases up until the moment you run the command.

   For example:

   ```
   root@mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm> request system backup path /hello/world
   ```

   The command creates a corresponding Kubernetes `db-backup-hello-world` job. The Kubernetes job creates a backup of the predefined data. The files are stored in a local persistent volume.

3. After backup is complete, you must explicitly and manually back up the base platform resources using kubectl.

a. Back up **jobmanager-identitysrvcreds** and **devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id**.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get secrets -n ems jobmanager-identitysrvcreds devicemodel-
connector-default-scope-id -o yaml > ems-scope-bkup.yaml
```

b. (Optional) If SMTP is configured on the Paragon Automation cluster, then back up the available `iam-smtp-config` secret.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get secrets -n common iam-smtp-config -o yaml > iam-smtp-
bkup.yaml
```

If this command fails, then SMTP is not configured in the cluster and you can ignore the error.

Frequently Used kubectl Commands to View Backup Details

To view the status of your backup or the location of your backup files, or to view more information on the backup files, use the following commands.

- Backup jobs exist in the common namespace and use the `common=db-backup` label. To view all backup jobs:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get -n common jobs -l common=db-backup
NAME              COMPLETIONS   DURATION   AGE
db-backup-hello-world   1/1           3m11s      2d20h
```

- To view more details of a specific Kubernetes job:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl describe -n common jobs/db-backup-hello-world
```

- To view the logs of a specific Kubernetes job:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl logs -n common --tail 50 jobs/db-backup-hello-world
```

- To determine the location of the backup files:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get -n common pvc db-backup-pvc
NAME            STATUS   VOLUME              CAPACITY   ACCESS MODES   STORAGECLASS    AGE
db-backup-pvc   Bound    local-pv-cb20f386   145Gi      RWO            local-storage   3d3h
```

The output points you to the local persistent volume. Use that persistent volume to determine the node on which the backup files are stored.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl describe -n common pv local-pv-cb20f386
Node Affinity:
 Required Terms:
    Term 0:        kubernetes.io/hostname in [10.49.xxx.x2]
Message:
Source:
   Type:  LocalVolume (a persistent volume backed by local storage on a node)
   Path:  /export/local-volumes/pv*
```

To view all the backup files, log in to the node and navigate to the location of the backup folder.

```
root@primary-node:~# ssh root@10.49.xxx.x2
root@10.49.xxx.x2:~# ls -l /export/local-volumes/pv*
```

To view commonly seen backup and restore failure scenarios, see "Common Backup and Restore Issues" on page 144.

Restore the Configuration

You can restore a Paragon Automation configuration from a previously backed-up configuration folder. A restore operation rewrites the databases with all the backed-up configuration information. You cannot selectively restore databases. When you perform a restore operation, a Kubernetes job is spawned, which stops the affected microservices. The job restores the backed-up configuration and restarts the microservices. Paragon Automation remains nonfunctional until the restoration procedure is complete.

You cannot run multiple restore jobs at the same time because the Kubernetes job stops the microservices during the restoration process. Also, you cannot run both backup and restore processes concurrently.

NOTE: We strongly recommend that you restore a configuration during a maintenance window, otherwise the system can go into an inconsistent state.

To restore the Paragon Automation configuration to a previously backed-up configuration:

1. Determine the name of the MGD Kubernetes pod, and connect to the cMGD CLI using this name.

For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get -n healthbot pods -l app=mgd
NAME                   READY   STATUS    RESTARTS   AGE
mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm   1/1     Running   0          10d
root@primary-node:~# kubectl exec -it -n healthbot mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm -- bash
root@primary-node:~# cli
```

2. Enter the `request system restore path` *`path-to-backup-folder`* command to restore the configuration with the files in the specified backup folder on the persistent volume.

   For example:

```
root@mgd-57b5754b7f-26mlm> request system restore path /hello/world
```

   A corresponding Kubernetes `db-restore-hello-world` job is created. The restore process takes longer than a backup process because the Kubernetes job stops restarts the microservices. When the restoration is complete, the Paragon Automation system is not operational immediately. You must wait around ten minutes for the system to stabilize and become fully functional.

   NOTE: If you are logged in during the restore process, you must log out and log back in after the restore process is complete.

3. After restore process is complete, you must explicitly restore the base platform resources with the previously manually backed-up base-platform backup files.

   a. Delete the **jobmanager-identitysrvcreds** and **devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id** base-platform secrets resources.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl delete secrets -n ems jobmanager-identitysrvcreds devicemodel-
connector-default-scope-id
```

   b. Restore the previously backed-up base-platform resources.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl apply -f ems-scope-bkup.yaml
```

   c. Restart the `jobmanager` and `devicemodel-connector` base-platform services.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl rollout restart deploy jobmanager devicemodel-connector -n ems
```

d. (Optional) If SMTP is configured on the Paragon Automation cluster, delete the current SMTP secrets file and restore from the previously backed-up file.

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl delete secret -n common iam-smtp-config
root@primary-node:~# kubectl apply -f iam-smtp-bkup.yaml
```

e. (Optional) Delete the manually backed-up files. You can delete the manually backed-up files, if you have nightly backup schedule or if you have already restored from a particular file and no longer need it.

```
root@primary-node:~# rm ems-scope-bkup.yaml iam-smtp-bkup.yaml
```

Frequently Used kubectl Commands to View Restore Details

To view more information and the status of your restore process, use the following commands:

- Restore jobs exist in the common namespace and use the `common=db-restore` label. To view all restore jobs:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get -n common jobs -l common=db-restore
NAME                    COMPLETIONS   DURATION   AGE
db-restore-hello-world   0/1           20s        21s
```

- To view more details of a specific Kubernetes job:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl describe -n common jobs/db-restore-hello-world
```

- To view the logs of a particular Kubernetes job:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl logs -n common --tail 50 jobs/db-restore-hello-world
```

To view commonly seen backup and restore failure scenarios, see "Common Backup and Restore Issues" on page 144.

Backup and Restore Scripts

IN THIS SECTION

You can also use the Paragon Automation backup and restore scripts to simplify the backup and restore operations. This topic describes the backup and restore script operations and the caveats around the usage of the scripts.

Backup Script Operation

The backup script automatically backs up your current configuration. The primary benefit of the backup script is that you can run it as a cron job with the required frequency so as to schedule regular backups. Additionally, the backup script creates distinguishable date stamped backup folders and the folders do not get overwritten if the script is run on different days.

To back up your configuration using the backup script:

1. Log in to any one of the primary nodes.
2. Execute the backup script.

```
root@primary-node:~# data.sh --backup
```

The script runs a backup job to back up your current configuration. A backup folder is created and saved in a local persistent volume on one of the cluster nodes. The folder name is in the **<name>-year_month_day** format. The folder in your cluster node contains all your backed up configuration metadata.

The script also creates a folder of the same name in the current path in your primary node. The backup folder in your primary node contains the JSON files required for base platform used while restoring the backed up configuration.

As the script is running, a backup summary is generated and displayed onscreen. The summary contains the node and location of the backup files. For example:

```
==============================Backup
Report==============================


Name:           db-backup-paa-2023-10-18
Namespace:      common
Selector:       controller-uid=446d45fd-0a7e-4b21-94b1-02f079b11879
Labels:         apps=db-backup
                common=db-backup
                id=paa-2023-10-18
Annotations:    <none>
Parallelism:    1
Completions:    1
Start Time:     Wed, 18 Oct 2023 08:39:04 -0700
Completed At:   Wed, 18 Oct 2023 08:39:23 -0700
Duration:       19s
Pods Statuses:  0 Running / 1 Succeeded / 0 Failed
Pod Template:
  Labels:           app=db-backup
                    common=db-backup
                    controller-uid=446d45fd-0a7e-4b21-94b1-02f079b11879
                    id=paa-2023-10-18
                    job-name=db-backup-paa-2023-10-18
  Service Account:  db-backup
  Containers:
   db-backup:
    Image:      localhost:5000/eng-registry.juniper.net/northstar-scm/northstar-containers/
ns_dbinit:release-23-1-ge572e4b914
    Port:       <none>
    Host Port:  <none>
    Command:
      /bin/sh
    Args:
      -c
      exec /entrypoint.sh --backup /paa-2023-10-18
    Environment:
      PG_HOST:        atom-db.common
      PG_PORT:        5432
      PG_ADMIN_USER:  <set to the key 'username' in secret 'atom.atom-db.credentials'>
```

```
Optional: false
      PG_ADMIN_PASS:  <set to the key 'password' in secret 'atom.atom-db.credentials'>
Optional: false
    Mounts:
      /opt/northstar/data/backup from postgres-backup (rw)
  Volumes:
   postgres-backup:
    Type:       PersistentVolumeClaim (a reference to a PersistentVolumeClaim in the same
namespace)
    ClaimName:  db-backup-pvc
    ReadOnly:   false
Events:
  Type    Reason            Age   From            Message
  ----    ------            ----  ----            -------
  Normal  SuccessfulCreate  47m   job-controller  Created pod: db-backup-paa-2023-10-18-95b8j
  Normal  Completed         47m   job-controller  Job completed


================================================================================
Running EMS Backup.
==============================Get Backup file location======================


Name:              local-pv-81fa4ecb
Labels:            <none>
Annotations:       pv.kubernetes.io/bound-by-controller: yes
                   pv.kubernetes.io/provisioned-by: local-volume-provisioner-10.16.18.20-
b73872bc-257c-4e82-b744-c6981bc3e131
Finalizers:        [kubernetes.io/pv-protection]
StorageClass:      local-storage
Status:            Bound
Claim:             common/db-backup-pvc
Reclaim Policy:    Delete
Access Modes:      RWO
VolumeMode:        Filesystem
Capacity:          149Gi
Node Affinity:
  Required Terms:
    Term 0:        kubernetes.io/hostname in [10.16.18.20]
Message:
Source:
    Type:  LocalVolume (a persistent volume backed by local storage on a node)
    Path:  /export/local-volumes/pv1
```

```
Events:    <none>


================================================================================
Running Pathfinder Kubernetes Config Backup.
================================================================================


...<snipped>...


============================Backup Completed================================
```

In this example, the backup folder containing all the backup metadata is stored in your cluster node with IP address 10.16.18.20 in the **/export/local-volumes/pv1** folder.

Restore Script Operation

The restore script automatically restores your backed up configuration.

To restore your configuration using the restore script:

1. Log in to any one of the primary nodes.
2. Get your MGD container name:

```
#kubectl get po -n healthbot | grep mgd
```

3. Execute the restore command.

```
#kubectl exec -ti -n healthbot mgd-858f4b8c9-sttnh -- cli request system restore path /
paa-2023-10-18
```

4. Find the restore pod in common namespace.

```
#kubectl get po -n common | grep restore
db-restore-paa-2023-10-18-6znb8
```

5. Check logs from restore pod.

```
#kubectl logs -n common db-restore-paa-2023-10-18-6znb8
```

6. Follow logs and refresh looking for Restore Complete towards the end of the logs.

```
2023-10-18 16:01:11,127:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "metric_helpers.TABLE
pg_stat_statements"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,129:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "metric_helpers.TABLE table_bloat"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,131:DEBUG:pg_restore: creating ACL "pg_catalog.TABLE pg_stat_activity"
2023-10-18 16:01:11,137:INFO:Restore complete
2023-10-18 16:01:11,388:INFO:Deleted secret ems/jobmanager-identitysrvcreds
2023-10-18 16:01:11,396:INFO:Deleted secret ems/devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id
2023-10-18 16:01:11,396:WARNING:Could not restore common/iam-smtp-config, iam-smtp-bkup.yml
not found
2023-10-18 16:01:21,405:DEBUG:Waiting for secrets to be deleted (10/60) sec
2023-10-18 16:01:21,433:INFO:Created secret ems/jobmanager-identitysrvcreds
2023-10-18 16:01:21,443:INFO:Created secret ems/devicemodel-connector-default-scope-id
2023-10-18 16:01:21,444:INFO:Starting northstar applications
2023-10-18 16:01:22,810:INFO:Starting ems applications
2023-10-18 16:01:23,164:INFO:Starting auditlog applications
2023-10-18 16:01:23,247:INFO:Starting iam applications
```

7. Log in to the Release 23.2 UI and verify the restored data.

Caveats of Backup and Restore Scripts

The caveats of the backup and restore scripts are as following:

- You can run the scripts either on a weekly basis or only once daily. Running them multiple times in a 24-hour period returns an error since there is already a backup folder for that day named **<name>-year_month_day**. If you need to take a manual backup in the same 24-hour period, you must remove the job using the `kubectl delete -n common jobs` command. For example:

  ```
  # kubectl delete -n common jobs db-backup-paa-2023_20_04
  ```

- The scripts fill disk space with backup files depending on the frequency and size of backup files. Consider removing outdated backup metadata and files to free up disk space. You can remove the Kubernetes metadata using the `kubectl delete -n common jobs` command. For example:

  ```
  # kubectl delete -n common jobs db-backup-paa-2023_20_04
  ```

You can remove the backup files by deleting the **<name>-year-month-day** folders created in the **/root/** folder in the local volume path displayed in the summary when you run the backup script.

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CHAPTER

Troubleshooting

Troubleshoot Paragon Automation Installation

SUMMARY

Read the following topics to learn how to troubleshoot typical problems that you might encounter during and after installation.

IN THIS SECTION

Resolve Merge Conflicts of the Configuration File

The `init` script creates the template configuration files. If you update an existing installation using the same *config-dir* directory that was used for the installation, the template files that the `init` script creates are merged with the existing configuration files. Sometimes, this merging action creates a merge conflict that you must resolve. The script prompts you about how to resolve the conflict. When prompted, select one of the following options:

- C—You can retain the existing configuration file and discard the new template file. This is the default option.
- n—You can discard the existing configuration file and reinitialize the template file.
- m—You can merge the files manually. Conflicting sections are marked with lines starting with <<<<<<<<, ||||||||, ========, and >>>>>>>>. You must edit the file and remove the merge markers before you proceed with the update.
- d—You can view the differences between the files before you decide how to resolve the conflict.

Resolve Common Backup and Restore Issues

Suppose you destroy an existing cluster and redeploy a software image on the same cluster nodes. In such a scenario, if you try to restore a configuration from a previously backed-up configuration folder, the restore operation might fail. The restore operation fails because the mount path for the backed-up configuration is now changed. When you destroy an existing cluster, the persistent volume is deleted. When you redeploy the new image, the persistent volume gets re-created in one of the cluster nodes wherever space is available, but not necessarily in the same node as it was present in previously. As a result, the restore operation fails.

To work around these backup and restore issues:

1. Determine the mount path of the new persistent volume.
2. Copy the contents of the previous persistent volume's mount path to the new path.
3. Retry the restore operation.

View Installation Log Files

If the `deploy` script fails, you must check the installation log files in the *config-dir* directory. By default, the *config-dir* directory stores six zipped log files. The current log file is saved as **log**, and the previous log files are saved as **log.1** through **log.5** files. Every time you run the `deploy` script, the current log is saved, and the oldest one is discarded.

You typically find error messages at the end of a log file. View the error message, and fix the configuration.

View Log Files in Grafana

Grafana is an open-source data visualization tool. You use the Grafana UI to create and to view charts, graphs, and other visuals to help organize and understand data. You can create dashboards to monitor the status of devices, and you can also query data and view the results from the UI. Grafana UI renders data from Paragon Automation time series database (TSDB). For more information, see Grafana Documentation.

To view logs in the Grafana application:

1. Use one of the following methods to access Grafana:
   - Use the virtual IP (VIP) address of the ingress controller: Open a browser and enter *https://vip-of-ingress-controller-or-hostname-of-main-web-application/cluster-logs* in the URL field.
   - Use the Logs page: In the Paragon Automation UI, click **Monitoring > Logs** in the left-nav bar.
2. Enter the `grafana_admin_user` username and the `grafana_admin_password` password that you configured in the **config.yml** file during installation. The default username is **admin**.

   If you do not configure the `grafana_admin_password` password, the installer generates a random password. You can retrieve the password using the following command:

   ```
   # kubectl get secret -n kube-system grafana -o jsonpath={..grafana-password} | base64 -d
   ```
3. Click **Home** at the top left corner of the page.
4. Click **Paragon Logs** to view the logs. If it's not already visible, search for and click **Paragon Logs**.
5. (Optional) For instructions on how to create queries, see Query and Transform Data.

Troubleshooting Using the kubectl Interface

IN THIS SECTION

kubectl (Kube Control) is a command-line utility that interacts with the Kubernetes API, and the most common command line took to control Kubernetes clusters.

You can issue kubectl commands on the primary node right after installation. To issue kubectl commands on the worker nodes, you need to copy the **admin.conf** file and set the `kubeconfig` environment variable or use the **export KUBECONFIG=config-dir /admin.conf** command. The **admin.conf** file is copied to the **config-dir** directory on the control host as part of the installation process.

You use the kubectl command-line tool to communicate with the Kubernetes API and obtain information about API resources such as nodes, pods, and services, show log files, as well as create, delete, or modify those resources.

The syntax of kubectl commands is as follows:

```
kubectl [command] [TYPE] [NAME] [flags]
```

`[command]` is simply the action that you want to execute.

You can use the following command to view a list of kubectl commands:

```
root@primary-node:/# kubectl [enter]
```

You can ask for help, to get details and list all the flags and options associated with a particular command. For example:

```
root@primary-node:/# kubectl get -h
```

To verify and troubleshoot the operations in Paragon Automation, you'll use the following commands:

[command]	Description
get	Display one or many resources. The output shows a table of the most important information about the specified resources.
describe	Show details of a specific resource or a group of resources.
explain	Documentation of resources.
logs	Display the logs for a container in a pod.
rollout restart	Manage the rollout of a resource.

(Continued)

[command]	Description
edit	Edit a resource.

[TYPE] represents the type of resource that you want to view. Resource types are case-insensitive, and you can use singular, plural, or abbreviated forms.

For example, pod, node, service, or deployment. For a complete list of resources, and allowed abbreviations (example, pod = po), issue this command:

```
kubectl api-resources
```

To learn more about a resource, issue this command:

```
kubectl explain [TYPE]
```

For example:

```
root@primary-node:/# kubectl explain pod
KIND:     Pod
VERSION:  v1

DESCRIPTION:
     Pod is a collection of containers that can run on a host. This resource is
     created by clients and scheduled onto hosts.
---more---
```

[NAME] is the name of a specific resource—for example, the name of a service or pod. Names are case-sensitive.

```
root@primary-node:/# kubectl get pod pod_name
```

[flags] provide additional options for a command. For example, -o lists more attributes for a resource. Use help (-h) to get information about the available flags.

Note that most Kubernetes resources (such as pods and services) are in some namespaces, while others are not (such as nodes).

Namespaces provide a mechanism for isolating groups of resources within a single cluster. Names of resources need to be unique within a namespace, but not across namespaces.

When you use a command on a resource that is in a namespace, you must include the namespace as part of the command. Namespaces are case-sensitive. Without the proper namespace, the specific resource you are interested in might not be displayed.

```
root@primary-node:/# kubectl get services mgd
Error from server (NotFound): services "mgd" not found

root@primary-node:/# kubectl get services mgd -n healthbot
NAME   TYPE        CLUSTER-IP    EXTERNAL-IP   PORT(S)                    AGE
mgd    ClusterIP   10.102.xx.12   <none>        22/TCP,6500/TCP,8082/TCP   18h
```

You can get a list of all namespaces by issuing the `kubectl get namespace` command.

If you want to display resources for all namespaces, or you are not sure what namespaces the specific resource you are interested in belongs to, you can enter `--all-namespaces` or `- A`.

For more information about Kubernetes, see:

- https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/kubectl/overview/
- https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands

Use the following topics to troubleshoot and view installation details using the kubectl interface.

View Node Status

Use the `kubectl get nodes` command, abbreviated as the `kubectl get no` command, to view the status of the cluster nodes. The status of the nodes must be `Ready`, and the roles must be either `control-plane` or `none`. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get no
NAME           STATUS   ROLES                  AGE    VERSION
10.49.xx.x1   Ready    control-plane,master   5d5h   v1.20.4
10.49.xx.x6   Ready    <none>                 5d5h   v1.20.4
10.49.xx.x7   Ready    <none>                 5d5h   v1.20.4
10.49.xx.x8   Ready    <none>                 5d5h   v1.20.4
```

If a node is not `Ready`, verify whether the kubelet process is running. You can also use the system log of the node to investigate the issue.

To verify kubelet: `root@primary-node:/# kubelet`

View Pod Status

Use the `kubectl get po -n namespace` or `kubectl get po -A` command to view the status of a pod. You can specify an individual namespace (such as `healthbot`, `northstar`, and `common`) or you can use the `-A` parameter to view the status of all namespaces. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get po -n northstar
NAME                                READY   STATUS      RESTARTS   AGE
bmp-854f8d4b58-4hwx4                3/3     Running     1          30h
dcscheduler-55d69d9645-m9ncf        1/1     Running     1          7h13m
```

The status of healthy pods must be `Running` or `Completed`, and the number of ready containers should match the total. If the status of a pod is not `Running` or if the number of containers does not match, use the `kubectl describe po` or `kubectl log (POD | TYPE/NAME) [-c CONTAINER]` command to troubleshoot the issue further.

View Detailed Information About a Pod

Use the `kubectl describe po -n namespace pod-name` command to view detailed information about a specific pod. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl describe po -n northstar bmp-854f8d4b58-4hwx4
Name:         bmp-854f8d4b58-4hwx4
Namespace:    northstar
Priority:     0
Node:         10.49.xx.x1/10.49.xx.x1
Start Time:   Mon, 10 May 2021 07:11:17 -0700
Labels:       app=bmp
              northstar=bmp
              pod-template-hash=854f8d4b58
…
```

View the Logs for a Container in a Pod

Use the `kubectl logs -n namespace pod-name [-c container-name]` command to view the logs for a particular pod. If a pod has multiple containers, you must specify the container for which you want to view the logs. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl logs -n common atom-db-0 | tail -3
2021-05-31 17:39:21.708 36 LOG {ticks: 0, maint: 0, retry: 0}
```

```
2021-05-31 17:39:26,292 INFO: Lock owner: atom-db-0; I am atom-db-0
2021-05-31 17:39:26,350 INFO: no action.  i am the leader with the lock
```

Run a Command on a Container in a Pod

Use the `kubectl exec -ti -n` *`namespacepod-name`* `[-c` *`container-name`*`] --` *`command-line`* command to run commands on a container inside a pod. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl exec -ti -n common atom-db-0 -- bash


 ____        _ _
/ ___| _ __ (_) | ___
\___ \| '_ \| | |/ _ \
 ___) | |_) | | | (_) |
|____/| .__/|_|_|\___/
      |_|

This container is managed by runit, when stopping/starting services use sv

Examples:

sv stop cron
sv restart patroni

Current status: (sv status /etc/service/*)

run: /etc/service/cron: (pid 29) 26948s
run: /etc/service/patroni: (pid 27) 26948s
run: /etc/service/pgqd: (pid 28) 26948s
root@atom-db-0:/home/postgres#
```

After you run `exec` the command, you get a bash shell into the Postgres database server. You can access the bash shell inside the container, and run commands to connect to the database. Not all containers provide a bash shell. Some containers provide only SSH, and some containers do not have any shells.

View Services

Use the `kubectl get svc -n namespace` or `kubectl get svc -A` command to view the cluster services. You can specify an individual namespace (such as `healthbot`, `northstar`, and `common`), or you can use the `-A` parameter to view the services for all namespaces. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# kubectl get svc -A --sort-by spec.type
NAMESPACE              NAME                              TYPE           EXTERNAL-IP    PORT(S)
…
healthbot              tsdb-shim                         LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x3
8086:32081/TCP
healthbot              ingest-snmp-proxy-udp             LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x3   162:32685/
UDP
healthbot              hb-proxy-syslog-udp               LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x3   514:31535/
UDP
ems                    ztpservicedhcp                    LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x3   67:30336/
UDP
ambassador             ambassador                        LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x2   80:32214/
TCP,443:31315/TCP,7804:32529/TCP,7000:30571/TCP
northstar              ns-pceserver                      LoadBalancer   10.54.xxx.x4
4189:32629/TCP
…
```

In this example, the services are sorted by type, and only services of type `LoadBalancer` are displayed. You can view the services that are provided by the cluster and the external IP addresses that are selected by the load balancer to access those services.

You can access these services from outside the cluster. The external IP address is exposed and accessible from devices outside the cluster.

Frequently Used kubectl Commands

- List the replication controllers:

```
# kubectl get -n namespace deploy
```

```
# kubectl get -n namespace statefulset
```

- Restart a component:

```
kubectl rollout restart -n namespace deploy deployment-name
```

- Edit a Kubernetes resource: You can edit a deployment or any Kubernetes API object, and these changes are saved to the cluster. However, if you reinstall the cluster, these changes are not preserved.

```
# kubectl edit -ti -n namespace deploy deployment-name
```

Troubleshoot Using the paragon CLI Utility

We've introduced the `paragon` command CLI utility to run commands on pods running in the system. The `paragon` commands are a set of intuitive commands to enable you to analyze, query, and troubleshoot your cluster. To execute the commands, log in to any of the primary nodes. The output of some of the commands is color-coded because, for some commands, the `paragon` command utility executes the kubecolor commands instead of kubectl, kubecolor color codes your kubectl command output. See Figure 26 on page 154 for an example output.

To view the entire set of commands help options available, use one of the following commands:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon ?
root@primary-node:~# paragon --help
root@primary-node:~# paragon -h
```

You can view help options at any command level (not only at top level). For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon insights cli ?

   paragon insights cli alerta =>  Gets into the CLI of paragon insights alerta pod.
   paragon insights cli byoi =>  Gets into the CLI of byoi plugin.Usage : --byoi <BYOI plugin
name>.
   paragon insights cli configserver =>  Gets into the CLI of paragon insights config-server pod.
   paragon insights cli grafana =>  Gets into the CLI of paragon insights grafana pod.
   paragon insights cli influxdb =>  Gets into the CLI of paragon insights InfluxDB pod.Use
Argument: --influx <influxdb-nodeip> to specify the node ip ,else the command will use first
influx node as default.Eg: --influx influxdb-172-16-18-21
   paragon insights cli mgd =>  Gets into the CLI of paragon insights mgd pod.
```

You can use the tab option to view possible auto-completion options for the commands. To see top-level command auto-completion, type `paragon` and press tab. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon
ambassador   describe   get   pathfinder   set   common   ems   insights   rookceph
```

To view the underlying command that a paragon command runs, use the echo or `-e` option. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon -e get nodes all

  >>>> command: kubecolor --force-colors get nodes
```

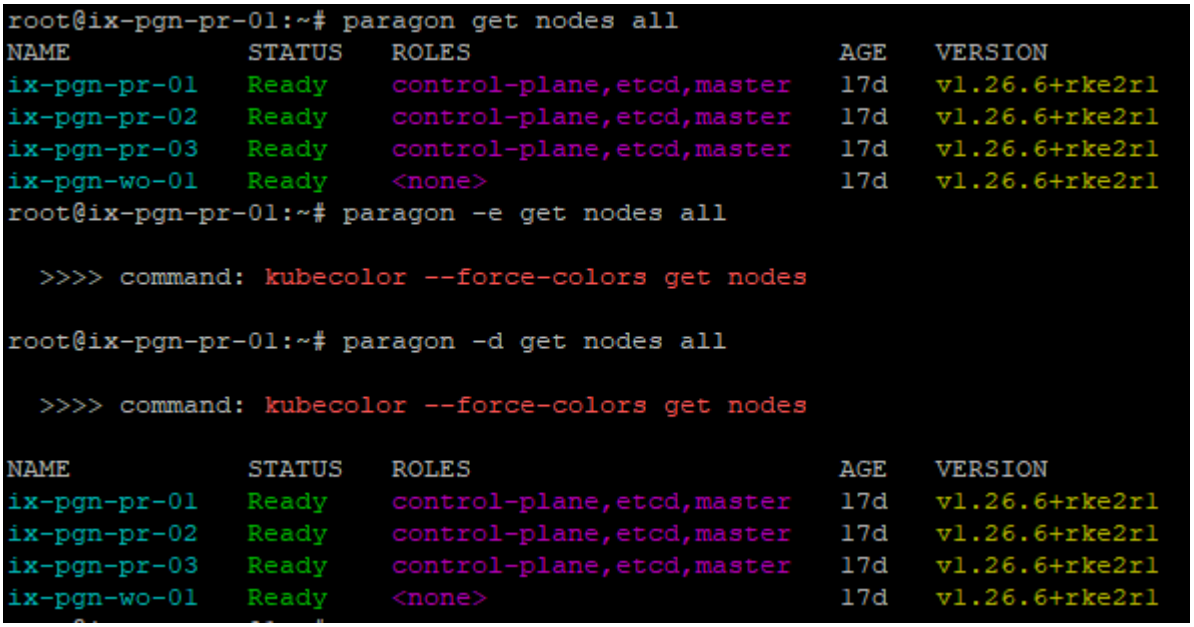
To execute a paragon command as well as view the underlying command that it runs, use the debug or `-d` option. For example:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon -d get nodes all

  >>>> command: kubecolor --force-colors get nodes

NAME           STATUS   ROLES                       AGE   VERSION
ix-pgn-pr-01   Ready    control-plane,etcd,master   17d   v1.26.6+rke2r1
ix-pgn-pr-02   Ready    control-plane,etcd,master   17d   v1.26.6+rke2r1
ix-pgn-pr-03   Ready    control-plane,etcd,master   17d   v1.26.6+rke2r1
ix-pgn-wo-01   Ready    <none>                      17d   v1.26.6+rke2r1
```

To view the entire list of `paragon` commands and the corresponding underlying commands that they run, use:

```
root@primary-node:~# paragon --mapped
```

Figure 26: Example `paragon` **command output**



Follow the instructions with regards to specific usage criteria such as arguments or prerequisites, if any, in the help section of each command. Some commands need mandatory arguments. For instance, the `paragon insights logs devicegroup analytical` command needs the argument `--dg` *`devicegroup-name-with subgroup`*. For example:

`paragon insights logs devicegroup analytical --dg` *`controller-0`*

Some commands have prerequisites. For instance, prior to using the `paragon insights get playbooks` command, you must set the username and password by using the `paragon set username --cred` *`username`* and `paragon set password --cred` *`password`* commands.

The complete set of commands along with their usage criteria is listed in Table 12 on page 154.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility

Command	Description
`paragon ambassador get emissary`	Shows Paragon ambassador emissary pods.
`paragon ambassador get pods`	Shows all Paragon ambassador pods.
`paragon ambassador get services`	Shows all Paragon ambassador services.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon common postgres roles`	Helps to find the Postgres roles.
`paragon describe node`	Shows the description of a particular node in the cluster. Use the `--node` *`node-ip`* argument. Example: `paragon describe node --node` *`172.16.x.221`* You can use the `paragon get nodes all` command to get the node IP address.
`paragon ems get devicemanager`	Shows the device manager Paragon ems pods.
`paragon ems get jobmanager`	Shows the job manager Paragon EMS pods.
`paragon ems get pods`	Shows all Paragon EMS pods.
`paragon ems get services`	Shows all Paragon EMS services.
`paragon ems logs devicemanager`	Shows the logs of Paragon EMS device manager pods. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon ems logs jobmanager`	Shows the logs of paragon ems job manager pod. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon get namespaces`	Shows all namespaces available in Paragon.
`paragon get nodes all`	Shows a list of all nodes in the cluster.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon get nodes diskpressure`	Validates if kubelet has any disk pressure. Use the `--node` *node_ip/node_name* argument. Example: `paragon get nodes diskpressure --node` *172.16.x.221*
`paragon get nodes memorypressure`	Validates if kubelet has sufficient memory. Use the `--node` *node_ip/node_name* argument. Example: `paragon get nodes memorypressure --node` *172.16.x.221*
`paragon get nodes networkunavailable`	Checks for issues with calico and the network. Use the `--node` *node_ip/node_name* argument. Example: `paragon get nodes networkunavailable --node` *davinci-primary*
`paragon get nodes notready`	Shows list of all nodes that is not ready in the cluster.
`paragon get nodes pidpressure`	Validates if kubelet has sufficient PID available. Use the `--node` *node_ip/node_name* argument. Example: `paragon get nodes pidpressure --node` *davinci-worker1*
`paragon get nodes ready`	Shows list of all nodes that is ready in the cluster.
`paragon get nodes taint`	Shows list of all taint on the nodes.
`paragon get pods healthy`	Shows all the healthy Paragon pods.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon get pods unhealthy`	Shows all the unhealthy Paragon pods.
`paragon get services exposed`	Shows all the Paragon services that are exposed.
`paragon insights cli alerta`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Insights alerta pod.
`paragon insights cli byoi`	Logs in to the CLI of the BYOI plug-in. Use the `--byoi` *`BYOI plugin name`* argument.
`paragon insights cli configserver`	Logs in to the CLI of Paragon Insights config-server pod.
`paragon insights cli grafana`	Logs in to the CLI of Paragon Insights grafana pod.
`paragon insights cli influxdb`	Logs in to the CLI of Paragon Insights influxdb pod. Use the `--influx` *`influxdb-nodeip`* argument to specify the node IP If not, the command will use the first influxdb node as the default node. Example: `paragon insights cli influxdb --influx` *`influxdb-172.16.x.21`*
`paragon insights cli mgd`	Logs in to the CLI of Paragon Insights mgd pod.
`paragon insights describe alerta`	Describes the Paragon Insights alerta pod.
`paragon insights describe api`	Describes the Paragon Insights REST API pod.
`paragon insights describe configserver`	Describes the Paragon Insights config-server pod.
`paragon insights describe grafana`	Describes the Paragon Insights grafana pod.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon insights describe influxdb`	Describes the Paragon Insights influxdb pod. Use the `--influx influxdb-nodeip` argument to specify the node IP. If not, the command will use the first influxdb node as the default node. Example: `paragon insights describe influxdb --influx` *`influxdb-172.16.x.21`*
`paragon insights describe mgd`	Describes the Paragon Insights mgd pod.
`paragon insights get alerta`	Shows the Paragon Insights alerta pod.
`paragon insights get api`	Shows the Paragon Insights REST API pod.
`paragon insights get configserver`	Shows the Paragon Insights config-server pod.
`paragon insights get devicegroups`	Shows all the Paragon Insights device groups. The default username is `admin`. To modify the username, run the `paragon set user --cred` *`username`*> command. As a prerequisite, run the `paragon set password --cred` *`password`* command to set the Paragon (UI host) password.
`paragon insights get devices`	Shows all Paragon Insights devices. The default username is `admin`. To modify the username, run the `paragon set user --cred` *`username`* command. As a prerequisite, run the `paragon set password --cred` *`password`* command to set the Paragon (UI host) password.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon insights get grafana`	Shows the Paragon Insights grafana pod.
`paragon insights get influxdb`	Shows the Paragon Insights influxdb pod.
`paragon insights get ingest`	Shows the Paragon Insights network telemetry ingestion pods.
`paragon insights get mgd`	Shows the Paragon Insights mgd pod.
`paragon insights get playbooks`	Shows all Paragon Insights playbooks. The default username is `admin`. To modify the username, run the `paragon set user --cred` *`username`* command. As a prerequisite, run the `paragon set password --cred` *`password`* command to set the Paragon (UI host) password.
`paragon insights get pods`	Shows all the Paragon Insights pods.
`paragon insights get services`	Shows all the Paragon Insights services.
`paragon insights logs alerta`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights alerta pod.
`paragon insights logs api`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights rest api pod.
`paragon insights logs byoi`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights BYOI plug-in. Use the `--byoi` *`BYOI plugin name`* argument.
`paragon insights logs configserver`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights config-server pod.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon insights logs devicegroup analytical`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights device group for service analytical engine. Use the `--dg` *`device Group name with subgroup`* argument. Example: `paragon insights logs devicegroup analytical --dg` *`controller-0`* In the example, *controller* is the devicegroup name and *0* is the subgroup.
`paragon insights logs devicegroup itsdb`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights device group for service itsdb. Use the `--dg` *`device Group name with subgroup`* argument. Example: `paragon insights logs devicegroup itsdb --dg` *`controller-0`* In the example, *controller* is the devicegroup name and *0* is the subgroup.
`paragon insights logs devicegroup jtimon`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights device group for service jtimon. Use the `--dg` *`device Group name with subgroup`* argument. Example: `paragon insights logs devicegroup jtimon --dg` *`controller-0`* In the example, *controller* is the devicegroup name and *0* is the subgroup.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon insights logs devicegroup native`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights device group for service jti native. Use the `--dg` *`device Group name with subgroup`* argument. Example: `paragon insights logs devicegroup native --dg` *`controller-0`* In the example, *controller* is the devicegroup name and *0* is the subgroup.
`paragon insights logs devicegroup syslog`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights device group for service syslog. Use the `--dg` *`device Group name with subgroup`* argument. Example: `paragon insights logs devicegroup syslog --dg` *`controller-0`* In the example, *controller* is the devicegroup name and *0* is the subgroup.
`paragon insights logs grafana`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights Grafana pod.
`paragon insights logs influxdb`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights influxdb pod. Use the `--influx influxdb-nodeip` argument to specify the node IP. If not, the command will use the first influxdb node as the default node. Example: `paragon insights logs influxdb --influx` *`influxdb-172.16.x.21`*
`paragon insights logs mgd`	Shows the logs of the Paragon Insights mgd pod.
`paragon pathfinder cli bmp`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder BMP container.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder cli configserver`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-configserver container.
`paragon pathfinder cli crpd`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder cRPD container.
`paragon pathfinder cli debugutils`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder debugutils container.
`paragon pathfinder cli netconf`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder netconf container.
`paragon pathfinder cli pceserver`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-pceserver container (PCEP) services.
`paragon pathfinder cli pcserver`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-pcserver (PCS) container.
`paragon pathfinder cli pcviewer`	Logs in to the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-pcsviewer (Paragon Planner Desktop Application) container.
`paragon pathfinder cli scheduler`	Gets into the CLI of paragon pathfinder scheduler container.
`paragon pathfinder cli toposerver`	Logs into the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-toposerver (Topology service) container.
`paragon pathfinder cli web`	Logs into the CLI of the Paragon Pathfinder ns-web container.
`paragon pathfinder debug bgpls config`	Debugs the Paragon Pathfinder cRPD routing-options configuration related to BGP-LS.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder debug bgpls routes`	Debugs the Paragon Pathfinder cRPD routes related to BGP-LS.
`paragon pathfinder debug genjvisiondata help`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder debugutils genjvisiondata help.
`paragon pathfinder debug genjvisiondata params`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder debugutils genjvisiondata params.
`paragon pathfinder debug lsp`	Logs in to the Paragon Pathfinder PCEP CLI for debugging.
`paragon pathfinder debug postgres status`	Shows the Kubernetes cluster Postgres status.
`paragon pathfinder debug rabbitmq status`	Shows the rabbitmqctl cluster status.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop amqp`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod to snoop and decode data exchanged between AMQP.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop help`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder debugutils snoop help.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop postgres`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod to snoop and decode data exchanged between Postgres.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop redis link`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod to snoop and decode data exchanged between Redis link.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop redis lsp`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod to snoop and decode data exchanged between Redis lsp.
`paragon pathfinder debug snoop redis node`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod to snoop and decode data exchanged between redis nodes.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder debug topoutil help`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder debugutils topo_util help.
`paragon pathfinder debug topoutil safemode deactivate`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder debugutils topo_util tool to deactivate safe mode.
`paragon pathfinder debug topoutil topo refresh`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils topo_util tool to refresh the current topology.
`paragon pathfinder debug topoutil topo save`	Runs Paragon Pathfinder debugutils topo_util tool to save the current topology snapshot.
`paragon pathfinder describe bmp`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including cRPD and BMP containers.
`paragon pathfinder describe configserver`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including config-server container.
`paragon pathfinder describe debugutils`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including debugutils container.
`paragon pathfinder describe netconf`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-netconfd container.
`paragon pathfinder describe pceserver`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-pceserver container (PCEP services).
`paragon pathfinder describe pcserver`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-pcserver container (PCS).
`paragon pathfinder describe pcviewer`	Describes paragon pathfinder pod including ns-pcsviewer container (Paragon Planner Desktop Application).

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder describe scheduler`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including scheduler container.
`paragon pathfinder describe toposerver`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-toposerver (Topology service) container.
`paragon pathfinder describe web`	Describes Paragon Pathfinder pod including web container.
`paragon pathfinder get bmp`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including cRPD and BMP containers.
`paragon pathfinder get configserver`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-configserver and syslog containers.
`paragon pathfinder get debugutils`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including debugutils container.
`paragon pathfinder get netconf`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod associated with the netconf process.
`paragon pathfinder get pceserver`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-pceserver container (PCEP services).
`paragon pathfinder get pcserver`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-pcserver container (PCS).
`paragon pathfinder get pcviewer`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-pcsviewer container (Paragon Planner Desktop Application).
`paragon pathfinder get pods`	Shows all Paragon Pathfinder pods.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder get scheduler`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod associated with the scheduler process.
`paragon pathfinder get services`	Shows all Paragon Pathfinder services.
`paragon pathfinder get toposerver`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod including ns-toposerver container (Topology service).
`paragon pathfinder get web`	Shows Paragon Pathfinder pod associated with the ns-web process.
`paragon pathfinder logs bmp container bmp`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder bmp pods bmp container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs bmp container crpd`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder bmp pods cRPD container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs bmp container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder bmp pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs configserver container nsconfigserver`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder configserver pods ns-configserver container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs configserver container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder configserver pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs netconf container nsnetconfd`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder netconf pods ns-netconfd container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder logs netconf container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder netconf pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pceserver container nspceserver`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pceserver pods ns-pceserver container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pceserver container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pceserver pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pceserver syslog filtered`	Shows processed logs of Paragon Pathfinder pceserver pods syslog container fetching only timestamp, level, and message. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pcserver container nspcserver`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pcserver pods ns-pcserver container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pcserver container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pcserver pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pcserver syslog filtered`	Shows processed logs of Paragon Pathfinder pceserver pods syslog container fetching only with timestamp, level, and message. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs pcviewer container nspcviewer`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pcviewer pods ns-pcviewer container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder logs pcviewer container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder pcviewer pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs toposerver container nstopodbinit`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder toposerver pods ns-topo-dbinit container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs toposerver container nstopodbinitcache`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder toposerver pods ns-topo-dbinit-cache container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs toposerver container nstoposerver`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder toposerver pods ns-toposerver container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs toposerver container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder toposerver pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs toposerver syslog filtered`	Shows processed logs of Paragon Pathfinder toposerver pods syslog container fetching only with timestamp, level, and message. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs web container nsweb`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder web pods ns-web container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder logs web container nswebdbinit`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder web pods ns-web-dbinit container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon pathfinder logs web container syslog`	Shows the logs of Paragon Pathfinder web pods syslog container. Use the `--type follow` argument to get live streaming logs.
`paragon pathfinder rabbitmq geoha status`	Shows the federation status (from rabbitmq-0 instance). GeoHa status is only available for a dual cluster setup.
`paragon rookceph ceph osddf`	Reports Rook and Ceph OSD file system disk space usage.
`paragon rookceph ceph osdpoolstats`	Shows Rook and Ceph OSD pool statistics.
`paragon rookceph ceph osdstatus`	Shows Rook and Ceph OSD status.
`paragon rookceph ceph osdtree`	Shows Rook and Ceph OSD tree.
`paragon rookceph ceph osdutilization`	Shows Rook and Ceph OSD utilization.
`paragon rookceph ceph pgstat`	Shows Rook and Ceph pg status.
`paragon rookceph ceph status`	Shows Rook and Ceph status.
`paragon rookceph cli toolbox`	Logs in to the CLI of Rook and Ceph toolbox pod.
`paragon rookceph get pods`	Shows Rook and Ceph pods.
`paragon rookceph get services`	Shows Rook and Ceph services.
`paragon rookceph radosgw get period`	This is RADOS gateway user administration utility which gets the period info.

Table 12: paragon CLI Utility *(Continued)*

Command	Description
`paragon rookceph radosgw synch status`	This is RADOS gateway user administration utility which gets the metadata sync status.
`paragon set password`	Sets the Paragon (UI host) password for REST calls authentication. Use this mandatory one-time set password command to set the password using the `--cred` *`password`* argument. Example: `paragon set password --cred` *`AdminXYX!`*
`paragon set username`	Sets the Paragon (UI host) username for Rest calls authentication. The default username is `admin`. Use the `--cred` *`username`* argument to set a different username. Example: `paragon set username --cred` *`newadmin`*

Troubleshoot Ceph and Rook

Ceph requires relatively newer Kernel versions. If your Linux kernel is very old, consider upgrading or reinstalling a new one.

Use this section to troubleshoot issues with Ceph and Rook.

Insufficient Disk Space

A common reason for installation failure is that the object storage daemons (OSDs) are not created. An OSD configures the storage on a cluster node. OSDs might not be created because of non-availability of disk resources, in the form of either insufficient resources or incorrectly partitioned disk space. Ensure that the nodes have sufficient unpartitioned disk space available.

Reformat a Disk

Examine the logs of the "rook-ceph-osd-prepare-hostname-*" jobs. The logs are descriptive. If you need to reformat the disk or partition, and restart Rook, perform the following steps:

1. Use one of the following methods to reformat an existing disk or partition.
   - If you have a block storage device that should have been used for Ceph, but wasn't used because it was in an unusable state, you can reformat the disk completely.

     ```
     $ sgdisk -zap /dev/disk
     $ dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/disk bs=1M count=100
     ```

   - If you have a disk partition that should have been used for Ceph, you can clear the data on the partition completely.

     ```
     $ wipefs -a -f /dev/partition
     $ dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/partition bs=1M count=100
     ```

   NOTE: These commands completely reformat the disk or partitions that you are using and you will lose all data on them.

2. Restart Rook to save the changes and reattempt the OSD creation process.

   ```
   $ kubectl rollout restart deploy -n rook-ceph rook-ceph-operator
   ```

View Pod Status

To check the status of Rook and Ceph pods installed in the `rook-ceph` namespace, use the `# kubectl get po -n rook-ceph` command. The following pods must be in the `running` state.

- `rook-ceph-mon-*`—Typically, three monitor pods are created.
- `rook-ceph-mgr-*`—One manager pod
- `rook-ceph-osd-*`—Three or more OSD pods
- `rook-ceph-mds-cephfs-*`—Metadata servers
- `rook-ceph-rgw-object-store-*`—ObjectStore gateway
- `rook-ceph-tools*`—For additional debugging options.

To connect to the toolbox, use the command:

```
$ kubectl exec -ti -n rook-ceph $(kubectl get po -n rook-ceph -l app=rook-ceph-tools \ -o
jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -- bash
```

Some of the common commands you can use in the toolbox are:

```
# ceph status # ceph osd status, # ceph osd df, # ceph osd utilization, # ceph osd pool stats, # ceph osd
tree, and # ceph pg stat
```

Troubleshoot Ceph OSD failure

Check the status of pods installed in the `rook-ceph` namespace.

```
# kubectl get po -n rook-ceph
```

If a `rook-ceph-osd-*` pod is in the `Error` or `CrashLoopBackoff` state, then you must repair the disk.

1. Stop the `rook-ceph-operator`.

   ```
   # kubectl scale deploy -n rook-ceph rook-ceph-operator --replicas=0
   ```

2. Remove the failing OSD processes.

   ```
   # kubectl delete deploy -n rook-ceph rook-ceph-osd-number
   ```

3. Connect to the toolbox.

   ```
   $ kubectl exec -ti -n rook-ceph $(kubectl get po -n rook-ceph -l app=rook-ceph-tools -o
   jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -- bash
   ```

4. Identify the failing OSD.

   ```
   # ceph osd status
   ```

5. Mark out the failed OSD.

```
[root@rook-ceph-tools-/]# ceph osd out 5
marked out osd.5.
[root@rook-ceph-tools-/]# ceph osd status
ID  HOST           USED  AVAIL  WR OPS  WR DATA  RD OPS  RD DATA  STATE
 0  10.xx.xx.210  4856M  75.2G      0        0       0        0   exists,up
 1  10.xx.xx.215  2986M  77.0G      0        0       1       89   exists,up
 2  10.xx.xx.98   3243M  76.8G      0        0       1       15   exists,up
 3  10.xx.xx.195  4945M  75.1G      0        0       0        0   exists,up
```

```
 4  10.xx.xx.170  5053M  75.0G      0        0       0        0   exists,up
 5  10.xx.xx.197     0      0       0        0       0        0   exists
```

6. Remove the failed OSD.

   ```
   # ceph osd purge number --yes-i-really-mean-it
   ```

7. Connect to the node that hosted the failed OSD and do one of the following:
   - Replace the hard disk in case of a hardware failure.
   - Reformat the disk completely.

     ```
     $ sgdisk -zap /dev/disk
     $ dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/disk bs=1M count=100
     ```

   - Reformat the partition completely.

     ```
     $ wipefs -a -f /dev/partition
     $ dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/partition bs=1M count=100
     ```

8. Restart `rook-ceph-operator`.

   ```
   # kubectl scale deploy -n rook-ceph rook-ceph-operator --replicas=1
   ```

9. Monitor the OSD pods.

   ```
   # kubectl get po -n rook-ceph
   ```

   If the OSD does not recover, use the same procedure to remove the OSD, and then remove the disk or delete the partition before restarting `rook-ceph-operator`.

Troubleshoot Air-Gap Installation Failure

The air-gap installation as well as the `kube-apiserver` fails with the following error because you do not have an existing `/etc/resolv.conf` file.

```
TASK [kubernetes/master : Activate etcd backup cronjob]
***********************************************************************
fatal: [192.xx.xx.2]: FAILED! => changed=true
```

```
  cmd:
  - kubectl
  - apply
  - -f
  - /etc/kubernetes/etcd-backup.yaml
  delta: '0:00:00.197012'
  end: '2022-09-13 13:46:31.220256'
  msg: non-zero return code
  rc: 1
  start: '2022-09-13 13:46:31.023244'
  stderr: The connection to the server 192.xx.xx.2:6443 was refused - did you specify the right
host or port?
  stderr_lines: <omitted>
  stdout: ''
  stdout_lines: <omitted>
```

To create a new file, you must run the `#touch /etc/resolv.conf` command as the root user, and then redeploy the Paragon Automation cluster.

Recover from a RabbitMQ Cluster Failure

If your Paragon Automation cluster fails (for example, from a power outage), the RabbitMQ message bus may not restart properly.

To check for this condition, run the `kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=rabbitmq` command. This command should show three pods with their status as `Running`. For example:

```
$ kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=rabbitmq
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
rabbitmq-0 1/1 Running 0 10m
rabbitmq-1 1/1 Running 0 10m
rabbitmq-2 1/1 Running 0 9m37s
```

However, if the status of one or more pods is `Error`, use the following recovery procedure:

1. Delete RabbitMQ.

   ```
   kubectl delete po -n northstar -l app=rabbitmq
   ```

2. Check the status of the pods.

   ```
   kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=rabbitmq.
   ```

Repeat `kubectl delete po -n northstar -l app=rabbitmq` until the status of all pods is `Running`.

3. Restart the Paragon Pathfinder applications.

```
kubectl rollout restart deploy -n northstar
```

Disable udevd Daemon During OSD Creation

You use the `udevd` daemon for managing new hardware such as disks, network cards, and CDs. During the creation of OSDs, the `udevd` daemon detects the OSDs and can lock them before they are fully initialized. The Paragon Automation installer disables `systemd-udevd` during installation and enables it after Rook has initialized the OSDs.

When adding or replacing nodes and repairing failed nodes, you must manually disable the `udevd` daemon so that OSD creation does not fail. You can reenable the daemon after the OSDs are created.

Use these commands to manually disable and enable `udevd`.

1. Log in to the node that you want to add or repair.
2. Disable the `udevd` daemon.
   a. Check whether udevd is running.

      ```
      # systemctl is-active systemd-udevd
      ```

   b. If `udevd` is active, disable it. `# systemctl mask system-udevd --now`
3. When you repair or replace a node, the Ceph distributed filesystems are not automatically updated. If the data disks are destroyed as part of the repair process, then you must recover the object storage daemons (OSDs) hosted on those data disks.
   a. Connect to the Ceph toolbox and view the status of OSDs. The `ceph-tools` script is installed on a primary node. You can log in to the primary node and use the kubectl interface to access `ceph-tools`. To use a node other than the primary node, you must copy the **admin.conf** file (in the ***config-dir*** directory on the control host) and set the `kubeconfig` environment variable or use the `export KUBECONFIG=`*`config-dir`*`/admin.conf` command.

      ```
      $ ceph-tools# ceph osd status
      ```

   b. Verify that all OSDs are listed as `exists,up`. If OSDs are damaged, follow the troubleshooting instructions explained in "Troubleshoot Ceph and Rook" on page 170.
4. Log in to node that you added or repaired after verifying that all OSDs are created.
5. Reenable `udevd` on the node.

```
systemctl unmask system-udevd
```

Alternatively, you can set `disable_udevd: true` in the **config.yml** and run the `./run -c` *`config-dir`* `deploy` command. We do not recommend that you redeploy the cluster only to disable the `udevd` daemon.

Wrapper Scripts for Common Utility Commands

You can use the following wrapper scripts installed in **/usr/local/bin** to connect to and run commands on pods running in the system.

Command	Description
`paragon-db [`*`arguments`*`]`	Connect to the database server and start the Postgres SQL shell using the superuser account. Optional arguments are passed to the Postgres SQL command.
`pf-cmgd [`*`arguments`*`]`	Start the CLI in the Paragon Pathfinder CMGD pod. Optional arguments are executed by the CLI.
`pf-crpd [`*`arguments`*`]`	Start the CLI in the Paragon Pathfinder cRPD pod. Optional arguments are executed by the CLI.
`pf-redis [`*`arguments`*`]`	Start the (authenticated) redis-cli in the Paragon Pathfinder Redis pod. Optional arguments are executed by the Redis pod.
`pf-debugutils [`*`arguments`*`]`	Start the shell in the Paragon Pathfinder debugutils pod. Optional arguments are executed by the shell. Pathfinder debugutils utilities are installed if `install_northstar_debugutils: true` is configured in the **config.yml** file.
`ceph-tools [`*`arguments`*`]`	Start the shell to the Ceph toolbox. Optional arguments are executed by the shell.

Back Up the Control Host

If your control host fails, you must back up the ***config-dir*** directory to a remote location to be able to rebuild your cluster . The ***config-dir*** contains the **inventory**, **config.yml**, and **id_rsa** files.

Alternatively, you can also rebuild the **inventory** and **config.yml** files by downloading information from the cluster using the following commands:

```
# kubectl get cm -n common metadata -o jsonpath={..inventory} > inventory

# kubectl get cm -n common metadata -o jsonpath={..config_yml} > config.yml
```

You cannot recover SSH keys; you must replace failed keys with new keys.

User Service Accounts for Debugging

Paragon Pathfinder, telemetry manager, and base platform applications internally use Paragon Insights for telemetry collection. To debug configuration issues associated with these applications, three user service accounts are created, by default, during Paragon Automation installation. The scope of these service accounts is limited to debugging the corresponding application only. The service accounts details are listed in the following table.

Table 13: Service Account Details

Application Name and Scope	Account Username	Account Default Password
Paragon Pathfinder (northstar)	hb-northstar-admin	Admin123!
Telemetry manager (tm)	hb-tm-admin	
Base platform (ems-dmon)	hb-ems-dmon	

You must use these accounts solely for debugging purposes. Do not use these accounts for day-to-day operations or for modifying any configuration. We recommend that you change the login credentials for security reasons.

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

- Install Multinode Cluster on Ubuntu | 38
- Install Multinode Cluster on Red Hat Enterprise Linux | 83
- Backup and Restore | 128
- Upgrade to Paragon Automation Release 23.2 | 114
- Edit Cluster Nodes | 122

CHAPTER 9

Migrate Data

Migrate Data from NorthStar to Paragon Automation

IN THIS SECTION

You can migrate DeviceProfile, Cassandra DB, and Analytics (ES DB) data from an existing NorthStar Release 6.*x* setup to a Paragon Automation setup.

Use the steps described in this topic to migrate date from NorthStar to Paragon Automation.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that both the NorthStar and Paragon Automation setups are up and running.
- Cassandra must be accessible from Paragon Automation. Set the `rpc_address` parameter in the **/opt/northstar/data/apache-cassandra/conf/cassandra.yaml** path to an address to which the Paragon Automation setup can connect. After setting the address, restart Cassandra for the configuration changes to take effect:

  ```
  root@ns1: # supervisorctl restart infra:cassandra
  ```

- Ensure that both NorthStar and Paragon Automation have sufficient disk space to migrate the Cassandra DB. The Cassandra migration exports all data to CSV files and sufficient space must be available for the migration operation. To ensure that sufficient space is available:

1. Log in to NorthStar and check the current disk usage by Cassandra. For a multisite setup, issue the following command on all nodes in the setup and add them to calculate total disk usage:

```
[root@ns1-site1 ~]# du -sh /opt/northstar/data/apache-cassandra/
404M    /opt/northstar/data/apache-cassandra/       <--- Disk space used by Cassandra
```

2. Ensure that the available disk space on both NorthStar and Paragon exceeds the total Cassandra disk usage by at least a factor of 2. For Paragon Automation, this amount of space must be available on every node that has scheduling enabled on the device used for the **/var/local** directory. For NorthStar, only the node from which data is exported must have the available disk space.

   For example, on a Paragon Automation node that has a large root partition '/' without an optional partition for '/var/local':

```
root@pa-master:~# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
udev            11G     0   11G   0% /dev
tmpfs           2.2G   32M  2.1G   2% /run
/dev/sda3       150G   33G  110G  24% /             <--- Available space for /var/local
tmpfs           11G     0   11G   0% /dev/shm
...
```

   See "Disk Requirements" on page 14 for more information on partition options.

   On NorthStar:

```
[root@ns1-site1 ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda1       108G  9.6G   99G   9% /             <--- Available space
devtmpfs        7.6G     0  7.6G   0% /dev
tmpfs           7.6G   12K  7.6G   1% /dev/shm
tmpfs           7.6G   25M  7.6G   1% /run
```

Follow this procedure to migrate data from NorthStar to Paragon Automation.

Create the nsmigration Task Pod

1. Log in to the Paragon Automation primary node.
2. Create the nsmigration task pod.

```
root@pa-primary: # kubectl apply  -f /etc/kubernetes/po/nsmigration/kube-cfg.yml
 job.batch/nsmigration created
```

3. Log in to the nsmigration task pod.

```
root@pa-primary:~# kubectl exec -it $(kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=nsmigration -o
jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -c nsmigration -n northstar -- bash
root@nsmigration-fcvl6:/# cd /opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration
```

Export Cassandra DB Data to CSV Files

For the migration procedure, you must export the contents of the Cassandra database in NorthStar to CSV files and copy those files to Paragon Automation.

1. Copy the **opt/northstar/thirdparty/dsbulk-1.8.0.tar.gz** file and **/opt/northstar/util/db/export_csv/cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py** from the `nsmigration` container in Paragon Automation to the target NorthStar installation:

   Copy the files locally to the current node:

```
root@pa-master:~ mkdir migration_files && cd migration_files
root@pa-master:~/migration_files# kubectl cp northstar/$(kubectl get po -n northstar -l
app=nsmigration -o jsonpath={..metadata.name}):/opt/northstar/thirdparty/
dsbulk-1.8.0.tar.gz ./dsbulk-1.8.0.tar.gz
root@pa-master:~/migration_files# kubectl cp northstar/$(kubectl get po -n northstar -l
app=nsmigration -o jsonpath={..metadata.name}):/opt/northstar/util/db/export_csv/
cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py ./cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py
```

   Copy the files to the target NorthStar installation.

```
root@pa-master:~# scp -r migration_files root@${northstar_host}:/root/
```

2. Log in to the NorthStar instance, and install the migration utils by extracting the **dsbulk-1.8.0.tar.gz** file,

```
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# tar -xf dsbulk-1.8.0.tar.gz
```

3. Export the contents of the Cassandra database to CSV files by running the **cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py** script. The `--skip-historical-data` option can be passed to this script to skip the export of historical event date. For more information, see Table 14 on page 182.

   Source the NorthStar environment file.

```
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# source /opt/northstar/northstar.env
```

   Run the `export` script.

```
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# python3 cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py --dsbulk=$PWD/
dsbulk-1.8.0/bin/dsbulk
```

Table 14: Historical Event Data Tables

keyspace	table
taskscheduler	taskstatus
pcs	topology, lsp_topo, lsp_link, ntad, messages, pcs_lsp_event, link_event, node_event
pcs_provision	provision

Running the script exports the contents of the Cassandra database (according to **db_schema.json**) to the **export_csv** folder in the current working directory. The script pipes the progress output from the `dsbulk` invocations to `stdout`. Each table has its own sub-directory with one or more CSV files. The procedure may take a long time for larger databases.

```
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# python3 cass_dsbulk_export_csv.py --dsbulk=$PWD/
dsbulk-1.8.0/bin/dsbulk
2021-11-22 23:12:36,908: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Exporting NorthStarMLO:Default (page size
500)
2021-11-22 23:12:39,232: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Operation directory: /root/dsbulk/logs/
UNLOAD_20211122-231239-029958
```

```
2021-11-22 23:12:43,580: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: total | failed | rows/s | p50ms | p99ms |
p999ms
2021-11-22 23:12:43,580: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export:     1 |      0 |      2 |  8.18 |  8.19 |
8.19
2021-11-22 23:12:43,581: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Operation UNLOAD_20211122-231239-029958
completed successfully in less than one second.
...
2021-11-22 23:14:22,886: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Exporting pcs:links (page size 500)
2021-11-22 23:14:24,891: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Operation directory: /root/dsbulk/logs/
UNLOAD_20211122-231424-683902
2021-11-22 23:14:28,863: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: total | failed | rows/s | p50ms | p99ms |
p999ms
2021-11-22 23:14:28,863: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export:    16 |      0 |     29 |  6.08 |  6.09 |
6.09
2021-11-22 23:14:28,863: INFO: ns_dsbulk_export: Operation UNLOAD_20211122-231424-683902
completed successfully in less than one second
...
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# ls -l export_csv/
total 0
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 Nov 22 23:20 anycastgroup-anycastgroupIndex
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 Nov 22 23:20 cmgd-configuration
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 Nov 22 23:19 device_config-configlets
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root  6 Nov 22 23:19 device_config-configlets_workorder
...
[root@ns1-site1 migration_files]# ls -l export_csv/pcs-links
total 16
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 14685 Nov 22 23:14 pcs-links-000001.csv
```

NOTE: The exported CSV files also serve as a backup of the Cassandra DB data. We recommend archiving the files in case data needs to be restored in the future.

4. Copy the **export_csv** folder to the Paragon Automation node where the `nsmigration` pod is running.

```
root@pa-master:~# kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=nsmigration -o jsonpath={..spec.nodeName}
10.52.44.210                                        <--- In this example, this is the worker3
node
```

Copy the exported files to the correct directory on *worker3* node.

```
root@pa-worker3:~# cd /var/local/ns_db_migration/ && scp -r root@{northstar_ip}:/root/
migration_files/export_csv .
```

Migrate DeviceProfile and Cassandra DB

1. Run the `ns_data_migration.py -a -sp -dp` script from the nsmigration task pod. The complete command syntax is `./ns_data_migration.py -a` *ns-app-server-ip* `-su root -sp` *ns-app-user-ssh-password* `-dh` *cassandra-db-host* `-du cassandra -dp` *cassandra-password* `-dcsv` */opt/northstar/ns_db_migration/export_csv* `-pu` *postgres-user* `-pp` *postgres-password* `-ph` *postgres-host* `-po` *postgres-port* `-pah` *vip-of-ingress-controller-or-hostname-of-main-web-application* `-pau` *paragon-web-ui-login* `-pap` *paragon-web-ui-password* `-dr 1`.

   For example:

```
root@nsmigration-7xbbz:/opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration# ./ns_data_migration.py -a
10.xx.xx.200 -su root -sp password -dh 10.xx.xx.200 -dp password -dcsv /opt/northstar/
ns_db_migration/export_csv -pu northstar -pp BB91qaDCfjpGWPbjEZBV -ph atom-db.common -po 5432
-pah 10.xx.xx.11 -pau admin -pap password1 -dr 1
Logs stored at /opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration/logs/nsdatamigration.log
Cassandra connection established...connection attempt: 1
Testing cassandra connectivity
Connected to cluster Test Cluster
Testing EMS connectivity
scope_id: d3ae39f7-35c6-49dd-a1bd-c509a38bd4ea, auth_token length: 1160
scoped token length: 1303
jwt_token length: 40974
All connection ok starting mirgation
Starting device profile migration...
Found 2 devices in Northstar device profile

...
2022-04-26 20:57:01,976:INFO:Loading health_monitor-health_history-000001.csv (~ 5 rows)
2022-04-26 20:57:01,996:INFO:Loaded 5/~5 rows
2022-04-26 20:57:01,996:INFO:Copying csv data for table health_monitor:thresholds
2022-04-26 20:57:01,997:INFO:Using batch size 500
2022-04-26 20:57:02,001:INFO:Loading health_monitor-thresholds-000001.csv (~ 1 rows)
2022-04-26 20:57:02,003:INFO:Loaded 1/~1 rows
2022-04-26 20:57:02,004:INFO:Copying csv data for table planner:networkdata
```

```
2022-04-26 20:57:02,005:INFO:Using batch size 20
2022-04-26 20:57:02,008:INFO:Loading planner-networkdata-000001.csv (~ 1 rows)
2022-04-26 20:57:02,071:INFO:Loaded 1/~1 rows
...
The NS data migration completed
```

You must specify the following parameters while running the `ns_data_migration.py` script.

- `-a APP, --app APP`—IP address or hostname of the application server
- `-su SSHUSER, --sshuser SSHUSER`—SSH username (default is `root`)
- `-sp SSHPASS, --sshpass SSHPASS`—SSH password
- `-so SSHPORT, --sshport SSHPORT`—SSH port (default is `22`)
- `-du DBUSER, --dbuser DBUSER`—Cassandra DB username (default is `cassandra`)
- `-dp DBPASS, --dbpass DBPASS`—Cassandra DB password
- `-do DBPORT, --dbport DBPORT`—Cassandra DB port (default is `9042`)
- `-dh DBHOST, --dbhost DBHOST`—Comma-separated host IP addresses of Cassandra DB
- `-pu PGUSER, --pguser PGUSER`—Postgres DB username (default is `northstar`)
- `-dcsv DBCSV, --dbCsvPath DBCSV`—The path with CSV data exported from Cassandra
- `-pp PGPASS, --pgpass PGPASS`—Postgres DB password
- `-ph PGHOST, --pghost PGHOST`—Postgres DB host (default is `atom-db.common`)
- `-po PGPORT, --pgport PGPORT`—Postgres DB port (default is `5432`)
- `-pah PARAGONHOST, --paragonHost PARAGONHOST`—Virtual IP (VIP) address of Paragon Automation Web UI
- `-pau PARAGONUSER, --paragonUser PARAGONUSER`—Paragon Automation Web UI username
- `-pap PARAGONPASSWORD, --paragonPassword PARAGONPASSWORD`—Paragon Automation Web UI user password
- `-dr DISCOVERYRETRIES, --discoveryRetries DISCOVERYRETRIES`—Device discovery retries (default is `2`).

  You use the `dr DISCOVERYRETRIES` option for DeviceProfile migration when Paragon Automation fails to discover devices at the first attempt. There are multiple reasons for discovery failure, such as devices not being reachable or device credentials being incorrect. Despite discovery failure for devices with incorrect information, Paragon Automation discovers devices with correct information. Partial failure for a subset of devices while discovering multiple devices at a time is possible. To determine the exact reason of failure, see the **Monitoring > Jobs** page in the Paragon Automation Web UI.

If the dr option is set to more than 1, on getting a discovery failure, the ns_data_migration.py script retries the discovery for all the devices. This attempt does not impact the devices that are already discovered. However, the chances of successfully discovering devices in subsequent attempts for any failed device discovery is minimal. We recommend that you set the maximum value for the dr option to 2, which is the default value. If there are too many devices in the network, then use a value of 1 to avoid unnecessary retries.

NOTE: When migrating Cassandra DB data from NorthStar to Paragon Automation, large tables with millions of rows might cause the migration to proceed very slowly and take a long time. Often these large tables contain historical event data that you can discard during migration. To skip migrating this data, you can manually set the '--dbSkipHistoricalData' flag while calling the 'ns_data_migration.py' script. This means that the data in the historical event tables listed in Table 14 on page 182 is not available in Paragon Automation. This data is permanently lost if not backed up once the NorthStar instance is removed.

2. Verify the DeviceProfile data.

   Log in to Paragon Automation Web UI and navigate to **Configuration > Device**. Verify that all the devices are discovered and present. Also, verify that the configuration information is the same as that in the NorthStar device profile.

   To view the device discovery result, go to the **Monitoring > Jobs** page in the Paragon Automation Web UI.

3. Verify Cassandra DB data.

   The log output of the ns_data_migration.py script indicates whether there were any problems migrating data from Cassandra. You can also run a script to verify the data in Paragon Automation against the exported CSV files. Note, this may take a long time for larger databases. From the nsmigration container, run:

```
root@nsmigration-h7b9m:~# python3 /opt/northstar/util/db/dbinit.py --schema=/opt/northstar/
util/db/db_schema.json --host=$PG_HOST --port=$PG_PORT --user=$PG_USER --password=$PG_PASS --
dbtype=postgres --check-schema-version --from-cassandra-csv=/opt/northstar/ns_db_migration/
export_csv --verify-data --log-level=DEBUG 2>&1 | tee debug_migration.log
...
2022-04-26 21:11:12,466:INFO:Loading health_monitor-health_history-000001.csv (~ 5 rows)
2022-04-26 21:11:12,484:INFO:Loaded 5/~5 rows
2022-04-26 21:11:12,484:INFO:Verify stats health_monitor:health_history: Verified 5/5
2022-04-26 21:11:12,484:INFO:Copying csv data for table health_monitor:thresholds
2022-04-26 21:11:12,484:INFO:Using batch size 500
2022-04-26 21:11:12,489:INFO:Loading health_monitor-thresholds-000001.csv (~ 1 rows)
2022-04-26 21:11:12,491:INFO:Loaded 1/~1 rows
2022-04-26 21:11:12,491:INFO:Verify stats health_monitor:thresholds: Verified 1/1
```

```
2022-04-26 21:11:12,491:INFO:Copying csv data for table planner:networkdata
2022-04-26 21:11:12,491:INFO:Using batch size 20
2022-04-26 21:11:12,496:INFO:Loading planner-networkdata-000001.csv (~ 1 rows)
2022-04-26 21:11:12,532:INFO:Loaded 1/~1 rows
2022-04-26 21:11:12,533:INFO:Verify stats planner:networkdata: Verified 1/1
```

The script outputs (rows verified)/(rows checked) in each table (see lines beginning with "Verify") to stdout and `debug_migration.log`. Note that some rows may have been updated after the data was imported but before it was verified, so 'rows verified' may not always equal 'rows checked'. The exported CSV files can be removed once the migration is complete by simply removing the **/var/local/ns_db_migration/export_csv** directory on the relevant node.

(Optional) Migrate Analytics Data

If you have installed Analytics, perform the following steps to migrate analytics data from NorthStar ES DB to Paragon Automation Influx DB:

1. Log in to the nsmigration task pod, and run the `import_es_data.py -a` script.

```
root@nsmigration-p7tcd:/# cd /opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration
root@nsmigration-p7tcd:/opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration# ./import_es_data.py -a 10.xx.xx.95
Logs stored at /opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration/logs/es_data_migration.log
Certs are missing, fetching them from Northstar app server
Please enter SSH password:
Testing Elasticsearch connectivity
Elasticsearch DB connection ok
Testing Influx DB connectivity
Influx DB connection ok
Starting data extraction for type= interface

<OUTPUT SNIPPED>

  "migration_rate_sec": 1471.1758360302051,
  "timetaken_min": 0.7725,
  "total_points": 68189
}
ETLWorker-2 completed, total points=68189 in 0.7725 minutes with
migration_rate=1471.1758360302051
```

You must specify the following `import_es_data.py` script options:.

- Statistics type—By default, supports interface, label-switched path (LSP), and link-latency statistics data. You can select a specific type by using the `--type` option.
- Rollups type—By default, supports daily and hourly time periods. You can select a specific type by using the `--rollup_type` option.
- Migration schema—The mapping of ES DB to Influx DB schema is defined in the **/opt/northstar/util/db/nsmigration/es_influx_mapping.json** file.
- Rollup ages—By default, fetches hourly and daily data for the last 180 days and 1000 days, respectively. You can change the ages by using the `--hourly_age` and `--daily_age` options.
- ETL parallel worker process—By default, uses four ETL parallel worker processes. You can change the worker process by using the `--wp` option.
- Execution time—The script execution time varies based on data volume, the number of days, and the number of ETL parallel worker processes. For example, if four ETL workers use a migration rate of 1500, then:
  - 25,000 LSP statistics of 180 days hourly can take 5 hours
  - 50,000 LSP statistics of 180 days hourly can take 10 hours

For more information about script arguments, see `help 'import_es_data.py -h'`.

2. Verify Influx DB data using the following commands.
   - To query all tunnel traffic data for the last 30 days in Influx DB, run the `/opt/pcs/bin/getTrafficFiles.py` script inside the dcscheduler pod:

```
root@pa-primary:~# kubectl exec -it $(kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=dcscheduler -o
jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -c dcscheduler  -n northstar -- /opt/pcs/bin/
getTrafficFiles.py -t tunnel_traffic -i 1d -b 30
#Starting Time : 08/17/21 12:00:00 AM
#Interval : 24 hour
# UNIT = 1

# Aggregation:
#   - Series: time series
#   - Statistic: 95th percentile
#   - Interval: 1 day
# Report Date= 2021-09-16 (Thu) 08:56

vmx101:Silver-101-102 A2Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 0 -1
-1
vmx101:Silver-101-104 A2Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1
```

```
vmx102:Silver-102-101 A2Z 0 1071913 1072869 1073082 1073378 1073436 1073378 1073620
1073378 1073388 1073484 1073896 1074086 1073974 1073795 1073378 1073590 1073790 1074498
1074595 1074498 1074092 1076565 1076565 1076919 1075502 1075857 1075325 1075148 -1 -1
vmx102:Silver-102-103 A2Z 0 2118101 2120705 2121258 2120438 2120773 2119652 2121258
2120296 2120190 2120962 2121364 2121867 2121817 2122209 2120167 2120323 2121665 2122733
2122685 2122321 2121511 2121855 2119546 2119700 2109572 2102489 2101604 2121258 2109749
2110280
vmx102:Silver-102-104 A2Z 0 3442749 3449550 3450757 3448983 3448603 3446081 3453525
3451513 3448142 3449008 3450874 3452721 3451650 3450733 3447297 3447147 3449132 3451747
3450887 3450727 3448429 3452310 3448132 3447328 3200657 3200480 3197646 3445363 3215530
3215884
vmx103:Silver-103-101 A2Z 0 2149705 2151625 2158319 2170251 2170980 2171171 2169252
2167757 2168518 2172730 2168582 2166350 2161904 2161460 2167162 2158050 2160413 2166131
2167033 2166226 2165632 2171717 2178973 2178102 2158015 2158015 2157661 2157306 -1 -1
vmx103:Silver-103-102 A2Z 0 2122922 2125508 2131074 2141411 2142899 2141840 2139937
2138338 2139743 2144156 2139602 2138745 2134561 2132725 2137973 2129397 2132755 2138203
2138653 2136713 2135444 2144637 2150006 2147677 2108332 2107801 2107270 2124800 2112228
2113113
vmx103:Silver-103-104 A2Z 0 3426540 3437589 3447876 3461550 3464308 3461249 3460710
3453848 3458821 3463446 3456119 3456969 3450036 3446943 3451602 3439059 3445325 3455444
3455491 3454308 3449833 3468558 3472376 3470223 3185429 3187731 3183304 3430135 3198001
3202781
vmx104:Silver-104-102 A2Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
vmx104:Silver-104-103 A2Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
vmx105:rsvp-105-106 A2Z 0 114 114 121 116 122 125 125 114 214 224 215 223 213 223 222 226
222 217 213 214 216 219 218 219 202 202 202 211 204 202
```

- To query all egress interface traffic data for the last 30 days in Influx DB, run the `/opt/pcs/bin/getTrafficFiles.py` script inside the dcscheduler pod:

```
root@pa-primary:~# kubectl exec -it $(kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=dcscheduler -o
jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -c dcscheduler  -n northstar -- /opt/pcs/bin/
getTrafficFiles.py -t interface_out -i 1d -b 30
#Starting Time : 08/17/21 12:00:00 AM
#Interval : 24 hour
# UNIT = 1

# Aggregation:
#   - Series: time series
#   - Statistic: 95th percentile
#   - Interval: 1 day
# Report Date= 2021-09-16 (Thu) 08:49
```

```
vmx101 ge-0/0/8.0 A2Z 0 2620 2620 2621 2621 2621 2621 2622 2622 2623 2624 2626 2627 2627
2627 2627 2627 2627 2627 2628 2631 2631 2632 2632 0 0 0 2632 -1 -1
vmx101 ge-0/0/5 A2Z 0 843 846 848 860 843 858 863 866 1001 1012 1012 1018 1011 1048 1018
1048 1027 1013 1025 1017 1010 1046 1046 1048 1053 1055 1073 1045 -1 -1
...
...
...
vmx107 ge-0/0/8.0 A2Z 0 2620 2621 2622 2622 2623 2624 2626 2626 2630 2631 2632 2632 2632
2632 2632 2632 2633 2633 2635 2635 2635 2635 2636 2636 0 0 0 2636 0 0
vmx107 ge-0/1/9.0 A2Z 0 6888955 6907022 6907653 6902645 6899706 6892876 6905804 6902894
6899395 6897851 6897322 6896863 6900351 6898745 6890080 6889337 6896781 6902034 6899116
6898749 6898630 6903136 6889662 6890800 6401393 6410976 6400867 6885900 6431500 6436156
vmx107 ge-0/0/5 A2Z 0 4290428 4296767 4297691 4295393 4292480 4290593 4293842 4293149
4295279 4294504 4294045 4294905 4294996 4294921 4292093 4292703 4295408 4297494 4296424
4295983 4295972 4296808 4294929 4299425 4285605 4286205 4285146 4288390 2126258 2127510
vmx107 ge-0/0/6 A2Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 122 122 122 122 122 122
122 122 122
vmx107 ge-0/0/7 A2Z 0 878 874 915 898 886 879 897 889 1028 1021 1022 1023 1055 1079 1077
1097 1094 1092 1044 1007 1028 1062 1065 1057 1094 1075 1071 1102 1082 1054
vmx107 ge-0/0/8 A2Z 0 2921 2925 2925 2924 2925 2926 2928 2928 2930 2934 2934 2936 2934
2935 2935 2934 2935 2936 2939 2938 2938 19892 20581 20965 20582 21076 20376 21578 23252
21312
vmx107 ge-0/1/8 A2Z 0 2127443 2130145 2130846 2128792 2128138 2127177 2128628 2128331
2128820 2128716 2128916 2129022 2129380 2128995 2127648 2127240 2128885 2130132 2130474
2130345 2129410 2129376 2125952 2125957 2117061 2114139 2119148 2126518 2122808 2121792
vmx107 ge-0/1/9 A2Z 0 6889737 6907821 6908350 6903585 6900486 6893779 6906516 6903747
6900412 6898908 6898427 6897892 6901325 6899809 6891078 6890377 6897822 6903099 6900152
6899763 6899726 6904248 6890745 6891782 6402507 6412083 6401924 6884168 6432556 6437280
```

(Optional) Migrate NorthStar Planner Data

If you want to use saved NorthStar Planner models on the NorthStar application server file system in Paragon Automation, copy the models using the following steps:

1. Log in to the NorthStar server.

2. Use scp and copy the directory (**/opt/northstar/data/specs**) where your Planner models are saved to the Paragon Automation primary node (**/root/ns_specs**). For example:

```
[root@ns1-site1 specs]# ls -l /opt/northstar/data/specs
total 8
drwx------ 2 root root 4096 Sep 16 08:18 network1
drwx------ 2 root root 4096 Sep 16 08:18 sample_fish


[root@ns1-site1 data]#
[root@ns1-site1 ~]# scp -r /opt/northstar/data/specs root@10.xx.xx.153:/root/ns_specs
The authenticity of host '10.xx.xx.153 (10.xx.xx.153)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:haylHqFfEuIEm8xThKbHJhG2uuTpT2xBpC2GZdzfZss.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:15:71:76:c7:d2:2b:0d:fe:ff:0d:5f:62:7f:52:80:fe.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '10.xx.xx.153' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
bblink.x
               100% 3893     2.2MB/s   00:00
bgplink.x
               100%  140     9.6KB/s   00:00
bgpnode.x
               100%  120    56.5KB/s   00:00
bgpobj.x
               100% 4888     1.8MB/s   00:00
cosalias.x
               100%  385   180.4KB/s   00:00
custrate.x
               100% 1062   184.0KB/s   00:00
demand.x
               100%  104KB   2.1MB/s   00:00
dparam.x
               100%   11KB   2.5MB/s   00:00
...
```

3. Log in to the Paragon Automation primary node.
4. Copy the **/root/ns_specs** folder to the NorthStar Planner pod at **/opt/northstar/data/specs** using the kubectl command. For example:

```
root@pa-primary:~# ls -l /root/ns_specs
total 8
drwx------ 4 root root 4096 Sep 16 01:41 network1
```

```
drwx------ 4 root root 4096 Sep 16 01:41 sample_fish


root@pa-primary:~# kubectl cp /root/ns_specs  northstar/$(kubectl get po -n northstar -l
app=ns-web-planner -o jsonpath={..metadata.name}):/opt/northstar/data/specs -c ns-web-planner
```

5. Verify that the NorthStar Planner models are copied inside the NorthStar Planner pod at **/opt/northstar/data/specs/ns_specs**.

```
root@pa-primary:~/ns_specs# kubectl exec -it $(kubectl get po -n northstar -l app=ns-web-
planner -o jsonpath={..metadata.name}) -c ns-web-planner -n northstar -- ls -l /opt/northstar/
data/specs/ns_specs
total 8
drwx------ 2 root root 4096 Sep 16 08:18 network1
drwx------ 2 root root 4096 Sep 16 08:18 sample_fish
```

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