

# Siebel

---

## **Deploying Siebel CRM Containers on Kubernetes using Siebel Cloud Manager**

November 2024



Siebel  
Deploying Siebel CRM Containers on Kubernetes using Siebel Cloud Manager

November 2024

Part Number: F83038-13

Copyright © 1994, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.

Authors: Siebel Information Development Team

This software and related documentation are provided under a license agreement containing restrictions on use and disclosure and are protected by intellectual property laws. Except as expressly permitted in your license agreement or allowed by law, you may not use, copy, reproduce, translate, broadcast, modify, license, transmit, distribute, exhibit, perform, publish, or display in any part, in any form, or by any means. Reverse engineering, disassembly, or decompilation of this software, unless required by law for interoperability, is prohibited.

The information contained herein is subject to change without notice and is not warranted to be error-free. If you find any errors, please report them to us in writing.

If this is software or related documentation that is delivered to the U.S. Government or anyone licensing it on behalf of the U.S. Government, the following notice is applicable:

U.S. GOVERNMENT END USERS: Oracle programs (including any operating system, integrated software, any programs embedded, installed or activated on delivered hardware, and modifications of such programs) and Oracle computer documentation or other Oracle data delivered to or accessed by U.S. Government end users are "commercial computer software" or "commercial computer software documentation" pursuant to the applicable Federal Acquisition Regulation and agency-specific supplemental regulations. As such, the use, reproduction, duplication, release, display, disclosure, modification, preparation of derivative works, and/or adaptation of i) Oracle programs (including any operating system, integrated software, any programs embedded, installed or activated on delivered hardware, and modifications of such programs), ii) Oracle computer documentation and/or iii) other Oracle data, is subject to the rights and limitations specified in the license contained in the applicable contract. The terms governing the U.S. Government's use of Oracle cloud services are defined by the applicable contract for such services. No other rights are granted to the U.S. Government.

This software or hardware is developed for general use in a variety of information management applications. It is not developed or intended for use in any inherently dangerous applications, including applications that may create a risk of personal injury. If you use this software or hardware in dangerous applications, then you shall be responsible to take all appropriate fail-safe, backup, redundancy, and other measures to ensure its safe use. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates disclaim any liability for any damages caused by use of this software or hardware in dangerous applications.

Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle Corporation and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Intel and Intel Xeon are trademarks or registered trademarks of Intel Corporation. All SPARC trademarks are used under license and are trademarks or registered trademarks of SPARC International, Inc. AMD, Opteron, the AMD logo, and the AMD Opteron logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Advanced Micro Devices. UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group.

This software or hardware and documentation may provide access to or information about content, products, and services from third parties. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates are not responsible for and expressly disclaim all warranties of any kind with respect to third-party content, products, and services unless otherwise set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle. Oracle Corporation and its affiliates will not be responsible for any loss, costs, or damages incurred due to your access to or use of third-party content, products, or services, except as set forth in an applicable agreement between you and Oracle.

The business names used in this documentation are fictitious, and are not intended to identify any real companies currently or previously in existence.

# Contents

<b>Preface</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1 What's New in This Release</b>	<b>1</b>
What's New in This Release	1
<b>2 Overview</b>	<b>13</b>
About this Chapter	13
Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM Containers on Kubernetes	13
About Siebel Cloud Manager	13
About Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory	15
<b>3 Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager</b>	<b>17</b>
Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager	17
Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI	18
Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments	18
High Level Steps to Deploy Siebel Using SCM	19
Creating a Compartment	21
Installing GitLab	21
Using Vault for Managing Secrets	22
Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager	23
About URLs for Siebel CRM Deployments on OCI	27
Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility	28
Mirroring Siebel Base Container Images	31
Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility	35
Reducing the Ingress Range for Siebel Cloud Manager	44
Using Advanced Network Configuration	45
Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment	47
Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI	50
Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager	98
Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment	107
Managing Custom Keystore	111

Updating Siebel Cloud Manager with a New Container Image	112
Removing a Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI	113
Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI	114
Installing Siebel Monthly Update in a Siebel CRM on OKE Environment Deployed by SCM	141
Enabling TLS 1.3 Support in Environments Prior to 23.11	146
Assigning Pods to Nodes - Implementing Affinity and Anti-affinity on OKE using Siebel Cloud Manager	148
Cleaning up the Siebel File System	151

## **4 Monitoring Siebel CRM Deployments** **155**

---

Monitoring Siebel CRM Deployments	155
Metrics Information Categories	156
Siebel CRM Monitoring Architecture	158
Key Software Components for Monitoring	159
Visualization Components for Monitoring	159
Configuring the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution	160
Dashboards for Siebel CRM Monitoring	169

## **5 Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments** **173**

---

Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments	173
Log Analytics Tooling Options	174
Solution Architecture and Components	176
Log Collection and Aggregation	177
Sample Dashboards	177
Pre-requisites for Enabling OCI Logging Analytics	178
Enabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Observability	178
Disabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM	179
Accessing Log Analytics URLs	180
Oracle OpenSearch Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics	180
OCI Logging Analytics Configurations of Importance	180
OCI Logging Analytics Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics	181
Extending Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics	181

# Preface

This preface introduces information sources that can help you use the application and this guide.

## Using Oracle Applications

To find guides for Oracle Applications, go to the Oracle Help Center at <https://docs.oracle.com/>.

## Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the [Oracle Accessibility Program website](#).

## Contacting Oracle

### Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit [My Oracle Support](#) or visit [Accessible Oracle Support](#) if you are hearing impaired.

### Comments and Suggestions

Please give us feedback about Oracle Applications Help and guides! You can send an email to: [oracle\\_fusion\\_applications\\_help\\_ww\\_grp@oracle.com](mailto:oracle_fusion_applications_help_ww_grp@oracle.com).



# 1 What's New in This Release

## What's New in This Release

### What's New in November 2024, CM\_24.11

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.11) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Overview</i>	Added chapter. Provides an overview of deploying Siebel CRM containers on Kubernetes using Siebel Cloud Manager.

### What's New in November 2024, CM\_24.10.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.10.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility</i>	Added topic. Describes the steps to lift a Siebel environment hosted on another machine that has a Siebel CRM compliant operating system running on it.
<i>Lifting a Siebel CRM Environment Running on Siebel CRM Compliant Operating System</i>	Added topic. Describes how to upload files to the SCM container using File Sync Utility.

### What's New in October 2024, CM\_24.10

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.10) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Mirroring Siebel Base Container Images</i>	Added topic. Describes how to mirror Siebel base container images and manage user's container registry credentials.
<i>Disabling OCI Monitoring for Siebel CRM</i>	Added topic. Describes how to prevent sending metrics to OCI monitoring.
<i>Disabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM</i>	Added topic. Describes how to stop streaming logs to OCI Logging Analytics.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added the <code>enable_oci_monitoring</code> parameter.  Updated the description of the <code>registry_prefix</code> parameter.

## What's New in September 2024, CM\_24.8.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.8.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<a href="#">Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</a>	Modified topic. Made updates to the installation procedure.
<a href="#">Parameters in Payload Content</a>	Modified topic. Added the <code>load_balancer_tls_secret_name</code> parameter.
<a href="#">Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</a>	Modified topic. Updated the examples in <a href="#">Example Kubernetes Cluster Sections for BYO-Kubernetes</a> .

## What's New in August 2024, CM\_24.8

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.8) of the software.

Topic	Description
<a href="#">Best Practices for Key Management</a>	Added topic. Provides best practices for key management.
<a href="#">Key Points for Managing Secrets Using Secret Management Products</a>	Added topic. Provides tips for managing secrets using secret management products.
<a href="#">Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</a>	Modified topic. Made updates to the installation procedure.
<a href="#">Notes on BYO-FSS (File System Service)</a>	Added topic. Provides details about the BYO file system, which allows users to use an existing file system and mount target (exports for the file system) during the provisioning of Siebel environment.
<a href="#">Notes on BYO Kubernetes</a>	Added topic, which contains the following subtopics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Notes on OKE (Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Notes on OCNE (Oracle Cloud Native Environment)</a></li> <li><a href="#">Notes on Other Kubernetes Cluster</a></li> </ul>
<a href="#">Parameters in Payload Content</a>	Modified topic.  Updated these registry parameters: <code>registry_url</code> , <code>registry_user</code> , and <code>registry_password</code> .  Added this registry parameter: <code>registry_prefix</code> .  Added these infrastructure parameters: <code>kubernetes_type</code> , <code>oke_node_count</code> , <code>oke_node_shape</code> , <code>memory_in_gbs</code> , <code>ocpus</code> , <code>oke_cluster_id</code> , <code>oke_endpoint</code> , <code>oke_kubeconfig_path</code> , <code>kubeconfig_path</code> , <code>ingress_service_type</code> , and <code>ingress_controller_service_annotations</code> .  Added these observability parameters: <code>storage_class_name</code> , <code>local_storage</code> , and <code>kubernetes_node_hostname</code> .  Added this database parameter: <code>whitelist_cidrs</code> .  Added these additional parameters: <code>mount_target_ip</code> and <code>export_path</code> .

Topic	Description
<i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Added the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Example Payload when "Do not use Vault" Checkbox is Selected</i></li> <li><i>Example Kubernetes Cluster Sections for BYO-Kubernetes</i></li> </ul>
<i>Use Cases for Enabling Component Groups or Components</i>	Modified topic. Included sample data for sai_quantum.yaml and provided details on how to enable component groups and components.

## What's New in July 2024, CM\_24.7

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.7) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Silent Mode (for Container Mode)</i>	Modified topic. Updated the command and provided flag descriptions.
<i>Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Container Mode)</i>	Modified topic. Updated the command and provided flag descriptions.

## What's New in July 2024, CM\_24.6.2

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.6.2) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Introduces the option to use HTTPS protocol for Siebel Cloud Manager during the installation.
<i>Custom Siebel CRM Metrics</i>	Modified topic. Provides additional examples to use more than one server manager command at the same time to collect metrics.

## What's New in July 2024, CM\_24.6.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.6.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added these observability parameters: <code>oci_log_analytics</code> , <code>smc_log_group_id</code> , <code>sai_log_group_id</code> , <code>ses_log_group_id</code> , <code>gateway_log_group_id</code> , <code>node_logs_log_group_id</code> , and <code>log_source_name</code> .
<i>Enabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Observability</i>	Modified topic. Provided sample code that Siebel CRM deployment payload for SCM should contain, if OCI Log Analytics has to be enabled in a BYOR deployment.

## What's New in June 2024, CM\_24.6

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.6) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Monitoring Siebel CRM Deployments</i>	New chapter. Describes how to configure the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution.
<i>Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments</i>	New chapter. Describes how to configure the Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics solution.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added these observability parameters: <code>siebel_monitoring</code> , <code>send_alerts</code> , <code>siebel_logging</code> , <code>enable_oci_log_analytics</code> , <code>enable_oracle_opensearch</code> , <code>mount_target_private_ip</code> , <code>export_path</code> , <code>oci_config_path</code> , <code>oci_private_api_key_path</code> , <code>oci_config_profile_name</code> , <code>smtp_host</code> , <code>smtp_from_email</code> , <code>smtp_auth_username</code> , <code>smtp_auth_password_vault_ocid</code> , and <code>to_email</code> .
<i>Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution</i>	Added topic. Describes how to debug issues related to the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution.
<i>Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics Solution</i>	Added topic. Describes how to debug issues related to the Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics solution.

## What's New in April 2024, CM\_24.3.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.3.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Resubmitting the Environment Creation Workflow</i>	Modified topic. Introduced new functionality and parameters to allow any specific stage and all stages from any specific stage including that stage.
<i>Updating Parameters During Re-run of Environment or Configuration APIs</i>	Modified topic. Provided API example to update environment status as completed.

## What's New in February 2024, CM\_24.2

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.2) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Use Cases for Changing Log Level While Running PostInstallDB Setup</i>	New topic. Provides information about changes to make to support use cases for changing log levels associated with the process of running PostInstallDBSetup.

## What's New in January 2024, CM\_24.1.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.1.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Installing Siebel Monthly Update in a Siebel CRM on OKE Environment Deployed by SCM</i>	Modified topic. Added instructions for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sourcing of virtual environment and k8sprofile</li> <li>Tagging git repositories before moving to the latest Siebel CRM version</li> </ul>

## What's New in January 2024, CM\_24.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_24.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Cleaning up the Siebel File System</i>	New topic. Provides instructions for cleaning up orphan files in Siebel File System using APIs.

## What's New in December 2023, CM\_23.12

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.12) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Enabling TLS 1.3 Support in Environments Prior to 23.11</i>	New topic. Provides instructions to enable TLS 1.3 communication from client to server and server tier to server tier.

## What's New in November 2023, CM\_23.10.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.10.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Auto-enablement of Siebel Migration Application</i>	New topic. Describes the details related to auto-deployed Siebel Migration application in Siebel CRM environments deployed using Siebel Cloud Manager.
<i>Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel Migration Application in an SCM Deployed Siebel CRM Environment</i>	New topic. Provides troubleshooting tips for migration application usage in SCM deployed Siebel CRM environments.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added the <code>migration_package_mt_export_path</code> parameter.

## What's New in September 2023, CM\_23.8.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.8.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Terminating SSL/TLS at the Load Balancer (FrontEnd SSL) using SCM</i>	New topic. Describes mechanisms to enable frontend SSL (terminating SSL at the load balancer) with OKE provisioned Load balancer.
<i>Assigning Pods to Nodes - Implementing Affinity and Anti-affinity on OKE using Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	New topic. Describes how to use SCM to restrict Kubernetes pods to desired nodes using affinity/anti-affinity.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added these parameters: <code>load_balancer_ssl_cert_path</code> , <code>load_balancer_private_key_path</code> , and <code>load_balancer_private_key_password</code> .

## What's New in August 2023, CM\_23.8

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.8) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Using Security Adapters for Siebel</i>	Modified topic.

## What's New in July 2023, CM\_23.7.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.7.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Using Security Adapters for Siebel</i>	Modified topic. LDAP over SSL is now supported.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added these parameters: <code>enable_ssl</code> , <code>ldap_wallet_path</code> , and <code>ldap_wallet_password</code> .  Modified description for <code>application_password</code> .

## What's New in July 2023, CM\_23.7

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.7) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Using Security Adapters for Siebel</i>	New topic. Describes how to configure security adapters (security profile) provided with Siebel Business Applications.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added these parameters:  <code>security_adapter_type</code> , <code>ldap_host_name</code> , <code>ldap_port</code> , <code>application_user_dn</code> , <code>application_password</code> , <code>base_dn</code> , <code>credentials_attribute_type</code> , <code>password_attribute_type</code> , <code>roles_attribute_type</code> , <code>shared_db_credentials_dn</code> , <code>shared_db_username</code> , <code>shared_</code>

Topic	Description
	<code>db_password</code> , <code>username_attribute_type</code> , <code>use_adapter_username</code> , <code>siebel_username_attribute_type</code> , <code>siebel_admin_username</code> , <code>siebel_admin_password</code> , <code>anonymous_username</code> , <code>anonymous_user_password</code> , <code>propagate_change</code> , <code>hash_db_password</code> , <code>hash_user_password</code> , <code>salt_attribute_type</code> , and <code>salt_user_password</code> .

## What's New in July 2023, CM\_23.6.2

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.6.2) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Provided steps to use an existing VCN (Bring Your Own VCN).
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Added the following parameters for BYO-VCN: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>siebel_lb_subnet_ocid</code></li> <li><code>siebel_private_subnet_ocid</code></li> <li><code>siebel_db_subnet_ocid</code></li> <li><code>siebel_cluster_subnet_ocid</code></li> <li><code>vcn_ocid_of_db_subnet</code></li> </ul>
<i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Modified topic. Added an example payload for a scenario when "Use existing VCN" checkbox is selected.
<i>Notes on BYO-VCN (Virtual Cloud Network)</i>	New topic: Describes how to use your own VCN in OCI.

## What's New in June 2023, CM\_23.6

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.6) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>About Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory</i>	New topic. Introduces Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory that delivers an automated development upgrade including the quick setup of a development environment and the efficient transition from Siebel CRM 8.0 and above to the latest Siebel CRM Release Update.
<i>Customizing the Configuration</i>	Modified topic. Provided steps to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customize Siebel CRM configuration that require changes in helm charts repository</li> <li>Customize Siebel CRM Kubernetes deployment parameters that require changes in the Cloud Manager repository</li> </ul>
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Updated the descriptions for <code>cpu</code> and <code>memory</code> payload parameters.
<i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Modified topic. Updated payload examples with additional size parameters.
<i>Updating Parameters During Re-run of Environment or Configuration APIs</i>	Modified topic. Updated payload examples with additional size parameters.

Topic	Description
<i>Use Cases for Adding Profiles, Deployments, or Adding Resources to Individual Siebel Servers</i>	Modified topic. Updated the use case for adding resources to individual Siebel servers.

## What's New in May 2023, CM\_23.5.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.5.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Installing Siebel Monthly Update in a Siebel CRM on OKE Environment Deployed by SCM</i>	New topic. Provides the steps required to install the latest monthly updates in a Siebel CRM on OKE environment deployed by Siebel Cloud Manager.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Added the <code>gateway_cluster_replica_count</code> parameter.</li> <li>Updated the description for the <code>db_home_admin_password</code> parameter.</li> </ul>
<i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Updated the description for the <code>db_home_admin_password</code> parameter.

## What's New in May 2023, CM\_23.5

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.5) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Using Vault for Managing Secrets</i>	New topic. Introduces Vault integration for Siebel Deployment using Siebel Cloud Manager.
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Details regarding Vault usage have been added.
<i>Executing the Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Modified topic. Password location for basic authentication has been updated.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. Payload Parameters and Descriptions have changed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Additions: <code>siebel_keystore_password</code>, <code>siebel_truststore_password</code>, <code>db_admin_username</code>, <code>db_admin_password</code></li> <li>Renamed: <code>siebel_admin_username(admin_user_name)</code>, <code>siebel_admin_password(admin_user_password)</code></li> <li>Updates: <code>table_owner_user</code>, <code>table_owner_password</code>, <code>default_user_password</code>, <code>anonymous_user_password</code>, <code>admin_password</code></li> </ul>
<i>About Siebel Cloud Manager (SCM)</i>	Modified topic. Expands the list of third-party products and operators with brief descriptions.

## What's New in April 2023, CM\_23.3.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.3.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Checklist for Creating a BYOR Deployment</i>	New topic. Before deploying a BYOR environment, you need to go through this checklist consisting of various steps to ensure that you have a smooth deployment.
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Describes how to use Cloud Manager behind a proxy.

## What's New in March 2023, CM\_23.2.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.2.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Option for <i>Updating Parameters During Re-run of Environment or Configuration APIs</i> .
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i>	Modified topic. New parameters included for VCN traffic routing.

## What's New in February 2023, CM\_23.2

No new feature introduced, contains only bug fixes and minor internal enhancements.

## What's New in February 2023, CM\_23.1.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.1.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI</i>	Modified topic. Introduces the ability to use existing database available with user while with all other resources (such as OKE, File System, Mount Target etc.) are created by Siebel Cloud Manager during Siebel Deployment.

## What's New in January 2023, CM\_23.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_23.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Notes on OKE (Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes)</i>	Modified topic. Multiple Siebel environments can be provisioned in the same OKE cluster when the "Use Existing Resource" option is selected while creating the CM instance.

## What's New in December 2022, CM\_22.12.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_22.12.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Managing Custom Keystore</i>	New topic. Introduces the feature to use custom Keystore and Truststore.
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Introduces feature to use existing resources (like VCN, OKE, Database, Mount Target etc) rather than have Cloud Manager must create these resources anew for Siebel Deployment.
<i>Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI</i>	Modified topic. Introduces feature to use existing resources (like VCN, OKE, Database, Mount Target etc) rather than have Cloud Manager must create these resources anew for Siebel Deployment.

## What's New in July 2022, CM\_22.7.0

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_22.7.0) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new Permissions step allows you to specify the permissions type for the Siebel Cloud Manager instance, either Instance Principal or User Principal.</li> <li>Shape configuration for a Siebel Cloud Manager instance has been renamed as CloudManager Instance Configuration and includes specifying whether to use a private IP address (the default) or a public IP address.</li> </ul>
<i>Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment</i>	Renamed topic (from "Reviewing and Troubleshooting a Requested Environment") and added a new subtopic <i>Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance</i> .
<i>Updating Siebel Cloud Manager with a New Container Image</i>	Modified topic. This procedure has changed due to the migration.sh script, which is new in this release.
<i>Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes</i>	Modified topic. Added use cases for adding or updating web artifacts or other Siebel artifact files.

## What's New in June 2022, CM\_22.5.2

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_22.5.2) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager</i>	Modified topic. Configuring the Siebel Cloud Manager stack now supports specifying the node shape for the Cloud Manager instance, the number of OCPU cores, and the memory in gigabytes.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i> <i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>	Modified topics. For the DBCS_VM database type, the <code>cpu_count</code> parameter is now provided. This parameter is required where the shape is of flex type.

## What's New in June 2022, CM\_22.5.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_22.5.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>Troubleshooting Siebel Lift Utility Execution</i>	Modified topic. Information is provided about error codes for Siebel Lift utility introspection.
<i>Using Advanced Network Configuration</i> <i>Updating Siebel Cloud Manager with a New Container Image</i>	Modified topics. Information is provided about configuring the Siebel Cloud Manager private subnet and mount target. The mount target is no longer part of the subnet <code>siebel_private_subnet_cidr</code> and must be migrated in a one-time step when you update Cloud Manager to a new container image.  The subnet <code>siebel_atp_subnet_cidr</code> has been renamed to <code>siebel_db_subnet_cidr</code> . This subnet applies to all database choices.
<i>Parameters in Payload Content</i> <i>Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM</i>  Multiple topics modified	Modified topics. Siebel CRM deployments on OCI now support the Database Service for Oracle Database (DBCS_VM), also referred to as Oracle Database Cloud Service, as well as Oracle Autonomous Database (ATP).  In the payload, use the <code>db_type</code> parameter to specify either ATP or DBCS_VM. Different database parameters are used, depending on your selection. Parameters for ATP are now under the <code>atp</code> section and have been renamed to remove the <code>atp_</code> prefix.

## What's New in May 2022, CM\_22.4.1

The following table lists the changes in this revision of the documentation to support this release (CM\_22.4.1) of the software.

Topic	Description
<i>About URLs for Siebel CRM Deployments on OCI</i>  Multiple topics modified	New and modified topics. Some of the base URL elements have changed in this release of Siebel Cloud Manager. Specifically, <code>api/v1/environments</code> has changed to <code>scm/api/v1.0</code> .
<i>Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment</i>  Multiple topics modified	New and modified topics. For a greenfield deployment, you can optionally decouple the configuration and provisioning stages, for the purpose of customizing the configuration before you provision the environment.

Topic	Description

## 2 Overview

### About this Chapter

This chapter provides an overview of deploying Siebel CRM containers on Kubernetes using Siebel Cloud Manager (SCM). It contains the following topics:

- *Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM Containers on Kubernetes*
- *About Siebel Cloud Manager*
- *About Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory*

### Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM Containers on Kubernetes

You can deploy Siebel CRM containers on Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCf) compliant Kubernetes clusters, such as Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE) on Oracle Cloud, Oracle Cloud Native Environment (OCNE) on-premises or on cloud, Red Hat OpenShift, and so on, using SCM.

This document provides information about SCM and describes the steps required to do the following tasks:

- Set up SCM and, optionally, download the Siebel Lift utility.
- Deploy Siebel CRM.

You use SCM and other tools to deploy Siebel CRM. Customers can migrate existing Siebel CRM on-premises environments to CNCf compliant Kubernetes clusters using the Siebel Lift utility or perform greenfield deployments. A new greenfield deployment can use default configurations or you can customize the configuration before deployment.

**Note:** Read this entire document and related documents and familiarize yourself with the concepts, tools, and methods for deploying Siebel CRM or other applications on CNCf compliant Kubernetes clusters mentioned above. Many of the cloud computing principles and capabilities described by the CNCf apply to deploying Siebel CRM containers (referred as Siebel CRM in the document) using SCM. Apart from the Siebel-specific particulars, some such information is beyond the scope of this document.

### About Siebel Cloud Manager

SCM is a REST-based continuous deployment tool that's used for:

- Automating the deployment of Siebel CRM containers on CNCf compliant Kubernetes clusters, such as OKE on Oracle Cloud, OCNE on-premises or on cloud, Red Hat OpenShift, and so on, whether you start from an existing on-premises deployment of Siebel CRM or create a new greenfield deployment of Siebel CRM.
- Ongoing maintenance of the Siebel Enterprise.

- Deploying Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory that simplifies Siebel CRM application upgrade process by allowing you to upload your customized, pre-IP2017 repository to run an upgrade and IRM process on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI).

SCM also provides the Siebel Lift utility that:

- Creates deployment kits consisting of artifacts derived from an existing on-premises deployment of Siebel CRM. The deployment kits are created in a staging location.
- Reads the stored artifacts you created and uploads them to an object storage to populate the migration pipeline for your Siebel CRM deployment.

Greenfield deployments of Siebel CRM don't use the Siebel Lift utility.

For information about downloading and installing SCM, see [Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager](#). For information about downloading and running the Siebel Lift utility, see [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility](#).

For deploying a Siebel Enterprise, the Siebel CRM functionality is provided in the following base containers:

- Siebel Gateway (CGW), sometimes called CloudGateway.
- Siebel Application Interface(SAI).
- Siebel Server (SES), sometimes called Siebel Enterprise Server.

The Siebel CRM database is migrated as an Autonomous Database for Transaction Processing in shared mode or Database Service for Oracle Database in virtual machine mode.

After you create and upload Siebel CRM deployment kits, you specify deployment parameters in a payload file that you prepare and then submit it to SCM using a REST request. SCM accesses the Siebel CRM artifacts in the object storage and performs the tasks to deploy your applications.

The following pipelines are used in your environment:

- The migration pipeline, or continuous-integration pipeline, builds and stages software for making development changes or preparing for deployment. This pipeline is managed by the Siebel Migration application. (For more information about Siebel Migration, see [Siebel Database Upgrade Guide](#).)
- The deployment pipeline, or continuous-deployment pipeline, stages software for application deployment. This pipeline is managed by SCM, using the GitOps model of continuous delivery.

The overall flow of continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) is a multi-stage, cyclical process that's largely automated but includes various user interaction points, depending on your use case. In all cases, the migration pipeline is separated from the deployment pipeline.

SCM and the Siebel Lift utility include various third-party products and custom operators that play a role in pipeline operations. These products include the following:

- **Flux (Flux Operator):** Flux (A CNCF Graduated project pioneered by Weaveworks) is a continuous deployment tool that synchronizes the GitLab project and Kubernetes clusters. SCM uses Flux to automate Siebel CRM deployment in GitOps way. It ensures that Siebel CRM environment deployment in the cluster matches with the configuration defined in `https://<gitlab_instance>/<namespace>-cloud-manager` Git repository, where `<namespace>` refers to the environment name, passed in the payload for Siebel CRM environment provisioning. If any differences found in git repository, Flux syncs up and updates the deployment.
- **Helm:** Helm charts is used for deploying Siebel CRM and supporting deployments.
- **kubectll:** kubectll is used for administration tasks such as opening a session into a Kubernetes pod for running commands.
- **Config Operator:** Config Operator does the Siebel CRM Configuration through Siebel Management Console (SMC) REST APIs. This operator is initiated by a Kubernetes job managed by helm. This job will get triggered when:

- o Successful Siebel CRM database connection is established.
- o SMC is running.

The Git repository `https://<gitlab_instance>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/paramconfig/` contains the Siebel CRM configuration and deployment definition yamls. This has the profile definition of the Siebel CRM infrastructure and fed to the config operator to perform Siebel CRM Configuration, where `<namespace>` refers to the environment name, passed in the payload for Siebel CRM provisioning.

- **Siebel Operator (An Incremental Operator):** Siebel Operator is a *metacontroller* based custom controller that performs the incremental changes in existing SCM created Siebel CRM deployment. For each upgrade or Flux reconcile that's performed, configure job runs to validate the application configuration. Siebel operator works based on monitoring the paramconfig config maps, detects the incremental changes, deploys the runtime additions at each level (Enterprise, Siebel CRM Server and Component level) of Siebel CRM deployment and restarts the Siebel CRM server when required. When there are incremental changes added in paramconfig on the below categories, the Siebel operator detects the changes and syncs up the config maps:
  - o Enable a Component Group
  - o Enable / Disable a Component
  - o Enterprise parameter changes
  - o Server parameter changes
  - o Component parameter changes
  - o Adding new named subsystem
  - o Adding a new component definition
  - o Adding new components to the server
  - o Adding AI parameters
  - o Adding a new Siebel server or AI
  - o Changing log level

## About Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory

Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory delivers an automated development upgrade that includes the quick setup of a development environment. The upgrade factory approach simplifies the application upgrade process, allowing customers to upload their customized, pre-IP2017 repository to run an upgrade and IRM process on OCI. In addition, the development upgrade process will result in a merged design repository that will enable customers to either continue to use it as their new Siebel CRM development environment in the OCI tenancy, or export, and import to their on-premises instance to continue development activities there.

Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory enables you to:

- Perform Siebel CRM upgrades in a cost-efficient, low-risk manner within a shorter time frame.
- Dramatically reduce lengthy provisioning cycles.
- Easily repeat development upgrades multiple times using the DevOps pipeline.
- Flexibly move your application with business customizations intact to OCI, if needed by the business.
- Monitor and evaluate upgrade issues rapidly.

---

For more information about Siebel CRM Upgrade Factory, see *Database Upgrade Guide*.

For detailed information about Siebel CRM that might be relevant to your deployment tasks, see also *Siebel Update Guide* for your release and *Siebel Bookshelf* documents such as *Siebel Installation Guide* or *Siebel Database Upgrade Guide*.

Also, you can refer documentation for the following products or modules, where applicable:

- **Oracle products.** OCI (which includes OKE, Oracle Resource Manager, and many other modules and features), Oracle Enterprise Linux, Oracle Database, and other products.
- **Third-party products.** Products such as Ansible, Docker, Flux, GitLab, Helm, Kafka, Kubernetes, YUM, or other applicable products.

Oracle doesn't certify third-party container management or cloud deployment tools for the uses described here. See also information from the CNCF and other resources.

# 3 Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager

## Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager

This chapter describes how to use Siebel Cloud Manager (SCM) to deploy Siebel CRM on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). It contains the following topics:

- *Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*
- *Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments*
- *High Level Steps to Deploy Siebel Using SCM*
- *Creating a Compartment*
- *Installing GitLab*
- *Using Vault for Managing Secrets*
- *Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager*
- *About URLs for Siebel CRM Deployments on OCI*
- *Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility*
- *Mirroring Siebel Base Container Images*
- *Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility*
- *Reducing the Ingress Range for Siebel Cloud Manager*
- *Using Advanced Network Configuration*
- *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*
- *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*
- *Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager*
- *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*
- *Managing Custom Keystore*
- *Updating Siebel Cloud Manager with a New Container Image*
- *Removing a Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*
- *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*
- *Installing Siebel Monthly Update in a Siebel CRM on OKE Environment Deployed by SCM*
- *Enabling TLS 1.3 Support in Environments Prior to 23.11*
- *Assigning Pods to Nodes - Implementing Affinity and Anti-affinity on OKE using Siebel Cloud Manager*
- *Cleaning up the Siebel File System*

**Note:** This document was first published in February 2022. Going forward, the information in this document is expected to be updated and expanded, as needed.

## Overview of Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI

You can deploy Siebel CRM on OCI using SCM.

This chapter describes the steps required to do the following tasks:

- Set up SCM in an OCI tenancy and, optionally, download the Siebel Lift utility.
- Deploy Siebel CRM on OCI.

You use SCM and other tools to deploy Siebel CRM on OCI. For more information, see [Overview](#) chapter.

## Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments

The following requirements and limitations currently apply for SCM. This information will be updated as needed for subsequent updates.

### General Requirements

The following are some of the general requirements for SCM and for deploying Siebel CRM on OCI:

- The minimum required version of Siebel CRM for migration to OCI is Siebel CRM 18.12 or later. The Siebel CRM on-premises environment must be running when you run the Siebel Lift utility.
- All customers must have an OCI tenancy with Compute quota and manage privileges, Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE), and File System Storage (FSS).
- Siebel CRM deployments on OCI use virtual machines running Oracle Enterprise Linux 7 or 8.
- Customers must have an instance of GitLab Enterprise Edition installed and available to them. Only one instance is required for the main compartment on OCI in which you're working with SCM. For more information, see [Installing GitLab](#).
- Hierarchically, the compartment you create in your OCI tenancy must support at least two child compartment levels. For more information, see [Creating a Compartment](#).
- SCM currently supports U.S. English (ENU).
- Greenfield deployments of Siebel CRM currently support U.S. English (ENU).

### Requirements for Siebel Lift Utility

The following are some of the requirements for the Siebel Lift utility for this release of SCM. See also [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility](#).

- You download and install the Siebel Lift utility in your Siebel CRM on-premises environment.
- The Siebel Lift utility is currently supported on Oracle Enterprise Linux and on Microsoft Windows.
- The Siebel Lift utility currently supports execution in silent mode or in interactive mode (using a menu-driven command-line interface).

- Depending on how you install the Siebel Lift utility, you might be required to install Python. Supported versions are: version 3.9.6 (on Windows), version 3.8.x (on Linux 7), or version 3.9.x (on Linux 8). See also *Installing and Configuring Python (for Non-Container Mode)*.
- The Siebel Lift utility requires software (such as 7-Zip) for extracting the utility from the ZIP file or TAR file you download and for installing the utility.
- The operating system user running the Siebel Lift utility must have access to the files exported by the utility, or the upload process will fail.
- The Siebel Lift utility currently supports U.S. English (ENU).

## Oracle Database Requirements

The following are Oracle Database and Oracle Database client requirements for SCM:

- Siebel CRM deployments on OCI support Oracle Database 19c. The Siebel CRM database is migrated into OCI as an Autonomous Database for Transaction Processing in shared mode or as an Oracle Database Cloud Service in virtual machine mode.
- The staging location for database artifacts you create must be mounted on the computer where Oracle Database is installed.
- The table owner user must have Create Directory and database owner privileges, and must have read privilege for all dictionaries.
- If you will be creating database artifacts to migrate the Siebel CRM database, then note that the Siebel Lift utility requires that Oracle Database client of a compatible version is installed where Siebel CRM is installed on premises.
- The installed version of Oracle Database client must include the data pump utilities (`expdp`) in the `bin` directory.
- On the Oracle Database client computer, the following requirements apply:
  - The installation type for Oracle Database client must be Administrator.
  - The `tnsnames.ora` file must have the necessary TNS settings applicable to the installed Oracle Database.
  - On Linux computers, the TNS\_ADMIN environment variable must be set to point to the directory where the SQL\*Net configuration files (including `sqlnet.ora` and `tnsnames.ora`) are located.
  - On Linux computers, the user who will run the Siebel Lift utility must be part of the Database Administrator (DBA) group.

## High Level Steps to Deploy Siebel Using SCM

The term "BYO" stands for "Bring Your Own" and is indicative of existing resources at the disposal of the user. For example BYOD stands for "Bring Your Own Database".

Siebel CRM applications can be deployed using SCM in different ways based on the type of infrastructure information provided in the Siebel CRM deployment payload after SCM has been set up:

1. User brings all resources (Fully BYOR): When you select "Use existing resource" while provisioning SCM, all the resources such as existing mount target, file system, OKE, database must be provided by the user as part of payload information that the SCM instance will use to create Siebel CRM deployment(s).

## 2. SCM creates resources:

- o All infra resources are created by CM: If you don't select "Use existing resource" while provisioning SCM, all the required infrastructure for a Siebel CRM deployment that is database, OKE, mount target, file system, and so on will be created and configured by SCM.
- o All infra resources except database created by SCM (BYOD only): When you don't select "Use existing resource" while provisioning SCM, user can still provide information of an existing database in the payload. All other infra resources (mount target, file system, OKE, etc.) will be created by the SCM for Siebel CRM deployment. User must ensure that database can be connected from SCM and OKE.

The following are the high level steps to deploy Siebel CRM on OCI (these are described in detail later in this document):

### 1. GitLab setup:

- a. Setup a GitLab instance.
- b. Generate a private key and an access token.

### 2. SCM setup:

- a. Navigate to OCI and in marketplace applications, choose SCM and launch a stack in OCI resource manager.
- b. Copy the private key generated from GitLab instance in a secure location inside SCM instance.
- c. Based on the type of deployment, whether BYOR (Bring Your Own Resource) or BYOD (Bring Your Own Database only) or fully SCM provisioned, provide inputs.
- d. If BYOR, click "Use existing resource" and provide details of the existing resource such as VCN, subnet to launch instance, policies etc.
- e. On successful job, copy the URL present in the outputs and navigate in browser to verify SCM setup.

### 3. Siebel CRM deployment:

- a. If a fully SCM provisioned environment for Siebel CRM deployment is to be created, then provide infrastructure details in the payload by referring the user guide.
- b. If BYOD, provide the details of the existing database and infrastructure resource info to be created.
- c. If BYOR, provide the details of all existing resources.
- d. In case of BYOR or BYOD make sure connection exists between the relevant resources that is database to OKE cluster, mount target to OKE cluster.
- e. Use the `/environment` API to create a deployment using POST method.
- f. The response of the API will either contain any validations if needed to be modified or with a successful environment info.
- g. The response will contain an environment entity which can be accessed to check the progress of the deployment.

### 4. General info on provisioning, debugging and retrial:

- a. The provisioning of Siebel CRM environment will involve a series of stages after which the Siebel Management Console (SMC) and component URLs will be published.
- b. In case of any failure in any stage, the stage will show status as failed.
- c. Every stage will contain log links which can be viewed to find what went wrong.
- d. Relevant actions based on the logs have to be performed and the workflow has to be re-run. To re-run the workflow, use the environment's PUT method which will execute all the stages from beginning.
- e. All these stages are idempotent, so the workflow can be run n number of times until the last stage/ deployment is successful.

## Creating a Compartment

Before you can install GitLab or SCM, you must create a suitable compartment for your deployment within your OCI tenancy. The user creating the compartment must have the necessary access rights to be able to create the compartment. Hierarchically, the compartment you create in your OCI tenancy must support at least two child compartment levels. If necessary, the person who set up your tenancy can create the compartment for you.

After you have created the compartment, copy the OCID of the compartment for future reference. Now you can create the stacks for GitLab and SCM within this compartment.

For more information, see relevant documentation for OCI. For example, see *Overview of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Identity and Access Management* for information about creating compartments, managing access rights to compartments, and more. See also *Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments*.

## Installing GitLab

Use this task to create and deploy the GitLab stack (that is, to install the GitLab instance in a virtual machine instance on OCI).

SCM uses GitLab to store the configuration of each deployment that it performs. In the lift and shift use case, GitLab stores the artifacts that were previously sourced from the source environment using the Siebel Lift utility, and then accessing the configuration files from GitLab to do the actual deployment. GitLab also stores configuration artifacts for the greenfield use case, including the one described in *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*.

**Note:** Only a single instance of GitLab is required for the OCI main compartment in which you are working. If GitLab is already installed and available to you, then you can skip this task.

During stack creation, review all default values displayed. Confirm each value or enter a new value as appropriate for your task.

### To create and deploy the GitLab stack

1. Go to the following OCI document about deploying GitLab:  
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/solutions/deploy-gitlab-ci-cd-oci/index.html>
2. In the **Deploy** section, click the **Deploy to Oracle Cloud** link.
3. Log in to your OCI tenancy.
4. Choose the region (where the working directory will be created).
5. Specify the working directory (from which the Terraform configuration scripts run) and specify the compartment in which to create the GitLab stack (the compartment you created in *Creating a Compartment*). Optionally, you can also specify the stack name and a product description or change them from defaults.
6. Under **GitLab Server Configuration**, specify the external URL for accessing GitLab.
7. In **Compute Configuration**, specify the compute compartment you specified in Step 5 of this procedure and the rest of the settings (availability domain, instance name, DNS hostname label, Flex Shape Oracle Compute Units (OCPU), and compute image). For Flex Shape OCPUs, the maximum is 64 OCPUs.

8. Specify the public SSH key by pasting it or by specifying an SSH key file. You use this key to access the virtual machine.
9. Specify the Virtual Cloud Network (VCN) settings: the network compartment (in which all network resources are created) and network strategy (Create New VCN and Subnet or Use Existing VCN and Subnet).
10. Verify your configuration variables and start creating the stack. To immediately provision the resources defined in the Terraform configuration, check **Run Apply**. Then click **Create**.

A GitLab job will have run, with status Succeeded. You can also create and run jobs to perform tasks on the stack (using the Terraform configuration). The Compute Service displays the available instances (such as gitlab-server) in the compartment that you specified in Step 5 of this procedure.

11. Launch the public URL. When prompted, specify the new GitLab password to use.

Now you can log in to GitLab as an administrator or other user, specifying either the user ID or the email address and specifying the new password. The initial user is root.

12. After installing GitLab, do the following:
  - o Manually configure HTTPS for GitLab (creating key file and self-signed certificates), for greater security.
  - o Upgrade GitLab, where necessary, such as for greater security. For more information, see:

<https://docs.gitlab.com/ee/update/>

## Using Vault for Managing Secrets

OCI Vault is a key management service that stores and manages master encryption keys and secrets for secure access to resources. There are several places where sensitive information is required to be provided while provisioning a Siebel CRM environment using SCM. Instead of providing this information while creating environment, they can be added as secrets in OCI vault and their identifiers (OCID) can be passed in the payload. Using OCIDs, SCM fetches the actual value and then uses it as and when required.

For more information about OCI Vault services, refer [Overview of Vault](#).

For usage with SCM, Vault can be provisioned in two ways:

- Bring your own OCI Vault: You can provide your existing Vault's OCID during SCM stack creation.
- Have SCM provision a new Vault: You do not provide any Vault information. SCM provisions a new Vault during the stack creation. Option to create a Default or Virtual Private Vault is available.

If you are bringing your own Vault, make sure you allow for the right access to fetch the secrets by SCM. For more information about required policies, refer [Common Policies](#).

Once SCM stack creation is over, Vault is available to access. These are the steps to do before provisioning a new Siebel CRM environment.

1. Create a Master Encryption Key (MEK) in the Vault.
2. Create secrets using the MEKs for the necessary fields in the payload section.
3. Copy the OCIDs of the secrets created in step 2 and provide them as input in the payload section.

## Best Practices for Key Management

- **No "big secret"**: Ensure that secrets in your system are not long-term, have a limited blast radius, and are not of high value. Avoid shared secrets, such as using a single password for all administrative users.

- **As is / To be:** Maintain a clear overview of which users can view or modify the secrets. Often, maintainers of a project can access or extract its secrets. Reduce the number of individuals who can perform administrative tasks to limit exposure.
- **Log & Alert:** Collect all logs related to secrets and implement rules to detect secret extraction or misuse, whether accessed through a web interface or through methods like double base64 encoding or encryption with OpenSSL.
- **Rotation:** Regularly rotate secrets.
- **Forking should not leak:** Ensure that a repository fork or copy of job definitions does not inadvertently expose secrets.
- **Document:** Document the secrets you store and the reasons for their storage to facilitate easy migration when necessary.

## Key Points for Managing Secrets Using Secret Management Products

- **Rotation/Temporality:** Ensure that the credentials used to authenticate with the secrets management system are rotated frequently and expire after their intended use.
- **Scope of Authorization:** Limit the scope of credentials to only those secrets and services necessary for their intended function.
- **Attribution of the Caller:** Maintain the ability to attribute actions to the individual or service that made requests to the secrets management solution. If this isn't supported by default, implement a correlation mechanism to track requests.
- **Compliance:** Adhere to the best practices listed in *Best Practices for Key Management*, including logging, alerting, and other essential measures.
- **Backup:** Store backups of critical secrets, such as encryption keys, in separate, secure storage solutions (e.g., cold storage).

## Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager

Use this task to create and deploy the SCM stack (that is, to install the SCM instance in a virtual machine instance on OCI).

Before you perform this task, install GitLab Enterprise Edition (if it is not already installed) into the same compartment where you install SCM. For more information, see *Installing GitLab*.

During stack creation, review all default values displayed. Confirm each value or enter a new value as appropriate for your task. Steps for verifying SCM are also included.

### To download and install SCM

1. Start the OCI console and log in.
2. Navigate to Marketplace, All applications.
3. Search for Siebel Cloud Manager.

4. Drill down on the Siebel Cloud Manager link.
5. Select the version and compartment (which you created in *Creating a Compartment*), check review terms and conditions, and then Launch Stack.
6. Navigate to the Stack Variables page.
7. Under **General**, provide the following details:
  - o The OCID of the root compartment for your SCM instance (the compartment you created in Step 5)
  - o The SSH public key for accessing the SCM instance.
  - o The resource prefix (all the resources created through this stack have this prefix added).
  - o Specify whether you want to use existing resources (such as Compartment, VCN, mount target, database, and OKE) for the SCM instance.  
Selecting the "Use Existing Resources" option allows you to choose your existing resources (such as Compartment, VCN, mount target, database and OKE) for SCM configuration and Siebel environment provisioning. If you don't select this option, SCM creates all the above mentioned resources.
8. Under **Permissions**, specify one of the following permission type for the SCM instance:
  - o Instance Principal: When you use Instance Principal, specify whether you want to use any existing dynamic group and policy. By default, the "Use Existing Dynamic Group and Policy" checkbox is not selected, so a dynamic group is created and an OCI CLI policy is created and assigned to the SCM instance. If you select the "Use Existing Dynamic Group and Policy" checkbox then, after the Apply stack job is completed, you need to manually add a new matching rule `"instance.id=<cm_instance_id>"` in an existing dynamic group - `<dynamic_group_name>` and you also need to add a new policy statement `"Allow dynamic-group <dynamic_group_name> to manage all-resources in compartment id <cm_compartment_ocid>"` in an existing policy. This policy allows you to access and perform various CRUD operations in SCM compartment from SCM instance.
  - o User Principal: When you use User Principal, no dynamic group and policy are attached to the SCM instance, and the OCI configuration is done manually. The necessary details, such as the user's private key, OCI fingerprint, and OCI passphrase are received and a configuration is set up. The private key and fingerprint are generated from the user's OCI Console, under **Users > Resources > API Keys**. All the permissions that apply for this user are available to the SCM instance.
9. Under **VCN**, specify whether you want to use existing VCN resource. This option allows using your existing network component resources and lets SCM to create and manage other resources such as mount target, file system, database and OKE.
  - o Network component for SCM Instance: Locate the compartment where the desired VCN is present for creating the SCM instance and in the following drop-down field select an existing VCN and a subnet.

**Note:**

- Allow TCP port 22 from your client network to establish SSH connection to the SCM instance.
  - Allow TCP port 16690 from your client network to access the SCM application.
  - Ensure appropriate egress rules are created for two-way traffic.
- o Network component for mount target: Locate the compartment where the desired VCN is present for creating the mount target and in the following drop-down field select an existing VCN and a subnet.  
**Note:** Allow TCP ports 111, 2048, 2049, 2050 and UDP ports 111, 2048 from the SCM instance subnet.
  - o "Use existing File system and Mount Target" option is provided to allow the user to bring existing resources instead of SCM to create the mount target and file system service. When this option is chosen user has to provide value for the IP address of the mount target.

**Note:** The existing file system export is to be provided in the subsequent section as below when "Use existing File system and Mount Target" is chosen.

10. When the "Use Existing Resources" or "Use existing File system and Mount Target" option is not selected in step 7, then under **Storage**, select the availability domain for storage in which the shared mount target and file storage is created. The options are 1, 2, or 3.

When the "Use Existing Resources" or "Use existing File system and Mount Target" is chosen provide value of Export path for the desired the file storage which will be used as persistence storage for SCM application.

11. Under SCM **Instance Configuration**, specify the shape of the SCM instance (the SCM Instance Type), the number of OCPU cores required, the memory in gigabytes, and whether the SCM instance uses a private IP address (the default) or a public IP address.

**Note:** Assigning a public IP for SCM configures the network for public access. Not assigning a public IP configures the network for private access only. Switching between public and private access is not supported.

- o HTTP PROXY: Provide your HTTP Proxy Server URL for HTTP requests.

For example - yourhttpproxyserver.com:80

- o HTTPS PROXY: Provide your HTTPS Proxy Server URL for HTTPS requests.

For example - yourhttpsproxyserver.com:80

- o URLs to bypass: Provide the list of URLs which needs to be bypassed from the Proxy server(no\_proxy).

For example - externalurl1.com,externalurl2.com

Consider all the URLs which might / might not have access through your Proxy server during the provisioning of SCM and Siebel CRM environment. The provided HTTP\_PROXY, HTTPS\_PROXY, and NO\_PROXY variables are applied only to SCM container as environment variables, and not to the whole docker configuration.

12. Optionally provide information about the security protocol (HTTP or HTTPS) and corresponding port numbers to use for interacting with SCM over APIs. When HTTPS mode is selected, choose whether to use SSL/TLS certificates of your choice (CA-signed/self-signed/other options) in PEM format. Else, SCM will provision and use a self-signed certificate. The certificates can be changed later.

If no choice is made regarding the security protocol, HTTPS will be the default protocol to interact with SCM, and a self-signed certificate will be automatically provisioned for use.

13. Under **Network Configuration**:

- o If "Use Existing Resources" is selected in step 7, then you will be prompted to provide existing VCN details, such as the VCN Compartment OCID where VCN resides, and the VCN Name and Subnet where the SCM instance should be created.
- o If "Use Existing Resources" is not selected in step 7, then you need to specify whether you want to use Advanced Network Configuration to manage the IP address ranges for the subnets for your SCM instance and Siebel CRM deployments. Use this option only if you want to override the default settings of /16 VCN and /24 Subnet Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) block ranges. If you specify Advanced Network Configuration, then you can modify the default settings of 10.0.0.0/16 for the IP range for the VCN CIDR block, 10.0.0.0/24 for the IP range for the SCM subnet CIDR block, and 10.0.255.0/24 for the IP range for the SCM private subnet CIDR block.

For details, see [Using Advanced Network Configuration](#).

14. Under "Key Management", the user can choose to opt for the creation of a new vault provisioned by SCM or use an existing OCI Vault by passing Vault OCID or choose not to use any vault.

If "Use existing resources" is NOT selected, you can:

- o Allow SCM to create a new Vault by selecting "Create a new Vault".
- o Attach an existing OCI Vault by passing the Vault OCID by selecting "Enter OCID of your existing Vault".
- o Choose to opt for no Vault by selecting "Do Not Use Vault".

If "Use existing resources" is selected, you can only:

- o Attach an existing OCI Vault by passing the Vault OCID by selecting "Enter OCID of your existing Vault".
- o Choose to opt for no Vault by selecting "Do Not Use Vault".

The creation of the new vault is only applicable when the "Use Existing Resources" is not selected.

**Note:** Oracle recommends using OCI Vaults to conform to best practices regarding managing secrets. For more information about the best practices for secrets management, see [Using Vault for Managing Secrets](#).

15. Choose **Run Apply** and then click **Create** to create the stack. Terraform scripts run which define the configuration for the new stack.
16. Wait for the completion of the Apply job. If an error such as `authorization failed` or `requested resource not found` appears, then choose **Run Apply** again.
17. Make a note of the following URLs provided at the end of the run log:
  - o **CloudManagerApplication.** The URL for running SCM, which uses the public or private IP address and port number of the newly created instance. You will use this URL to run SCM, as described in [Reducing the Ingress Range for Siebel Cloud Manager](#). For example:  
`https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/`
  - o **CloudManagerLiftUtilityDownload.** The URL for downloading the Siebel Lift utility ZIP file. These links use the same IP address and port number. You will use this utility in your Siebel CRM on-premises environment, as described in [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility](#).

Use a link like this for the container version of the download file:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/download/siebelliftutility_container.zip
```

Use a link like this for the non-container version of the download file:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/download/siebelliftutility.zip
```

18. To verify the running status of the application, run `ssh` in the SCM VM instance and check the `systemctl` status for `siebel-cloud-manager`, as follows:

```
ssh opc@[CM_instance_IP]
```

19. To verify the SCM application is running, run the following commands:

```
docker ps
docker logs -t cloudmanager -f
```

20. To check the response, launch the following URL:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/
```

If you are performing a greenfield deployment, then you are now ready to create an environment using SCM. Otherwise, you must first download and run the Siebel Lift utility, as described in *Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility*, before you can create an environment using the lifted artifacts in the OCI Object Store.

## About URLs for Siebel CRM Deployments on OCI

Note that the resource endpoints for all Siebel CRM deployments on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure have the following base URL. The Siebel CRM application deployments and configurations are located here:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/
```

where:

- <CM\_instance\_IP> is the hostname IP address for this Siebel Cloud Manager instance.
- <port\_num> is the port number on this hostname.

**Note:** Where security has been configured, `https` is used instead of `http`.

The following are two main uses of the base URL:

- Siebel CRM deployments are located at this URL:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/environment
```

Each Siebel CRM deployment is accessed by adding the environment ID at the end of the URL, as follows:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5
```

- Siebel CRM configurations that you can create for one or more greenfield deployments are located at this URL:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/configuration
```

Each Siebel CRM configuration is accessed by adding the configuration ID at the end of the URL, as follows:

```
https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/configuration/MZM3RJ
```

**Note:** For Siebel CRM applications deployed in some earlier releases, the base URLs have this form, and are still valid: `https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/api/v1/environments/`. For more information, see earlier versions of this document.

# Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility

You can upload files, related to Siebel CRM deployment, to the SCM container using File Sync Utility (FSU). File Sync Utility is a collection of REST APIs that makes it convenient to upload files to the SCM container. When you run File Sync Utility, it creates a folder, referred to as sync folder, and uploads files to it. You can create multiple sync folders using File Sync Utility.

The following constraints apply when uploading files through File Sync Utility:

- You can only upload files with the following extensions: .jks, .crt, .txt, .ini, .key, .sso, .p12, .properties, .pem, .ora.
- You can only upload files of size up to 1 MB.

This topic covers how you can use the File Sync Utility for:

- [Creating a Sync Folder and Uploading Files](#)
- [Uploading Files to an Existing Sync Folder](#)
- [Retrieving Files and Directories in a Sync Folder](#)
- [Retrieving the List of Sync Folders](#)
- [Deleting a Sync Folder](#)

## Creating a Sync Folder and Uploading Files

You can create a sync folder and upload files to it using the `syncutilities/upload` API.

To create a sync folder and upload files to it using curl, call the `syncutilities/upload` API as follows:

```
curl -X POST \  
  --user "<username>:<password>" \  
  --header 'Content-Type: multipart/form-data' \  
  --form "file[]=@/path/to/xxxxxxxxxx.jpg" \  
  --form "file[]=@/path/to/xxxxxxxxxx.crt" \  
  --form "file[]=@/path/to/xxxxxxxxxx.ini" \  
  --url https:// <CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/syncutilities/upload
```

Where the parameter:

- `user` specifies the credentials (user name and password) for basic authentication.
- `Content-Type` specifies the type of request content. The value of `Content-Type` must be `multipart/form-data`.
- `form` specifies the files to upload to the sync folder through the "file[]" key.
- `url` is the POST endpoint to create a sync folder and upload files to it.

This command generates a new sync ID and creates the sync folder with the same name as the sync ID. It then uploads the files in the command to this folder. It also creates a log file in the sync folder that records the activities (files added and files overridden) performed on the sync folder.

Sample response:

```
{  
  "data": {  
    "rejected_files": [],  
    "sync_id": "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY",
```

```

    "synced_files": [
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.jpg",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.crt",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.ini",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/
SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY_synclogs.txt"
    ]
  },
  "message": "All files successfully synced.",
  "status": "success",
}

```

## Uploading Files to an Existing Sync Folder

You can upload new files to an existing sync folder or override existing files in the sync folder using the `syncutilities/upload` API.

To upload new files or override existing files in an existing sync folder using curl, call the `syncutilities/upload` API as follows:

```

curl -X PUT \
  --user "<username>:<password>" \
  --header 'Content-Type: multipart/form-data' \
  --form "file[]=@/path/to/xxxxxxx.crt" \
  --form "file[]=@/path/to/xxxxxxx.ini" \
  --url https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/syncutilities/upload/<sync_id>

```

Where the parameter:

- `user` specifies the credentials (user name and password) for basic authentication.
- `Content-Type` specifies the type of request content. The value of `Content-Type` must be `multipart/form-data`.
- `form` specifies the files to add or override in an existing sync folder through the "file[]" key.
- `url` is the PUT endpoint to upload new files or override existing files in an existing sync folder. Here, `<sync_id>` is the name of the sync folder that you want to update.

Sample response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "sync_id": "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY",
    "synced_files": [
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.crt",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.ini",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/
SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY_synclogs.txt"
    ]
  },
  "message": "Sync folder updated successfully",
  "status": "success",
}

```

## Retrieving Files and Directories in a Sync Folder

You can retrieve the list of files and directories in a sync folder using the `syncutilities` API.

To retrieve the list of files and directories in a sync folder using curl, call the `syncutilities` API as follows:

```

curl -X GET \
  --user "<username>:<password>" \
  --url https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/syncutilities/<sync_id>

```

Where the parameter:

- `user` specifies the credentials (user name and password) for basic authentication.
- `url` is the GET endpoint to retrieve the list of file and directories in a sync folder. Here, `<sync_id>` is the name of the sync folder of which you want to retrieve the list of files and directories.

Sample response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "rejected_files": [],
    "sync_id": "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY",
    "synced_files": [
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/
SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY_synclogs.txt",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.jpg",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.crt",
      "/home/opc/syncUtility/SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY/xxxxxxx.ini"
    ]
  },
  "message": "Synced Files successfully fetched",
  "status": "success"
}
```

## Retrieving the List of Sync Folders

You can retrieve the list of all the sync folders using the `syncutilities` API.

To retrieve the list of all sync folders using curl, call the `syncutilities` API as follows:

```
curl -X GET \
--user "<username>:<password>" \
--url https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/syncutilities
```

**Note:** Don't add a forward slash (/) at the end, it will make the endpoint invalid.

Where the parameter:

- `user` specifies the credentials (user name and password) for basic authentication.
- `url` is the GET endpoint to retrieve the list all sync folders.

Sample response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "sync_ids": [
      "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_04_07_18_20_2ZH7QY",
      "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_05_04_17_07_4CXU2Q",
      "SCM_FileSync_2024_07_08_11_39_57_2ZQE3A"
    ]
  },
  "message": "Sync Folders successfully fetched.",
  "status": "success"
}
```

## Deleting a Sync Folder

You can delete a sync folder using the `syncutilities` API. Deleting a sync folder permanently deletes the sync folder and all the files and directories in it.

To delete a sync folder with the files and directories in it, call the `syncutilities` API as follows:

```
curl -X DELETE \  
--user "<username>:<password>" \  
--url https://<CM_instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/syncutilities/<sync_id>
```

Where the parameter:

- `user` specifies the credentials (user name and password) for basic authentication.
- `url` is the DELETE endpoint to delete a sync folder. Here, `<sync_id>` is the name of the sync folder that you want to delete.

Sample response:

```
{  
  "data": {},  
  "message": "Sync folder deleted.",  
  "status": "success"  
}
```

## Mirroring Siebel Base Container Images

This topic describes how to mirror Siebel base container images using REST APIs. Base images are the default Siebel container images provided by Oracle and are also referred to as vanilla images. The APIs allow you to mirror images and update the user container registry credentials.

This topic contains the following sections:

- [Mirroring Siebel Base Images](#)
- [Managing User Container Registry Credentials](#)

## Mirroring Siebel Base Images

You can mirror the Siebel base images that Siebel Cloud Manager uses to provision a Siebel environment, to a user defined destination registry through the `base/images/mirror` API. The API call pulls the container images and pushes them to the user defined destination registry.

To mirror the base images, call the `base/images/mirror` API as follows:

POST endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/base/images/mirror
```

Sample payload:

```
{  
  "destination_registry": {  
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",  
    "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com",  
    "registry_password": "aDgFFg123",  
  }  
}
```

```

        "registry_prefix": "deploygroup"
    },
    "update_global_config": "true"
}

```

**Note:** Specify the value of payload parameters suitable for your circumstances by referring to the payload parameters in the *Parameters in Payload Content* table.

For every image mirroring process job triggered via the POST API, a unique 6 character identifier "RUN\_ID" is generated through which you can check status of the job. To get the details of the current job, execute a GET method API call as follows:

GET endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/base/images/mirror/<RUN_ID>
```

Sample response:

```

{
  "data": {
    "image_mirror_details": {
      "end_time": null,
      "images": {
        "iad.ocir.io/deploygroup/busybox:latest": {
          "end_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:49 +0000",
          "message": "Successfully uploaded to destination registry.",
          "start_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:45 +0000",
          "status": "completed"
        },
        "iad.ocir.io/deploygroup/curlimages/curl:latest": {
          "end_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:54 +0000",
          "message": "Successfully uploaded to destination registry.",
          "start_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:49 +0000",
          "status": "completed"
        },
        "iad.ocir.io/deploygroup/dx4c/dev/dbutils:23.1": {
          "end_time": null,
          "message": "Currently being uploaded.",
          "start_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:54 +0000",
          "status": "in-progress"
        }
      }
    },
    "images_processed": 2,
    "run_id": "XXXXX",
    "start_time": "Fri, 13 Sep 2024 09:57:45 +0000",
    "status": "in-progress",
    "total_images": 31,
    "update_global_config": true
  }
},
"message": "Current status of the image mirroring process",
"status": "success"
}

```

## Parameters in Response Definition

The following table describes the parameters in the response:

Payload Parameter	Section	Definition
image_mirror_details	Top level	Provides the details of the image mirroring process.
start_time	image_mirror_details	The time when the image mirroring process started.
end_time	image_mirror_details	The time when the image mirroring process finished.
images	image_mirror_details	A dictionary containing individual images and their respective upload statuses.
start_time	images	The time when this specific image started uploading.
end_time	images	The time when this specific image finished uploading.
message	images	Status message for the specific image upload process.
images_processed	image_mirror_details	The number of images processed so far during the mirroring process.
run_id	image_mirror_details	Unique identifier for tracking the current image mirroring process.
status	image_mirror_details	The overall status of the image mirroring process (in-progress, completed, failed).
total_images	image_mirror_details	The total number of images scheduled for mirroring in the process.
update_global_config	image_mirror_details	Indicates whether the destination registry details was saved to the global configuration for future use.
message	Top level	A general message describing the current status of the image mirroring operation.
status	Top level	Indicates the success or failure of the API request (success, failed).

**Note:** If you're using Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Registry (OCIR) as the destination registry, ensure that `registry_user` has permission to create the repository name (for example, `project01/acme-web-app/component1`) in the root compartment, or you should create the repositories before pushing images. The `/home/opc/siebel-cloud-manager/scripts/cmapp/yaml/siebel_images.yaml` file in the SCM container will contain a list of images, and the corresponding repository paths need to be created in OCIR. For more information, see the [Creating a Repository](#) topic in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation.

## Managing User Container Registry Credentials

You can update and retrieve the user container registry credentials through the `registry` API. This ensures that the base image can be pulled from the user registry for environment creations in the future.

This topic contains the following sections:

- [Updating User Container Registry Credentials](#)
- [Retrieving User Container Registry Credentials](#)

### Updating User Container Registry Credentials

To update the user container registry credentials, call the `registry` API as follows:

PUT endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/registry
```

Sample payload:

```
{
  "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
  "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com",
  "registry_password": "aDgFFg123",
  "registry_prefix": "deploygroup"
}
```

Specify payload parameters suitable for your circumstances by referring to the following payload parameters:

Payload Parameter	Section	Definition
registry_user	Top Level	(Required) Specifies the user ID to connect to the container registry. This user must have access to push and pull images from container registry.
registry_url	Top Level	(Required) Specifies the URL of the Open Container Initiative compliant container registry.  For example, for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure container registry in the Ashburn region, you might use <code>iad.ocir.io</code> . For more information, see the <a href="#">Preparing for Container Registry</a> topic in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation.
registry_password	Top Level	(Required) Specifies the password or authentication token for <code>registry_user</code> .
registry_prefix	Top Level	(Optional) Specifies a prefix that's appended after <code>registry_url</code> .  For Oracle Cloud Infrastructure container registry, this should be the tenancy namespace, if needed, you can add a suffix to it. As it's an optional field, it can be left blank.

## Retrieving User Container Registry Credentials

To retrieve the user container registry credentials, call the `registry` API as follows:

GET endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:<port_num>/scm/api/v1.0/registry
```

Sample response:

```
{
  "data": {
    "registry_password": "*****",
    "registry_prefix": "deploygroup",
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
    "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com"
  },
  "message": "Registry details have been fetched successfully.",
  "status": "success"
}
```

**Note:** To ensure security, sensitive data such as the registry password is masked in the response.

## Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility

The Siebel Lift utility is a command-line utility, developed in Python, that is available from Siebel Cloud Manager. This main functions of this utility are as follows:

- Creates deployment artifacts from an existing on-premises deployment of Siebel CRM. Deployment artifacts are created in a staging location.
- Reads the stored artifacts you created and uploads them to OCI Object Storage to populate the migration pipeline for your Siebel CRM deployment on OCI.

**Note:** The Siebel Lift utility is only for deployments that involve performing the "lift" operations of creating and uploading deployment kits from an existing on-premises deployment of Siebel CRM. If you are performing a greenfield deployment of Siebel CRM on OCI, then you do not need to download, install, or use the Siebel Lift utility.

After you download the Siebel Lift utility and perform preparatory steps, you run the utility to do the following:

1. Introspect, validate, and archive the required Siebel artifacts from the Siebel CRM on-premises environment. This step is also referred to as creating deployment kits.

These artifacts include application artifacts (the Siebel configuration, Web files, the Siebel File System, and others) and Siebel database artifacts. The artifacts are archived in TAR files and placed in a staging location in the on-premises environment. The archived artifact files are also referred to as deployment kits.

2. Upload the deployment kits into OCI Object Storage.

**Note:** You can perform one or both of these operations (create and upload) in a single execution of the Siebel Lift utility, or perform creation of artifacts in one execution and upload of artifacts in another.

The staging location is where the deployment kits will be created in the required format at the time of executing the Siebel Lift utility. When you execute the utility to create deployment kits, the staging location must be empty in order to avoid any duplication. The staging location must only contain artifacts that need to be uploaded. The staging location must be accessible from the computer where you execute the utility.

You can download, install, and run the Siebel Lift utility in container mode or in non-container mode.

In either container mode or non-container mode, you can run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode or in interactive mode. When you use silent mode, you specify a response file that you have prepared. Similarly, when you run the utility in interactive mode, you can use input files to provide values for database settings or OCI settings.

For more information about requirements for the Siebel Lift utility, see [Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments](#).

**Note:** If you use the tasks in [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility \(Container Mode\)](#) (Linux only), then do not perform the tasks for non-container mode.

This topic contains the following information:

- [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility \(Container Mode\)](#)
- [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility \(Non-Container Mode\)](#)
- [Troubleshooting Siebel Lift Utility Execution](#)

## Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility (Container Mode)

You can use the procedures in this topic to download and run the Siebel Lift utility using container mode. This option is recommended. It is the default option on Linux, though it can also be used on Windows, where you are running Linux containers on Windows. This topic is part of *Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility*.

**Note:** If you use the tasks in this topic (for container mode), then do not perform the tasks for non-container mode.

**Note:** Separate procedures are provided for running the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode or in interactive mode. It is recommended to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode. For information about the settings equivalent to the response file options, see *Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Non-Container Mode)*.

### Downloading the Siebel Lift Utility (for Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to download the Siebel Lift utility for container mode.

To download the Siebel Lift utility for container mode (Linux only)

1. Obtain the file `siebelliftutility_container.zip` from Siebel Cloud Manager, as described at the end of the procedure in *Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager*.
2. Extract the contents of the ZIP file. This file contains the following contents:
  - o **execute\_lift\_container.sh.** A shell script used to run the Docker container.
  - o **volumemounts.ini.** Contains local paths for Docker container volume mounts.
  - o **oci\_config\_template.ini.** Contains OCI credentials details (for interactive mode only).
  - o **oracle\_db\_config\_template.ini.** Contains Oracle Database details (for interactive mode only).
  - o **lift\_utility\_responsefile\_template.resp.** A response file template used for silent mode execution of the utility.
  - o **tnsnames.ora.** A template of the `tnsnames.ora` file, containing database connection credentials details.
3. Install and configure Docker software for managing containers.
4. Update the `volumemounts.ini` file with the required values. In particular, note the following:
  - o While executing the Siebel Lift utility from the Docker container, provide the mounted volume path of the Docker container at the location indicated by `STAGING_LOCATION` (as specified in `volumemounts.ini`), such as `/liftstage`.
  - o If you will run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode, then keep the response file template (`lift_utility_responsefile_template.resp`) at the location indicated by `TEMPLATES_FILE_LOCATION` (as specified in `volumemounts.ini`), such as `/templates`.
  - o If you will run the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode, and you want to provide the OCI and database related configuration details via files, then keep the `oci_config_template.ini` and `oracle_db_config_template.ini` template files at the location indicated by `TEMPLATES_FILE_LOCATION` (as specified in `volumemounts.ini`), such as `/templates`.
  - o If you need to access the log files outside the Docker container, then also update the local mounted path value for the variable `LIFT_TOOL_LOG_LOCATION` (as specified in `volumemounts.ini`).

5. Update the `tnsnames.ora` file with the required values.

While executing the Siebel Lift utility from the Docker container to generate database artifacts, create a directory named `tns` inside the local mounted path for `/templates`. Copy the provided `tnsnames.ora` file to this `tns` folder and update it with the database connection details as needed.

**Note:** Alternatively, you can use actual database connect string details as input instead of the TNS profile name while running the Siebel Lift utility. In this case, you do not need the provided `tnsnames.ora` file.

6. While executing the Siebel Lift utility from the Docker container to generate database artifacts (deployment kits), provide the database client location, which is `/usr/lib/oracle/12.2/client`.

## Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Silent Mode (for Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode.

To run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode (for container mode)

- Run a command like the following in a shell:

```
sh execute_lift_container.sh -m silent -v volumemounts.ini -f lift_utility_responsefile_template.resp -s  
<smc_password> -d <database_password> -a <DNS1:IP1>,<DNS2:IP2>
```

where, the flags in the above sample command have the following meanings:

- `-m`: Mode of the execution (silent or interactive)
- `-v`: Volume Mount file location
- `-f`: Response file location required for silent mode execution
- `-s`: SMC Authenticated Password required for silent mode execution
- `-d`: Table Owner Password required for silent mode execution
- `-a`: (Optional) Comma-separated list of DNS:IP hosts mappings

**Note:** It is recommended to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode. For information about the settings equivalent to the response file options, see [Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode \(for Non-Container Mode\)](#).

## Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to run the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode.

## To run the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode (for container mode)

- Run a command like the following in a shell:

```
sh execute_lift_container.sh -m interactive -v volumemounts.ini -a <DNS1:IP1>,<DNS2:IP2>
```

where, the flags in the above sample command have the following meanings:

- -m: Mode of the execution (silent or interactive)
- -v: Volume Mount file location
- -f: Response file location required for silent mode execution
- -s: SMC Authenticated Password required for silent mode execution
- -d: Table Owner Password required for silent mode execution
- -a: (Optional) Comma-separated list of DNS:IP hosts mappings

**Note:** For more information about interactive mode, see *Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Non-Container Mode)*.

**Note:** When running the Lift utility in container mode, make sure that the user group 1000 has the necessary access to all the volume mounts. Run the following commands to grant required access to user group 1000:

```
chown -R 1000:1000 <all_volume_mount_folders>  
chmod -R g+rwX <all_volume_mount_folders>
```

## Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility (Non-Container Mode)

You can use the procedures in this topic to download and run the Siebel Lift utility in non-container mode. This topic is part of *Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility*.

### Downloading the Siebel Lift Utility (for Non-Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to download the Siebel Lift utility for non-container mode.

#### Prerequisites for running Siebel Lift Utility (for Non-Container Mode):

You must have OpenSSL version 3.0.5 or higher for the encryption/decryption mechanism to work.

#### To download the Siebel Lift utility (for non-container mode)

1. Obtain the file **siebelliftutility.zip** from Siebel Cloud Manager, as described at the end of the procedure in *Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager*.
2. Extract the contents of the ZIP file.

### Installing and Configuring Python (for Non-Container Mode)

If you are using non-container mode for downloading and running the Siebel Lift utility, then you must use one of the procedures below to install and configure Python. Do this before you run the Siebel Lift utility.

## To install and configure Python on Windows (for non-container mode)

1. On Windows, you download Python from <https://www.python.org/downloads>. Next, you will install various Python modules with the required settings by using the appropriate command and the requirements.txt file for the Python installation. If you are installing a later version of Python, then make sure to use the compatible versions of the dependent modules.

2. Configure proxy settings by entering a command like the following:

```
export/set https_proxy=https://proxy-name:port
```

For example: `https_proxy=https://www-proxy-hqdc.us.oracle.com:80`

3. Use a command like the following to install Python. The versions defined in the requirements.txt settings are compatible with the version of Python you install (Python 3.9.6). Run this command from the folder to which you have extracted the siebelliftutility.zip file.

```
pip install -f third-party-lib/ -r requirements.txt
```

## To install and configure Python on Linux (for non-container mode)

1. On Linux, you use documented commands to install and configure Python 3.8.x or 3.9.x from SCL (Software Collection Library). The versions defined in the requirements.txt settings are compatible with the version of Python you install.

For Oracle Enterprise Linux 7, use commands like the following to install and configure Python 3.8.x from SCL (Software Collection Library). In this case, the versions defined in the requirements.txt settings are compatible with Python 3.8.x.

- o Add proxy to `/etc/yum.conf` for enabling proxy in yum installs, as follows:

```
sudo yum-config-manager --enable o17_latest o17_optional_latest  
sudo yum install -y oracle-softwarecollection-release-el7  
sudo yum -y install scl-utils rh-python38
```

- o To enable and use Python 3.8.x from the SCL, run these commands. Run the `pip install` command from the folder to which you have extracted the siebelliftutility.zip file.

```
scl enable rh-python38 bash  
python --version  
pip install -f third-party-lib/ -r requirements.txt
```

For Oracle Enterprise Linux 8, use commands like the following to install and configure Python 3.9.x from SCL (Software Collection Library). In this case, the versions defined in the requirements.txt settings are compatible with Python 3.9.x. For more information, see:

<https://yum.oracle.com/oracle-linux-python.html>

2. If you will be creating Siebel database artifacts (deployment kits), then validate that you have the necessary version of the Oracle Database client. For more information, see [Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments](#).
3. In the PATH environment variable, include Python, Python scripts, 7-Zip (or other extraction tool), and the Oracle Database home.
4. Verify the setup by running commands like the following on the OCI terminal or command prompt:

```
python --version  
7z
```

```
oci -v
```

**Note:** If any of these commands fail, then check the PATH variable definitions made in Step 3 of this procedure and update them as needed. If you are behind a firewall, then you might also need to modify the HTTP and HTTPS proxy settings for your environment. Set the environment variables `http_proxy` and `https_proxy` to suitable proxy servers.

## Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Silent Mode (for Non-Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode.

The response file `lift_utility_responsefile_template.resp` is available in the directory where you extracted the utility. You can modify a copy of this file according to your requirements.

**Note:** It is recommended to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode. For information about the settings equivalent to the response file options, see the procedure for running Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode, in *Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Non-Container Mode)*.

To run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode (for non-container mode)

1. Modify the response file as needed.

The response file you specify must contain settings corresponding to those described in the procedure for running the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode.

2. Enter the following command in a command window or shell:

```
python siebel_lift_utility.py -f <response_file> -sp <smc_password> -dp <table_owner_password>
```

In this command, use the arguments to specify a response file, the password for Siebel Management Console, and the table owner password. The `-sp` and `-dp` flags are mandatory where `SMC_CONFIGURATION` and `DATABASE` (in the section `ARTIFACT_TYPE`) are set to `YES` in the response file.

## Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Interactive Mode (for Non-Container Mode)

Use the following procedure to run the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode.

**Note:** It is recommended to run the Siebel Lift utility in silent mode. For more information, see *Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Silent Mode (for Non-Container Mode)*.

To run the Siebel Lift utility in interactive mode (for non-container mode)

1. Enter the following command in a command window or shell:

```
python siebel_lift_utility.py
```

Follow the instructions and provide the required inputs on each screen. The steps that follow describe the available options.

2. In the welcome screen, select the task you want to perform. You can choose to create deployment kits, upload deployment kits to OCI Object Storage, or both.
3. If you are creating deployment kits, then select the artifact type for creating deployment kits. You can select application tier artifacts, database tier artifacts, or both.

4. If you selected application tier artifacts, then select one or more of the following options, which are mandatory for deployment: SMC configuration profiles, Siebel File System, or custom Web files. You can also select encryption key file or other artifacts (files not included in other options).
5. If you selected SMC configuration profiles as one of the application tier artifact selections, then specify the details to allow introspection of the Siebel Management Console configuration data.

Specify the SMC host name, the SMC HTTPS port, the application context root name, the authenticated user name, and the authenticated user password. For more information about these options, see *Siebel Installation Guide*.

6. If you included Siebel File System as one of the application tier artifact selections, then specify the Siebel File System path locations in a single comma-separated value. (This value would correspond to the Siebel File System parameter in the Siebel CRM on-premises environment.)
7. If you selected custom Web files as one of the application tier artifact selections, then specify the locations of these files (custom files, custom images, and custom scripts) in the application container directory for your existing deployment.
  - o For Siebel CRM 21.2 or later, specify `SIEBEL_ROOT/applicationcontainer_external` (on the Siebel Enterprise installation location where you're running Siebel Application Interface) as the parent directory for the three types of files.
  - o For Siebel CRM 21.1 and earlier, specify `SIEBEL_ROOT/applicationcontainer` (on the Siebel Application Interface installation location) as the parent directory for the three types of files.

For more information about the Web artifact locations, see *Siebel Installation Guide* for your Siebel CRM installed version.

8. If you selected database tier artifacts in Step 3 of this procedure, then select the database type. (In this release, Oracle Database is the only selection.)
9. Specify the database configuration information by doing one of the following:
  - o Directly specify information such as the following:
    - **Oracle Home location.** Specify the installation location of the Oracle Client.
    - **Table owner user.** Specify the table owner user.
    - **Table owner user password.** Specify the table owner user password.
    - **TNS profile name.** Specify the TNS profile name from the `tsnnames.ora` file.
    - **Database directory creation flag.** (Optional) Used to map the directory location in the database. If a directory is already created or mapped by the Database Administrator, then specify N. If a directory wasn't already created, then specify Y.
    - **Number of parallel transactions.** (Optional) Used to increase the performance of this utility. This parameter depends on the CPU configuration: if there are more than one CPU, then you can specify a value greater than 1 (the default is 1). It is recommended to pass the value 16 to make the utility run faster.
    - **Database directory name.** Used to create the directory name to store the database dump files.
    - **Application user extraction flag.** (Optional) Used to extract the Siebel users and their access. Specify Y (the default) to extract all Siebel users. Specify N to extract only SADMIN and GUESTUSER.
  - o Alternatively, you can prepare a database configuration file containing these settings, such as `db_config.ini`, and specify the location of this file.

10. If you are uploading deployment kits to OCI Object Storage, then specify configuration information for OCI access by doing one of the following:
- o Directly specify information such as OCI region name, OCI tenancy ID, OCI compartment ID, OCI user ID, OCI private key file location, OCI passphrase, OCI fingerprint, and OCI bucket name.  
You can find most of these settings from the Profile menu after logging into OCI. If necessary, first create API keys. Then you can download the OCI private key file to a location accessible to the Siebel Lift utility.
  - o Alternatively, you can prepare an OCI configuration file containing these settings, such as `oci_config.ini`, and specify the location of this file. Structure the file like the following:

```
# <KEY=VALUE> (Do not change the KEY name. Only update the VALUE.)
[OCI_CONFIGURATION_DETAILS]
# [NOTE: An Oracle Cloud Infrastructure region. Example: us-example-1]
OCI_REGION_NAME=
# [NOTE: OCID of the tenancy. Example: ocid1.tenancy.oc1..<unique_ID>]
OCI_TENANCY_ID=
# [NOTE: OCID of the compartment. Example: ocid1.compartment.oc1..<unique_ID>]
OCI_COMPARTMENT_ID=
# [NOTE: OCID of the user. Example: ocid1.user.oc1..<unique_ID>]
OCI_USER_ID=
# [NOTE: Full path and filename of the private key. The key pair must be in PEM format. Example:
  oci_api_key.pem]
OCI_PRIVATE_KEY_FILE_LOCATION=
# [NOTE: Passphrase used for the key, if it is encrypted.]
OCI_PASSPHRASE=
# [NOTE: Fingerprint for the public key that was added to OCI user.]
OCI_FINGER_PRINT=
# [NOTE: Name of the bucket to be created or already exist inside the compartment of the OCI
  object store. The deployment kit gets upload under this bucket.]
OCI_BUCKET_NAME=
```

11. Complete and exit your Siebel Lift utility session. The deployment kits will be created, uploaded to OCI Object Storage, or both, according to your selections.

When you create deployment kits, an `export.log` file is created, which you can review. Creating Siebel database artifacts creates a very large file named like `EXPORT_01.DMP`.

**Note:** Before you proceed with Siebel CRM deployment steps described in *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*, in order to make sure deployment is successful, make sure that the deployment artifacts have been successfully uploaded.

12. Review log files such as `siebel_lift_utility.log`, `setup.log`, or `createdirectory.log` to confirm successful execution or to help you troubleshoot issues you might encounter.

Also review *Requirements and Limitations for OCI Deployments* and other information about the Siebel Lift utility. For issues in creating database artifacts, review your specified number of parallel transactions or other settings.

## Lifting a Siebel CRM Environment Running on Siebel CRM Compliant Operating System

This topic describes the procedure to run the Siebel Lift utility against a Siebel CRM environment hosted on another machine that has a Siebel CRM compatible operating system running on it; for example, appropriate flavors and versions of Oracle Solaris, HP-UX, IBM AIX, Linux and Windows.

**Note:** For representational purposes, this section will refer only to Oracle Solaris but the same steps apply to all Siebel CRM compatible operating systems mentioned above.

### Prerequisites for lifting a Siebel environment running on Oracle Solaris:

**Note:** We recommend running the Siebel Lift utility in container mode on Oracle Enterprise Linux (OEL) machines to lift a Siebel CRM environment running on another Oracle Solaris machine.

- Create a shared file path for the staging location. This shared file path must be accessible from both the Oracle Solaris machine on which Siebel is installed and the OEL machine from where the Siebel Lift utility will be run, for example, `/net/liftsharedpath/`.
- Create the following sub folders under the shared file path to store the different artifacts:
  - A folder to store the Siebel CRM file system.
  - A templates folder to store template files such as `lift_utility_responsefile_template.resp`, and so on.
  - A folder to store custom scripts, custom files, custom images, and so on.
  - A folder to store the encryption key file.
  - An additional folder to store other file types.
- Copy the Siebel CRM artifact from the Oracle Solaris machine (running Siebel CRM) to the respective sub folders in the shared file path.

## Lifting a Siebel CRM Environment Running on Oracle Solaris

To lift a Siebel CRM environment running on Oracle Solaris:

1. Download the Siebel Lift utility on an OEL machine that has access to the shared file path. For more information on downloading the Siebel Lift utility, see [Downloading the Siebel Lift Utility \(for Container Mode\)](#).
2. Run the Siebel Lift utility on the OEL machine in container mode. For more information on running the Siebel Lift utility in container mode, see [Running the Siebel Lift Utility in Silent Mode \(for Container Mode\)](#).

## Troubleshooting Siebel Lift Utility Execution

This topic includes troubleshooting information for Siebel Lift utility execution. This topic is part of [Downloading and Running the Siebel Lift Utility](#).

### Create Directory Error

When executing `siebel_lift_utility.py`, you might encounter that the execution fails and error messages like the following are seen in the `siebel_lift_utility.log/setup.log/createdirectory.log` file.

```
2021-10-16 19:56:44,971 - __main__ - INFO - Lift Execution Started.
2021-10-17 07:54:20,106 - __main__ - INFO - Successfully captured the required inputs.
2021-10-17 07:54:20,106 - __main__ - INFO - Response File creation started.
2021-10-17 07:54:24,105 - __main__ - INFO - Response file :< io.TextIOWrapper name='response_files\
\responsefile_17102021_075420.resp' mode='a' encoding='cp1252'> successfully created.
2021-10-17 07:54:24,120 - __main__ - INFO - Starting export DB execution.
2021-10-17 07:54:24,120 - __main__ - INFO - Export DB process is in progress. Please wait....
2021-10-17 07:54:24,120 - __main__ - INFO - ['ExportDB.exe', '-s', 'C:\\app\\client\\Administrator\\product
\\19.0.0\\client_1\\bin', '-t', 'SIEBEL', '-p', 'SIEBEL', '-d', 'ORCL', '-f', 'C:\\CM', '-m', '', '-n', '',
'-l', WindowsPath('C:/CM/logs')]
```

```
2021-10-17 07:54:24,135 - __main__ - ERROR - Error in executing database export utility. (<class
  'FileNotFoundError'>, FileNotFoundError(2, 'The system cannot find the file specified', None, 2, None),
  <traceback object at 0x000001A1826BAD40>)
Setup.log:
Sun Oct 17,2021 [12:20:14] : Stage 2 of 3 : Creating Directory
Sun Oct 17,2021 [12:20:16] : Stage 2 of 3 : Error during directory creation
Createdirectory.log:
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY EXPORT_DIR AS 'C:\CM'
*
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01031: insufficient privileges
```

**Root Cause:** In the above step, the `create directory` has failed because the TBLO user does not have the privilege to create the directory.

**Solution:** Make sure to have `create directory` privilege for the TBLO user (in this case, it is SIEBEL) before running the utility. Otherwise, have the directory created by the DBA so that you can choose the `create directory` option as N and proceed. If you have the permission to grant the required privilege, then run the following command after connecting to the database:

```
grant create any directory to <TBLO user>;
```

## Introspection Error Codes

When the Siebel Lift utility performs introspection on data about the topology and configuration of the Siebel CRM environment, different codes are returned, indicating a successful run or an error encountered. The following table describes the possible codes returned. If introspection failed, then rerun the introspection.

### Error Codes for Siebel Lift Utility Introspection

Status	Error Code	Message
Success	0	Introspection successfully completed.
Success	2	Introspection successfully completed with trivial errors &/or warnings.
Error	1	Introspection failed. Rerun the utility.

## Reducing the Ingress Range for Siebel Cloud Manager

Before you run Siebel Cloud Manager to create an environment, you can optionally reduce the ingress range to tighten network security for Siebel Cloud Manager. The procedure below uses `siebel-cm` as the example compartment name.

### Related Topics

[Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager](#)

[Using Advanced Network Configuration](#)

## To reduce the ingress range for Siebel Cloud Manager

1. Navigate to Instances.
2. Select the *prefix-siebel-cm* compartment in the left side of screen to list the newly created instances.
3. Drill down to the *prefix-siebel-cm* instance with public IP specified.
4. Drill down to the link *prefix-siebel-cm-subnet* given as subnet under Primary VNIC header.
5. Drill down on the link *security-list-for-cm*.
6. Click Edit Ingress Rules.
7. (Optional) Change the 0.0.0.0/0 for Source CIDR for Destination Port 16690 to the desired IP Addresses/Range.

**Note:** Ingress port 16690 is by default added to the security list with 0.0.0.0/0 to open for internet. It is recommended to change this CIDR block to the required limited IP addresses or CIDR blocks.

Stack apply job logs have the URL endpoint for the REST application, or you can get the IP address info from the Compute instance of Siebel Cloud Manager (*prefix-siebel-cm*) inside *prefix-siebel-cm* compartment, where *prefix* is the input given during stack creation.

## Using Advanced Network Configuration

Siebel Cloud Manager and the Siebel CRM environments you deploy on OCI use several subnets. Each subnet uses a range of IP host addresses. When you install Siebel Cloud Manager, for complete network IP range customization, you can specify to use Advanced Network Configuration.

If you choose this option, then you can specify the IP host address range for the Siebel Cloud Manager subnet and private subnet. Later, when you deploy Siebel CRM, you specify the minimum IP range for each subnet in this deployment's environment. The IP ranges are specified using CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) notation.

- You configure the Cloud Manager subnet and private subnet one time only, during Siebel Cloud Manager stack creation. This subnet applies in the compartment in which you installed Siebel Cloud Manager. See also [Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager](#).
- All other subnets apply per Siebel CRM environment, in the compartment for that environment. You specify these additional subnet CIDR ranges as payload parameters for the Siebel CRM deployment, as described in [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

The default CIDR range values for the payload parameters below are those for VCN 10.0.0.0/16, Cloud Manager subnet 10.0.0.0/24, and private subnet 10.0.255.0/24 ranges. When using Advanced Network Configuration, specify different values as appropriate.

```
"infrastructure": {
  "siebel_lb_subnet_cidr": "10.0.1.0/24",
  "siebel_private_subnet_cidr": "10.0.2.0/24",
  "siebel_db_subnet_cidr": "10.0.3.0/24",
  "siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr": "10.0.4.0/24"
}
```

When giving Siebel CRM subnet IP ranges using Advanced Network Configuration, review the following information:

- The minimum IP range required for one Siebel CRM environment is /26 for VCN, providing 64 IP host addresses. The minimum IP range required for each subnet is either /29 or /30, as shown in the following table. /29 provides eight host addresses and /30 provides four host addresses.

**Note:** In each subnet's CIDR range, the OCI Networking service reserves the first two addresses and the last address for use by Oracle. So, if a subnet requires one host address, then the minimum IP range for that subnet is /30. If a subnet requires two or more host addresses, then the minimum IP subnet range is /29. You must use a valid CIDR for each subnet's IP range.

- Each subnet range must be inside the parent VCN IP range given.
- In case of multiple Siebel CRM environments in the same Cloud Manager instance, you must use nonoverlapping IP ranges for each environment's subnets.

### Subnets for Siebel Cloud Manager and Siebel CRM on OCI

Subnet	Usage	Minimum Subnet Range / Description
Cloud Manager subnet	Cloud Manager public endpoint	/30 Siebel Cloud Manager uses one host address in this subnet for its public end point.
Cloud Manager private subnet	Cloud Manager mount target	/29 Siebel Cloud Manager uses one host address in this subnet for a shared mount target resource.
siebel_lb_subnet_cidr	Load Balancer subnet	/29 The OCI Load Balancers use two host addresses in the subnet, one each for the primary and secondary load balancers.
siebel_private_subnet_cidr	Kubernetes worker nodes private subnet	/29 By default, Siebel Cloud Manager configures three Kubernetes nodes. Each Siebel environment requires three host addresses in this private subnet for Kubernetes nodes.
siebel_db_subnet_cidr	Database private subnet	/30 A minimum of one host address is needed for the database private subnet for Autonomous Database (ATP) or Oracle Database Cloud Service (DBCS).
siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr	OKE cluster subnet (Kubernetes API server)	/30 A minimum of one host address is needed for the Kubernetes API Server.

## Related Topics

[Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager](#)

[Reducing the Ingress Range for Siebel Cloud Manager](#)

[Parameters in Payload Content](#)

<https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Network/Concepts/overview.htm>

## Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment

In a greenfield deployment scenario, when you deploy a Siebel CRM environment as described in *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*, by default the environment is automatically configured and provisioned as a single step. This topic describes how you can optionally decouple the configuration and provisioning stages, for the purpose of customizing the configuration before you provision the environment.

Configurations are maintained in GitLab repositories for your subsequent customization and use. The configurations present in GitLab repositories are the source for environment provisioning in this use case.

Once you have created a configuration, you can customize it according to your requirements. Configuration customizations can include any of the types of changes described for deployed environments in *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*. Examples include adding or deleting components on a server, adding new profiles, or adding or deleting parameters for an enterprise, server, or component.

You can use your customized configuration as a base for provisioning multiple environments, such as for test or production purposes. To do this, you must pass the configuration ID during the provisioning step.

Configuration options for a Siebel CRM greenfield deployment on OCI have the following use cases:

- **Greenfield deployment use case 1 (default configuration).** In this use case, you use Siebel Cloud Manager to deploy a new Siebel CRM environment on OCI with a default configuration.
- **Greenfield deployment use case 2 (customized configuration).** In this use case, you use Siebel Cloud Manager to deploy a new Siebel CRM environment on OCI with a customized configuration. The configuration is created first (for which a configuration ID is generated), then you customize the configuration, and then you deploy it for one or more environments. This is the use case described in this topic.

For an example payload and usage guidelines, see *Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM*.

**Note:** After deployment, any configuration changes must be made in the deployed environment, as described in *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*. If you require the same changes in the original customized configuration that you created using greenfield configuration use case 2, then you must make the same changes in both locations.

This topic contains the following information:

- *Creating the Configuration and Obtaining the Configuration ID*
- *Customizing the Configuration*

### Related Topics

*Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*

*Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration*

*Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*

## Creating the Configuration and Obtaining the Configuration ID

This topic is part of *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*.

If you plan to customize the configuration prior to provisioning the environment for greenfield deployment use case 2, then the first step is to create the configuration and to obtain the six-character ID for this configuration. To do this, use a `POST` API like the following.

### To create the configuration and obtain the configuration ID

- Do a `POST` API like the following:

```
POST https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/configuration
```

**Note:** Specify a payload appropriate for greenfield deployment use case 2. For an example payload and for usage guidelines, see *Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM*.

The configuration is created and its configuration ID is returned, such as MZM3RJ.

As a result of the above `POST` API, two GitLab repositories are created:

- `config_<namespace>_<config_id>-helmcharts`  
(for example: `config_stage_MZM3RJ-helmcharts`)
- `config_<namespace>_<config_id>-cloud-manager`  
(for example: `config_stage_MZM3RJ-cloud-manager`)

This configuration can be accessed at the following location inside the Siebel Cloud Manager container by SSH into the Cloud Manager instance.

```
/home/opc/siebel/configuration/MZM3RJ
```

Enter commands like the following:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

You can use a selfLink like the following for monitoring purposes:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/configuration/MZM3RJ
```

## Customizing the Configuration

This topic is part of *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*.

After creating a configuration and obtaining its configuration ID, you can customize this configuration prior to provisioning the environment (greenfield deployment use case 2).

## To customize Siebel CRM configuration that require changes in helm charts repository

For example, for adding a custom component, changing parameter values in a component, enabling/disabling components, named subsystem changes, component definition changes and so on.

1. SSH into the Cloud Manager instance.
2. Enter commands like the following:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
cd /home/opc/siebel/configuration/<config_id>/config_<namespace>_<config_id>-helmcharts/siebel-config/
paramconfig
```

The `paramconfig` folder has files supporting this Siebel CRM configuration. For more information about customization use cases and the YAML or other configuration files that you can modify, see [Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI](#). (For existing deployments, the `paramconfig` folder is in a different location.)

3. Make all changes necessary to customize the configuration files.
4. Enter commands like the following to commit your customization in the helm charts git repository. Make sure to add all modified files.

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/configuration/<config_id>/config_<namespace>_<config_id>-helmcharts/siebel-config
git add .
git commit -m "<customization note>"
git push
```

The above changes will be included in the initial environment provisioning, where you specify the configuration ID.

5. Check the status of a requested configuration, as described in [Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration](#).
6. Deploy the environment with the customized configuration, as described in [Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI](#). In this step (for greenfield deployment use case 2), you specify only the configuration ID and the deployment name.

## To customize Siebel CRM Kubernetes deployment parameters that require changes in the Cloud Manager repository

For example, for changing the number of replicas for SES or SAI, adding a new SiebServer Profile, setting resources like CPU and memory specific to individual Siebel Server and so on.

1. SSH into the Cloud Manager instance.
2. Enter commands like the following:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

Edit the `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel/siebel.yaml` file to add "sesResources" for each Siebel server as:

```
siebelServer:
- profile: siebel
  replicas: 1
  sesResources:
  limits:
```

```
cpu: 4
memory: 24Gi
requests:
cpu: 1
memory: 8Gi
siebsrvr_prefix: edge
- profile: siebel
replicas: 1
sesResources:
limits:
cpu: 4
memory: 24Gi
requests:
cpu: 1
memory: 8Gi
siebsrvr_prefix: tibus
```

**Note:** sesResources defined at the profile level for individual Siebel server takes higher precedence over the generic sesResources overridden in payload.

3. Make all changes necessary to customize the configuration files.
4. Commit your customization in the Cloud Manager git repository. Make sure to add all modified files. The above changes will be included in the initial environment provisioning, where you specify the configuration ID.
5. Check the status of a requested configuration. For more information, see [Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration](#).
6. Deploy the environment with the customized configuration, as described in [Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager](#). In this step (for greenfield deployment use case 2), you specify only the configuration ID and the deployment name.

## Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI

After you have performed all the prior applicable tasks, you can use Siebel Cloud Manager to deploy Siebel CRM on OCI. To do this, you prepare a suitable payload and then you execute this payload on Siebel Cloud Manager.

This topic contains the following information:

- [Overview of Siebel Deployment Steps using Siebel Cloud Manager](#)
- [Notes on Authorization Information](#)
- [Notes on BYO-VCN \(Virtual Cloud Network\)](#)
- [Notes on BYO-FSS \(File System Service\)](#)
- [Notes on BYO Kubernetes](#)
- [Notes on BYOD \(Bring Your Own Database\)](#)
- [Checklist for Creating a BYOR Deployment](#)
- [Connectivity Information](#)
- [Using Security Adapters for Siebel](#)
- [Terminating SSL/TLS at the Load Balancer \(FrontEnd SSL\) using SCM](#)
- [Auto-enablement of Siebel Migration Application](#)
- [Parameters in Payload Content](#)
- [Executing the Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM](#)

- [Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM](#)

## Related Topics

[Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment](#)

[Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI](#)

# Overview of Siebel Deployment Steps using Siebel Cloud Manager

Payload execution (details under Parameters in Payload Content) results in the execution of various stages necessary for Siebel deployment by Siebel Cloud Manager. Primary divergence point in the execution flow path is a result of whether or not the "Use existing resources" option was selected during Siebel Cloud Manager stack creation.

The term "BYO" stands for "Bring Your Own" and is indicative of existing resources at the disposal of the user. For example BYOD stands for "Bring Your Own Database".

Siebel applications can be deployed using Cloud Manager in different ways based on the type of infrastructure information provided in the payload:

1. User brings all resources (Fully BYOR): When "Use existing resource" is chosen while provisioning Cloud Manager, all the resources such as existing MT, FS, OKE, DB will have to be provided by the user as part of payload information that the cloud manager instance will use to create Siebel deployment(s).
2. Siebel Cloud Manager creates resources:
  - a. All infra resources created by CM: When "Use existing resource" is not chosen while provisioning Cloud Manager, all the required infrastructure for a Siebel deployment i.e. DB, OKE, MT, FS etc will be created by Cloud Manager and configured.
  - b. All infra resources except Database created by CM: When "Use existing resource" is not chosen while provisioning Cloud Manager, user can still provide information of an existing database in the payload. All other infra resources (MT, FS, OKE etc.) will be created by the Cloud Manager for Siebel deployment. User must make sure that database can be connected from the Cloud Manager and the OKE.

After Siebel Cloud Manager installation is completed, user can invoke a payload with the necessary information to start the deployment process of Siebel CRM. After that, the user can monitor the deployment stages completed using the necessary REST API calls as mentioned in [Checking the Status of a Requested Environment](#).

## Notes on Authorization Information

The "auth\_info" section provided in the payload is mandatory in case of "Use existing resources" as the Cloud Manager doesn't modify anything in the database when BYOD option is chosen (which means "Use existing resource" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation).

For Cloud Manager provisioned environment (which means "Use existing resources" option was not chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation), "auth\_info" is not mandatory and will be defaulted with certain values if not provided.

The required details in auth\_info are:

- admin\_user\_name and admin\_user\_password:  
The Siebel administrator username and password is required for configuring Siebel topology.

- **default\_user\_password:**  
The default user password which is used for logging in the rest of the users, when user info is exported, and made available in the lifted artifacts.
- **table\_owner\_user and table\_owner\_password:**  
The schema name and password which is the owner for all Siebel tables, the password is required to execute postinstalldb process during update deployments.
- **anonymous\_user\_password:**  
The password used for connecting the anonymous user to the database and provided in Siebel configuration.

## Notes on BYO-VCN (Virtual Cloud Network)

BYO-VCN feature allows you use your own VCN in OCI. This provides significant flexibility in setting up networking components like VCN, subnet, Internet Gateway, Service Gateway, NAT gateway and so on to launch CM instance and subsequently the Siebel CRM environment. This helps you ensure compliance with your specific network topology and security requirements.

Existing VCN can be used for Cloud Manager provisioning and/or during Siebel environment provisioning.

During Cloud Manager provisioning:

- When "Use existing VCN" option is chosen, Cloud Manager will not create a VCN. This option allows:
  - Selection of subnets for Cloud Manager instance, Mount Target, resources (OKE, File System, database) for Siebel environment provisioning.
  - Optionally, using an existing Database (see Notes on BYOD section) which can be in the same or different user specified VCN where other resources like OKE, File System are created.
- When the "Use existing VCN" option is not selected:
  - Cloud Manager will create a VCN. Cloud Manager instance, Mount Target, other resources (OKE, File system, Database) for Siebel CRM deployment will be created in that VCN (that is, in this case, CM stack and Siebel CRM will be in the same VCN).
  - Optionally, an existing VCN can still be used only for Siebel environment provisioning (which means, CM instance and Mount Target can be in different VCNs where Siebel environment will be created in).
  - One can still use an existing Database (see Notes on BYOD section) which can be in the same or different user specified VCNs where other resources like OKE, File System for Siebel CRM Deployment are created in.

Effectively, regardless of "Use existing VCN" option chosen, there is flexibility regarding using existing VCNs for Siebel deployment resources (OKE, Filesystem) and database.

You must ensure that the following permissions/access OCI policy requirements are met:

- ATP Database: Allow dynamic group {namespace}-instance-principal-group to manage autonomous-database in compartment id {siebel-compartment-id}.

For more information, refer [Policy Details for Autonomous Database on Serverless](#).

- DBCS Database: Allow dynamic group {namespace}-instance-principal-group to manage database-family in compartment id {siebel-compartment-id}.  
  
For more information, refer *Policy Details for Base Database Service*.
- OKE: Allow dynamic group {namespace}-instance-principal-group to manage cluster-family in compartment id {siebel-compartment-id}.  
  
For more information, refer *Policy Configuration for Cluster Creation and Deployment*.
- File system: Allow dynamic group {namespace}-instance-principal-group to manage file-family in compartment id {siebel-compartment-id}.  
  
For more information, refer *Create, manage, and delete file systems*.

## Notes on BYO-FSS (File System Service)

BYO file system allows users to use an existing file system and mount target (exports for the file system) during the provisioning of Siebel environment. This will enable users to use existing Siebel file systems in NFS shares to work with Siebel deployed in Kubernetes through Siebel Cloud Manager without any shifting of the file system content or use an existing NFS share for shifting the lifted Siebel file system (when the user does not depend on OCI file system service).

Scenarios of shifting the file system:

1. When the `shift_siebel_fs` key is set to false, a valid Siebel file system is expected in the NFS share provided in the payload. The below directories will be expected to be present in each Siebel file system and no other validation is done other than verifying the directory structure, user should ensure the right NFS shares are used.
  - att
  - atttmp
  - cms
  - eim
  - Marketing
  - red
  - ssp
2. If no value is set for the key `shift_siebel_fs`, then the value defaults to true and shifting of the file systems are carried out (for lift and shift use case, the lift bucket should contain the file system artifacts).

The provided file system will be expected to have a directory structure such as:

```
MOUNT_TARGET_IP:/EXPORT_PATH e.g. 10.0.0.1:/siebfs0
```

In the siebfs0 path it is expected to contain a valid Siebel file system as per the directory structure given above.

Users can even provide multiple mount targets for different filesystems. The parameters involved are: `mounttarget_exports`, `siebfs_mt_export_paths`, and `zookeeper_mt_export_path`. For more information, see *Parameters in Payload Content*.

## Notes on BYO Kubernetes

Bring your own Kubernetes refers to the concept of using your own Kubernetes clusters for Siebel Provisioning rather than SCM creating managed OKE cluster.

Choosing your own Kubernetes can provide significant benefits in terms of customization, cost management, security, performance, avoiding vendor lock-in, innovation and skill development. However, it also requires higher levels of expertise and operational overhead compared to utilizing SCM creating managed OKE cluster. Organizations should weigh these factors carefully based on specific needs and capabilities before deciding to go with bring your own Kubernetes.

- **Customization and Control:** With Bring your own Kubernetes, you have full control over your Kubernetes cluster, including control planes and worker nodes. This allows for more granular customization as well as optimization tailored to specific requirements.
- **Cost Management:** BYOK can be more cost-effective in certain scenarios, especially if you have an existing infrastructure setup with all network configurations or need to run a large number of clusters. Managed OKE often come up with additional costs for convenience and support they provide.

You can optimise resource allocation and scaling policies to match workload needs, potentially reducing unnecessary expenses.

- **Security and Compliance:** For organizations with strict data sovereignty requirements, managing own Kubernetes clusters ensures that data remains within your control and complies with company's regulations.

You can implement custom security measures to your cluster, such as network policies, access controls, encryption standards that meet organization's specific compliance and security needs.

- **Performance and Reliability:** You can design and implement your own high availability and disaster recovery strategies tailored to your infrastructure and business requirements.
- **Avoiding vendor lock-in:** BYO Kubernetes allows you to avoid vendor lock-in by maintaining the flexibility to move your workloads across different cloud providers or on-premises environments without being tied to specific vendor's managed Kubernetes service.

If the "Use existing resources" option is selected at Cloud Manager deployment (meaning that Siebel Cloud Manager will not create a cluster, but use the one provided by the user) or the user wants to provide own cluster during Siebel CRM environment provisioning through REST API POST invocation, one of the following Kubernetes cluster options can be used:

- **BYO OKE** - Bring your own Oracle Kubernetes Engine (OKE) option allows you to use an existing OKE Cluster for Siebel deployment
- **BYO OCNE** - Bring your own Oracle Cloud Native Environment (OCNE) option lets you to leverage your own OCNE Cluster for Siebel deployment
- **BYO Other** - Bring your own Other option enables the use of any other Kubernetes cluster which adheres to CNCF standards for Siebel deployment

These rules must be satisfied for user provided Kubernetes Cluster or else execution workflow fails during resource state validation stage:

- The user provided Kubernetes Cluster should not contain namespaces such as <env\_name> before deployment, as these namespaces will be used during Siebel environment provisioning.
- At least one node should be in Active state.

- The Kubernetes Cluster should be accessible from the Cloud Manager instance with required polices and VCN peering, if necessary, should configured before deployment.

## Notes on OKE (Oracle Container Engine for Kubernetes)

To use your own OKE cluster, user wants to provide their own OKE cluster during Siebel CRM environment provisioning through REST API POST invocation, payload parameter 'kubernetes\_type' should be 'BYO\_OKE' and oke\_cluster\_id and oke\_endpoint together or oke\_kubeconfig\_path alone is required as input under kubernetes > byo\_oke section.

For more information, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

You can provision multiple Siebel environments in the same OKE cluster when the "Use Existing Resource" option is selected.

**Note:** From CM\_23.1.0, users can deploy multiple Siebel environments using the same OKE cluster by provisioning each environment in their own namespace. It is advised to use OKE without any existing flux setup when the "Use Existing Resource" option is selected. If there is any existing flux setup, you can:

- Either uninstall using the command: `flux uninstall all --namespace=<namespace>`
- Or upgrade existing flux setup with flag `--watch-all-namespaces=false` to restrict the scope to watch the namespace where the toolkit is installed.

## Notes on OCNE (Oracle Cloud Native Environment)

Oracle Cloud Native Environment ( OCNE ) is an integrated suite of open-source software tools and platform designed to facilitate the development, deployment and management of cloud-native applications.

OCNE is build around Kubernetes, the leading orchestration platform and includes additional tools and components to enhance Kubernetes capabilities making it easier for organizations to adopt cloud-native technologies in a secure, scalable and reliable manner.

To use OCNE cluster, user wants to provide their own OCNE cluster during Siebel CRM environment provisioning through REST API POST invocation, payload parameter 'kubernetes\_type' should be 'BYO\_OCNE' and kubeconfig\_path alone is required as input under kubernetes > byo\_ocne section. For more information, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

## Notes on Other Kubernetes Cluster

To use any other Kubernetes Cluster, user wants to provide their own cluster during Siebel CRM environment provisioning through REST API POST invocation, payload parameter 'kubernetes\_type' should be 'BYO\_OTHER' and kubeconfig\_patcalone is required as input under kubernetes > byo\_other section.

For more information, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

**Note:** We support deployment of Siebel environment in Kubernetes clusters that adhere to Cloud Native Computing Foundation (CNCF) standards.

## Notes on BYOD (Bring Your Own Database)

Siebel Cloud Manager can deploy Siebel CRM with Oracle Database only.

Selection of "Use existing resources" option during Cloud Manager stack creation (refer to [Downloading and Installing Siebel Cloud Manager](#)) allows use of existing Oracle database (apart from the ability to use existing VCN, OKE, Mount Target etc among others ) for a Siebel application deployment in OCI. Note that selecting the "Use existing resources" parameter results in all resources (for example VCN, OKE, Mount target, database) to be provided by the user and will not be created by Siebel Cloud Manager. Similarly, if a CM instance is provisioned without enabling/choosing "Use existing resources", BYOD will be still supported. In that scenario, you can use your own database and rest of the resources i.e. OKE, Mount target etc. will be provisioned by Cloud Manager. Various parameters that are required for using existing database for an OCI Siebel deployment using SCM are described in [Parameters in Payload Content](#). Before using for deployment, you must make sure to establish connectivity between the existing Siebel database and a) the Cloud Manager instance b) the pods in Kubernetes Cluster Deploying Siebel in OCI. Connecting to an empty (without any data) existing database is not supported.

## Connectivity Information

Certain connectivity information such as wallet details and connection identifier need to be provided.

The required details in the "BYOD" are:

- **wallet\_path:** The absolute path of the Oracle net services configuration files or Oracle client credentials (wallet) is required for connecting to the database. The wallet files have to be copied inside the Cloud Manager container. The wallet should contain atleast the tnsnames.ora for a valid folder. During environment provisioning the wallet will be validated if it contains the tnsnames.ora. TLS enabled wallets are also supported. The provided wallet path will be copied inside the environment directory for usage.
- **tns\_connection\_name:** The connection identifier provided in the field will be validated whether it is present in the tnsnames.ora file or not. If it is not available, a client side validation (400) will be raised.

The provided connection string will be used by the Siebel applications to connect with the database.

When your existing DB is present in OCI (either within the same region or different region as that of Cloud Manager VCN), you can use private routing to avoid connections through the internet. To use that, you need to establish a connection from your existing CM VCN to the VCN where the database resides. The different scenarios where the DB can reside and how to establish connection are:

- **Present in the same region:**  
If the DB is present in the same VCN as the CM VCN, then you need to establish local peering to both the VCN.  
For more information, refer to [Local VCN Peering using Local Peering Gateways](#).
- **Present in different region:**  
If your DB is present in different region than your CM VCN, then you need to establish Remote peering connection to establish connectivity between both the VCN.  
For more information, refer to [Remote VCN Peering using a Legacy DRG](#).

In the above cases, you will be required to add a route in the route table to allow traffic to the DB or vice versa.

Every Siebel deployment will be required to have connection from 2 subnets:

- **CM subnet:**  
This will be required to run administrative tasks such as verifying if the DB is in right shape, are the provided credentials valid etc. This is done prior to creating a Siebel deployment.
- **OKE Nodes subnet:**

This will be required for all Siebel applications to establish connection to the DB starting from user authentication to querying tables. For CM subnet mentioned above, it can be done prior to the deployment, but in case of OKE Nodes subnet, they are not yet created at the stage. So users can provide the OCID of the DRG (using the field `drg_ocid`) which needs to be attached to the OKE Nodes subnet and the Destination CIDR block of the DB's subnet or VCN (using the field `destination_db_cidr_block`) where the traffic has routed through the DRG.

Provided the above are done, the traffic which is controlled by security list also should allow traffic through these ranges. The traffic going outside of CM instance subnet and OKE nodes subnet are already taken care by the deployment. It will allow traffic to go out. From the DB subnet's security rules, similar rules have to be written to allow traffic to come in. In case, the traffic is only controlled through security List, ATP will still require a NSG to allow the traffic through it.

For more information, refer to [Private Endpoints Configuration Examples on Autonomous Database](#).

## Connectivity Tests

Before the provisioning of the environment, the database needs to be accessible from 2 different places:

- From Cloud Manager Instance
  - Admin User/Password based access
  - Table Owner User/Password based access
  - Guest User access
- From Kubernetes nodes in which the Siebel application lives.

Issues with these connectivity requirements will be reported in stage "validate-connectivity" and the provisioning activities in OCI for Siebel deployment will be stopped here. The deployment can be re-run after fixing issues related to connectivity.

## Workflow Continuation

There will be no database import done in case of the BYOD flow. So the "import-db-stage" will be marked as "Passed".

## Debugging Methods

The individual stage logs will log all the connection tests logs and provide the details. The logs for connectivity related tests can be found in the stage "validate-connectivity". When the tests are passing they leave trail of the events, such as:

- """"
- admin user validation in progress
- admin user validation completed
- tblo user validation in progress
- tblo user validation completed
- """"

The validations can be done manually using SQL Plus to check, and then after the issue has been fixed, the workflow can be re-run by submitting the payload as before. Common reasons for which the connections might fail are:

- Host provided in the `tnsnames.ora` is not reachable.  
Proper connection has to be established to validate this. In case of OCI, the VCN in which the database resides should have proper security rules to the Cloud Manager instance.  
In case of any other externally hosted Oracle database, the guidelines for those providers needs to be followed and whitelisted to provide access to the Cloud Manager instance.
- Invalid info in wallet  
The data provided in the wallet has to be valid to establish the connection.
- Invalid authorization information  
The data provided in the "auth\_info" section has to be valid in order to establish the connection.

Other scenarios which cause failure of connectivity are caught and the details are provided in the stage logs.

## Checklist for Creating a BYOR Deployment

Before deploying a BYOR environment, you need to go through a checklist consisting of various steps to ensure that you have a smooth deployment. If the steps or resources are used directly by your environment, without any validation, the application may fail. Here is a resource-wise list of the different steps which need to be performed/validated.

- [OKE](#)
- [Mount Target](#)
- [Database](#)
- [Gitlab](#)
- [Debugging Common URL Connectivity Issues](#)

### OKE

When using an existing OKE, verify the following:

- Check if the API server URL is accessible from the Cloud Manager instance. If kube config path is provided, then make sure that the API server is accessible. It can be validated by running basic `kubectl` commands. If the URL is not accessible, see [Debugging Common URL Connectivity Issues](#) to debug.
- If the Cluster ID is provided while creating a deployment, ensure if the Cloud manager instance's principal (User or Instance principal) has the required access to download kube config. This can be validated by running the following OCI command:  

```
oci ce cluster create-kubeconfig --cluster-id <SOME_CLUSTER_ID> --file $HOME/.kube/config --region us-phoenix-1 --token-version 2.0.0 --kube-endpoint PRIVATE_ENDPOINT
```
- If the Cloud Manager instance uses Instance Principal, verify if the following policy exists: 'Allow <subject> to manage cluster-family in compartment id <oke\_compartment\_ocid>'. Here <subject> can be group/dynamic\_group etc.  
For more information, refer to [Policy Syntax](#) documentation.

Once you have saved the configuration, you need to set the variables for KUBECONFIG and OCI\_CLI\_AUTH.

```
# set the required env variables
# Possible values are - api_key or instance_principal based on your OCI principal configuration.
export OCI_CLI_AUTH=api_key
# Path to your OKE kube config
export KUBECONFIG=/path/to/your/oke/config
# fetch the cluster info
kubectl cluster-info --request-timeout 5s
# Get the nodes info
kubectl get nodes
```

- If it is not accessible, then the instance might not have access to read/use the resource. Either contact your tenancy administrator for proper permissions or check for your policies.
- If you are behind a proxy, make sure that either the API server is accessible through the Proxy server or if it can be bypassed. Provide it in `no_proxy` (Contact your administrator for appropriate choice).
- Login to any one of the nodes and validate if the Gitlab server is accessible by either making a request or cloning a repository etc.

## Mount Target

Mount Targets' access endpoints are always private endpoints. So inter-network/VCN validations must be done.

- These are accessed internally. If you are running behind a proxy, chances are your proxy settings might route it to the proxy server. So if it requires to be bypassed, pass it in the `no_proxy` settings.
- NFS uses port 2049 by default. One can configure a different port as well. Ensure that your Security List/NSG's have rules to allow the traffic. If the URL is not accessible, see [Debugging Common URL Connectivity Issues](#) to debug.
- NFS client exports are also controlled in mount target and are configured to read or read/write. Ensure that you have read/write permissions on it.
- Use NFS mount commands to mount a local directory to verify if the Cloud Manager instance can communicate. You can unmount the directory after verifying. If you are unable to mount, it is likely that the mount target URL is not reachable. In this case, see [Debugging Common URL Connectivity Issues](#) to debug.

```
nfs mount <args>
nfs umount <args>
```

- Ensure that your Mount targets' endpoints are accessible from your OKE nodes. You can verify it by logging in to the OKE's node and checking if the endpoint is accessible. This is a mandatory requirement as the applications need to access the file systems.

## Database

You need to validate database endpoints, SID, Listener, and Credentials before creating an environment.

- Ensure that the endpoints are accessible from both Cloud Manager container and OKE node.
- To check if the DB's endpoints are accessible from Cloud Manager, connect to the DB endpoint using tools such as `telnet` from Cloud Manager container. You also need to verify if the listener is valid.
- To check if the DB's endpoints are accessible from OKE, connect to any one of the OKE nodes and use commands such as `telnet` to check if they can be reached from there.
- If the DB endpoints are private endpoints (DB endpoints), then there is a chance that your OKE node might not be able to resolve the Host name URL. In such case, verify it with the IP address of the host. If nodes can be setup with an option to resolve the DB hostnames then IP address will not be required.

- Verify all the credentials such as: Siebel Admin, Table Owner, anonymous user credentials etc. You can use `sqlplus` available in the Cloud manager instance to login and validate the credentials.
- To connect to a DB using `sqlplus`, set the following variables.

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/usr/lib/oracle/21/client64
export PATH=$PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/bin
export TNS_ADMIN=/home/opc/siebel/IIG8L6/wallet
```

- After setting the variables, connect to `sqlplus` CLI.

```
sqlplus username/password@connection_identifier
# username - db user whom you would like to authenticate
# password - password of that db user.
# connection string which you would like to establish connection and verify with. Can be found in
tnsnames.ora
```

## Gitlab

The Gitlab instance, where the helmcharts and Cloud Manager have to be created, should be accessible from both Cloud Manager instance and OKE nodes. Cloud Manager access is required to ensure any changes in release yamls and terraform configuration is tracked. Helm charts repo hold all the details of the charts installed and upgrades.

To verify from the Cloud Manager container, `exec` into the Cloud Manager container and run the following commands. If required, to verify from OKE, list down all the OKE Nodes and `ssh` into any one of the node and run the following steps to verify it.

Gitlab should be accessible on both via SSH (for cloning, pushing, and pulling code) and HTTP/HTTPS (for API access to create/delete repositories)

```
# Check if you are able to ping to the gitlab IP/URL and access it.
ping gitlaburl.com

OR

# Hit any of the existing gitlab API with the token to verify
curl https://gitlaburl.com/api/v4/users --header 'Authorization: Basic token'
# even a 40x response also makes it clear that the URL is accessible

# Try to clone an existing repo to verify if SSH access is available
git clone git@gitlaburl.com/repo-name.git # using SSH
```

## Debugging Common URL Connectivity Issues

If any URL is not reachable or not able to communicate, you can debug the issue using the following steps.

You can use utilities such as `telnet`, `traceroute`, `ping`, `curl` etc. Install these utilities using `yum/dnf`. If you are behind a proxy server and not able to reach the repo, then you need to configure proxy details in `/etc/yum.conf`

```
sudo yum install ping curl traceroute telnet
```

1. To verify if the an URL is accessible or not, verify the Security rules/NSG rules of the corresponding resource and the host from which you are connecting.

For more information, refer to the [Network Security Groups](#) documentation.

2. There is a possibility that there is a secondary barrier also added from resource side, i.e ACL for DB's, NFS client export options for Mount targets etc. Check if they are whitelisted.

For more information, refer to the [Configure Access Control Lists for an Existing Autonomous Database Instance](#) documentation.

3. If you are connecting from your on-prem through a Fast connect coupled with a DRG, make sure you have matching rules for your DRG. This is applicable if two or more VCN's are also connected (even with LPG).

For more information, refer to the *FastConnect with Multiple DRGs and VCNs* documentation.

4. Check if you are behind a proxy server and your proxy server allows connection to the URL. You can verify this by disabling proxy or adding in `no_proxy` to test it.

```
# verify the list of values set currently
printenv | grep 'PROXY\|proxy'
# update the required var - HTTP_PROXY, HTTPS_PROXY, NO_PROXY
export HTTP_PROXY=myproxyserver.com
```

5. Use `telnet` to see if you are able to reach a URL on a particular URL. Some tools such as `sqlplus` get hung when a connection does not happen.

```
telnet someurl.com 22
Connected to someurl.com
# Port - 22 on someurl.com is reachable from the current host.
```

```
telnet notreachableurl.com 1522
...
# 1522 on notreachableurl.com is not reachable
```

6. Use `traceroute` to see where exactly the hopping stopped. i.e it might go out an instance but may not go out to the public internet because an IG/NAT was not connected. In this case, the last hop would have been only the VCN.

```
traceroute someurl.com
1 hop1.com (10.0.35.153) 292.885 ms 289.622 ms 376.783 ms
2 hop2.com (10.0.32.130) 250.955 ms 250.505 ms 289.326 ms
3 hop3.com (10.0.29.42) 250.155 ms 250.227 ms 290.869 ms
4 hop4.com (10.76.13.210) 271.508 ms 268.169 ms 309.374 ms
5 hop5.com (10.76.13.209) 276.570 ms 273.716 ms 277.106 ms
6 hop6.com (10.76.27.10) 272.482 ms 272.206 ms 269.685 ms
7 hop7.com (10.76.27.68) 269.659 ms 269.013 ms 268.582 ms
8 hop8.com (10.196.6.42) 272.557 ms 273.320 ms 279.004 ms
9 * * *
10 final.destination.com (100.10.14.9) 272.173 ms !Z 271.058 ms !Z 318.078 ms !Z
```

```
# if it gets hung at ***, then possibly the packet is not able to proceed further from there to the next hop/router.
```

7. Ping the URL to verify if the server is up or not. (ICMP has to be enabled).

```
ping google.com
PING google.com (172.217.14.78): 56 data bytes
Request timeout for icmp_seq 0
Request timeout for icmp_seq 1
^C
--- google.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100.0% packet loss
# Not able to connect/ping and there is a 100% loss.
```

```
ping someworkingurl.com
PING someworkingurl.com (100.10.14.1): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 100.10.14.1: icmp_seq=0 ttl=46 time=284.899 ms
64 bytes from 100.10.14.9: icmp_seq=1 ttl=46 time=271.194 ms
^C
--- someworkingurl.com ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 33.3% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 271.194/278.047/284.899/6.852 ms
# packets are transmitted, so it can be reached and also provides additional diagnostics info.
```

8. `cURL` a URL to verify if the URL is accessible. Check the response headers for the response code to see what has gone missing. Based on the response headers, validate what could have gone wrong. Here are some sample responses: 400 - Bad request(client side validation), 401 - Bad authorization, 302 - Redirect found.

```
curl -I https://oracle.com:443
HTTP/1.0 200 Connection established
```

```
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Date: Tue, 04 Apr 2023 15:07:52 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 175
Connection: keep-alive
Location: https://www.oracle.com/
```

```
# Connection established to oracle.com which means the URL is accessible.
```

## Connectivity Information

Certain connectivity information such as wallet details and connection identifier need to be provided.

The required details in the "BYOD" are:

- `wallet_path`: The absolute path of the Oracle net services configuration files or Oracle client credentials (wallet) is required for connecting to the database. The wallet files must be copied inside the Cloud Manager container. The wallet should contain atleast the `tnsnames.ora` for a valid folder. During environment provisioning the wallet will be validated if it contains the `tnsnames.ora`. TLS enabled wallets are also supported. The provided wallet path will be copied inside the environment directory for usage. You can also copy the wallet file to Siebel Cloud Manager using File Sync Utility, for more information see [Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility](#).
- `tns_connection_name`: The connection identifier provided in the field will be validated whether it's present in the `tnsnames.ora` file or not. If it isn't available, a client side validation (400) will be raised.

The provided connection string will be used by the Siebel applications to connect with the database.

## Connectivity Tests

Before the provisioning of the environment, the database needs to be accessible from 2 different places:

- From Cloud Manager Instance
  - Admin User/Password based access
  - Table Owner User/Password based access
  - Guest User access
- From Kubernetes nodes in which the Siebel application lives.

Issues with theses connectivity requirements will be reported in stage "validate-connectivity" and the provisioning activities in OCI for Siebel deployment will be stopped here. The deployment can be re-run after fixing issues related to connectivity.

## Workflow Continuation

There will be no database import done in case of the BYOD flow. So the "import-db-stage" will be marked as "Passed".

## Debugging Methods

The individual stage logs will log all the connection tests logs and provide the details. The logs for connectivity related tests can be found in the stage "validate-connectivity". When the tests are passing they leave trail of the events, such as:

- """"

- admin user validation in progress
- admin user validation completed
- tblo user validation in progress
- tblo user validation completed
- """"

The validations can be done manually using SQL Plus to check, and then after the issue has been fixed, the workflow can be re-run by submitting the payload as before. Common reasons for which the connections might fail are:

- Host provided in the tnsnames.ora isn't reachable.

Proper connection must be established to validate this. In case of OCI, the VCN in which the database resides should have proper security rules to the Cloud Manager instance.

In case of any other externally hosted Oracle database, the guidelines for those providers needs to be followed and whitelisted to provide access to the Cloud Manager instance.

- Invalid info in wallet

The data provided in the wallet must be valid to establish the connection.

- Invalid authorization information

The data provided in the "auth\_info" section must be valid to establish the connection.

Other scenarios which cause failure of connectivity are caught and the details are provided in the stage logs.

## Using Security Adapters for Siebel

This topic is part of *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*.

This section describes how to configure security adapters (security profile) provided with Siebel Business Applications.

Siebel Cloud Manager supports configuration of security adapter types DB and LDAP.

The Siebel Cloud Manager application sets authentication-related configuration parameters for Siebel Business Applications and Siebel Gateway authentication, but does not make changes to the LDAP directory. Make sure the configuration information you enter is compatible with your directory server.

When you specify LDAP as the security adapter type in the payload during environment provisioning, the setting you specify provides the value for the Enterprise Security Authentication Profile (Security Adapter Mode) parameter.

The Security Adapter Mode and Security Adapter Name (named subsystem) parameters can be set for:

- Siebel Gateway
- Siebel Enterprise Server
- all interactive Application Object Manager components

For more information, see the "Security Adapter Authentication" chapter in the Siebel Security Guide.

Use payload parameter `security_adapter_type` to specify the security adapter type. For more information, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

- If you pass 'DB' as the `security_adapter_type`, then the database details from the 'database' payload section will be considered for configuring security adapter during environment provisioning.
- If you pass 'LDAP' as the `security_adapter_type`, then one needs to pass details under subsection 'ldap' under 'siebel' section.

**Note:**

- For greenfield environment or any lift bucket lifted from CM version prior to CM\_23.7.0, parameters under `siebel>ldap` sub-section of Payload Elements of Siebel Cloud Manager under [Parameters in Payload Content](#) will be applicable.
- For lift bucket lifted using CM version CM\_23.7.0 or above and source environment is of security adapter type LDAP, then during shifting (using REST API for deployment), only below user credential parameters will be mandatory (since these information cannot be 'lifted') and rest are optional and it will be taken from lifted data if not passed in payload.
  - `application_password`
  - `siebel_admin_username`
  - `siebel_admin_password`
  - `anonymous_username`
  - `anonymous_user_password`

For greenfield environment, the value of `siebel_admin_username` must be SADMIN and value of `anonymous_username` must be GUESTCST since DB will be having only greenfield data.

Example payload section specific to the case when `security_adapter_type` is 'LDAP'. For complete sample payload structure, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

```
{
  "name": "test173",
  "siebel": {
    ....
    ....
    "security_adapter_type": "ldap",
    "ldap":
      {
        "ldap_host_name": <ldap_FQDN>,
        "ldap_port": "389",
        "application_user_dn": "cn=Directory Manager",
        "application_password": "ocid1.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.iaheyoqdfpc33khmp42wec",
        "base_dn": "ou=people,o=siebel.com",
        "shared_db_credentials_dn": "uid=sadmin,ou=people,o=siebel.com",
        "shared_db_username": "sadmin",
        "shared_db_password": "ocid1.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.tkyppq733brnhmp42wec",
        "password_attribute_type": "userPassword",
        "siebel_admin_username": "sadmin",
        "username_attribute_type": "uid",
        "credentials_attribute_type": "mail",
        "siebel_admin_password": "ocid1.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.amaaaaa4n2rr5ia2wcc",
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

        "anonymous_username": "GUESTCST",
        "anonymous_user_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.amaaaaaa4n2rnkhmp42was",
        "use_adapter_username": "true",
        "siebel_username_attribute_type": "uid",
        "propagate_change": "true",
        "hash_db_password": "true",
        "hash_user_password": "true",
        "salt_user_password": "true",
        "salt_attribute_type": "title"
    }
}
"infrastructure": {
....
....

```

Example payload section specific to the case when `security_adapter_type` is 'LDAP' and `enable_ssl` is set to "true" (that is, for LDAPs). Note the change in "ldap\_port" value. For complete sample payload structure, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

```

{
  "name": "test173",
  "siebel": {
    ....
    ....
    "security_adapter_type": "ldap",
    "ldap":
    {
      "ldap_host_name": <ldap_FQDN>,
      "ldap_port": "636",
      "application_user_dn": "cn=Directory Manager",
      "application_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.iaheyoqdfpc33khmp42wec",
      "base_dn": "ou=people,o=siebel.com",
      "shared_db_credentials_dn": "uid=sadmin,ou=people,o=siebel.com",
      "shared_db_username": "sadmin",
      "shared_db_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.tkyppq733brnkhmp42wec",
      "password_attribute_type": "userPassword",
      "siebel_admin_username": "sadmin",
      "username_attribute_type": "uid",
      "credentials_attribute_type": "mail",
      "siebel_admin_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.amaaaaaa4n2rr5ia2wcc",
      "anonymous_username": "GUESTCST",
      "anonymous_user_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.amaaaaaa4n2rnkhmp42was",
      "use_adapter_username": "true",
      "siebel_username_attribute_type": "uid",
      "propagate_change": "true",
      "hash_db_password": "true",
      "hash_user_password": "true",
      "salt_user_password": "true",
      "salt_attribute_type": "title"
      "enable_ssl": "true",
      "ldap_wallet_path": "/home/opc/siebel/ewallet.p12",
      "ldap_wallet_password": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.aaa4noqkyppq71f4oamvb7f2cxx"
    }
  }
  "infrastructure": {
    ....
    ....

```

## Terminating SSL/TLS at the Load Balancer (FrontEnd SSL) using SCM

**Note:** This section is valid only for Siebel environments provisioned with SCM version CM\_23.8.1 or higher.

When Container Engine for Kubernetes provisions a load balancer for a Kubernetes service of type LoadBalancer, you can specify that you want to terminate SSL at the load balancer. This configuration is known as frontend SSL. To implement frontend SSL, we have to define a listener at a port such as 443, and associate an SSL certificate with the listener.

Load balancers commonly use single domain certificates. However, load balancers with listeners that include request routing configuration might require a subject alternative name (SAN) certificate (also called multi-domain certificate) or a wildcard certificate. The Load Balancing service supports each of these certificate types.

Oracle Cloud Infrastructure accepts x.509 type certificates in PEM format only. The following is an example PEM encoded certificate:

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----  
<Base64_encoded_certificate>  
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
```

To terminate SSL certificate at the load balancer with custom ssl certificate, you must supply a certificate during environment provisioning using the following payload parameters:

- load\_balancer\_ssl\_cert\_path
- load\_balancer\_private\_key\_path
- load\_balancer\_private\_key\_password

For more information, see the "Payload Elements for Siebel Cloud Manager" table in *Parameters in Payload Content*. If the above optional parameters are not provided during environment provisioning, Siebel Cloud Manager will generate a self signed certificate and associate the same with the load balancer listener through Nginx service.

## Updating SSL/TLS Certificates for an Existing Load Balancer Post Deployment

### Solution 1 - Updating certificates to existing Load Balancer from OCI Console

1. Go to the OCI console and navigate to Load Balancer service.
2. Go to the Load Balancer of the current environment.
3. Click on Certificates on left menu and select 'Load Balancer Managed certificate' in the 'Certificate resource' dropdown.
4. Click on Add certificate and upload SSL certificate and private key in respective fields.
5. Go to the listeners from left menu and edit the listener with name 'TCP-443'.
6. Select 'Load Balancer Managed certificate' in the 'Certificate resource' dropdown.
7. Select the new load balancer certificate in the 'certificate name' dropdown.

### Solution 2 - Updating certificates and creating new Load Balancer using GitOps setup.

- If private key is encrypted, first decrypt it using the command:  

```
openssl rsa -in <load_balancer_private_key_path> -out <decrypted_load_balancer_private_key_path>
```
- Create a Kubernetes tls secret for load balancer ssl certificate using the command:

```
kubectl create secret tls lb-ssl-certificate --key <decrypted_load_balancer_private_key_path> --cert
<load_balancer_ssl_cert_path> -n <namespace>
```

**Note:** If 'lb-ssl-certificate' is already present, you need to delete it first using command:

```
'kubectl delete secret lb-ssl-certificate -n <namespace>'
```

- Update the ssl certificate in Ingress definition:
  - a. SSH into the Siebel Cloud Manager instance.
  - b. `docker exec -it cloudmanager bash`
  - c. `cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/infrastructure/nginx/`
  - d. Edit file file 'siebel-ingress-app.yaml'
  - e. Update 'secretName' under 'tls' to 'lb-ssl-certificate' if not present
  - f. Update the 'hosts' under 'tls' with your domain hostname
  - g. Follow the same steps for 'siebel-ingress-smc.yaml' file
  - h. Push your changes to remote git repository:
 

```
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```
- The certificate will not be updated to an existing Load Balancer automatically. We have to delete the existing Load Balancer so that a new Load Balancer will get created with updated certificates.
  - a. First delete ingress-nginx-controller service to delete existing load balancer
 

```
kubectl delete svc <namespace>-ingress-nginx-controller -n <namespace>
```
  - b. Update ingress-nginx chart version in <namespace>-helmcharts repository to initiate new load balancer creation.
    - i. SSH into the Siebel Cloud Manager instance.
    - ii. `docker exec -it cloudmanager bash`
    - iii. `cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/ingress-nginx`
    - iv. Edit Chart.yaml and increment the Chart version
    - v. Push the changes to remote git repository:
 

```
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

The flux reconciliation and new load balancer creation might take up to 10 minutes.

  - c. To get the new Load Balancer External IP address, use the command - 'kubectl get svc <namespace>-ingress-nginx-controller -n <namespace>'
  - d. The IP address of the new Load Balancer should be used in Siebel Application URLs.

## Auto-enablement of Siebel Migration Application

This topic is part of *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*.

The Siebel Migration application is a Web-based tool for migrating Siebel Repositories and seed data and performing related tasks, which is provided with the Siebel Application Interface installation.

An environment deployed through "Lift-and-Shift" mechanisms using the lift tool and SCM has the Siebel Migration application auto-enabled in the deployed Siebel CRM environment. Once the deployment is done, Migration Application endpoint will be included in the url list with a form ending with /siebel/migration. Use the `migration_package_mt_export_path` parameter described in *Parameters in Payload Content*.

**Note:** Follow SCM Incremental changes model for migrating web artifacts like image files, javascript files, and so on. For more information about the activities that you can perform in the Siebel Management Console post-deployment, refer Siebel Bookshelf. For more information about troubleshooting, see *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*.

## Parameters in Payload Content

This topic is part of *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*.

The following table provides information about each of the payload parameters. For an example payload and for usage guidelines, see *Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM*.

Note the following usage considerations for some of the payload parameters:

- The `config_id` parameter is required for and used only when provisioning a greenfield environment with a configuration that you previously customized. For more information, see *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*.
- The `database_type` and `industry` parameters are required for and used only for greenfield deployments.
- Under `database`, the `db_type` parameter (not the same as `database_type`) is used to specify either ATP (for Oracle Autonomous Database) or DBCS\_VM (for Oracle Database Cloud Service) or BYOD. Different database parameters are expected for each selection.
- The `bucket_url` parameter is used only for the deployment scenario that uses the Siebel Lift utility. This parameter is not used for greenfield deployments.

The users are advised to get familiarized with various Notes before proceeding to the section on payload parameters.

### ***Payload Elements for Siebel Cloud Manager***

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
name	(top level)	(Required) A short name for identification of the environment. This name is used as a prefix in all the resources. The namespace in the Kubernetes cluster is created with this name. Choose something meaningful and short (no more than 10 to 15 alphanumeric characters), such as DevExample (perhaps using the name of your company or organization).
config_id	(top level)	(Required for customization workflow) The configuration ID that is obtained as described in <i>Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment</i> . You specify this configuration ID in the payload only when you provision a greenfield environment with a configuration that you previously customized.
database_type	siebel	(Required for greenfield deployments) Specifies the database type to use for a greenfield deployment. The available options are:

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sample</li> <li>• Vanilla</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is used only for greenfield deployments and is not used for the deployment scenario that uses the Siebel Lift utility.</p>
industry	siebel	<p>(Required for greenfield deployments) Specifies the industry-specific functionality to enable in a greenfield deployment. The available options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automotive</li> <li>• Financial Services</li> <li>• Life Sciences</li> <li>• Sales</li> <li>• Service</li> <li>• Partner Relationship Management</li> <li>• Public Sector</li> <li>• Telecommunications</li> <li>• Loyalty</li> <li>• Consumer Goods</li> <li>• Hospitality</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is used only for greenfield deployments and is not used for the deployment scenario that uses the Siebel Lift utility.</p>
registry_url	siebel	<p>(Required) Specifies the URL of the Open Container Initiative compliant container registry.</p> <p>For example, for the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure container registry in the Ashburn region, you might use <i>iad.ocir.io</i>. For more information, see the registry concepts information in the Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation (<a href="https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registryprerequisites.htm">https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Registry/Concepts/registryprerequisites.htm</a>).</p>
registry_user	siebel	<p>(Required) Specifies the user ID to connect to the container registry. This user must have container registry access to push and pull images.</p>
registry_password	siebel	<p>(Required) Specifies the password or authentication token for this user.</p>
registry_prefix	siebel	<p>(Optional) Specifies a prefix that's appended after the <code>registry_url</code>.</p> <p>For Oracle Cloud Infrastructure container registry, this should be the tenancy namespace, if needed, you can add a suffix to it. As it's an optional field, it can be left blank.</p>
bucket_url	siebel	<p>(Required for lift and shift deployments) Specifies the bucket created when you ran the Siebel Lift utility, which you are using to upload deployment artifacts. Create a pre-authenticated request URL for the</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		<p>bucket. The access type must permit object reads and the bucket must enable object listing.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> This parameter is used only for the deployment scenario that uses the Siebel Lift utility and is not used for greenfield deployments.</p> <p>To create a pre-authenticated request URL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Launch the OCI console and navigate to Storage/Buckets. Open the bucket that is created during the lift process.</li> <li>2. Click the Pre-Authenticated Requests link in the Resources section.</li> <li>3. Click Create Pre-Authenticated Request.</li> <li>4. Provide a name, select the target as Bucket, and specify the access type as reads.</li> <li>5. Select Enable Object Listing (check box).</li> </ol>
keystore	siebel	(Optional) This parameter allows for Custom Keystore Management
gateway_cluster_replica_count	siebel	<p>(Optional) This parameter installs and configures a gateway cluster based on the number given in <code>gateway_cluster_replica_count</code>. This is applicable for both Greenfield and Lift &amp; Shift.</p> <p>Siebel Gateway Cluster requires a minimum of 3 replicas and it is recommended to be an odd number.</p> <p>A 3 node gateway cluster will be created by default, if this parameter is not overridden. Otherwise the gateway cluster is created with the overridden value in the payload.</p>
security_adapter_type	siebel	(Optional) Specify the security adapter type. Supported values are 'DB' and 'LDAP'. Default value: DB.
siebel_keystore_path	siebel > keystore	<p>(Required for Siebel keystore : when "keystore" parameter is used)</p> <p>This parameter specifies the path to a custom keystore file in jks format. For more information, see <a href="#">Managing Custom Keystore</a>.</p>
siebel_truststore_path	siebel > keystore	<p>(Required for Siebel keystore : when "keystore" parameter is used)</p> <p>This parameter specifies the path to a custom keystore file in jks format. For more information, see <a href="#">Managing Custom Keystore</a>.</p>
siebel_keystore_password	siebel > keystore	(Required for Siebel keystore : when "keystore" parameter is used) Password used for the keystore.
siebel_truststore_password	siebel > keystore	(Required for Siebel keystore : when "keystore" parameter is used) Password used for the truststore.
ldap_host_name	siebel > ldap	<p>(Required) Host name of the ldap server for ldap authentication.</p> <p>Note that you may have to include the IP address if the server is configured to listen only with the IP address:</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		You must specify the FQDN (fully qualified domain name) of the LDAP server, not just the domain name. For example, specify ldapserver.example.com, not example.com.
ldap_port	siebel > ldap	(Required) Specify the port number for the ldap for ldap authentication. For example, 389.
application_user_dn	siebel > ldap	<p>(Required) Specify the user name of a record in the directory with sufficient permissions to read any user's information and do any necessary administration.</p> <p>This user provides the initial binding of the LDAP directory with the Application Object Manager when a user requests the login page, or else anonymous browsing of the directory is required.</p> <p>You enter this parameter as a full distinguished name (DN), for example "uid=appuser, ou=people, o=example.com" (including quotes) for LDAP. The security adapter uses this name to bind.</p> <p>You must implement an application user.</p>
application_password	siebel > ldap	(Required) OCID of the secret containing the password for the user defined by the Application User Distinguished Name parameter. The secret must be stored encrypted in the vault. In an LDAP directory, the password is stored in an attribute and clear text passwords are not supported for the LDAPSecAdpt named subsystem.
base_dn	siebel > ldap	<p>(Required) Specify the base distinguished name, which is the root of the tree under which users of this Siebel application are stored in the directory. Users can be added directly or indirectly after this directory.</p> <p>For example, a typical entry for an LDAP server might be:</p> <p>BaseDN = "ou=people, o=domain_name"</p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o denotes organization</li> <li>ou denotes organization unit and is the subdirectory in which users are stored</li> </ul>
credentials_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	<p>(Required) Specify the attribute type that stores a database account. For example, if Credentials Attribute is set to dbaccount, then when a user with user name HKIM is authenticated, the security adapter retrieves the database account from the dbaccount attribute for HKIM.</p> <p>This attribute value must be of the form username=U password=P, where U and P are credentials for a database account. There can be any amount of space between the two key-value pairs but no space within each pair. The keywords username and password must be lowercase.</p> <p>In LDAP security adapter authentication to manage the users in the directory through the Siebel client, the value of the database account attribute for a new user is inherited from the user who creates the new user. The inheritance is independent of whether you implement a shared database account, but does not override the use of the shared database account.</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
password_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	(Required) Specify the attribute type under which the user's login password is stored in the directory.
roles_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	(Optional) Specify the attribute type for roles stored in the directory.  For example, if Roles Attribute is set to roles, then when a user with user name HKIM is authenticated, the security adapter retrieves the user's Siebel responsibilities from the roles attribute for HKIM.
shared_db_credentials_dn	siebel > ldap	(Optional) Specify the absolute path (not relative to the Base Distinguished Name) of an object in the directory that has the shared database account for the application.  If not set, then the database account is looked up in the user's DN as usual.  If set, then the database account for all users is looked up in the shared credentials DN instead. The attribute type is determined by the value of the Credentials Attribute parameter.  For example, if the Shared Database Account Distinguished Name parameter is set to "uid=HKIM, ou=people, o=example.com" when a user is authenticated, the security adapter retrieves the database account from the appropriate attribute in the HKIM record. This parameter's default value is an empty string.
shared_db_username	siebel > ldap	(Optional) Specify the user name to connect to the Siebel database. You must specify a valid Siebel user name and password for the Shared DB User Name and Shared DB Password parameters.  Specify a value for this parameter if you store the shared database account user name as a parameter rather than as an attribute of the directory entry for the shared database account. To use this parameter, you can use an LDAP directory.
shared_db_password	siebel > ldap	(Optional) OCID of the secret containing the password associated with the Shared DB User Name parameter.
username_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	(Required) Specifies the attribute type under which the user's login name is stored in the directory.  For example, if User Name Attribute Type is set to uid, then when a user attempts to log in with user name HKIM, the security adapter searches for a record in which the uid attribute has the value HKIM. This attribute is the Siebel user ID, unless the Security Adapter Mapped User Name check box is selected.
use_adapter_username	siebel > ldap	(Optional) If this boolean parameter is set to true, then when the user key name passed to the security adapter is not the Siebel User ID, then the security adapter retrieves the Siebel User ID for authenticated users from an attribute defined by the Siebel Username Attribute parameter.
siebel_username_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	This is mandatory parameter when 'use_adapter_username' is set to 'true'

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		If set, then this parameter is the attribute from which the security adapter retrieves an authenticated user's Siebel User ID. If not set, then the user name passed in is assumed to be the Siebel User ID.
siebel_admin_username	siebel > ldap	(Required) The username of the Siebel administrative user.
siebel_admin_password	siebel > ldap	(Required) OCID of the secret containing the Siebel Administration User password
anonymous_username	siebel > ldap	(Required) The username of the web anonymous user.
anonymous_user_password	siebel > ldap	(Required) OCID of the secret containing the anonymous user password which will be updated.
propagate_change	siebel > ldap	(Optional)  This is a boolean flag  Set this parameter to True to allow administration of the directory through Siebel Business Applications UI. When an administrator then adds a user or changes a password from within the Siebel application, or a user changes a password or self-registers, the change is propagated to the directory.  A non-Siebel security adapter must support the SetUserInfo and ChangePassword methods to allow dynamic directory administration.
hash_db_password	siebel > ldap	(Optional)  This is a boolean flag.  Set this parameter to True to specify password hashing for database credentials passwords.  Hash Algorithm will be set to "SHA1", which is the default value, is read-only for the Siebel Gateway security profile.
hash_user_password	siebel > ldap	(Optional)  This is a boolean flag.  Set this parameter to True to specify password hashing for user passwords.  Hash Algorithm will be set to "SHA1", which is the default value, is read-only for the Siebel Gateway security profile
salt_attribute_type	siebel > ldap	(Optional)  This is a boolean flag.  Specifies the attribute that stores the salt value if you have chosen to add salt values to user passwords. The default attribute is title.

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
salt_user_password	siebel > ldap	(Optional)  This is a boolean flag.  Set this parameter to True to specify that salt values are to be added to user passwords before they are hashed. This parameter is ignored if the Hash User Password parameter is set to False.
enable_ssl	siebel > ldap	(Optional) Specifies whether to enable SSL for connections to the LDAP server ( that is, LDAP over SSL or, in short, LDAPS).
ldap_wallet_path	siebel > ldap	(Required only when <b>enable_ssl</b> is set to 'True')  This parameter specifies the path to the wallet file required for LDAP over SSL connection.  The wallet file (Example: ewallet.p12) wont be lifted during lift process and one needs to manually copy it to OCI cloudmanager container location and pass the path in this payload parameter. You can also copy the wallet file to Siebel Cloud Manager using File Sync Utility, for more information see <a href="#">Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility</a> .  Here, the wallet should be created from Oracle Wallet Manager and the Oracle wallet must contain CA server certificate that has been issued by Certificate Authorities to LDAP directory server.
ldap_wallet_password	siebel > ldap	(Required when <b>enable_ssl</b> is set to 'True')  OCID of the secret containing the password to open the LDAP wallet that contains a certificate for the certificate authority used by the LDAP directory server.
gitlab_url	infrastructure	(Required) Specifies the URL for the GitLab instance.
gitlab_user	infrastructure	(Required) Specifies a user with access to create GitLab projects in the specified GitLab instance.
gitlab_accesstoken	infrastructure	(Required) Specifies an access token for this GitLab user. You can create the access token in user settings. The access token must have API scope.
gitlab_selfsigned_cacert	infrastructure	(Required) Specifies the path to a self-signed certificate.  Copy the certificate (from the GitLab instance, for example) to the Siebel Cloud Manager instance at <code>/home/opc/cm_app/{CM_RESOURCE_PREFIX}/certs</code> and provide the volume mapped file path in the container to populate this variable. For example, provide a value <code>"/home/opc/certs/rootCA.crt"</code> when <code>"/home/opc/certs/rootCA.crt"</code> is volume mapped to <code>"/home/opc/cm_app/{CM_RESOURCE_PREFIX}/certs"</code> . You can also copy the certificates to Siebel Cloud Manager using File Sync Utility, for more information see <a href="#">Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility</a> .

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
siebel_lb_subnet_cidr	infrastructure	(Required for advanced network configuration) CIDR range for Load Balancer subnet. For more information about CIDR ranges for subnets, see <a href="#">Using Advanced Network Configuration</a> .
siebel_private_subnet_cidr	infrastructure	(Required for advanced network configuration) CIDR range for Kubernetes worker nodes private subnet.
siebel_db_subnet_cidr	infrastructure	(Required for advanced network configuration) CIDR range for the database private subnet.
siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr	infrastructure	(Required for advanced network configuration) CIDR range for OKE cluster subnet (Kubernetes API server).
siebel_lb_subnet_ocid	infrastructure	(Required for using existing VCN resource) OCID of the regional subnet where the Load Balancer will be attached. Allow TCP port 443 from your client network where the users will access Siebel application.
siebel_private_subnet_ocid	infrastructure	(Required for using existing VCN resource) OCID of the subnet where the OKE worker nodes will be attached. The following needs to be ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow all TCP port traffic in the same subnet, enables pods on one worker node to communicate with pods on other worker nodes.</li> <li>Allow all TCP port traffic from cluster subnet, enables Kubernetes control plane to communicate with worker nodes.</li> <li>Allow TCP port 22 ingress from Cloud Manager instance subnet/ VCN, for Cloud Manager to SSH to worker nodes.</li> <li>Allow egress rule for "All &lt;region&gt; Services in Oracle Services Network", enables accessing OCI container registry and other OCI services from worker nodes.</li> <li>Allow egress for TCP port 6443, 12250 to cluster subnet, enables Kubernetes worker to Kubernetes API endpoint communication and Kubernetes worker to control plane communication.</li> <li>Allow ICMP Port 3 and 4 for instances to receive Path MTU Discovery fragmentation messages.</li> </ul>
siebel_db_subnet_ocid	infrastructure	(Required for using existing VCN resource) OCID of the subnet where the Database will be created. The following needs to be ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow TCP port 22 ingress from Cloud Manager instance subnet/ VCN, for Cloud Manager to SSH to DBCS node.</li> <li>Allow TCP port 1521, 1522 from Cloud Manager instance subnet for database import and worker nodes for Siebel to connect to the database.</li> </ul>
siebel_cluster_subnet_ocid	infrastructure	(Required for using existing VCN resource) OCID of the subnet where the Kubernetes API end point will be made available. The following needs to be ensured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow all TCP port traffic from worker nodes private subnet, enables Kubernetes control plane to communicate with worker nodes.</li> </ul>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow ingress for TCP port 6443 to the cloud manager instance subnet for accessing the Kubernetes cluster.</li> <li>Allow ingress for TCP port 6443 and 12250 to the worker nodes for connecting with the API server.</li> <li>Allow ICMP port 3 and 4 for instances to receive Path MTU Discovery fragmentation messages.</li> <li>Allow egress rule for "All &lt;region&gt; Services in Oracle Services Network", enables accessing OCI container registry and other OCI services from worker nodes.</li> </ul>
vcn_ocid_of_db_subnet	infrastructure	(Required for using existing VCN resource) OCID of the VCN which will be attached to the access control list of autonomous database (ATP). This is needed for establishing connection when the database is launched in a different VCN than the worker node subnet.
load_balancer_type	infrastructure	<p>(Optional) Option to make load balancer as private/public</p> <p>Customer can restrict visibility of the Siebel application using this payload parameter.</p> <p>Supported values are one of: Private, Public.</p> <p>Choosing the "Public" option will assign a loadbalancer with public IP for public access.</p> <p>Choosing the "Private" option will create a loadbalancer with only private IP which can be accessed within the network only.</p> <p>If it is not not specified, a public IP will be assigned.</p>
load_balancer_ssl_cert_path	infrastructure	<p>(Optional) Specifies the path of the ssl certificate file which contains public certificate or collection of public certificates that you can provide as an aggregated group for load balancer.</p> <p>The ssl certificate should be in PEM format only.</p> <p>If your ssl certificate submission returns an error, the most common reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Your ssl public certificate is malformed.</li> <li>The system does not recognize the encryption method used for your certificate.</li> </ul>
load_balancer_private_key_path	infrastructure	<p>(Optional) Specifies the path of the private key file for the Load Balancer TLS/SSL certificate.</p> <p>The private key should be in PEM format only.</p> <p>If your private key submission returns an error, the most common reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You provided an incorrect password.</li> <li>Your private key is malformed.</li> <li>The system does not recognize the encryption method used for your key.</li> </ul>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
load_balancer_private_key_password	infrastructure	(Optional) The OCID of the secret containing the password of the Load Balancer private key.  This will be used to decrypt the private key provided in the 'load_balancer_private_key_path' parameter.
load_balancer_tls_secret_name	infrastructure	Specifies the name of the Load Balancer tls secret name to be given during environment provisioning.  Note: If you provide ingress annotations, the value of tls-secret annotation should be same as the value of this parameter.  The default value for load_balancer_tls_secret_name is "lb-tls-certificate". You can provide "lb-tls-certificate" for the value of tls-secret annotation under the ingress controller annotation section if this parameter is not configured in the payload.
shift_siebel_fs	infrastructure	(Optional) This parameter specifies whether shifting of the file system is to be executed or skipped while BYO-FS(infrastructure > mounttarget_exports) is used. Default value is set to True.
mounttarget_exports	infrastructure	(Required if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation)  The mount_target_private_ip and export_path information to be used for Siebel file system.
kubernetes_type	infrastructure > kubernetes	Specifies type of kubernetes supported by cloudmanager.  Allowed values are OKE or BYO_OKE or BYO_OCNE or BYO_OTHER  If OKE, then cloud manager will create an OKE during environment provisioning  If BYO_OKE, user needs to provide OKE cluster details.  If BYO_OCNE, user needs to provide OCNE cluster details.  If BYO_OTHER, user can provide any other type of cluster which adheres to CNCF standards.  This field will become mandatory if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation).
oke_node_count	infrastructure > kubernetes > oke	(Optional) Specifies the number of nodes to be created in the cluster. On a region with multiple availability domains, node pools are distributed across all availability domains. The default is 3 availability domains. For more information about node counts, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation.
oke_node_shape	infrastructure > kubernetes > oke	(Optional for Flex shape type) Specifies the compute shape for the cluster node. Example shape options include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VM.Standard.Flex</li> <li>VM.Standard.E4.Flex</li> </ul>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VM.Standard2.4 (default shape, which might be appropriate for a minimal sized Siebel CRM environment)</li> </ul> <p>Note: For Flex (flexible) node shape options only, the parameters under node_shape_config specify values for the memory and ocpus parameters. (For non-flexible node shape options, these parameters are not editable.)</p> <p>For more information about compute shapes, see Oracle Cloud Infrastructure documentation.</p>
memory_in_gbs	infrastructure > kubernetes > oke > oke_node_shape_config	(Optional for Flex shape type) Specifies the amount of memory available to each node in the node pool, in gigabytes. This setting is editable only for flexible node shape options.
ocpus	infrastructure > kubernetes > oke > oke_node_shape_config	(Optional for Flex shape type) Specifies the number of Oracle CPUs (OCPU) available to each node in the node pool. This setting is editable only for flexible node shape options.
oke_cluster_id  Note: You can either pass oke_cluster_id and oke_endpoint or you can pass only oke_kubeconfig_path in payload	infrastructure > kubernetes > byo_oke	<p>(Required when 'kubernetes_type' is BYO_OKE)</p> <p>The OCID of the OCI Kubernetes Cluster.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Cloud Manager instance should have access to the OKE cluster to perform any operation on cluster-related resources. The following policy statement enables &lt;subject&gt; to access and perform operations on cluster-family in compartment id &lt;oke_compartment_ocid&gt; - Allow &lt;subject&gt; to manage cluster-family in compartment id &lt;oke_compartment_ocid&gt;</li> <li>VCN peering is required if OKE and Cloud Manager instance reside in different VCNs. For more information, refer to <a href="#">Access to Other VCNs: Peering</a>.</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a>.</p>
oke_endpoint  Note: You can either pass oke_cluster_id and oke_endpoint or you can pass only oke_kubeconfig_path in payload	infrastructure > kubernetes > byo_oke	<p>(Required when 'kubernetes_type' is BYO_OKE)</p> <p>Specifies the endpoint used to generate kubeconfig and access cluster.</p> <p>The available options are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PRIVATE</li> <li>PUBLIC</li> </ul> <p>Depending on the input, either private or public endpoint will be used to access cluster.</p>
oke_kubeconfig_path	infrastructure > kubernetes > byo_oke	<p>(Required when 'kubernetes_type' is BYO_OKE)</p> <p>Specifies the path of kubeconfig file of an existing OKE to access and configure cluster.</p> <p>Copy the kubeconfig file and to the Siebel Cloud Manager instance at this location: '/home/opc/siebel' and provide the path for the file, such as '/home/opc/siebel/kubeconfig'</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>You can provide OKE information either by passing parameters (oke_cluster_id and oke_endpoint) or directly passing kubeconfig path using parameter oke_kubeconfig_path</li> <li>Cloud Manager instance should be having access to OKE to perform any operation on cluster-related resources. The following policy statement enables &lt;subject&gt; to access and perform operation on cluster-family in compartment id &lt;oke_compartment_ocid&gt; - Allow &lt;subject&gt; to manage clusterfamily in compartment id &lt;oke_compartment_ocid&gt;</li> <li>VCN peering is required if OKE and Cloud Manager instance reside in different VCNs. For more information, refer to <a href="#">Access to Other VCNs: Peering</a>.</li> </ul> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a>.</p>
kubeconfig_path	infrastructure > kubernetes > byo_ocne infrastructure > kubernetes > byo_other	<p>(Required when 'kubernetes_type' is BYO_OKE or BYO_OTHER)</p> <p>Specifies the path of kubeconfig file of an existing OKE to access and configure cluster.</p> <p>Copy the kubeconfig file and to the Siebel Cloud Manager instance at this location: '/home/opc/siebel' and provide the path for the file, such as '/home/opc/siebel/kubeconfig'</p> <p>Note: Cloud Manager instance should be having access to OCNE to perform any operation on cluster-related resources.</p>
ingress_service_type	infrastructure > ingress_controller	<p>Specifies ingress service type to be provisioned during Siebel deployment.</p> <p>Allowed values are LoadBalancer or NodePort.</p>
ingress_controller_service_annotations	infrastructure > ingress_controller	<p>(Optional) Specifies annotations that needs to be added to ingress service</p> <p>Note: When ingress_service_type is LoadBalancer and for 'BYO OKE' or 'BYO OCNE' use case 'service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1' annotation is required under sub-section 'ingress_controller_service_annotations'</p>
siebfs_mt_export_paths	infrastructure > mounttarget_exports	<p>(Required if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation)</p> <p>The list of mount_target_private_ip and export_path information to be used for Siebel file system matching the number of siebel_file_system_count in source environment.</p> <p>The payload structure would be:</p> <pre>"infrastructure": { "mounttarget_exports": { "siebfs_mt_export_paths": [ {"mount_target_private_ip": "****", "export_path": "/extttest2-siebfs0"}, {"mount_target_private_ip": "****", "export_path": "/extttest2-siebfs1"}, {"mount_target_private_ip": "****", "export_path": "/extttest2-siebfs1"} ] }, (other infrastructure payload parameters) }</pre>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
migration_package_mt_export_path	infrastructure > mounttarget_exports	<p>(Required if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation)</p> <p>The mount_target_private_ip and export_path information to be used for Migration storage.</p> <p>The payload structure would be:</p> <pre>{ "mounttarget_exports":   { "migration_package_mt_export_path":     {"mount_target_private_ip" : "****", "export_path": "/ test-migration" }   } }</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> If this parameter is not provided for Siebel Cloud Manager created Siebel Deployment, SCM will create a dedicated export path for migration storage with path /&lt;env_namespace-migration. This can be mounted in target environments.</p>
db_type	database	<p>Specifies one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ATP (for Oracle Autonomous Database)</li> <li>DBCS_VM (for Oracle Database Cloud Service)</li> <li>BYOD (stands for Bring Your Own Database – for the case when the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation )</li> </ul> <p>For ATP, also include options under database &gt; atp.</p> <p>For DBCS_VM, also include options under database &gt; dbcs_vm.</p> <p>For BYOD, also include options under database &gt; byod. For more information, see <a href="#">Notes on BYOD (Bring Your Own Database)</a>.</p>
siebel_admin_username	database > auth_info	(Mandatory) The username of the Siebel administrative user.
siebel_admin_password	database > auth_info	<p>(Mandatory) OCID of the secret containing the Siebel Administration User password. Password should have atleast 2 Upper characters, 2 Lower characters, 2 Digits and 2 special characters from _,#,- of length 9 to 30 characters. Password should not contain the username as a part of it.</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a>.</p>
table_owner_user	database > auth_info	(Mandatory) The Table owner in which the Siebel schema will be imported.
table_owner_password	database > auth_info	<p>(Mandatory) OCID of the secret containing the login password used for the Siebel table owner. Password should have at least 2 Upper characters, 2 Lower characters, 2 Digits and 2 special characters from _,#,- of length 9 to 30 characters. Password should not contain the username as a part of it.</p> <p>For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a>.</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
default_user_password	database > auth_info	(Mandatory) OCID of the secret containing the default user password updated for all the users. Password should have at least 2 Upper characters, 2 Lower characters, 2 Digits and 2 special characters from <code>._#,-</code> of length 9 to 30 characters.  For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .
anonymous_user_password	database > auth_info	(Mandatory) OCID of the secret containing the anonymous user password which will be updated. Password should have atleast 2 Upper characters, 2 Lower characters, 2 Digits and 2 special characters from <code>._#,-</code> of length 9 to 30 characters.  For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .
admin_password	database > atp	OCID of the secret for the password of the ATP database administrator user. Password should be have at least 12 to 30 characters, 1 upper character, 1 lower character and one number. Password cannot contain "" or the word "admin" in it. Review the password policy for shared ATP infrastructure in OCI and provide a valid password. For more information about the Oracle Autonomous Database, see <a href="https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/atp-cloud/index.html">https://docs.oracle.com/en/cloud/paas/atp-cloud/index.html</a> on Oracle Help Center.  For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .
wallet_password	database > atp	(OCID)(Required) OCID of the secret containing the password for ATP wallet download. Password can contain alphanumeric characters and of length 8 to 60.  For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .
cpu_cores	database > atp	(Required) Specifies the ATP database's allocated OCPUs. The minimum value is 1.
whitelist_cidrs	database > atp	Specifies the cidrs to be added to the ATP DB ACL list when cloudmanager creates database  Cloudmanager creates Autonomous Database with the Secure access from allowed IPs and VCNs only option, you can restrict network access by defining Access Control Lists (ACLs).  When using bring your own flow like BYO OCNE and if you want to include cidrs of bring your own components in ACL list of ATP DB to establish connection between them, you can utilize this parameter.  Example:  "whitelist_cidrs": "[129.0.0.0/8]"
storage_in_tbs	database > atp	(Required) Specifies the ATP database's disk storage, in terabytes. The minimum value is 1.
wallet_path	database > byod	(Required for user provided database if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation)  The absolute path of the Oracle net services configuration files or Oracle client credentials (wallet) is required for connecting to the database. The

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		wallet files have to be copied inside the Cloud Manager container. The wallet should contain atleast the tnsnames.ora for a valid folder. During environment provisioning the wallet will be validated if it contains the tnsnames.ora. TLS enabled wallets are also supported. The provided wallet path will be copied inside the environment directory for usage. For more information, see <a href="#">Notes on BYOD (Bring Your Own Database)</a> .
tns_connection_name	database > byod	(Required for user provided database if the "Use existing resources" option is chosen during Cloud Manager stack creation)  This is the connection identifier which will be used by the Siebel CRM application to establish connection to the database. The provided connection identifier will be validated if it's present in the tnsnames.ora. For more information, see <a href="#">Notes on BYOD (Bring Your Own Database)</a> .
drg_ocid	database > byod	(Optional) OCID of the DRG to be attached with the OKE nodes subnet to allow traffic from the VCN (where Database resides) provided that the both the DB VCN and CM VCN is peered. For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .
destination_db_cidr_block	database > byod	(Optional) Destination CIDR block where traffic has to be routed from OKE nodes subnet to the VCN (where Database resides) provided that the both the DB VCN and CM VCN is peered.
availability_domain	database > dbcs_vm	(Optional) The availability domain in which the database is to be used. Possible availability domains are 1, 2, and 3, depending on the region. Defaults to 1.
cpu_count	database > dbcs_vm	(Optional) The OCPU count for the DBCS database node. Possible values are from 4 to 64. Required memory is calculated on the formula of 16 GB times the number of OCPU cores. The current supported flex type relevant to this setting is VM.Standard.E4.Flex.
data_storage_size_in_gbs	database > dbcs_vm	(Required) The storage size of the database instance, in gigabytes. The different storage sizes are: 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 6144, 8192, 10240, 12288, 14336, 16384, 18432, 20480, 22528, 24576, 26624, 28672, 30720, 32768, 34816, 36864, 38912, or 40960.
database_edition	database > dbcs_vm	(Optional) The edition of Oracle Database to be used. Currently supported versions are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DATABASE_EDITION_ENTERPRISE_EDITION (default)</li> <li>• DATABASE_EDITION_ENTERPRISE_EDITION_HIGH_PERFORMANCE</li> </ul>
db_admin_username	database > dbcs_vm	(Required) Username for the Oracle schema user to be created with DBA privileges for administration activities. Username should have atleast 6 to 15 characters and only alphabets.
db_admin_password	database > dbcs_vm	(OCID)(Required) OCID of the secret for the password of the Oracle schema user. Password should have atleast 2 Upper characters, 2 Lower characters, 2 Digits and 2 special characters from _,#,- of length 9 to 30 characters. Password should not contain the username as a part of it. Password should not contain the username as a part of it. For more information, see <a href="#">Using Vault for Managing Secrets</a> .

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
mount_target_ip	database>dbcs_vm	(Required when infrastructure > mounttarget_exports is provided) IP address of the Mount target used for creating the database directory in the DB node.
export_path	database>dbcs_vm	(Required when infrastructure > mounttarget_exports is provided) Export path in the Mount target used for creating the database directory in the DB node. Note: This export path will be used for copying the database dumps and database directory for the import in database shifting stage.
db_version	database > dbcsvm	(Optional) The version of Oracle Database to be used. Currently supported versions are 19.x.0.0 and 21.x.0.0. Defaults to 19.x.0.0.
shape	database > dbcsvm	(Required) The shape of the node for the Oracle Database instance. The different shapes in which the database can be provisioned can be found in the Limits, Quotas, and Usage section in the OCI console.
cpu	size > ses_resource_limits	(Optional) Specifies CPU resource limits of SES containers.  This parameter specifies the max number of CPU units that can be allocated to the container. It can be given as a whole number like "1" or as a decimal number like "0.5" or in milliCPU units like "500m". The default is "2". Precision finer than "1m" is not allowed. For more information, refer to Kubernetes documentation.  If not specified in payload, default value is used.  ses_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of ses_resource_requests parameter.
memory	size > ses_resource_limits	(Optional) Specifies memory resource limits of SES containers.  This parameter specifies the max amount of memory that can be allocated to the container. It can be given in Ki,Mi,Gi and Ti units. The default is "4Gi". Specify in multiples of 2, such as 4, 8, 16, and so on. For more information, refer to Kubernetes documentation.  If not specified in payload, default value is used.  ses_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of ses_resource_requests parameter.
cpu	size > ses_resource_requests	(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of CPU resources that is to be reserved for SES containers.  It can be given as a whole number or with a decimal point like "0.5" or in milliCPU units like "500m". The default is "1". A request with a decimal point, such as "0.1", is converted to "100m" (100 milliCPU) by the API. Precision finer than "1m" is not allowed. For more information, refer to Kubernetes documentation.  If not specified in payload, default value is used.  ses_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of ses_resource_requests parameter.

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
memory	size > ses_resource_requests	<p>(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of memory resources that is to be reserved for SES containers.</p> <p>It can be given in Ki,Mi,Gi and Ti units. The default is "4Gi". Specify in multiples of 2, such as 4, 8, 16, and so on. For more information, refer to Kubernetes documentation.</p> <p>If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>ses_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of ses_resource_requests parameter.</p>
cpu	size > cgw_resource_limits	<p>(Optional) Specifies CPU resource limits of Siebel Cloud Gateway containers (CGW).</p> <p>Default value is "2". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>cgw_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of cgw_resource_requests parameter.</p>
memory	size > cgw_resource_limits	<p>(Optional) Specifies memory resource limits of Siebel Cloud Gateway containers (CGW).</p> <p>Default value is "4Gi". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>cgw_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of cgw_resource_requests parameter.</p>
cpu	size > cgw_resource_requests	<p>(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of CPU resources that is to be reserved for Siebel Cloud Gateway containers (CGW).</p> <p>Default value is "1". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>cgw_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of cgw_resource_requests parameter.</p>
memory	size > cgw_resource_requests	<p>(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of memory resources that is to be reserved for Siebel Cloud Gateway containers (CGW).</p> <p>Default value is "4Gi". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>cgw_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of cgw_resource_requests parameter.</p>
cpu	size > sai_resource_limits	<p>(Optional) Specifies CPU resource limits reserved for Siebel Application Interface containers (SAI).</p> <p>Default value is "2". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p> <p>sai_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of sai_resource_requests parameter.</p>
memory	size > sai_resource_limits	<p>(Optional) Specifies memory resource limits of Siebel Application Interface containers (SAI).</p> <p>Default value is "4Gi". If not specified in payload, default value is used.</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		sai_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of sai_resource_requests parameter.
cpu	size > sai_resource_requests	(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of CPU resources that is to be reserved for Siebel Application Interface containers (SAI).  Default value is "1". If not specified in payload, default value is used.  sai_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of sai_resource_requests parameter.
memory	size > sai_resource_requests	(Optional) Specifies the minimum guaranteed amount of memory resources that is to be reserved for Siebel Application Interface containers (SAI).  Default value is "4Gi". If not specified in payload, default value is used.  sai_resource_limits must be greater than or equal to the value of sai_resource_requests parameter.
siebel_monitoring	observability	(Optional) Set this value to true if you want to enable Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring feature.  Set this value to false to disable all of monitoring feature.
enable_oci_monitoring	observability	(Optional) Set this value to true to send metrics from Prometheus to the OCI monitoring service and create an OCI Application Performance Monitoring (APM) dashboard in OCI.  Set this value to false to restrict sending the metrics from Prometheus to the OCI monitoring service and to restrict creating the OCI APM dashboard.  Notes:  The OCI infrastructure metrics for OCI resources will be available in OCI irrespective of the value of this parameter.  siebel_monitoring should be 'true' and the oci_config parameter must be configured when enable_oci_monitoring is set to 'true'.
send_alerts	observability	(Optional) Set this value to true if you want to enable alerting feature in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring  Set this value to false to disable alerting feature in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring.  Note: siebel_monitoring should be 'true' when send_alerts is set to 'true' in payload.
siebel_logging	observability	(Optional) Set this value to true if you want to enable Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics feature.  Set this value to false to disable Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics feature.

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
enable_oci_log_analytics	observability	<p>Set this value to true if you want to enable log streaming to OCI Logging Analytics.</p> <p>Set this value to false to disable log streaming to OCI Logging Analytics.</p> <p>Note: siebel_logging should be 'true' when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in payload.</p>
enable_oracle_opensearch	observability	<p>Set this value to true if you want to create Oracle OpenSearch infrastructure and enable log streaming to Oracle OpenSearch.</p> <p>Set this value to false to disable log streaming to Oracle OpenSearch.</p> <p>Note: siebel_logging should be 'true' when enable_oracle_opensearch is set to 'true' in payload.</p>
oci_log_analytics	observability	<p>Required only for enabling OCI Logging Analytics for BYOR scenario, else optional. This section provides identifiers for various input parameters needed for enabling OCI Logging Analytics when BYOR ("Use existing resource") option is chosen during SCM installation.</p>
smc_log_group_id	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>OCID of the log group in OCI Logging Analytics to send all SMC logs.</p> <p>This is required only when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.</p>
sai_log_group_id	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>OCID of the log group in OCI Log Analytics to push all SAI related logs.</p> <p>This is required only when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.</p>
ses_log_group_id	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>OCID of the log group in OCI Log Analytics to push all SES related logs.</p> <p>This is required only when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.</p>
gateway_log_group_id	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>OCID of the log group in OCI Log Analytics to push all Gateway related logs.</p> <p>This is required only when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.</p>
node_logs_log_group_id	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>OCID of the log group in OCI Log Analytics to push all Pod logs.</p> <p>This is required only when enable_oci_log_analytics is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.</p>
log_source_name	observability > oci_log_analytics	<p>Name of the log source in OCI Log Analytics for identifying the origin of logs.</p>

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		This is required only when <code>enable_oci_log_analytics</code> is set to 'true' in "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" solution and "Use existing resources" option is selected.
<code>mount_target_private_ip</code>	<code>observability-&gt;monitoring_mt_export_path</code>	Mount target private IP details required for monitoring component.
<code>export_path</code>	<code>observability-&gt;monitoring_mt_export_path</code>	Mount target export path details required for monitoring component.
<code>storage_class_name</code>	<code>observability &gt; prometheus</code> <code>observability &gt; oracle_opensearch</code>	<p>(Optional In SCM Observability feature, Prometheus and Oracle OpenSearch use block volume.</p> <p>Block Volumes can be provisioned in one of the two following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dynamic provisioning involves automatic creation of storage volumes as needed by applications running in Kubernetes Cluster. Example: <code>oci-bv</code></li> <li>Static provisioning involves manual creation of storage volumes and making them available to applications by predefining them in Kubernetes cluster. For example: <code>local-storage</code></li> </ul> <p>If your Kubernetes cluster doesn't have support for dynamic provisioning of block volumes, and you want to use local storage of a node for Prometheus or Oracle OpenSearch., you can provide <code>local-storage</code> as the <code>storage_class_name</code>.</p> <p>You can also provide your own custom integration storage type by passing the name of the storage class in this parameter.</p> <p>Default value for this field is 'oci-bv'.</p>
<code>local_storage</code>	<code>observability &gt; prometheus &gt; local_storage_info</code> <code>observability &gt; oracle_opensearch &gt; local_storage_info</code>	If <code>storage_class_name</code> is <code>local-storage</code> , then this parameter specifies the local storage path.
<code>kubernetes_node_hostname</code>	<code>observability &gt; prometheus &gt; local_storage_info</code> <code>observability &gt; oracle_opensearch &gt; local_storage_info</code>	If <code>storage_class_name</code> is <code>local-storage</code> , then this parameter specifies the hostname in which the local storage path is present.
<code>oci_config_path</code>	<code>observability-&gt;oci_config</code>	<p>Specifies the path to the oci config file.</p> <p>This is required only when either <code>siebel_monitoring</code> or <code>enable_oci_log_analytics</code> is enabled.</p> <p>Note: The region defined in the oci configuration file provided as <code>oci_config_path</code> parameter should be same as region where SCM is deployed.</p>
<code>oci_private_api_key_path</code>	<code>observability-&gt;oci_config</code>	Specifies the path to the oci private key file.

Payload Parameter	Section	Description
		This is required only when either siebel_monitoring or enable_oci_log_analytics is enabled for Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
oci_config_profile_name	observability->oci_config	Specifies the profile name to be used in the oci config file.  This is required only when either siebel_monitoring or enable_oci_log_analytics is enabled for Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
smtp_host	observability->alertmanager_email_config	Specifies the SMTP host name required for SMTP configuration.  This is required only when send_alerts is set to 'true' in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
smtp_from_email	observability->alertmanager_email_config	Specifies the SMTP from email address using which email will be sent required for SMTP configuration.  This is required only when send_alerts is set to 'true' in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
smtp_auth_username	observability->alertmanager_email_config	Specifies the SMTP auth username required for SMTP configuration.  This is required only when send_alerts is set to 'true' in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
smtp_auth_password_vault_ocid	observability->alertmanager_email_config	Specifies the ocid having SMTP auth password required for SMTP configuration.  This is required only when send_alerts is set to 'true' in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.
to_email	alertmanager_email_config	Specifies the email to which alerts should be sent.  This is required only when send_alerts is set to 'true' in Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics solution.

## Executing the Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM

This topic describes how to execute the payload to deploy Siebel CRM. This topic is part of *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI*.

### To execute the payload to deploy Siebel CRM

1. Create an application/json body with the payload information. For an example, see *Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM*.

2. Do a `POST` API like the following:

```
POST https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment
```

**Note:** Specify a payload appropriate for your use case. For an example payload and for usage guidelines, see [Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM](#).

3. Use Basic Auth and provide credentials like the following:

```
User: "admin"
```

```
Password: "<Password available in the file /home/opc/cm_app/{CM_RESOURCE_PREFIX}/config/api_creds.ini>"
```

Environment information is displayed. Copy the `selfLink` value for monitoring purposes. For example:

```
"selfLink": "https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4ZZYX5"
```

## Example Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM

In order to deploy Siebel CRM on OCI, you can prepare a payload like the following to be executed by Siebel Cloud Manager. Note the following usage guidelines:

- To deploy Siebel CRM with the default configuration (greenfield deployment use case 1), omit the `config_id` parameter.
- To create a Siebel CRM configuration to customize (greenfield deployment use case 2), use the `POST` API command in [Creating the Configuration and Obtaining the Configuration ID](#). Include all the same payload parameters you would use in greenfield deployment use case 1.
- To deploy Siebel CRM with a customized configuration (greenfield deployment use case 2), use the `POST` API command in [Executing the Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM](#). Include in the payload only the `config_id` parameter (set to the configuration ID you obtained when you created the configuration) and `name` parameter. Omit all other parameters.
- For usage guidance on additional parameters required for the lift and shift use case or for greenfield deployments, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

## Example Payload when "Do not use Vault" Checkbox is Selected

```
{
  "config_id": "<config_id of custom configuration>",
  "name": "DevExample",
  "siebel": {
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
    "siebel_architecture": "CRM",
    "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com",
    "registry_password": "<xxxxxx>",
    "bucket_url": "https://objectstorage.us-example-1.oraclecloud.com/p/s0EgeDE9-
NMc2lTazIY3LuX01IbGx5ASAILKxJexLHNjirdl4AKJh8RBxou1J4S1/n/deploygroup/b/bucket_example/o/",
    "keystore" : {
      "siebel_keystore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/keystore.jks",
      "siebel_keystore_password": "<xxxxxx>",
      "siebel_truststore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/truststore.jks",
      "siebel_truststore_password": "<xxxxxx>"
    }
  },
  "infrastructure": {
    "gitlab_url": "https://<IP address>",
```

```

"gitlab_accesstoken": "<yyyyy>",
"gitlab_user": "user.name",
"gitlab_selfsigned_cacert": "/home/opc/certs/rootCA.crt",
"siebel_cluster_subnet_ocid": "<cluster_subnet_ocid>",
"siebel_lb_subnet_ocid": "<lb_subnet_ocid>",
"siebel_private_subnet_ocid": "<private_subnet_ocid>",
"siebel_db_subnet_ocid": "<db_subnet_ocid>",
"vcn_ocid_of_db_subnet": "<VCN_ocid_of_worker_node>",
"load_balancer_type": "public",
"kubernetes": {
  "kubernetes_type": "OKE",
  "oke": {
    "oke_node_count": 3,
    "oke_node_shape": "VM.Standard.E4.Flex",
    "oke_node_shape_config": {
      "memory_in_gbs": 60,
      "ocpus": 4
    }
  }
},
},
"database": {
  "db_type": "ATP",
  "atp": {
    "admin_password": "<Plain-text of your admin password>",
    "storage_in_tbs": 1,
    "cpu_cores": 3,
    "wallet_password": "<Plain-text of your wallet password's secret>"
  },
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<Your Siebel admin password's secret in plain-text>",
    "default_user_password": "<Your default user password's secret in plain-text>",
    "table_owner_password": "<Your table owner password's secret in plain-text>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<Your anonymous user password's secret in plain-text>"
  }
},
"size": {
  "ses_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "ses_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1.0",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1000m",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  }
}
}

```

## Example Payload when "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected

```
{
  "config_id": "<config_id of custom configuration>",
  "name": "DevExample",
  "siebel": {
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
    "siebel_architecture": "CRM",
    "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com",
    "registry_password": "<xxxxxx>",
    "bucket_url": "https://objectstorage.us-example-1.oraclecloud.com/p/s0EgeDE9-
NMc2lTazIY3LuXO1IbGx5ASAILKxJexLHNjirdl4AKJh8RBxoulJ4S1/n/deploygroup/b/bucket_example/o/",
    "keystore" : {
      "siebel_keystore_path" : "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/keystore.jks",
      "siebel_keystore_password": "<xxxxxx>",
      "siebel_truststore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/truststore.jks",
      "siebel_truststore_password": "<xxxxxx>"
    }
  },
  "infrastructure": {
    "gitlab_url": "https://<IP address>",
    "gitlab_access_token": "<yyyyyy>", "gitlab_user": "user.name",
    "gitlab_selfsigned_cacert": "/home/opc/certs/rootCA.crt",
    "siebel_lb_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.1.0/24",
    "siebel_private_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.2.0/24",
    "siebel_db_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.3.0/24",
    "siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.4.0/24",
    "load_balancer_type": "public",
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "OKE",
      "oke": {
        "oke_node_count": 3,
        "oke_node_shape": "VM.Standard.E3.Flex",
        "oke_node_shape_config": {
          "memory_in_gbs": "60",
          "ocpus": "4"
        }
      }
    }
  },
  "database": {
    "db_type": "ATP",
    "atp": {
      "admin_password": "<OCID of your admin password>",
      "storage_in_tbs": 1,
      "cpu_cores": 3,
      "wallet_password": "<OCID of your wallet password's secret>"
    }
  },
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
    "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
    "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
  },
  "size": {
    "ses_resource_limits": {
      "cpu": "2",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    },
    "ses_resource_requests": {
      "cpu": "1.0",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    }
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "cgw_resource_limits": {
      "cpu": "2",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    },
    "cgw_resource_requests": {
      "cpu": "1000m",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    },
    "sai_resource_limits": {
      "cpu": "1",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    },
    "sai_resource_requests": {
      "cpu": "1",
      "memory": "4Gi"
    }
  }
}

```

## Example Payload when "Use existing VCN" Checkbox is Selected

```

{
  "config_id": "<config_id of custom configuration>",
  "name": "DevExample",
  "siebel": {
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
    "siebel_architecture": "CRM",
    "registry_user": "deploygroup/user.name@example.com",
    "registry_password": "<xxxxxx>",
    "bucket_url": "https://objectstorage.us-example-1.oraclecloud.com/p/s0EgeDE9-
NMc2lTazIY3LuX01IbGx5ASAILKxJexLHNjirdl4AKJh8RBxoulJ4S1/n/deploygroup/b/bucket_example/o/",
    "keystore" :
    {
      "siebel_keystore_path" : "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/keystore.jks",
      "siebel_keystore_password": "<xxxxxx>",
      "siebel_truststore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/truststore.jks",
      "siebel_truststore_password": "<xxxxxx>"
    }
  },
  "infrastructure": {
    "gitlab_url": "https://<IP address>",
    "gitlab_accesstoken": "<yyyyy>",
    "gitlab_user": "user.name",
    "gitlab_selfsigned_cacert": "/home/opc/certs/rootCA.crt",
    "siebel_cluster_subnet_ocid": "<cluster_subnet_ocid>",
    "siebel_lb_subnet_ocid": "<lb_subnet_ocid>",
    "siebel_private_subnet_ocid": "<private_subnet_ocid>",
    "siebel_db_subnet_ocid": "<db_subnet_ocid>",
    "vcn_ocid_of_db_subnet": "<VCN_ocid_of_worker_node>",
    "load_balancer_type": "public",
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "OKE",
      "oke": {
        "oke_node_count": 3,
        "oke_node_shape": "VM.Standard.E3.Flex",
        "oke_node_shape_config": {
          "memory_in_gbs": "60",
          "ocpus": "4"
        }
      }
    }
  }
},
  "database": {
    "db_type": "ATP",

```

```

    "atp": {
      "admin_password": "<OCID of your admin password>",
      "storage_in_tbs": 1,
      "cpu_cores": 3,
      "wallet_password": "<OCID of your wallet password's secret>"
    },
    "auth_info": {
      "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
      "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
      "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
      "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
      "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
      "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
    }
  },
  "ses_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "ses_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1.0",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1000m",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  }
}
}

```

## Example Payload when "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Selected

The following is an example payload sent to Siebel Cloud Manager to deploy Siebel CRM using user provided inputs regarding existing infrastructure for Siebel deployment. Specific section, for example for OKE, for mount target etc are further given as separate examples in the subsequent sections.

```

{
  "name": "test1",
  "siebel": {
    "siebel_architecture": "CRM",
    "registry_url": "iad.ocir.io",
    "registry_user": "<registry_user>",
    "registry_password": "<registry_password>",
    "database_type": "Vanilla",
    "industry": "Telecommunications",
    "keystore": {
      "siebel_keystore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/keystore.jks",
      "siebel_keystore_password": "<xxxxxx>",
      "siebel_truststore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/truststore.jks",
      "siebel_truststore_password": "<xxxxxx>"
    }
  },
}

```

```

"infrastructure": {
  "gitlab_url": "https://150.mmm.xxx.yyy",
  "gitlab_accesstoken": "<gitlab_token>",
  "gitlab_user": "root",
  "gitlab_selfsigned_cacert": "/home/opc/certs/rootCa.crt" ,
  "load_balancer_type": "public",
  "siebel_lb_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.1.0/24",
  "siebel_private_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.2.0/24",
  "siebel_db_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.3.0/24",
  "siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.4.0/24",
  "kubernetes": {
    "kubernetes_type": "BYO_OKE",
    "byo_oke": {
      "oke_cluster_id": "<cluster-ocid>",
      "oke_endpoint": "PRIVATE",
      "oke_kubeconfig_path": "<path-to-kubeconfig-file>"
    }
  },
  "mounttarget_exports": {
    "siebfs_mt_export_paths": [
      {"mount_target_private_ip" : "10.0.255.171", "export_path": "/siebfs0"}
    ]
  }
},
"database": {
  "db_type": "BYOD",
  "byod": {
    "wallet_path": "/home/opc/certs/wallet",
    "tns_connection_name": "<provide tns connection name value>"
  },
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
    "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
    "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
  }
},
"size": {
  "ses_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "ses_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1.0",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1000m",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  }
}
}

```

```
}

```

## Example Database Sections for DBCS\_VM Database Type for a BYOD Case

The following is an example database section of the payload for the DBCS\_VM database type, using a VM standard shape type:

```
"database": {
  "db_type": "DBCS_VM",
  "dbscs_vm": {
    "db_version": "21.0.0.0",
    "database_edition": "ENTERPRISE_EDITION_HIGH_PERFORMANCE",
    "availability_domain": "1",
    "db_home_admin_password": "<OCID of your db home admin password's secret>",
    "shape": "VM.Standard1.1",
    "data_storage_size_in_gbs": "512",
    "db_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "db_admin_password": "OCID of your db admin password's secret"
  }
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
    "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
    "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
  }
},

```

The following is an example database section of the payload for the DBCS\_VM database type, using a VM flex shape type:

```
"database": {
  "db_type": "DBCS_VM",
  "dbscs_vm": {
    "db_version": "21.0.0.0",
    "database_edition": "ENTERPRISE_EDITION_HIGH_PERFORMANCE",
    "availability_domain": "1",
    "db_home_admin_password": "<OCID of your db home admin password's secret>",
    "shape": "VM.Standard.E4.Flex",
    "cpu_count": "2",
    "data_storage_size_in_gbs": "512",
    "db_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "db_admin_password": "OCID of your db admin password's secret"
  }
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
    "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
    "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
  }
},

```

The following is an example database section of the payload for the DBCS\_VM database type, using BYO-FS with payload parameter `dbscs_vm > mount_target_ip` and `export_path` included:

```
"database": {
  "db_type": "DBCS_VM",
  "dbscs_vm": {
    "db_version": "21.0.0.0",
    "database_edition": "ENTERPRISE_EDITION_HIGH_PERFORMANCE",
    "availability_domain": "1",
    "db_home_admin_password": "<OCID of your db home admin password's secret>",

```

```

    "shape": "VM.Standard.E4.Flex",
    "cpu_count": "2",
    "data_storage_size_in_gbs": "512",
    "db_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "db_admin_password": "<OCID of your db admin password's secret>",
    "mount_target_private_ip": "<IP address of your mount target>",
    "export_path": "<Export path in the mount target for using in DATA DIR>"
  },
  "auth_info": {
    "siebel_admin_username": "<provide your own values>",
    "siebel_admin_password": "<OCID of your Siebel admin password's secret>",
    "default_user_password": "<OCID of your default user password's secret>",
    "table_owner_password": "<OCID of your table owner password's secret>",
    "table_owner_user": "<provide your own values>",
    "anonymous_user_password": "<OCID of your anonymous user password's secret>"
  }
},

```

## Example Kubernetes Cluster Sections for BYO-Kubernetes

Payloads for all Kubernetes Cluster options

Example payload when user chooses to go with cloud manager creating OKE during environment provisioning:

```

{
  "infrastructure": {
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "OKE",
      "oke": {
        "oke_node_count": 3,
        "oke_node_shape": "VM.Standard.E3.Flex",
        "oke_node_shape_config": {
          "memory_in_gbs": "60",
          "ocpus": "4"
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Example payload when user chooses to use their cluster for environment provisioning and kubernetes type is BYO\_OKE:

```

{
  "infrastructure": {
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "BYO_OKE",
      "byo_oke": {
        "oke_cluster_id": "ocidl.****",
        "oke_endpoint": "PRIVATE",
        "oke_kubeconfig_path": "/home/opc/siebel/kubeconfig.yaml"
      }
    },
    "ingress_controller": {
      "ingress_service_type": "LoadBalancer",
      "ingress_controller_service_annotations": {
        "oci.oraclecloud.com/load-balancer-type": "lb",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal": "false",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape": "flexible",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-min": "10",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-max": "100",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports": "443",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret": "lb-tls-certificate",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1":
"ocidl.subnet.oc1.iad.aaaaaaayt53nlge54fhrhvrnvvyvvgvtennngwz4tqljvnp2chn7ws4chm6q"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
}
}
```

Example payload when user chooses to use their cluster for environment provisioning and kubernetes type is BYO\_OCNE:

```
{
  "infrastructure": {
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "BYO_OCNE",
      "byo_ocne": {
        "kubeconfig_path": "/home/opc/siebel/kubeconfig.yaml"
      }
    },
    "ingress_controller": {
      "ingress_service_type": "LoadBalancer",
      "ingress_controller_service_annotations": {
        "oci.oraclecloud.com/load-balancer-type": "lb",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal": "false",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape": "flexible",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-min": "10",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-max": "100",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports": "443",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret": "lb-tls-certificate",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1":
"ocid1.subnet.oc1.iad.aaaaaaayt53nlge54fhrhvrnvyyvgqvtennngwz4tqljvnp2chn7ws4chm6q"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Example payload when user chooses to use their cluster for environment provisioning and kubernetes type is OCNE, observability is enabled and local-storage is used for prometheus and oracle-opensearch:

```
{
  "infrastructure": {
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "BYO_OCNE",
      "byo_ocne": {
        "kubeconfig_path": "/home/opc/siebel/kubeconfig.yaml"
      }
    },
    "ingress_controller": {
      "ingress_service_type": "LoadBalancer",
      "ingress_controller_service_annotations": {
        "oci.oraclecloud.com/load-balancer-type": "lb",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-internal": "false",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape": "flexible",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-min": "10",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-shape-flex-max": "100",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-ssl-ports": "443",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-tls-secret": "lb-tls-certificate",
        "service.beta.kubernetes.io/oci-load-balancer-subnet1":
"ocid1.subnet.oc1.iad.aaaaaaayt53nlge54fhrhvrnvyyvgqvtennngwz4tqljvnp2chn7ws4chm6q"
      }
    }
  },
  "observability": {
    "siebel_monitoring": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/config/oci_api_key.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    }
  }
}
```

```

    },
    "prometheus": {
      "storage_class_name": "local-storage",
      "local_storage_info": {
        "local_storage": "/mnt/test",
        "kubernetes_node_hostname": "olcne-worknode-1"
      }
    },
    "oracle_opensearch": {
      "storage_class_name": "local-storage",
      "local_storage_info": [
        {
          "local_storage": "/mnt/test1",
          "kubernetes_node_hostname": "olcne-worknode-2"
        },
        {
          "local_storage": "/mnt/test2",
          "kubernetes_node_hostname": "olcne-worknode-2"
        },
        {
          "local_storage": "/mnt/test3",
          "kubernetes_node_hostname": "olcne-worknode-2"
        }
      ]
    },
    "monitoring_mt_export_path": {
      "mount_target_private_ip": "10.0.1.168",
      "export_path": "/olcne-migration"
    }
  }
}

```

## Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager

This topic provides several additional API-based administrative tasks that you might need to perform as part of using Siebel Cloud Manager to deploy and administer Siebel CRM on OCI. This topic includes the following information:

- *Resetting the Administrative Password*
- *Changing the Log Level*
- *Checking the Status of a Requested Environment*
- *Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration*
- *Resubmitting the Environment Creation Workflow*
- *Resubmitting the Environment Creation Workflow*
- *Updating Parameters During Re-run of Environment or Configuration APIs*

### Resetting the Administrative Password

You can change the administrative password for Siebel Cloud Manager through the API, by using a reset token in a `PUT` request like the following. This topic is part of *Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager*.

```

PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/credentials
Content-Type: application/json
{

```

```
"admin_token": "RESET_KEY",
"admin_username": "admin",
"admin_password": "<your_password>"
}
Response : 200 - admin credentials are set
```

## Changing the Log Level

You can set the log level for Siebel Cloud Manager application and the Ansible workflow through the API, by using a `PUT` request. The valid log levels are as follows. This topic is part of *Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager*.

```
CRITICAL
ERROR
WARNING
INFO
DEBUG
```

Use a `PUT` request like the following:

```
PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/configure
Auth: Basic auth
Content-Type: application/json
{"log_level": "INFO"
}
Response : 200 - INFO
```

## Checking the Status of a Requested Environment

To find the latest status of a requested environment, run `GET` API using the selfLink. The selfLink is displayed when you execute the payload, as shown in *Executing the Payload to Deploy Siebel CRM*. The output JSON will have a status section with the stages, such as those shown below. This topic is part of *Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager*.

```
GET https://<IP Address>:<Port>/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5
```

## Siebel CRM Application URLs

At the end of the Ansible workflow publish stage, URLs for Siebel CRM applications are populated, similar to the following:

```
"urls": [
  "https://<IP Address>/siebel/app/callcenter/enu",
  "https://<IP Address>/siebel/app/eservice/enu",
  "https://<IP Address>/siebel/app/sservice/enu",
  "https://<IP Address>/siebel/smc"
]
```

Siebel URLs can be viewed using the environment query (`GET`).

If the URLs are not populated, they can be formed by finding the IP address of the Loadbalancer (Kubernetes service or Load Balancer instance in OCI). For example:

```
https://<IP Address from LB>/siebel/app/callcenter/enu
```

To connect using `kubectl`, check the log files mentioned below.

## Viewing Logs

Different kinds of logs are useful for capturing the flow and debugging. For any failures, you can review logs and correct issues. For example, you can correct policy issues in OCI and rerun the workflow.

- Siebel Cloud Manager application logs (retrieve using `GET` API). For example:

Retrieve consolidated logs using a URL like this:

```
GET https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5/logs
```

Retrieve logs for specific stages using a URL like this:

```
GET https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5/logs/<stage_name>
```

You can obtain the `<stage_name>` from `GET` info stages section. For example, a URL like the following provides the log of the import database stage:

```
GET https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5/logs/import-siebel-db
```

You can also view logs by connecting to the Siebel Cloud Manager instance using `ssh` and the following command:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

- Ansible logs (retrieve using `GET` API). For example:

```
GET https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5/logs/ansible
```

You can also find Ansible logs inside the working directory of a given environment, as follows:

- `ssh` to the Siebel Cloud Manager application instance using `opc user`.
- Exec into the container using the command - `docker exec -it cloudmanager bash`
- Change directory to `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/` (for example, `/home/opc/siebel/4QVRX5` is the working directory for an environment with environment ID 4QVRX5).
- You can find Ansible logs inside the `artifacts` directory, such as `/home/opc/siebel/4QVRX5/artifacts`. Multiple folders might be found, such as if the workflows ran multiple times.
- Review the `stdout` file and the `rc` file under the given run folder to see failure and debug information.

## Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration

To find the latest status of a requested configuration, run `GET` API using the configuration selfLink. The output JSON will have a status section with the stages, such as those shown below. This topic is part of *Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager*.

```
GET https://<CM_Instance_IP>:<Port>/scm/api/v1.0/configuration/<config_id>
```

## Related Topics

[Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment](#)

# Resubmitting the Environment Creation Workflow

You can use a `PUT` API like the following to resubmit the environment request. This topic is part of [Additional Administrative Tasks in Siebel Cloud Manager](#).

```
PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<env_id>
```

The environment ID is a unique number and can be fetched from the `selfLink` of the output from the environment creation.

In order to run a specific stage due to a failure, the stage name can be passed in the URL using the `run-only-this-stage` query parameter.

```
PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<env_id>?run-only-this-stage=import_siebel_db
```

This will execute only the stage where provided stage i.e. `import_siebel_db`.

In order to run a specific stage and all the subsequent stages, the stage name to begin should be passed in the `run-this-stage-and-all-following-stages` parameter.

```
PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<env_id>?run-this-stage-and-all-following-stages=import_siebel_db
```

This will execute the stages where provided stage i.e. `import_siebel_db`, and the stages after that.

The values for the parameters: `run-only-this-stage` and `run-this-stage-and-all-following-stages` can be fetched from the `GET` method API of `environment/configuration`.

## Updating Parameters During Re-run of Environment or Configuration APIs

This section covers broadly these use case categories:

- How users can update some of the parameters during rerun of `environment/configuration` APIs to correct the invalid/incorrect values and resume the workflows.
- When an environment provisioning is triggered using an existing configuration, i.e. `config_id` is passed in payload and still one wants to use different infrastructure setup for environment keeping other configuration customizations.
- Update the environment status as completed if the environment has failed in the App url validation stage.

You can update parameters by passing them in payload for these API methods:

- `PUT /environment` - rerun of existing environment
- `PUT /configuration` - rerun of existing configuration
- `POST /environment` method which uses existing configuration. i.e. "`config_id`" is passed in payload.

Siebel Cloud Manager allows to override only predefined set of parameters which are detailed in the following use case scenarios. For other parameters if overridden, validation error will be thrown. The reason for this is they are considered as immutable fields to keep the environment intact.

This section covers the following use cases:

- *Use Case 1 - Non BYO Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected*
- *Use Case 2 - BYO Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Selected*
- *Use Case 3 - BYOD Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected and Only Existing Database is Used*
- *Use Case 4 - When running a CI activity needs env\_status to be changed*

**Note:**

- For all the following use cases, the parameters related to 'siebel' section cannot be overridden during API execution.
- Any other parameter, which is not mentioned in the respective use case, is not allowed to be overridden during API execution.
- For non-BYO use case, 'database' values cannot be overridden.

## Use Case 1 - Non BYO Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected

For Non BYO Case, one can pass below parameters in payload during PUT or POST (when config\_id is passed in payload ) API execution.

- CIDR parameters (only applicable when you chose Advanced Network Configuration during Cloud Manager stack creation)
  - infrastructure > siebel\_lb\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_private\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_db\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_cluster\_subnet\_cidr
- Size parameters
  - size > ses\_resource\_limits
  - size > sai\_resource\_limits
  - size > cgw\_resource\_limits
  - size > ses\_resource\_requests
  - size > sai\_resource\_requests
  - size > cgw\_resource\_requests

Here, it is not mandatory to pass all parameters. One can pass only required parameter during API execution.

**Example Payload for PUT/POST method when "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected:**

```
{
  "infrastructure": {
    "siebel_lb_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.1.0/24",
    "siebel_private_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.2.0/24",
    "siebel_db_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.3.0/24",
    "siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.4.0/24"
  },
  "ses_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "4",
    "memory": "24Gi"
  },
  "ses_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "sai_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_limits": {
    "cpu": "2",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  },
  "cgw_resource_requests": {
    "cpu": "1",
    "memory": "4Gi"
  }
}
```

## Use Case 2 - BYO Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Selected

For BYO Case, one can pass the following parameters in payload during PUT or POST (when config\_id is passed in payload) API execution.

- OKE parameters
  - infrastructure > kubernetes > byo\_oke > oke\_cluster\_id
  - infrastructure > kubernetes > byo\_oke > oke\_endpoint
  - infrastructure > kubernetes > byo\_oke > oke\_kubeconfig\_path
  - infrastructure > mounttarget\_exports
- Database parameters - If you pass database section in payload, it is mandatory to pass all of the below fields.
  - database > db\_type
  - database > byod
  - database > auth\_info

- Size parameters
  - size > ses\_resource\_limits
  - size > sai\_resource\_limits
  - size > cgw\_resource\_limits
  - size > ses\_resource\_requests
  - size > sai\_resource\_requests
  - size > cgw\_resource\_requests

### Example Payload for PUT/POST method when "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Selected

```
{
  "infrastructure": {
    "kubernetes": {
      "kubernetes_type": "BYO_OKE",
      "byo_oke": {
        "oke_cluster_id": "<cluster-ocid>",
        "oke_endpoint": "PRIVATE",
        "oke_kubeconfig_path": "<path-to-kubeconfig-file>"
      }
    }
    "mounttarget_exports": {
      "siebfs_mt_export_paths": [
        {
          "mount_target_private_ip" : "10.0.0.82","export_path": "/siebfs0"
        }
      ]
    },
    "database": {
      "db_type": "BYOD",
      "byod": {
        "wallet_path": "/home/opc/siebel/wallet",
        "tns_connection_name": "test_tp"
      },
      "auth_info": {
        "admin_user_name": "*****",
        "admin_user_password": "*****",
        "anonymous_user_password": "*****",
        "default_user_password": "*****",
        "table_owner_password": "*****",
        "table_owner_user": "*****"
      }
    },
    "size": {
      "ses_resource_limits": {
        "cpu": "4",
        "memory": "24Gi"
      },
      "ses_resource_requests": {
        "cpu": "1",
        "memory": "4Gi"
      },
      "sai_resource_limits": {
        "cpu": "2",
        "memory": "4Gi"
      },
      "sai_resource_requests": { "
```

```
  "cpu": "1",
  "memory": "4Gi"
},
"cgw_resource_limits": {
"cpu": "2",
"memory": "4Gi"
},
"cgw_resource_requests": {
"cpu": "1",
"memory": "4Gi"
}
}
}
```

## Use Case 3 - BYOD Case - When "Use existing resources" Checkbox is Not Selected and Only Existing Database is Used

For BYO Case, one can pass the following parameters in payload during PUT or POST (when config\_id is passed in payload) API execution.

- CIDR parameters (only applicable when you chose Advanced Network Configuration during Cloud Manager stack creation)
  - infrastructure > siebel\_lb\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_private\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_db\_subnet\_cidr
  - infrastructure > siebel\_cluster\_subnet\_cidr
- Database parameters - If you pass database section in payload, it is mandatory to pass all the following fields.
  - database > db\_type
  - database > byod
  - database > auth\_info
- Size parameters
  - size > ses\_resource\_limits
  - size > sai\_resource\_limits
  - size > cgw\_resource\_limits
  - size > ses\_resource\_requests
  - size > sai\_resource\_requests
  - size > cgw\_resource\_requests

### Example Payload for PUT/POST method when "Use existing resources" Checkbox is not Selected and only existing Database is used:

```
{
"infrastructure": {
"siebel_lb_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.1.0/24",
"siebel_private_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.2.0/24",
"siebel_db_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.3.0/24",
"siebel_cluster_subnet_cidr" : "10.0.4.0/24"
}
},
```

```

"database": {
  "db_type": "BYOD",
  "byod": {
    "wallet_path": "/home/opc/siebel/wallet",
    "tns_connection_name": "test_tp"
  },
  "auth_info": {

    "admin_user_name": "*****",
    "admin_user_password": "*****",
    "anonymous_user_password": "*****",
    "default_user_password": "*****",
    "table_owner_password": "*****",
    "table_owner_user": "*****"
  }
},
"ses_resource_limits": {
  "cpu": "4",
  "memory": "24Gi"
},
"ses_resource_requests": {
  "cpu": "1",
  "memory": "4Gi"
},
"sai_resource_limits": {
  "cpu": "2",
  "memory": "4Gi"
},
"sai_resource_requests": {
  "cpu": "1",
  "memory": "4Gi"
},
"cgw_resource_limits": {
  "cpu": "2",
  "memory": "4Gi"
},
"cgw_resource_requests": {
  "cpu": "1",
  "memory": "4Gi"
}
}
    
```

## Use Case 4 - When running a CI activity needs env\_status to be changed

To run the CI activities of the Siebel deployment such as SFS cleanup etc, the environment has to be in a completed stage. The `env_status` parameter will define if the environment is completed or not. If the environment has failed in the app validation stage (because of some app urls not coming up), then this API can be used to update the environment as completed.

Example:

```

PUT https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<env_id>

{
  "env_status": "completed"
}
    
```

# Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment

This topic provides several additional tasks for reviewing and troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or an environment that you requested. This topic includes the following information:

- [Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance](#)
- [Examining Your Deployment](#)
- [Reviewing the PostInstallDBSetup Execution Status](#)
- [Troubleshooting Oracle Resource Manager Stack Apply Job Failure](#)
- [Troubleshooting Handshake Failed Server State in Siebel Management Console](#)
- [Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel Migration Application in an SCM Deployed Siebel CRM Environment](#)
- [Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution](#)
- [Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics Solution](#)

## Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance

When the OCI configuration is not set up properly, the Siebel Cloud Manager instance is blocked and a response like this is received:

```
{
  "data": {},
  "message": "Configuration File not Found. Please refer this link to check how you can configure OCI
configuration in your instance. https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/API/Concepts/sdkconfig.htm Check
Cloud Manager Logs for more information about the error.",
  "status": "failed"
}
```

The message contains information about the reason for the failure. In this case, the message says *Configuration File not Found*. Check if the OCI configuration file is set up properly.

Any kind of exception raised by OCI might be caught and you can troubleshoot accordingly. All of these logs are captured in the Cloud Manager application. View the log file to see detailed info about the error that occurred. After making the necessary changes in the configuration file, restart the application to check whether the error is still present.

## Examining Your Deployment

You can examine the Kubernetes deployment with `kubectl`, such as in the following commands run on the virtual machine for Siebel Cloud Manager. This topic is part of [Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment](#).

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash

source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile

kubectl -n <deployment name supplied in deployment POST request> get all
```

The last command shown above displays information about all the Kubernetes objects that were created for a given Siebel CRM environment when it was deployed on OCI (which might have been subsequently modified through making incremental changes). These objects or pods correspond to instances (and replicas) of Siebel Server, Siebel Gateway, Siebel Application Interface, and Siebel Management Console (SMC). Also present are an ingress controller to control ingress to proxy servers, and a metacontroller and a Siebel controller for executing incremental changes.

You can compare the information displayed by this `kubectl` command to the representation of the deployment and its primary elements in SMC.

## Reviewing the PostInstallDBSetup Execution Status

A `PostInstallDBSetup` job is run as part of the deployment pipeline. It is run as a Kubernetes job. The failure of this job does not stop the deployment and the application execution. However, you are advised to check the logs to confirm that `PostInstallDBSetup` ran successfully. In case of failure, take appropriate corrective action, as described in *Siebel Database Upgrade Guide on Siebel Bookshelf*. This topic is part of *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*.

Before checking the `PostInstallDBSetup` execution, first set up the `kubectl` CLI. Connect to the Siebel Cloud Manager container and set the profile for your environment, as follows:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile
```

Next, run `kubectl` commands to find the `PostInstallDBSetup` job pod for which you will run the `logs` command. First run a command like this:

```
kubectl -n <env_name> get pods | grep postinstall
```

Example output:

```
postinstalldb-q2wnv          0/1      Completed   0          92m
```

And then run a command like this:

```
kubectl -n demo3 logs po/postinstalldb-q2wnv
```

Example output:

```
+ /siebel/mde/siebsrvr/bin/PostInstallDBSetup -i /config/PostInstallDBSetup.ini -p
S1e8eladm1n123 -z SiebelAdmin123 'PostInstallDBSetup' database final configuration is not required on this
instance as it has already been executed in a prior install.

real 0m21.438s

user 0m2.504s

sys 0m0.952s

Exit Status : 8
```

Detailed logs for `PostInstallDBSetup` can be verified from the persistent folder stored in the file storage service (OCI service). To access this location from the Siebel Cloud Manager instance, use a command like the following in the same shell in which you connected to the Siebel Cloud Manager container:

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/siebfs0/<ENV_NAME_IN_CAPS>/SES/POSTINSTALLDB/siebsrvr/log
```

## Troubleshooting Oracle Resource Manager Stack Apply Job Failure

Sometimes OCI resource creation fails with errors. These errors can be found in the apply job logs, which you can access using the OCI console. During such failures, you can trigger the Ansible workflow again by using a `PUT` rerun command that resubmits the environment creation workflow. The errors might resemble the following. This topic is part of *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*.

```
Error: 400-InvalidParameter

Provider version: 4.20.0, released on 2021-03-31. This provider is 36 updates behind to current.

Service: FileStorageFileSystem

Error Message: Ocid 'ocid1.compartment.oc1..aaaaaaaabvwdshyuwbyfpx72m4lq6yni673m2ewf7qrou7ha5dvaxrjeogfa'
not found in Compartment Tree!

OPC request ID:
a42cd5b1927359f403a56e8eabb378b8/47793109B015FB5F54CE70BC905ACF70/968A739323FC3A76967AD9E94862A1E2

Suggestion: Please update the parameter(s) in the Terraform config as per error message Ocid
'ocid1.compartment.oc1..aaaaaaaabvwdshyuwbyfpx72m4lq6yni673m2ewf7qrou7ha5dvaxrjeogfa' not found in
Compartment Tree!

on modules/storage/main.tf line 1, in resource "oci_file_storage_file_system" "siebelCM_Fss"

1: resource "oci_file_storage_file_system" "siebelCM_Fss" {
```

For example, use a command like this to resubmit the environment creation workflow:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/4QVRX5
```

## Troubleshooting Handshake Failed Server State in Siebel Management Console

If you see a `Handshake failed` server state in the Management screen in Siebel Management Console (SMC), then you cannot perform management runtime activities from SMC. This topic is part of *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*.

After all lift and shift activities are completed for a Siebel CRM deployment on OCI, and you navigate to the Servers view in the Management screen in SMC, you might see a State value of `Handshake failed` for one or more servers. This happens when the Siebel Gateway instantiates the Server Manager sessions before all servers are in the running state.

To correct this state and restore the SMC management functionality, you must restart all of the `siebelcgw` pods. To do this, first connect to the Siebel Cloud Manager container and set the profile for your OCI environment, as follows:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash

source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile
```

Next, restart all of the Siebel Gateway pods using the following command:

```
kubectl rollout restart sts siebelcgw -n <env_name>
```

Now you can log in to SMC again and verify the server states from the Management screen.

## Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel Migration Application in an SCM Deployed Siebel CRM Environment

A few points to watch out for:

- Invalid "Object Manager" value under REST Inbound Defaults in Application Interface Profile. In such case, you can edit AI profile and update the REST Inbound Defaults Object Manager to valid Object Manager.
- Migration application requires components such as EAIObjMgr, WfProcMgr, WfProcBatchMgr to be online. If any of them are not enabled, you might face issue in the workings of migration app. This is also informed in "warning" section of the environment self link response. Make sure to include these components before using the migration application. You can also add these components incrementally using the steps given in this document.
- Missing Database privileges required for migration application.

## Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution

- To view and query various metrics, use Prometheus UI (<https://<IP>/prometheus>)  
Reference: <https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/latest/querying/basics/>
- When you define custom alert rules:
  - Verify if alerts are registered using Prometheus UI
  - If alert is not appearing in Prometheus, then check the Alertmanager pod logs to debug and identify the issues using command:  

```
kubectl logs siebel-alertmanager-<id> -n <namespace>
```
- When you customize Prometheus configuration and if it is not working, you may debug using this command:  

```
prometheus logs - kubectl logs prometheus-deployment-<id> -n <namespace>
```
- When you use Custom Siebel Metrics feature, if the metric did not propagate to Prometheus, you may view the logs of siebel-metric-exporter pod to identify the issue using this command:  

```
kubectl exec -it siebel-metric-exporter-<id> bash -n <namespace> Log Location - /src/  
siebel_metric_exporter.log
```

## Troubleshooting Issues Related to Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics Solution

For troubleshooting cases where logs are not getting collected or streamed appropriately, a closer look at the log collector and log aggregator behavior will be helpful.

#### Log Collector:

- Check the status of the application (Siebel Server, for example)
- Check that the log collector, which is a sidecar implementation on Fluentd, is available
- Check the logs of the log collector pods to identify application log files getting streamed

#### Log Aggregator:

- Ingestion can be verified in the log aggregator streams
- The logs of the log aggregator are available in the pod logs and vary based on the enabled output modules
- The log traces generated by OCI plugin are distinctly different from those generated for OpenSearch
- When both OCI Logging Analytics and OpenSearch are enabled, their logs will be mixed in log trace

## Managing Custom Keystore

It's possible to use custom keystore and truststore jks files during initial deployment and also during incremental changes.

For initial deployment (using payload for REST call to Cloud Manager API), an optional subsection "keystore" can be used under the "siebel" section. If it's not specified, a self-signed certificate is created by Cloud Manager which is propagated to all SES/SAI/CGW containers during environment provisioning.

#### Usage:

Copy the necessary certificates to the Siebel Cloud Manager instance at any path and provide the path of the file in the respective payload parameters. You can also copy the certificates to Siebel Cloud Manager using File Sync Utility, for more information see [Uploading Files to the SCM Container Using File Sync Utility](#).

Here's a sample of the section in the initial deployment payload:

```
"keystore" :
{
  "siebel_keystore_path" : "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/keystore.jks",
  "siebel_truststore_path": "/home/opc/test/ca/siebelcerts/truststore.jks"
}
```

During environment provisioning, the jks certificates are pushed to gitlab in the <env\_dir>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/keystore folder, which will be used in Siebel applications.

You need to follow these rules while creating custom keystore and truststore files:

- The file extensions for keystore and truststore should be .jks, and the storeType should be JKS.
- Configure the keystore certificate with the DNS as "\*.\*.svc.cluster.local" along with other DNS entries.
- Create the certificates with a password. The password value must be "siebel".
- The keystore file should contain ca, intermediate if any, and csr certificate information
- The truststore file should contain ca certificate information.

For more information about updating Keystore file as part of incremental changes, see [Use Cases for Updating Keystore File as Part of Incremental Changes](#).

# Updating Siebel Cloud Manager with a New Container Image

You can update Siebel Cloud Manager with a new container image whenever one becomes available, such as when an updated version of Siebel Cloud Manager has become available.

## To update Siebel Cloud Manager with a new container image

1. SSH into the Siebel Cloud Manager virtual machine instance.
2. Run the following command to find the current Siebel Cloud Manager container version which is active and note the image tag, that is, the current Siebel Cloud Manager version.

```
docker ps
```

3. Get the latest Siebel Cloud Manager application version from Oracle Marketplace (for example, CM\_23.1.0).
4. Run the shell script for starting the Siebel Cloud Manager server with the latest application version as the input, as in these examples:

```
cd /home/opc
```

```
bash start_cmserver.sh CM_23.1.0
```

5. Verify the startup of the Siebel Cloud Manager application using the following command:

```
docker ps
```

6. Check the version of the running container in the image tag. It should match the input provided during the start shell.
7. After updating Siebel Cloud Manager with the new version, run the following command to get the new Siebel Cloud Manager features:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

```
cd /home/opc
```

```
bash siebel-cloud-manager/scripts/cmapp/migration.sh
```

Choose one of the options presented by the `migration.sh` script. Run the script multiple times, as necessary, for all of the options you require.

**Note:** You might see GitLab merge conflict errors during migration. In such cases, fix the conflicts manually and try again.

8. File systems are also mounted in the CM instance. Once the container is restarted, the existing mounts will be disconnected. In order to mount again, execute the following command:

```
sudo mount -t nfs {FILESYSTEM_HOST}:{env-namespace}-siebfs{filesystem-index} /home/opc/siebel/{env_id}/  
{env-namespace}-siebfs{filesystem-index} -o nolock
```

All the information needed for the above command is available in the environment yml file or the GET response of the corresponding environment.

9. After executing these commands, exit from the Docker container.
10. Run the following commands to restart the container

```
cd /home/opc/cm_app/{CM_RESOURCE_PREFIX}/bash start_cmserver.sh <SCM_VERSION>
```

11. Confirm that the latest Siebel Cloud Manager version is up and running  
`docker ps`

## Removing a Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI

Where you need to remove (destroy) an existing deployment and its dependent components, including its associated registry and GitLab project, you can do so by using the DELETE API method and specifying the unique environment ID of this deployment. Details for this API follow.

**Method:** DELETE

**URL:** <CM\_Instance\_IP>/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<env\_id>

### Response

```
Client Validation Failed(400):
{
  "description": "Invalid Environment"
}
Success(200):
{
  "delete_job_id": ocid | null,
  "is_cm_project_removed": bool | null,
  "is_delete_request_made": bool | null,
  "is_dir_archived": bool | null,
  "is_helm_project_removed": bool | null,
  "is_ingress_removed": bool | null,
  "is_registry_removed": bool | null,
  "is_bucket_deleted": bool | null
}
```

### Keys in Response Definition

The following keys are part of the response definition:

- **delete\_job\_id:** The OCI resource manager delete job OCID, which can be used to track the status of the deletion job.
- **is\_cm\_project\_removed:** Indicates whether the Siebel Cloud Manager project in the GitLab instance was removed.
- **is\_delete\_request\_made:** Indicates whether the DELETE request was made to OCI.
- **is\_dir\_archived:** Indicates whether the environment was moved to the `archive` directory.
- **is\_helm\_project\_removed:** Indicates whether the Helm Charts project in the GitLab instance was removed.
- **is\_ingress\_removed:** Indicates whether the Load Balancer was removed.
- **is\_registry\_removed:** Indicates whether the Registry was removed.
- **is\_bucket\_deleted:** Indicates whether the object storage bucket was removed.

**Note:** A Siebel CRM environment on OCI is created in over a dozen stages. If there were issues in any of these stages, then the environment provision can fail. (See also *Troubleshooting a Siebel Cloud Manager Instance or Requested Environment*.) For example, resource creation might fail if service limits were undefined in the user account. In the response from using the DELETE method to clean up such a failed environment, keys that have null values instead of Boolean values represent stages that did apply in this case: where the stage was not applicable due to an issue in a prior stage of creation. In the above example, the environment failed in the resource creation, and so no Load Balancer ingress would have been configured. So, in this case, the response contains the null value for the key `is_ingress_removed`.

## Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI

This topic describes how to make incremental changes to your existing Siebel CRM deployment on OCI. This topic includes the following information:

- [Making Incremental Changes](#)
- [How Incremental Changes Are Processed](#)
- [Templates for Different Runtime Entities](#)
- [Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes](#)

**Note:** If you are using greenfield deployment use case 2, described in *Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment*, your configuration customizations prior to deployment can include any of the types of changes described in this topic. Examples include adding or deleting components on a server, adding new profiles, or adding or deleting parameters for an enterprise, server, or component. After deployment, any configuration changes must be made in the deployed environment, as described in this topic. If you require the same changes in the original customized configuration that you created in greenfield configuration use case 2, then you must make the same changes in both locations.

- SSH into the Siebel Cloud Manager instance
- Exec into the Siebel Cloud Manager container using the following command  

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```
- For deployed environments, configuration and runtime data are located here:  

```
/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/paramconfig
```
- For a customized configuration that you can deploy in one or more environments, the configuration files are located here:

```
/home/opc/siebel/configuration/<config_id>/config_<namespace>_<config_id>-helmcharts/siebel-config/paramconfig
```

### Related Topics

[Customizing Configurations Prior to Greenfield Deployment](#)

## Making Incremental Changes

Use the procedure below to make incremental changes to your Siebel CRM deployment. This topic is part of *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*.

**Note:** Before making any updates, review all of the topics in this section.

### To make incremental changes

1. SSH into the Siebel Cloud Manager virtual machine instance.
2. Execute the following commands:

```
docker ps
```

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

3. Execute the following command:  
`source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile`

4. Execute the following command:

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/paramconfig
```

**Note:** All configuration and runtime data for a deployed environment is located in `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/paramconfig`.

5. Edit the required YAML file with the incremental changes you require (for example, run `vi enterprise.yaml`). For details, see *How Incremental Changes Are Processed* and all the remaining topics in this section.

**Note:** Back up all YAML files before you modify them, to help you back out your changes if you experience errors.

6. Edit the file `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/Chart.yaml`. Increment the value of `version` (for example, increment 0.1.0 to 0.1.1).
7. Execute commands like the following to specify the files that are part of the update you are making and to push these changes to the deployment:

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config
```

```
git status
```

```
git add <modifiedfile1> <modifiedfile2>
```

```
git commit -m "<message or comment>"
```

```
git push
```

Flux automatically upgrades the siebel-config helmchart. The automatic flux reconcile might take a few minutes.

8. If needed, load flux reconcile manually using the following commands:

```
flux reconcile source git siebel-repo -n <namespace>
```

```
flux reconcile kustomization apps -n <namespace>
```

9. Verify the new version of siebel-config using the following command:

```
flux get all -n <namespace>
```

Incremental changes, including modified files, are pushed to configmaps, and siebel-controller will automatically pick up changes and execute the required actions.

10. To verify the incremental changes after performing the previous steps, wait at least 5 minutes. Then you can verify your changes from the Siebel Management Console or by using server manager.

If the changes are not reflected even after about 10 minutes, to review and analyze logs, first get the name of the siebel-controller pod using the following command:

```
kubectl get pods -n <namespace>
```

In this command, <namespace> is the relevant namespace for your deployment. Then, to see the logs, enter a command like the following:

```
kubectl logs -n <namespace> siebel-controller-<pod_id> -f
```

In this command, <pod\_id> is the pod ID for which you want to view logs. To view only the latest logs, you can optionally use `--tail=0` at the end of this command.

## How Incremental Changes Are Processed

Note the following considerations relevant to how incremental changes are processed. This topic is part of *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*.

- For each upgrade or flux reconcile that you perform, configure job runs, which validate the application configuration. These runs typically take about 2 minutes.
- The Siebel Controller picks up the runtime incremental changes as soon as the above configure job is completed.
- A continuous synchronization operation identifies the changes in configmaps and does the required actions. It might take up to 10 minutes for synchronization to identify the changes.
- In some cases, server restart is required, which is handled by the controller. Whenever a server restart happens, wait at least 5 minutes before you run the next incremental changes, so that the server state will be good.
- YAML files function as configuration files, which are both case-sensitive and indentation-sensitive. YAML uses spaces ( ) to define document structure. YAML does not allow tabs (\t).
- As illustrated in Step 10 of the procedure in *Making Incremental Changes*, replace <namespace> with your namespace. Also replace <env\_id> with your environment ID.

**Note:** Do not replace <enterprise\_name> and <server\_name> in the URLs, because these are substituted programmatically.

- To reduce errors in the code flow, use the YAML validator before adding a block to these files representing incremental configuration changes.
- The configuration files `server_edge.yaml` and `sai_quantum.yaml` are Siebel Server (`sieb_server`) and Siebel Application Interface profile configuration (`ai_profile`) files, respectively. The names `edge` and `quantum` are assigned automatically.

- o Any file with the prefix *server\_* refers to a Siebel Server (*sieb\_server*). For example, in the filename *server\_edge.yaml*, *edge* is a *sieb\_server* name. Any changes you make in this file apply to all replicas of the server *edge*.

**Note:** You can create other YAML configuration files to configure other Siebel Server instances that are not replicas of *edge*, as described in *Use Cases for Adding Profiles, Deployments, or Adding Resources to Individual Siebel Servers*.

- o Any file with the prefix *sai\_* refers to a Siebel Application Interface profile configuration (*ai\_profile*). For example, in the filename *sai\_quantum.yaml*, *quantum* is an *ai\_profile* name. Any changes you make in this file apply to all replicas of the *ai\_profile quantum*.

**Note:** You can create other YAML configuration files to configure any other Siebel Application Interface instances that are not replicas of *quantum*, as described in *Use Cases for Adding Profiles, Deployments, or Adding Resources to Individual Siebel Servers*.

**Note:** In this section, the files *siebel\_edge.yaml* and *sai\_quantum.yaml* are used as example configuration files for Siebel Server and Application Interface. In your Siebel CRM deployment environment, other files might apply instead of or in addition to these files.

- Other YAML files in which you can make configuration changes include *enterprise.yaml*, *comp\_definitions.yaml*, *named\_subsystem.yaml*, *siebel-ingress-app.yaml*, and *siebel.yaml*.

## Templates for Different Runtime Entities

The following table identifies several YAML files used for different types of configuration for Siebel CRM runtime entities, and provides sample data formats. This topic is part of *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*.

**Note:** As noted, YAML follows proper indentation. Make sure to keep the same format as shown below when you copy and edit the content.

### Templates for Different Runtime Entities

Name/Description	Sample Data Format
Enterprise parameters	In <i>enterprise.yaml</i>
File: <i>enterprise.yaml</i>	<pre> - basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: NumRetries     PA_VALUE: 10001     url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/parameters - hidden_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/parameters?hidden=true - advanced_params:   - PA_ALIAS: FileSystem     PA_VALUE: /sfs                     </pre>
Add under parameters header.	

Name/Description	Sample Data Format
	<pre>url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprises/enterprise_name/parameters?advanced=true</pre>
<p>Server parameters</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Add under parameters header in applicable section.</p>	<p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: CFGEnableOLEAutomation     PA_VALUE: 'False'   - PA_ALIAS: MaxThreads     PA_VALUE: '12'   - PA_ALIAS: NotifyHandler     PA_VALUE: AdminEmailAlert   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters - hidden_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters?hidden=true - advanced_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters?advanced=true</pre>
<p>Component parameters</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Add under parameters header in applicable section.</p>	<p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: MaxTasks     PA_VALUE: '200'   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/&lt;component_name&gt;/parameters - hidden_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/&lt;component_name&gt;/parameters?hidden=true - advanced_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/&lt;component_name&gt;/parameters?advanced=true</pre>
<p>Component definitions</p> <p>File: comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Add under component_definitions header.</p>	<p>In comp_definitions.yaml:</p> <pre>CustomADMBatchProc definition:   CC_ALIAS: CustomADMBatchProc   CC_DESC_TEXT: Exports data items in batch   CC_DISP_ENABLE_ST: Active   CC_ENABLE_STATE: Enabled   CC_INCARN_NO: '0'   CC_NAME: Application Deployment Manager Batch Processor   CC_RUNMODE: Batch   CG_ALIAS: ADM   CG_NAME: Application Deployment Manager   CT_ALIAS: UDA Service   CT_NAME: Custom Business Service Manager parameters: - basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: Method     PA_VALUE: BatchExport</pre>

Name/Description	Sample Data Format
	<pre>url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc/parameters - advanced_params:   - PA_ALIAS: CFGRepositoryFile     PA_VALUE: siebel_sia.srf url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc/parameters?advanced=true url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc</pre>
<p>Component group definitions</p> <p>File: comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Add under component_groups header.</p>	<p>In comp_definitions.yaml:</p> <pre>CustomLoyaltyEngine:   definition:     CG_ALIAS: CustomLoyaltyEngine     CG_DESC_TEXT: Siebel Loyalty Engine Components     CG_DISP_ENABLE_ST: Enabled     CG_ENABLE_STATE: Enabled     CG_ENT_ENABLED: Y     CG_NAME: Siebel Loyalty Engine     CG_NUM_COMPONENTS: '3' url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/CustomLoyaltyEngine</pre>
<p>Named subsystem definitions</p> <p>File: named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Add under named_subsystem header.</p>	<p>In named_subsystem.yaml:</p> <pre>CustomADSIAdpt:   definition:     NSS_ALIAS: CustomADSIAdpt     NSS_DESC: Custom ADSI Security Adapter used for authentication by customer facing applications     NSS_NAME: ADSI Security Adapter     SS_ALIAS: InfraSecAdpt_LDAP   parameters:     - basic_params:       - PA_ALIAS: CredentialsAttributeType         PA_VALUE: physicalDeliveryOfficeName       - PA_ALIAS: SecAdptDllName         PA_VALUE: sscfads       - PA_ALIAS: ServerName         PA_VALUE: CHANGE_ME url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/namedsubsystems/CustomADSIAdpt/parameters url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/namedsubsystems/CustomADSIAdpt</pre>
<p>Enable component group on a server</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Add under component_groups header in applicable section.</p>	<p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <pre>SiebelWebTools:   components:     SWToolsObjMgr_enu:       definition:         CC_ALIAS: SWToolsObjMgr_enu         CC_RUNMODE: Interactive         CG_ALIAS: SiebelWebTools         CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr       parameters:</pre>

Name/Description	Sample Data Format
	<pre> - basic_params:   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu/parameters   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/SiebelWebTools           </pre>
<p>Enable components on a server</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Add under component_groups header in applicable section.</p>	<p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <pre> SWToolsObjMgr_enu:   definition:     CC_ALIAS: SWToolsObjMgr_enu     CC_RUNMODE: Interactive     CG_ALIAS: SiebelWebTools     CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr   parameters:     - basic_params:       url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu/parameters       url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu           </pre>

## Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes

This topic describes some of the tasks you perform to support use cases for making incremental changes to your Siebel CRM deployment on OCI. This topic is part of *Making Incremental Changes to Your Siebel CRM Deployment on OCI*.

**Note:** Back up all YAML files before you modify them, to help you back out your changes if you experience errors. For information applicable to the tasks that are part of these use cases, see *Making Incremental Changes* and *How Incremental Changes Are Processed*.

This topic contains the following information:

- *Use Cases for Setting Parameters*
- *Use Cases for Creating or Removing Custom Entities*
- *Use Cases for Enabling Component Groups or Components*
- *Use Cases for Changing Log Level While Running PostInstallDB Setup*
- *Use Cases for Adding Profiles, Deployments, or Adding Resources to Individual Siebel Servers*
- *Use Cases for Adding Web Artifacts and Other Siebel Artifact Files*
- *Use Cases for Updating Certificates for SISNAPI with TLS*
- *Use Cases for Updating Keystore File as Part of Incremental Changes*

## Use Cases for Setting Parameters

This topic provides detailed information about changes to make to support use cases for setting parameters. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*.

### Use Cases for Setting Parameters

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>1a. Enterprise parameter, adding</p> <p>File: enterprise.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <pre>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</pre> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: NumRetries     PA_VALUE: '10001'</pre>
<p>1b. Enterprise parameter, adding</p> <p>File: enterprise.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <pre>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = Y PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</pre> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Full restart. Log in to pod and run <b>siebps</b>. Check timestamp of restart (UTC time).</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: EnableWorkspace     PA_VALUE: 'True'</pre>
<p>2. Enterprise parameter, modifying</p> <p>File: enterprise.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <pre>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N</pre>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: NumRetries     PA_VALUE: '10002'</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>3. Enterprise parameter, removing configured value</p> <p>File:</p> <p>enterprise.yaml</p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Default parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Delete PA_ALIAS and PA_VALUE pair for a single parameter.</p>
<p>4a. Server parameter, adding</p> <p>File:</p> <p>server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart .</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: NumRetries     PA_VALUE: '10005'</pre>
<p>4b. Server parameter, adding</p> <p>File:</p> <p>server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = Y</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = Y</b></p> <p>Restart:</p>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: ConfigLdapAuthTimeout     PA_VALUE: '20'   - PA_ALIAS: EnableVirtualHosts     PA_VALUE: 'True'</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server restart. All replicas of edge server are restarted (inside pod, stop_server_all and start_server_all are executed). Log in to pod and run siebps. Check timestamp of restart (UTC time).</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>5. Server parameter, modifying</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = Y</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server restart. All replicas of edge server are restarted (inside pod, stop_server_all and start_server_all are executed).</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: EnableVirtualHosts     PA_VALUE: 'False'</pre>
<p>6. Server parameter, removing configured value</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Default parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Delete PA_ALIAS and PA_VALUE pair for a single parameter.</p>
<p>7a. Component parameter, adding</p> <p>File: server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = Y</b></p>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: MaxTasks     PA_VALUE: '50'</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Server restart. All replicas of edge server are restarted (inside pod, stop_server_all and start_server_all are executed). Log in to pod and run <b>siebps</b>. Check timestamp of restart (UTC time).</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>7b. Component parameter, adding</p> <p>File:</p> <p>server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = Y</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: ConfigLdapAuthTimeout     PA_VALUE: '15'</pre>
<p>8. Component parameter, modifying</p> <p>File:</p> <p>server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>- basic_params:   - PA_ALIAS: ConfigLdapAuthTimeout     PA_VALUE: '20'</pre>
<p>9. Component parameter, removing configured value</p> <p>File:</p>	<p>Delete PA_ALIAS and PA_VALUE pair for a single parameter.</p>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>server_edge.yaml</p> <p>Flag settings:</p> <p><b>PA_EFF_SRVR_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p><b>PA_EFF_CMP_RSTRT = N</b></p> <p>Restart:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No restart.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Default parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>10. Named subsystem parameter, adding (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Specific to named subsystem.</p>
<p>11. Named subsystem parameter, modifying (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Specific to named subsystem.</p>
<p>12. Named subsystem parameter, removing (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMC configuration screen is updated.</li> </ul>	<p>Specific to named subsystem.</p>
<p>13. Component definition parameter, adding (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p>	<p>Specific to named subsystem.</p>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>14. Component definition parameter, modifying (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated parameter value can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	Specific to named subsystem.
<p>15. Component definition parameter, removing (no restart)</p> <p>File:</p> <p>comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SMC configuration screen is updated.</li> </ul>	Specific to named subsystem.

## Use Cases for Creating or Removing Custom Entities

This topic provides detailed information about changes to make to support use cases for creating or removing custom entities. No restarts apply in these use cases. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*. You can create or remove the following custom entities:

- Component definitions
- Named subsystem definitions
- Component group definitions

### Use Cases for Creating or Removing Custom Component Definitions, Named Subsystem Definitions, and Component Group Definitions

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>1. Component definition, creating</p> <p>File:</p> <p>comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replace all occurrences of the CustomADMBatchProc definition shown here, and its settings and parameters, with those for your custom component definition.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p>	<pre>CustomADMBatchProc:   definition:     CC_ALIAS: CustomADMBatchProc     CC_DESC_TEXT: Exports data items in batch     CC_DISP_ENABLE_ST: Active     CC_ENABLE_STATE: Enabled     CC_INCARN_NO: '0'     CC_NAME: Application Deployment Manager Batch Processor     CC_RUNMODE: Batch     CG_ALIAS: ADM     CG_NAME: Application Deployment Manager     CT_ALIAS: UDA Service     CT_NAME: Custom Business Service Manager   parameters:     - basic_params:</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New component definition can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre> - PA_ALIAS: Method   PA_VALUE: BatchExport   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc/parameters     url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc/parameters - advanced_params: []   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc/parameters?advanced=true   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compdefs/CustomADMBatchProc                     </pre>
<p>2. Component definition, removing configuration</p> <p>File:</p> <p>comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the relevant block under the component_definitions header.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component definition removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Remove the entire block representing the custom component definition (for example, the configuration block in the previous row).</p>
<p>3. Named subsystem, creating</p> <p>File:</p> <p>named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add the relevant block under the named_subsystem header.</li> <li>Replace all occurrences of the CustomADSIAdpt definition shown here, and its settings and parameters, with those for your custom named subsystem definition.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New named subsystem can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre> CustomADSIAdpt:   definition:     NSS_ALIAS: CustomADSIAdpt     NSS_DESC: Custom ADSI Security Adapter used for authentication by customer facing applications     NSS_NAME: ADSI Security Adapter     SS_ALIAS: InfraSecAdpt_LDAP   parameters:     - basic_params:       - PA_ALIAS: CredentialsAttributeType         PA_VALUE: physicalDeliveryOfficeName       - PA_ALIAS: SecAdptDllName         PA_VALUE: sscfads       - PA_ALIAS: ServerName         PA_VALUE: CHANGE_ME     url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/namedsubsystems/CustomADSIAdpt/parameters     url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/namedsubsystems/CustomADSIAdpt                     </pre>
<p>4. Named subsystem, removing configuration</p> <p>File:</p> <p>named_subsystem.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p>	<p>Remove the entire block representing the custom named subsystem definition (for example, the configuration block in the previous row).</p>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the relevant block under the named_subsystem header.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Named subsystem definition removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	
<p>5. Component group, creating</p> <p>File: comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add the relevant block under the component_groups header.</li> <li>Replace all occurrences of the CustomLoyaltyEngine definition shown here, and its settings and parameters, with those for your custom component group definition.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New component group can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<pre>CustomLoyaltyEngine:   definition:     CG_ALIAS: CustomLoyaltyEngine     CG_DESC_TEXT: Siebel Loyalty Engine Components     CG_DISP_ENABLE_ST: Enabled     CG_ENABLE_STATE: Enabled     CG_ENT_ENABLED: Y     CG_NAME: Siebel Loyalty Engine     CG_NUM_COMPONENTS: '3'     url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/CustomLoyaltyEngine</pre>
<p>6. Component group, removing configuration</p> <p>File: comp_definitions.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the relevant block under the component_group header.</li> </ul> <p>Verification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Component group definition removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul>	<p>Remove the entire block representing the custom component group definition (for example, the configuration block in the previous row).</p>

## Use Cases for Enabling Component Groups or Components

This topic provides detailed information about changes to make to support use cases for enabling component groups or components on a server. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*. No restarts apply in these use cases.

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>1. Component group, enabling on a server</p> <p>Files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>server_edge.yaml</li> <li>sai_quantum.yaml</li> <li>siebel-ingress-app.yaml</li> </ul> <p>Notes:</p> <p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add the relevant block under the component_groups header.</li> <li>Replace all occurrences of the SiebelWebTools component group shown here, and its components, with those for your custom component definition.</li> <li>All components in that component group must be mentioned. Components that are not identified are disabled.</li> </ul> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add entry for each Interactive Component/Object Manager in the component group in ConfigParam/Applications</li> <li>Substitute the values required for your object manager component.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating sai_quantum.yaml.</li> </ul> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the required ingress content to provide access to components and services.</li> <li>Substitute the values required for your deployment, to confirm the updates made in the other configuration files.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating siebel-ingress-app.yaml.</li> </ul>	<pre>In server_edge.yaml: SiebelWebTools:   components:     SWToolsObjMgr_enu:       definition:         CC_ALIAS: SWToolsObjMgr_enu         CC_RUNMODE: Interactive         CG_ALIAS: SiebelWebTools         CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr       parameters:         - basic_params: []           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SWToolsObjMgr_enu/parameters           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SWToolsObjMgr_enu           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/SiebelWebTools  In server_edge.yaml: Add the new Component group to be enabled in "profiles → ServerConfigParams → EnableCompGroupsSIA". This change is required to keep the server_edge.yaml Profile configuration to be intact with the list of Component Groups enabled in the server.  profiles:   Profile:     LastUpdated: 2021/12/21 11:08:59     ProfileName: siebel     ServerConfigParams:       EnableCompGroupsSIA: EAI,SiebelWebTools  In sai_quantum.yaml:  sai_quantum:   profiles:     - ConfigParam:       Applications:         - AnonUserPool: 0           AppDisplayName: ''           AppDisplayOrder: 0           AppIcon: ''           AuthenticationProperties:             AnonPassword: *****             AnonUserName: GUESTCST             GuestSessionTimeout: 300             MaxTabs: 1             SessionTimeout: 900             SessionTimeoutWLCCommand: UpdatePrefMsg             SessionTimeoutWLMethod: HeartBeat             SessionTimeoutWarning: 60             SessionTokenMaxAge: 2880             SessionTokenTimeout: 900             SingleSignOn: false             TrustToken: ''             UserSpec: ''             AvailableInSiebelMobile: false             EAISOAPMaxRetry: 0             EAISOAPNoSessInPref: false             EnableExtServiceOnly: false             Language: enu             Name: webtools             ObjectManager: SWToolsObjMgr_enu             StartCommand: ''</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
	<p><b>UseAnonPool: false</b></p> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml (located in the Siebel Cloud Manager Container /home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/&lt;namespace&gt;-cloudmanager/flux-crm/infrastructure/nginx):</p> <pre>- backend:   service:     name: quantum     port:       number: 4430     path: /siebel/app/siebelwebtools/enu     pathType: Prefix</pre>
<p>2. Component group, removing configuration</p> <p>Files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>server_edge.yaml</li> <li>sai_quantum.yaml</li> <li>siebel-ingress-app.yaml</li> </ul> <p>Notes:</p> <p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the relevant block under the component_groups header.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating server_edge.yaml.</li> <li>Verification:           <p>Component group removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen</p> </li> </ul> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the entry for each Interactive Component/Object Manager in the component group in ConfigParam/Applications</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating sai_quantum.yaml.</li> <li>Verification:           <p>Component group removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</p> </li> </ul> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the object manager related ingress content rule.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating siebel-ingress-app.yaml.</li> </ul>	<p>In server_edge.yaml: Remove the entire block representing the component group configuration (for example, the below configuration block for removing SiebelWebTools ).</p> <pre>SiebelWebTools:   components:     SWToolsObjMgr_enu:       definition:         CC_ALIAS: SWToolsObjMgr_enu         CC_RUNMODE: Interactive         CG_ALIAS: SiebelWebTools         CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr       parameters:         - basic_params: []           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SWToolsObjMgr_enu/parameters           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SWToolsObjMgr_enu           url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/SiebelWebTools</pre> <p>In server_edge.yaml : Remove the Component group to be disabled from " Profiles→ServerConfigParams → EnableCompGroupsSIA ". This change is required to keep the server_edge.yaml Profile configuration to be intact with the list of Component Groups enabled in the server.</p> <pre>rofiles:   Profile:     LastUpdated: 2021/12/21 11:08:59     ProfileName: siebel     ServerConfigParams:       EnableCompGroupsSIA: SiebelWebTools (To be removed)</pre> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p> <p>Remove the entire block representing the Interactive Object_manager configuration (for example, the below configuration block for removing SWToolsObjMgr_enu).</p> <pre>sai_quantum:   profiles:     - ConfigParam:       Applications:         - AnonUserPool: 0           AppDisplayName: ''           AppDisplayOrder: 0           AppIcon: ''           AuthenticationProperties:             AnonPassword: *****             AnonUserName: GUESTCST</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
	<pre> GuestSessionTimeout: 300 MaxTabs: 1 SessionTimeout: 900 SessionTimeoutWLCCommand: UpdatePrefMsg SessionTimeoutWLMMethod: HeartBeat SessionTimeoutWarning: 60 SessionTokenMaxAge: 2880 SessionTokenTimeout: 900 SingleSignOn: false TrustToken: '' UserSpec: '' AvailableInSiebelMobile: false EAISOAPMaxRetry: 0 EAISOAPNoSessInPref: false EnableExtServiceOnly: false Language: enu Name: webtools ObjectManager: SWToolsObjMgr_enu StartCommand: '' UseAnonPool: false  In siebel-ingress-app.yaml:  Remove the below configuration for removing the siebelwebtools endpoint. (located in the Siebel Cloud Manager Container /home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/&lt;namespace&gt;-cloudmanager/flux-crm/ infrastructure/nginx):  - backend:   service:     name: quantum     port:     number: 4430     path: /siebel/app/siebelwebtools/enu     pathType: Prefix </pre>
<p>3. Component, enabling on a server.</p> <p>Files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• server_edge.yaml</li> <li>• sai_quantum.yaml</li> <li>• siebel-ingress-app.yaml</li> </ul> <p>Notes:</p> <p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the required values under the components header.</li> <li>• Replace the component shown here with those for the components you are enabling.</li> <li>• Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating server_edge.yaml</li> </ul> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p>	<pre> In server_edge.yaml:  SWToolsObjMgr_enu:   definition:     CC_ALIAS: SWToolsObjMgr_enu     CC_RUNMODE: Interactive     CG_ALIAS: SiebelWebTools     CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr   parameters:     - basic_params: []       url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu/parameters       url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SWToolsObjMgr_enu  In sai_quantum.yaml:  - AnonUserPool: 0   AppDisplayName: ''   AppDisplayOrder: 0   AppIcon: ''   AuthenticationProperties:     AnonPassword: *****     AnonUserName: GUESTCST     GuestSessionTimeout: 300     MaxTabs: 1 </pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add entry for Interactive Component/Object Manager in ConfigParam/Applications</li> <li>Substitute the values required for your object manager component.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating sai_quantum.yaml.</li> </ul> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update the required ingress content to provide access to components and services.</li> <li>Substitute the values required for your deployment, to confirm the updates made in the other configuration files.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating siebel-ingress-app.yaml.</li> </ul>	<pre> <b>SessionTimeout: 900</b> <b>SessionTimeoutWLCommand: UpdatePrefMsg</b> <b>SessionTimeoutWLMethod: HeartBeat</b> <b>SessionTimeoutWarning: 60</b> <b>SessionTokenMaxAge: 2880</b> <b>SessionTokenTimeout: 900</b> <b>SingleSignOn: false</b> <b>TrustToken: ''</b> <b>UserSpec: ''</b> <b>AvailableInSiebelMobile: false</b> <b>EAI SOAPMaxRetry: 0</b> <b>EAI SOAPNoSessInPref: false</b> <b>EnableExtServiceOnly: false</b> <b>Language: enu</b> <b>Name: webtools</b> <b>ObjectManager: SWToolsObjMgr_enu</b> <b>StartCommand: ''</b> <b>UseAnonPool: false</b> </pre> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml (located in /home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/&lt;namespace&gt;-cloudmanager/flux-crm/infrastructure/nginx):</p> <pre> - <b>backend:</b>   <b>service:</b>     <b>name: quantum</b>     <b>port:</b>       <b>number: 4430</b>       <b>path: /siebel/app/siebelwebtools/enu</b>       <b>pathType: Prefix</b> </pre>
<p>4. Component, removing configuration.</p> <p>Files:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>server_edge.yaml</li> <li>sai_quantum.yaml</li> <li>siebel-ingress-app.yaml</li> </ul> <p>Notes:</p> <p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the relevant block under the components header.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating server_edge.yaml.</li> <li>Verification:</li> </ul> <p>Component group removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen</p> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the entry for Interactive Component/Object Manager in the component group in ConfigParam/Applications</li> </ul>	<p>In server_edge.yaml:</p> <p>Remove the entire block representing the component configuration. (Refer Use case 2, Removing a component group)</p> <p>In sai_quantum.yaml:</p> <p>Remove the entire block representing the Interactive Object_manager configuration.(Refer Use case 2, Removing a component group)</p> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml :</p> <p>Remove the ingress content rule for removing the Object manager endpoint. (Refer Use case 2, Removing a component group)</p>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating sai_quantum.yaml.</li> <li>Verification:  Component group removal can be seen in SMC configuration screen.</li> </ul> <p>In siebel-ingress-app.yaml:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delete the object manager related ingress content rule.</li> <li>Perform git add, git commit, and git push operations after updating siebel-ingress-app.yaml.</li> </ul>	

## Use Cases for Changing Log Level While Running PostInstallDB Setup

This topic provides detailed information about changes to make to support use cases for changing log levels associated with the process of running PostInstallDBSetup. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*.

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data
<p>Set/change log level for PostInstallDBSetup</p> <p>File: siebel.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add the parameters for logs under values in the file siebel.yaml located in the Siebel Cloud Manager container in:  <code>/home/opc/siebel/&lt;ENV_ID&gt;/&lt;namespace&gt;-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel</code></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perform git pull, add, git commit, and git push operations</li> </ul>	<pre> values:   logs:     siebelLogEvents: 5     dbUtilLogEvents: "SQLParseAndExecute=5,SQLDBUtilityLog=5" </pre>

## Use Cases for Adding Profiles, Deployments, or Adding Resources to Individual Siebel Servers

This topic provides detailed information about changes to make to support use cases for adding profiles, deployments, or for adding resources to individual Siebel Servers. No restarts required in these use cases. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*.

**Use Cases for Adding Profiles or Deployments**

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>1. Increase replicas (for ses, sai) or Change resources for individual Siebel Servers (not for sai servers)</p> <p>Note: sesResources defined at the profile level for individual Siebel server takes higher precedence over the generic sesResources overridden in payload.</p> <p>File: siebel.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edit siebel.yaml under:                     <pre>/home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/&lt;namespace&gt;-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel</pre> </li> <li>Increase replicas under siebelServer for the respective pod, using these commands:                     <pre>git pull git add . git commit -m "&lt;message&gt;" git push</pre>                     For cgw replica number value change, the siebel-gateway.yaml and siebel-config.yaml should be changed.                 </li> </ul>	<pre>siebelServer: - profile: siebel   replicas: 3 sesResources:   limits:     cpu: 4     memory: 24Gi   requests:     cpu: 1     memory: 8Gi siebsrvr_prefix: edge - profile: siebel   replicas: 3 sesResources:   limits:     cpu: 4     memory: 24Gi   requests:     cpu: 1     memory: 8Gi siebsrvr_prefix: tibus saiServer: - profile: sai_lily   replicas: 2   sai_prefix: quantum - profile: slc15zny95121   replicas: 2   sai_prefix: alchemist</pre>
<p>2. Add a new Siebel Server profile</p> <p>File: New YAML file</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create file name with prefix <b>server_</b> (for example, server_lily.yaml).</li> <li>Under the server name are:                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>component_groups has all comp group and comp details</li> <li>parameters has server level parameters</li> <li>deployment is used during server deployment</li> <li>Profile is used to create server profile</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<pre>server_lily:   component_groups:     CallCenter:       components:         SCCObjMgr_enu:           definition:             CC_ALIAS: SCCObjMgr_enu             CC_RUNMODE: Interactive             CG_ALIAS: CallCenter             CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr           parameters:             - basic_params:                 - PA_ALIAS: MaxTasks                   PA_VALUE: '200'                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SCCObjMgr_enu/parameters             - PA_ALIAS: MaxTasks                   PA_VALUE: '200'                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/SCCObjMgr_enu           SServiceObjMgr_enu:             definition:               CC_ALIAS: SServiceObjMgr_enu</pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modify all occurrences of the following, according to your configuration:</li> <li>○ &lt;namespace&gt;</li> <li>○ &lt;profile_name&gt;</li> <li>○ &lt;username&gt;</li> <li>○ &lt;password&gt;</li> <li>○ &lt;guest username&gt;</li> <li>○ &lt;guest password&gt;</li> </ul>	<pre>                 CC_RUNMODE: Interactive                 CG_ALIAS: CallCenter                 CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr                 parameters: []                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ SServiceObjMgr_enu                 eServiceObjMgr_enu:                 definition:                 CC_ALIAS: eServiceObjMgr_enu                 CC_RUNMODE: Interactive                 CG_ALIAS: CallCenter                 CT_ALIAS: AppObjMgr                 parameters:                 - basic_params:                 - PA_ALIAS: MaxTasks                 PA_VALUE: '222'                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ eServiceObjMgr_enu/parameters                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/components/ eServiceObjMgr_enu                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/compgroups/CallCenter deployment:                 DeploymentInfo:                 ProfileName: &lt;profile_name&gt;                 ServerDeployParams:                 DeployedLanguage: enu                 PrimaryLanguage: ENU                 parameters:                 - basic_params:                 - PA_ALIAS: CFGEEnableOLEAutomation                 PA_VALUE: 'False'                 - PA_ALIAS: MaxThreads                 PA_VALUE: '11'                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters                 - hidden_params: []                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters? hidden=true                 - advanced_params: []                 url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/enterprises/enterprise_name/servers/server_name/parameters? advanced=true                 profiles:                 Profile:                 LastUpdated:                 ProfileName: &lt;profile_name&gt;                 ServerConfigParams:                 AnonLoginPassword: &lt;guest password&gt;                 AnonLoginUserName: &lt;guest username&gt;                 CACertFileName: null                 CertFileNameServer: null                 ClusteringEnvironmentSetup: NotClustered                 Db2InstHome: ''                 EnableCompGroupsSIA: CallCenter                 Encrypt: null                 LocalSynchMgrPort: '40400'                 ModifyServerAuth: null                 ModifyServerEncrypt: null             </pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
	<pre> NameserverHostName: siebelcgw-0 NamesrvrPort: '8888' Password: &lt;password&gt; SCBPort: '2321' SiebelClusterGateway: null SiebelEnterprise: siebel SqlServerPort: null UseOracleConnector: 'true' Username: &lt;username&gt; url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/profiles/servers                     </pre>
<p>3. Add a new Siebel Application Interface profile</p> <p>File: New YAML file</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create file name with prefix <code>sai_</code> (for example, <code>sai_trust.yaml</code>).</li> <li>• Under profiles, modify all occurrences of the following according to your configuration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <code>&lt;namespace&gt;</code></li> <li>○ <code>&lt;profile_name&gt;</code></li> <li>○ <code>&lt;guest username&gt;</code></li> <li>○ <code>&lt;guest password&gt;</code></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<pre> sai_trust:   profiles:     - ConfigParam:       Applications:         - AnonUserPool: 0           AppDisplayName: ''           AppDisplayOrder: 0           AppIcon: ''           AuthenticationProperties:             AnonPassword: &lt;guest password&gt;             AnonUserName: &lt;guest username&gt;             GuestSessionTimeout: 300             MaxTabs: 1             SessionTimeout: 900             SessionTimeoutWLCommand: HeartBeat             SessionTimeoutWLMethod: UpdatePrefMsg             SessionTimeoutWarning: 60             SessionTokenMaxAge: 2880             SessionTokenTimeout: 900             SingleSignOn: false             TrustToken: ''             UserSpec: ''           AvailableInSiebelMobile: false           EAISOAPMaxRetry: 0           EAISOAPNoSessInPref: false           EnableExtServiceOnly: false           Language: enu           Name: callcenter           ObjectManager: sccobjmgr_enu           StartCommand: ''           UseAnonPool: false           ConnMgmt:             CACertFileName: ''             CertFileName: ''             KeyFileName: ''             KeyFilePassword: ''             PeerAuth: false             PeerCertValidation: false           DAV:             LogProperties:               LogLevel: ERROR           EAI:             LogProperties:               LogLevel: ERROR           GatewayIdentity:             AuthToken: null             GatewayHost: siebelcgw-0             GatewayPort: '8888'           RESTInBound:                     </pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
	<pre> Baseuri: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/ v1.0/ LogProperties:   LogLevel: ERROR MaxConnections: 20 ObjectManager: sccobjmgr_enu RESTAuthenticationProperties:   AnonPassword: &lt;guest password&gt;   AnonUserName: &lt;guest username&gt;   AuthenticationType: Basic   OAuthEndPoint: ''   SessKeepAlive: 120   TrustToken: ''   UserSpec: ''   ValidateCertificate: true RESTResourceParamList: [] RESTInBoundResource: [] RESTOutBound:   LogProperties:     LogLevel: ERROR SOAPOutBound:   LogProperties:     LogLevel: ERROR UI:   LogProperties:     LogLevel: ERROR defaults:   AuthenticationProperties:     AnonPassword: &lt;guest password&gt;     AnonUserName: &lt;guest username&gt;     GuestSessionTimeout: 300     MaxTabs: 1     SessionTimeout: 900     SessionTimeoutWLCommand: HeartBeat     SessionTimeoutWLMethod: UpdatePrefMsg     SessionTimeoutWarning: 60     SessionTokenMaxAge: 2880     SessionTokenTimeout: 900     SingleSignOn: false     TrustToken: ''     UserSpec: ''   DoCompression: false   EnableFQDN: false   FQDN: '' swe:   AllowStats: true   Language: ENU   MaxQueryStringLength: -1   SeedFile: ''   SessionMonitor: false Profile:   AccessPermission: ReadWrite LastUpdated:   ProfileName: &lt;profile name&gt;   url: https://smc-0.smc.&lt;namespace&gt;.svc.cluster.local:4430/siebel/v1.0/ cloudgateway/profiles/swsm                     </pre>
<p>4. Deploying a Siebel Server</p> <p>File:                      siebel.yaml</p>	<pre> siebelServer: - profile: &lt;siebserver profile name&gt;   replicas: 1   siebsrvr_prefix: &lt;server prefix&gt; sesResources:                     </pre>

Use Case/Notes	Sample Data Format
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edit siebel.yaml under:                     <pre>/home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/                     &lt;namespace&gt;-cloud-manager/                     flux-crm/apps/base/siebel</pre> </li> <li>Add a new ses section under siebelServer.</li> <li>If you do not see the deployment in SMC, check pod logs to find progress or error information.</li> <li>The &lt;server prefix&gt; must be unique and be the same as the profile filename suffix: for server_lily.yaml, &lt;server prefix&gt; would be lily.</li> </ul>	<pre>limits:   cpu: 4   memory: 24Gi requests:   cpu: 1   memory: 6Gi</pre>
<p>5. Deploying a Siebel Application Interface</p> <p>File: siebel.yaml</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edit siebel.yaml under:                     <pre>/home/opc/siebel/&lt;env_id&gt;/                     &lt;namespace&gt;-cloud-manager/                     flux-crm/apps/base/siebel</pre> </li> <li>Add a new sai section under saiServer.</li> <li>If you do not see the deployment in SMC, check pod logs to find progress or error information.</li> <li>The &lt;sai prefix&gt; must be unique and be the same as the profile filename suffix: for sai_trust.yaml, &lt;server prefix&gt; would be trust.</li> </ul>	<pre>saiServer:   - profile:&lt;sai profile name&gt;     replicas: 1     sai_prefix: &lt;sai prefix&gt;</pre>

## Use Cases for Adding Web Artifacts and Other Siebel Artifact Files

This topic provides detailed information about the steps to support use cases for adding or updating web artifacts or other Siebel artifact files after deployment or as part of incremental changes. No restarts apply in these use cases. This topic is part of *Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes*.

Now all the Siebel artifact files will be part to <namespace>-helmcharts git project and it is propagated to siebel applications from here.

One can view and edit Siebel artifacts file from the location <namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-artifacts/build/mde.

## To add a new siebel artifacts files after deployment

1. Exec into the Siebel Cloud Manager Container

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

2. Execute the following command:

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-artifacts/build/mde
```

3. Add new Siebel artifact files in the required path locations. If the required path does not exist, then you can create the folder path and include new files.
4. Upgrade the siebel-artifacts helmcharts version, as follows:

```
vi /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-artifacts/Chart.yaml
```

Increment the version and save.

5. Push all changes to the remote GitLab repository, as follows:

```
git pull
git status
git add <file1> <file2>
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

You can also perform the above steps from the GitLab user interface.

Once the changes are pushed, flux controllers identify the change in the siebel-artifacts helmcharts version and start an upgrade. As part of the upgrade, a preupgrade job, image-builder, is triggered. The image-builder job builds a custom container image with a new tag having all the updated artifact files.

- o If there is no difference, then the image-builder job exits with an appropriate message.
- o If there are changes from the previous build, then the image-builder job builds a custom container image with a new tag and pushes it to the container registry.

Later, the new container image tag is identified and updated in the required Git references by the flux controllers. Then the siebserver, sai, and gateway pods are restarted and deployed with the new container image having updated Siebel artifact files.

6. Once the pods are restarted, to realize the changes, access one of the containers using the following command and verify if new files are present:

```
kubectl exec -it <pod_name> bash -n <namespace>
```

7. Verify the files in the `files`, `images`, and `scripts` directories from your browser:

```
https://<EXTERNAL_IP>/siebel/files/custom/<file>
https://<EXTERNAL_IP>/siebel/images/custom/<file>
https://<EXTERNAL_IP>/siebel/scripts/siebel/custom/<file>
```

**Note:** You will find an inline comment `# {"$imagepolicy": "<namespace>:cm-siebel-image-policy:tag"}` next to some image tags in the Git repository. This is a marker used for automation; do not modify this comment. To enable custom web artifacts in applications, you must update manifest entries manually.

## Use Cases for Updating Certificates for SISNAPI with TLS

This topic provides detailed information about the steps to support use cases for adding or updating custom TLS certificate post deployment.

During initial environment provisioning, the TLS files required for Sysnapi with TLS configuration will be extracted from keystore and truststore files and pushed to gitlab in location:

```
<envdir>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/tls_certs
```

If one needs to update custom TLS certificate post deployment, the following steps need to be followed:

1. Go to gitlab repository location: `<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/tls_certs`
2. Update TLS files, commit, and push the changes.

Here the filename should be same and only "pem" format is supported.

The certificates should follow certain rules:

- o ca.key.pem - Private key used for issuing new certificates.
  - o ca.cert.pem - This is CA certificate. This CA cert must be imported in keystore.jks and truststore.jks.
  - o server.pem - SSL certificate having valid DNS entries. This should be present in keystore.jks.
3. Increment the chart version in file `<name space>-helmcharts/siebel-config/Chart.yaml` and commit changes. Wait for 10 minutes, so that flux will automatically reconcile and uptake above changes. Alternatively, you can manually reconcile using below commands:

```
flux reconcile source git siebel-repo -n <namespace>  
flux reconcile kustomization apps -n <namespace>
```

The reconcile process might take upto 10 minutes. The new custom TLS files will be pulled and Kubernetes secret - "keystore" will be updated with new values.

4. Execute these commands to upgrade ses/sai/cgw containers with new certificates.

Edit `<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel/Chart.yaml`, increment chart version, and commit the same.

To enable TLS communication for a particular component, one needs to add the below parameter under that component in server yaml file. For more information about parameter addition, see [Making Incremental Changes](#).

```
CommType: TLS
```

## Use Cases for Updating Keystore File as Part of Incremental Changes

### 1. Update keystore/truststore files in gitlab:

Using browser UI:

- a. Access your gitlab instance from browser and go to <namespace>-helmcharts repository.
- b. Navigate to the "siebel-config/keystore" folder.
- c. Upload and commit new custom keystore/truststore files having .jks extension.
- d. Edit siebel-config/Chart.yaml and increment chart version and commit the same.

Using terminal:

- a. ssh to CM instance
  - b. docker exec -it cloudmanager -bash
  - c. cd <env\_dir>/<namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-config/keystore
  - d. copy custom keystore/truststore files having extension .jks to above path
  - e. vi <env\_dir>/<name space>-helmcharts/siebel-config/Chart.yaml
  - f. increment chart version
  - g. Commit the changes and push to remote repository
  - h. git pull
  - i. git add <file1> <file2>
  - j. git commit -m <message>
  - k. git push
2. Wait for 10 minutes so that flux will automatically reconcile and uptake above changes. Alternatively, you can manually reconcile using below commands:

```
flux reconcile source git siebel-repo  
flux reconcile kustomization apps
```

The reconcile process might take upto 10 minutes. The new custom keystore/truststore files will be pulled and Kubernetes Secret - "keystore" will be updated with new cert values.

3. Execute the following commands to upgrade ses/sai/cgw containers with new certificates.
- a. Edit <namespace>-helmcharts/siebel/Chart.yaml, increment chart version, and commit the same.
  - b. Edit <namespace>-helmcharts/siebel-gateway/Chart.yaml, increment chart version, and commit the same.

## Installing Siebel Monthly Update in a Siebel CRM on OKE Environment Deployed by SCM

You can use these steps to install latest monthly updates in a Siebel CRM on OKE environment deployed by Siebel Cloud Manager. These steps do not include repository upgrade steps, which are optional and identical to those relevant for on-premises Siebel CRM deployments.

**Note:** When moving Siebel environments from versions older than CM\_23.8.1 to the latest, by following steps below, the sourcing of python virtual environment is required in addition to sourcing of the k8sprofile to access the OKE Cluster. Otherwise, for example, kubect commands such as "kubect1 get pods" may throw error. Sourcing of virtual environment and k8sprofile can be done by running the following commands:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
bash-4.4$ source /home/opc/venv/bin/activate
source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile
```

## 1. Back up the database

The first step of the upgrade would be to back up the database. Preferably, it has to be a full backup.

## 2. Back up the SCM provided files for the Siebel environment

The files in the current environment should be backed up to make sure we have a working version of the required set of files, in case of any issues with new upgrade or to rollback to the previous version.

Run the following steps in the given sequence to create a backup:

```
ssh -i <private_key> opc@<cm_instance>
mkdir /home/opc/cm_app/{CM_RESOURCE_PREFIX}/siebel/<env_id>/<backup_dir_name>
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
cd /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<backup_dir_name>
cp -R /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<env_namespace>-siebfs0/<ENV_NAMESPACE>/CGW/ /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/
<env_namespace>-siebfs0/<ENV_NAMESPACE>/SES/ /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<env_namespace>-siebfs0/
<ENV_NAMESPACE>/edge/ /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<env_namespace>-siebfs0/<ENV_NAMESPACE>/quantum/ /home/
opc/siebel/<env_id>/<backup_dir_name>
exit
```

**Note:** The following legend describes the meaning and provides the values to be used for the variables used in the above commands:

- <private\_key>: The key used in Cloud Manager stack creation
- <cm\_instance>: The Cloud manager instance IP address
- <backup\_dir\_name>: The name of the backup directory
- <env\_id>: The six characters long environment ID
- <env\_namespace>: The name of the environment given in the payload
- <ENV\_NAMESPACE>: The name of the environment given in the payload, in upper case
- edge: The Siebel server name
- quantum: The ai server name

### 3. Upgrade the Cloud Manager instance

Siebel Cloud Manager instance has to be upgraded for its version to match the target Siebel CRM version. For example, if the target Siebel version has to be upgraded to 23.5, first upgrade the Cloud Manager instance to CM\_23.5.0.

Run the following commands to upgrade the Cloud Manager instance:

```
bash start_cmserver.sh <CM_IMAGE_VERSION>
# Example:
bash start_cmserver.sh CM_23.5.0
```

### 4. Build and push the new Siebel Custom image for the target version

Run the following steps to pull the target version base image from Oracle Cloud Container registry, re-tag it, and push it to the registry specific to the user's environment.

- a. Pull the target Siebel CRM version base image from Oracle Cloud Container registry (for example: PHX):

```
export target_version=<target_siebel_version>
# Example:
export target_version="23.5"
export source_base_image="phx.ocir.io/siebeldev/cm/siebel:$target_version-full"
docker pull $source_base_image
```

- b. Re-tag the pulled image above to the user's environment registry:

```
export target_base_image="<registry_url>/<registry_namespace>/<env_namespace>/siebel:$target_version-full"
# Example:
export target_base_image="hyd.ocir.io/siebeldev/testenv/siebel:$target_version-full"
docker tag $source_base_image $target_base_image
```

- c. Login to the docker registry to push the target\_base\_image to user's registry URL:

```
docker login <user_region>.ocir.io
# Example:
docker login hyd.ocir.io
docker push $target_base_image
```

- d. Exec into the Cloud Manager container and sync up the local helm charts git repository with the remote repository for the custom artifacts changes:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
# Go to artifact folder and reset git repository
cd /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<env_namespace>-helmcharts/
git clean -d -x -f
git pull
exit
```

- e. Build a new custom image for the Siebel web artifacts and push it to the customer's registry:

```
cd /home/opc/siebel/2INE9M/<namespace>-helmcharts/
cd siebel-artifacts/build/

# build a new custom image and push to customer registry
export target_image=<registry_url>/<registry_namespace>/<env_namespace>/siebel:$target_version.CUSTOM.1
# Example:
export target_image="hyd.ocir.io/siebeldev/testenv/siebel:$target_version.CUSTOM.1"
docker build --build-arg BASE_IMAGE=${target_base_image} -t ${target_image} ./
```

```
docker push $target_image
```

## 5. Tagging git repositories before moving to the latest Siebel CRM version

- a. Tag the <gitlab\_url>/root/<env\_namespace>-cloud-manager/ repository:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
# Go to helmcharts git repository
cd /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<env_namespace>-cloud-manager/
git pull
git tag <Tag_Name>
Example: git tag 23.8
git push origin --tags
exit
```

where `Tag_Name` can be any marker to identify the source siebel version changes.

- b. Similarly, tag the <gitlab\_url>/root/<env\_namespace>-helmcharts/ repository:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
# Go to helmcharts git repository
cd /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<env_namespace>-helmcharts/
git pull
git tag <Tag_Name>
Example: git tag 23.8
git push origin --tags
exit
```

where `Tag_Name` can be any marker to identify the source siebel version changes.

## 6. Update the Cloud Manager git repository files with the newly built target Siebel CRM image

- a. Update the new `base_image` value in <gitlab\_url>/root/<env\_namespace>-cloud-manager/-/blob/master/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel/siebel-artifacts.yaml file in Cloud Manager git repository as:

- `base_image: <region>.ocir.io/siebeldev/<env_namespace>/siebel:$target_version-full`
- Example: `1hr.ocir.io/siebeldev/testenv/siebel:23.5-full`

- b. Update the <gitlab\_url>/root/<env\_namespace>-helmcharts/-/blob/master/siebel-artifacts/Chart.yaml file as follows:

- Increment the version (Example: `version: 0.1.1`)
- Update the `appVersion` to the new Siebel CRM version. (Example: `appVersion: "23.5"`)

## 7. Watch out for the successful completion of postinstalldb Kubernetes job

For more information, see [Reviewing the PostInstallDBSetup Execution Status](#).

- o The new image updates will trigger postinstalldb update through flux-crm sync up
- o Wait for the Kubernetes job completion
- o Manually verify the postinstalldb job reports and exit code from the logs
- o In case of errors, take corrective actions and re-run postinstalldb Kubernetes job by updating the version in `chart.yaml` file as required for an incremental run.

For more information, see [Making Incremental Changes](#).

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
source /home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/k8sprofile
kubectl -n <env_namespace> get pods
NAME READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
```

postinstallldb-\*\*\*\*\* 0/1 Completed 0 40h

## 8. Configuration instructions specific to a release

- For any configuration instructions specific to a release, refer to Siebel Upgrade Guide and Siebel Release Notes.
- Migrate the persistent volume content. Refer to Deploying Siebel CRM Containers Guide.

## 9. Upgrading the repository

If any new features require repository upgrade, then upgrade the repository. Refer to Using Siebel Tools Guide.

## 10. Troubleshooting

- In any of the above steps during the Siebel new image rollout and flux sync-up, verify the Helm Release deployment status
- If HelmRelease is in failed state, rollback is required and increment the version in Chart.yaml for the helm upgrade

To verify the helm release status (READY column values should be "True" for all the helm releases)

```
bash-4.2$ kubectl get hr -n <env_namespace>
NAME AGE READY STATUS
kube-state-metrics 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
metacontroller 4h57m True Release reconciliation succeeded
nginx 4h58m True Release reconciliation succeeded
node-exporter 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
prometheus 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
siebel 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
siebel-artifacts 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
siebel-config 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
siebel-gateway 4h56m True Release reconciliation succeeded
```

To verify the deployment status of helm charts (STATUS column values should be "deployed" for all the helm charts)

```
bash-4.2$ helm ls -n <env_namespace>
NAME NAMESPACE REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION
kube-state-metrics test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:26.399381012 +0000 UTC deployed kube-state-
metrics-0.1.0 2.8.2
node-exporter test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:26.486354004 +0000 UTC deployed node-exporter-0.1.0
1.5.0
prometheus test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:26.6308481 +0000 UTC deployed prometheus-0.1.0 2.43.0
siebel test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:26.729612653 +0000 UTC deployed siebel-0.1.0 23.3
siebel-artifacts test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:28.295972875 +0000 UTC deployed siebel-artifacts-0.1.0
23.3
siebel-config test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:29.249531247 +0000 UTC deployed siebel-config-0.1.0 23.3
siebel-gateway test133 1 2023-05-05 05:57:32.912426931 +0000 UTC deployed siebel-gateway-0.1.0
23.3
test133-ingress-nginx test133 1 2023-05-05 05:55:27.333118701 +0000 UTC deployed ingress-
nginx-4.1.0 1.2.0
```

```
test133-metacontroller test133 1 2023-05-05 05:56:26.313921575 +0000 UTC deployed metacontroller-
v2.0.12 v2.0.12
```

## Rollback steps for Helm Charts

In case of any failures noticed in the above two commands, find out the stable helmchart revision and do a rollback of helm charts by running the following commands:

- i. To find out the previous stable REVISION deployed:

```
bash-4.2$ helm history siebel -n test133
REVISION UPDATED STATUS CHART APP VERSION DESCRIPTION
1 Fri May 5 05:57:26 2023 deployed siebel-0.1.0 23.3 Install complete
```

- ii. Rollback to the previous stable REVISION identified by the previous command, i.e., helm history:

```
bash-4.2$ helm rollback siebel -n test133 1

W0505 10:56:23.450209 3296 warnings.go:70] would violate PodSecurity "restricted:latest":
allowPrivilegeEscalation != false (containers "persist-folders", "sai" must set
securityContext.allowPrivilegeEscalation=false), unrestricted capabilities (containers
"persist-folders", "sai" must set securityContext.capabilities.drop=["ALL"]),
runAsNonRoot != true (pod or containers "persist-folders", "sai" must set
securityContext.runAsNonRoot=true), seccompProfile (pod or containers "persist-folders",
"sai" must set securityContext.seccompProfile.type to "RuntimeDefault" or "Localhost")
W0505 10:56:23.511704 3296 warnings.go:70] would violate PodSecurity "restricted:latest":
allowPrivilegeEscalation != false (containers "persist-fix", "ses" must set
securityContext.allowPrivilegeEscalation=false), unrestricted capabilities
(containers "persist-fix", "ses" must set securityContext.capabilities.drop=["ALL"]),
runAsNonRoot != true (pod or containers "persist-fix", "ses" must set
securityContext.runAsNonRoot=true), seccompProfile (pod or containers "persist-fix", "ses"
must set securityContext.seccompProfile.type to "RuntimeDefault" or "Localhost")
Rollback was a success! Happy Helming!
```

## 11. Verify the application URLs once the environment comes up.

# Enabling TLS 1.3 Support in Environments Prior to 23.11

Siebel CRM 23.11 provides the capacity to enable TLS 1.3 communication from client to server and server tier to server tier. Refer "Supported TLS Versions and RSA SHA" section in "Security Guide" of Siebel CRM bookshelf for more details.

In SCM deployed pre-23.11 environments, we need to take specific action to enable TLS 1.3 communication. At this stage, the recommended action will be to rename the 'conf' folder in applicationcontainer\_internal and applicationcontainer\_external to, say, conf\_old. Make sure to bring down the Siebel environment before renaming the 'conf' folder and restart at the end.

## Stop the Siebel Environment

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash (Exec into the container)
source /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/k8sprofile

kubect1 -n <namespace> get statefulset --> (Before bringing down the environment, note down the number of
replicas of each statefulset)
kubect1 -n <namespace> scale --replicas=0 statefulset/siebelcgv
kubect1 -n <namespace> scale --replicas=0 statefulset/smc
kubect1 -n <namespace> scale --replicas=0 statefulset/edge , where edge is the siebel server (bring down all
other siebel servers if present)
```

```
kubectl -n <namespace> scale --replicas=0 statefulset/quantum, where quantum is the ai server (bring down
all other ai servers if present)
exit
```

## Enable TLS 1.3 Support in Pre-23.11 Environments

Rename the 'conf' folder to say 'conf\_old' in below persistent paths:

- Exec into the Siebel Cloud Manager container  
`docker exec -it cloudmanager bash`
- /home/opc/siebel/<ENV\_ID>/<namespace>-siebfs\*/<NAMESPACE>/CGW/siebelcgw-\*/applicationcontainer\_internal/conf where,
  - <namespace>-siebfs\* denotes the siebel file system siebfs0,siebfs1, siebfs2 and so on.
  - siebelcgw-\* denotes the cgw replicas siebelcgw-0, siebelcgw-1, siebelcgw-2 and so on.
- /home/opc/siebel/<ENV\_ID>/<namespace>-siebfs\*/<NAMESPACE>/SAI/smc-0/applicationcontainer\_external/conf
- /home/opc/siebel/<ENV\_ID>/<namespace>-siebfs\*/<NAMESPACE>/edge/edge-0/applicationcontainer\_internal/conf where,
  - edge,tibus and trust are the Siebel servers.
- /home/opc/siebel/<ENV\_ID>/<namespace>-siebfs\*/<NAMESPACE>/quantum/quantum-0/applicationcontainer\_external/conf where,
  - quantum,alchemist and creative are the AI servers.

## Bring up the Siebel Environment

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash (Exec into the container)
source /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/k8sprofile

kubectl -n <namespace> scale --replicas=3 statefulset/siebelcgw
kubectl -n <namespace> scale --replicas=1 statefulset/smc
kubectl -n <namespace> scale --replicas=1 statefulset/edge , where edge is the siebel server (bring down all
other siebel servers if present)
kubectl -n <namespace> scale --replicas=1 statefulset/quantum, where quantum is the ai server (bring down
all other ai servers if present)
kubectl -n <namespace> get pods (Verify the pods running status)
exit
```

Once the environment is up and running, any customizations made to server.xml have to be redone.

## TLS 1.3 Support Verification

OCI Load balancer supports TLS versions till 1.2 , so when the smc/application is accessed from the client, we would still see the request is served from TLS 1.2 connection protocol. For more information, refer [SSL Tunneling](#).

But the Siebel AI requests from ingress are served by both TLS 1.2 & TLS 1.3 by default from 23.11. This can be verified from AI tomcat's server.xml configuration.

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash (Exec into the container)
cd /home/opc/siebel/<ENV_ID>/<env_namespace>-siebfs0/<NAMESPACE>/quantum/quantum-0/
applicationcontainer_external/conf/
cat server.xml

<Connector port="4430" protocol="org.apache.coyote.http11.Http11NioProtocol"
```

```
compressableMimeType="text/css,text/javascript,application/x-javascript,application/javascript"
useSendfile="off" compression="on" compressionMinSize="128" connectionTimeout="20000"
noCompressionUserAgents="gozilla, traviata"
maxThreads="150" SSLEnabled="true" scheme="https" secure="true"
SSLVerifyClient="require" SSLEngine="on" SSLVerifyDepth="2"
keystoreFile="/siebel/mde/applicationcontainer_external/siebelcerts/keystore.jks" keystorePass="siebel"
keystoreType="JKS"
truststoreFile="/siebel/mde/applicationcontainer_external/siebelcerts/truststore.jks"
truststorePass="siebel" truststoreType="JKS"

sslEnabledProtocols="TLSv1.2+TLSv1.3"

clientAuth="false"
relaxedQueryChars="&#x20;&#x22;&#x3C;&#x3E;&#x5B;&#x5C;&#x5D;&#x5E;&#x60;&#x7B;&#x7C;&#x7D;"
relaxedPathChars="&#x20;&#x22;&#x3C;&#x3E;&#x5B;&#x5C;&#x5D;&#x5E;&#x60;&#x7B;&#x7C;&#x7D;"
ciphers="TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256, TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,
TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256, TLS_AES_128_CCM_SHA256, TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384,
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256, TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256,
TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CCM, TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CCM"
```

**Note:** Notice the following line of code in the example above:

```
sslEnabledProtocols="TLSv1.2+TLSv1.3"
```

## Assigning Pods to Nodes - Implementing Affinity and Anti-affinity on OKE using Siebel Cloud Manager

Using SCM, you can constrain a pod so that it is restricted to run on particular node(s) or to prefer to run on particular nodes. There are several ways to do this and the recommended approaches all use label selectors to facilitate the selection. Affinity definitions are available in Kubernetes API reference. These can be added as a customization in configuration.

This topic has the following sections:

- [Customizing the Configuration with Affinity](#)
- [Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes](#)

### Customizing the Configuration with Affinity

Affinity changes will go as a customization that require changes in the Cloud Manager repository. Affinity can be defined for the following Siebel pods:

- Siebel Server pods (edge, tibus and so on)
- Sai Server pods (quantum, alchemist and so on)
- cgw pod
- smc pod

To add affinity:

1. SSH into the Cloud Manager instance.

2. Enter commands like the following:

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

3. Override the configuration in different Siebel pods:

- a. Edit the `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel/siebel.yaml` file to add "affinity" for each Siebel server/ Sai Server as:

```
- sesServer:
  - profile: sieb_server_profile1
    replicas: 1
    siebsrvr_prefix: tibus
    affinity:
      podAffinity:
        requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - labelSelector:
              matchExpressions:
                - key: app.siebel.tier
                  operator: In
            values:
              - edge
          topologyKey: kubernetes.io/hostname
        weight: 100

- saiServer:
  - profile: ai_automotive_greenfield
    replicas: 1
    sai_prefix: quantum
    affinity:
      nodeAffinity:
        preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
          - weight: 1
            preference:
              matchExpressions:
                - key: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
                  operator: In
            values:
              - UK-LONDON-1-AD-1
```

- b. Edit the `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel/siebel-gateway.yaml` file to add "affinity" for siebel-gateway (cgw) pods:

```
cgw:
  replicas: 3
  affinity:
    podAntiAffinity:
      preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
        - weight: 100
    podAffinityTerm:
      labelSelector:
        matchExpressions:
          - key: app.siebel.tier
            operator: In
      values:
        - cgw
      topologyKey: "kubernetes.io/hostname"
```

- c. Sameway, affinity can also be added to SMC pod by editing `/home/opc/siebel/<env_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel/siebel-gateway.yaml`:

```
smc:
  affinity: {} // affinity definition for smc pod goes here
```

4. Commit your customization in the Cloud Manager git repository. Make sure to add all modified files. The above changes will be included in the initial environment provisioning, where you specify the configuration ID.
5. Check the status of a requested configuration. For more information, see [Checking the Status of a Requested Configuration](#).

6. Deploy the environment with the customized configuration. In this step you specify only the configuration ID and the deployment name. For more information, see *Deploying Siebel CRM on OCI using Siebel Cloud Manager*.

## Use Cases for Making Incremental Changes

Here are some use cases for adding affinity definitions to individual Siebel pods.

### Adding affinity for individual Siebel Server

1. Exec into the Siebel Cloud Manager container

```
docker exec -it cloudmanager bash
```

2. Edit : siebel.yaml under /home/opc/siebel/<env\_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel

```
sesServer:
- profile: sieb_server_profile1
replicas: 1
siebsrvr_prefix: edge
affinity:
nodeAffinity:
requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
nodeSelectorTerms:
- matchExpressions:
- key: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
operator: In
values:
- UK-LONDON-1-AD-2
preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
- weight: 1
preference:
matchExpressions:
- key: another-node-label-key
operator: In
values:
- another-node-label-value
```

3. Run the following commands:

```
git pull
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

### Adding affinity for individual Sai Server

1. Edit : siebel.yaml under /home/opc/siebel/<env\_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel

```
saiServer:
- profile: application_interface_profile1
replicas: 1
sai_prefix: quantum
affinity:
nodeAffinity:
requiredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
nodeSelectorTerms:
- matchExpressions:
- key: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
operator: In
values:
- UK-LONDON-1-AD-1
```

2. Run the following commands:

```
git pull
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

### Adding affinity for CGW pods

1. Edit : siebel-gateway.yaml under /home/opc/siebel/<env\_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel

```
cgw:
  replicas: 3
  affinity: {} // affinity definition for cgw pod goes here.
```

2. Run the following commands:

```
git pull
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

### Adding affinity for SMC pod

1. Edit : siebel-gateway.yaml under /home/opc/siebel/<env\_id>/<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel

```
smc:
  affinity: {} // affinity definition for smc pod goes here.
```

2. Run the following commands:

```
git pull
git add .
git commit -m "<message>"
git push
```

## Cleaning up the Siebel File System

This topic describes how to clean up the Siebel File System by removing orphan records using an API. Orphan records are those that remain if a user deletes a parent record in the Siebel CRM application that has associated child records. The child records are not deleted from the Siebel File System with the parent record and so you must remove them by executing this API.

This API builds on the functionalities provided by sfscleanup service available with Siebel CRM installations and described in details in Siebel CRM System Administration Guide in Siebel Bookshelf. Executing the API will process records for every file in the file attachment directories (the att subdirectories) of the specified Siebel File System directories and performs one of several available operations to each record and file, depending on the file type and on the parameters that you set. For descriptions of the run-time parameters that you can set, refer to the payload parameters. The API call will trigger the file system cleanup job and after the clean up is done, reports will be generated.

Execute the clean up by calling POST API as follows:

POST endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/{ENV_ID}/sfscleanup
```

Sample payload:

```
{
  "discarded_files_path": "/some/path",
```

```

"remove_old_revisions": true,
"generate_report_only": true,
"append_att_directory_path": true,
"remove_non_siebel_files": true,
"query_by_attachment_file": true,
"no_of_file_id_per_query": "10",
"use_or_clause_for_file_id": true,
"run_for_specified_minutes": "10",
"file_system_name": "namespace-siebfso"
}

```

**Note:** Specify payload parameters suitable for your circumstances by referring to the following Payload Parameters for File System Cleanup table:

Payload Parameter	Section	Definition
generate_report_only	Top Level	(required) If set to false, the service cleans up the specified file system else only generates a report without any cleanup actions.
remove_old_revisions	Top Level	Determines whether old versions of file attachments are to be removed. To remove old versions, set this value to true.
move_discarded_files	Top Level	Set this value to the move the discarded files. Files can be found at the location inside the Siebel Cloud Manager container - <code>/home/opc/siebel/{ENV_ID}/{namespace}-siebfs{index}/{namespace}/SFSUTILS/SFSCLEANUP/discarded_files/{RUN_ID}</code>
append_att_directory_path	Top Level	Set this value to true If you want the service to automatically append att to each directory.
remove_non_siebel_files	Top Level	Set this value to remove garbage files or non-Siebel files.
query_by_attachment_file	Top Level	Set this value to perform query by attachment files records.
no_of_file_id_per_query	Top Level	Set this value to the number of file attachment records to query.
use_or_clause_for_file_id	Top Level	Set this value when the service needs to use an OR clause to constrain the query row IDs, like this: <code>(ROW_ID = 'Id1' OR ROW_ID = 'Id2' OR ...)</code>
run_for_specified_minutes	Top Level	Set this value to the number of minutes to run the query.
file_system_name	Top Level	(required) Name of the file system in the format of <code>{namespace}-siebfs{index}</code> . Mounted file systems can be found in the environment directory inside the Siebel Cloud Manager container - <code>/home/opc/siebel/{env_id}/</code> .

Note that files in Siebel file system that are less than one hour old may not be cleaned up.

For every cleanup job triggered via the POST API, a unique 6 character identifier "RUN\_ID" will be generated through which the status can be checked. To get the details of the current job, execute a GET method API call on the following endpoint:

```
https://<CM_Instance_IP>:16690/scm/api/v1.0/environment/{ENV_ID}/sfscleanup/{RUN_ID}
```

After successful completion of the cleanup job, the reports of the run can be verified at the location inside the Siebel Cloud Manager container:

```
/home/opc/siebel/{ENV_ID}/{namespace}-siebfs{fs-index}/{NAMESPACE}/SFSUTILS/SFSCLEANUP
```

The report name can be fetched from the GET method response in the key - `report_name`. The report name follows a naming convention of - `sfs_cleanup_{unix_timestamp}.txt`.

An overall report containing historical statistics is also generated or updated at the location - `/home/opc/siebel/{ENV_ID}/sfscleanup/overall_stats.txt`.



# 4 Monitoring Siebel CRM Deployments

## Monitoring Siebel CRM Deployments

The backend of the Siebel CRM deployment done using Siebel Cloud Manager can be monitored using the module "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics". This module will help align the Siebel CRM architecture more closely with cloud native deployment best practices.

The Observability stack uses best of breed tools, including Prometheus, Grafana, Oracle OpenSearch, Fluentd, OCI Services, and others.

"Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" module comprises of two components:

- Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring
- Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics

This is an optional feature enabled and managed by Siebel Cloud Manager.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- *Metrics Information Categories*
- *Siebel CRM Monitoring Architecture*
- *Key Software Components for Monitoring*
- *Visualization Components for Monitoring*
- *Configuring the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution*
  - *Enabling the Solution*
  - *Few Parameters for Prometheus Configuration for Siebel CRM Monitoring*
  - *Alert Notifications*
  - *Prometheus Alertmanager Configurations*
  - *Custom Siebel CRM Metrics*
  - *Additional Node Exporter Metrics*
- *Dashboards for Siebel CRM Monitoring*

## Benefits of the Observability Solution

Some of the benefits a modern observability solution like this can provide are:

- Reduction of administrative overhead and skills dependency for production support
  - A near real-time, at-a-glance view of system health of your Siebel CRM backend is available
  - Can automatically detect anomalous behavior and generate notifications
- Helps in improving user experience
  - Makes metrics available to configure automatic dynamic scaling of Siebel Servers
  - Provides information to monitor system under heavy load

- Helps track the impact of configuration changes on system behavior
- Makes available data to predict system failures before they occur
- Enables planning investments based on data
  - Infrastructure investment planning is aided by having accurate information on the demand on resources
  - Make available stored data to analyze past performance of systems

## Metrics Information Categories

This observability solution will capture end to end metrics for all the infrastructure deployed as part of a Siebel CRM deployment done by Siebel Cloud Manager.

Here are the categories of metric information that are captured and displayed on sample dashboards delivered as part of this solution:

- *Node Metrics*
- *Container Metrics*
- *Kubernetes Metrics*
- *Ingress-Nginx Controller Metrics*
- *OCI Infrastructure Service Metrics*
- *Metrics for Java-based Services in Siebel CRM*
- *Siebel Server Metrics*

### Node Metrics

Capture and propagate hardware-level metrics from each node in the cluster. For example, CPU usage, memory consumption, disk I/O, network statistics, and so on. Node Exporters are used to collect these metrics.

- For more information on node exporters, refer [https://github.com/prometheus/node\\_exporter](https://github.com/prometheus/node_exporter).
- For a detailed list of all available metrics, refer to the "Prometheus Server Node Metrics" section in *Monitoring & Alerting Capabilities in an Oracle Private Cloud Appliance X9-2 (PDF)*.

### Container Metrics

The Siebel Observability solution captures and propagates container-level metrics like CPU and memory usage, file system statistics, network activities, and so on. cAdvisor is used to collect metrics.

- For more information on cAdvisor, refer <https://github.com/google/cadvisor/tree/master>
- More details about cAdvisor and all available metrics, refer <https://github.com/google/cadvisor/blob/master/docs/storage/prometheus.md>.

### Kubernetes Metrics

Information about the state and health of various Kubernetes objects like pods, deployments, services, and so on are captured. For example, Kubernetes objects CPU, memory consumption, disk I/O, network statistics among others.

“kube-state-metrics”, which is a service that listens to the Kubernetes API server and generates metrics about the state of the objects, are used.

- For more information on kube-state-metrics, refer <https://github.com/kubernetes/kube-state-metrics/tree/main>.
- For a detailed list of all available metrics, refer <https://github.com/kubernetes/kube-state-metrics/blob/main/docs/metrics/workload/pod-metrics.md>.

## Ingress-Nginx Controller Metrics

Metrics are also collected about Ingress-Nginx Controllers. These help in the monitoring and management of ingress traffic by measuring, for example, total number of client requests, sum of response duration per ingress, request processing time, upstream service latency per ingress, and so on. This observability solution uses ingress-nginx exporters for collecting metrics for Prometheus to scrape.

- For more information on ingress-nginx exporters, refer <https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/blob/main/docs/user-guide/monitoring.md>.
- For a detailed list of all available metrics, refer <https://github.com/kubernetes/ingress-nginx/blob/main/docs/user-guide/monitoring.md#exposed-metrics>.

## OCI Infrastructure Service Metrics

In this category, the observability – monitoring solution relays data about the health, capacity, and performance of cloud resources on OCI. A wide array of metrics for OCI services in use, like database, network, vault, and so on, are available. Metrics and Alarms features of Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Monitoring Service are used to collect these.

For more information, refer <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/Concepts/monitoringoverview.htm>.

## Metrics for Java-based Services in Siebel CRM

For metrics categories belong to Java services used in Siebel CRM, JMX exporters are used. JMX in Gateway, Siebel Server, AI and SMC pods help in collecting necessary metrics.

For more information on JMX exporters, refer [https://github.com/prometheus/jmx\\_exporter](https://github.com/prometheus/jmx_exporter).

## Siebel Server Metrics

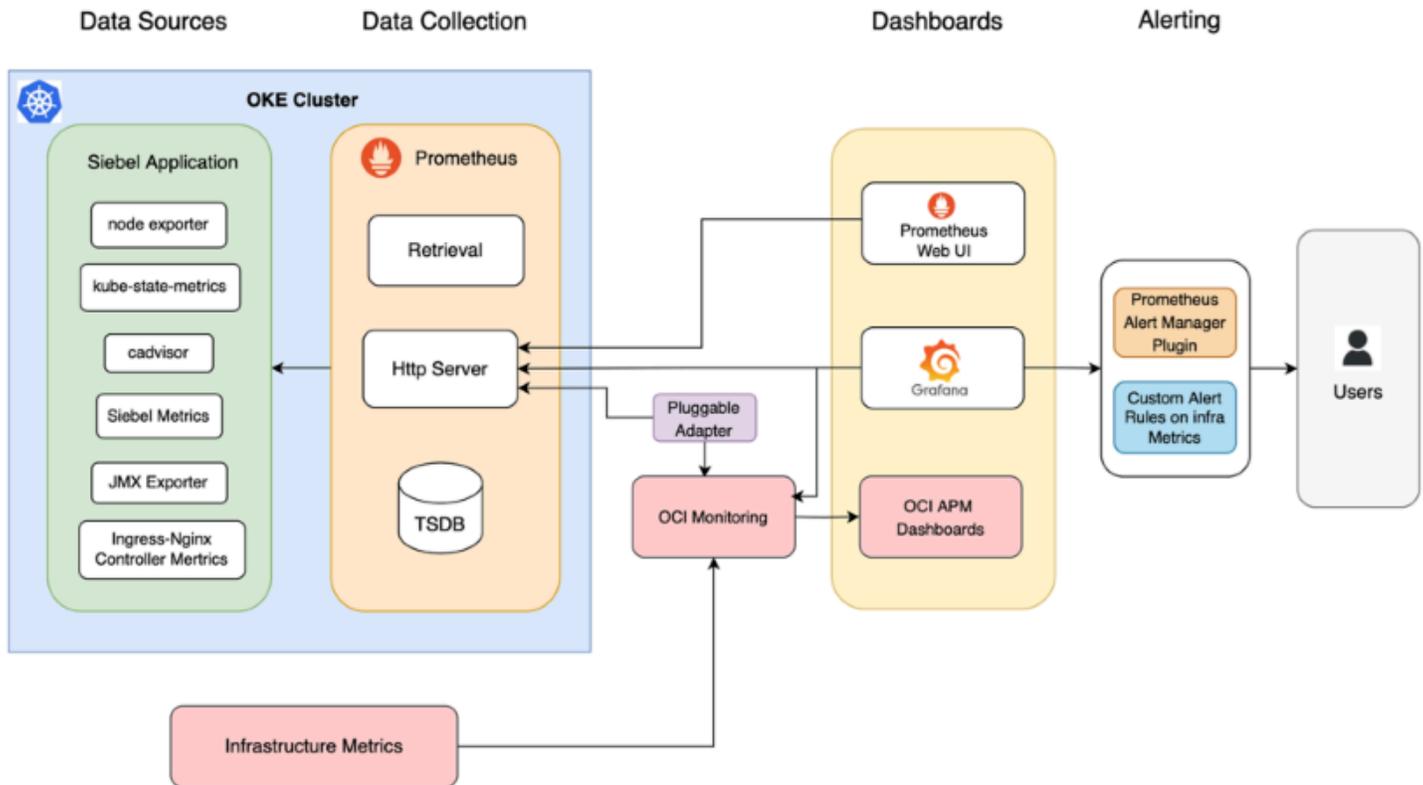
This category of metrics help in monitoring important aspects of the Siebel application servers. Siebel Server related metrics are collected through custom monitoring agents. The following out-of-the-box metrics are collected:

Max\_Tasks, Total\_Tasks, Active\_Tasks, Total\_Siebel\_Servers, Active\_Siebel\_Servers, Active\_Processes, Max\_Mts\_Process, Active\_Mts\_Process, Active\_Sessions, Siebel\_Server\_State, SIEBEL\_COMPONENT\_INFO, SIEBEL\_COMPGRP\_INFO, SIEBEL\_TASK\_INFO, SIEBEL\_PROCESS\_INFO, SIEBEL\_SESSION\_INFO, and so on.

The framework allows collection and propagation of more Siebel information to be collected as metrics by processing server manager commands.

# Siebel CRM Monitoring Architecture

The following solution architecture diagram shows all the software components that capture, transform, propagate, store and display metrics data of all necessary elements of a Siebel Server deployment on OKE by SCM.



A large array of metrics related to networks, disks, nodes, pods, containers, database, Kubernetes and Siebel deployment components are collected and transmitted for viewing and analysis. cAdvisor is the metrics exporter for running containers. Other categories of metrics exporters include node exporters, kube-state -metrics exporters, Siebel metrics exporter, JMX exporters and NginX ingress controller metrics exporter.

These metrics are scraped/collected and stored in time series database in Prometheus, which, along with OCI infrastructure service metrics, feeds into Prometheus Web UI, Grafana and OCI monitoring console for viewing the collected metric. Information from these flows are also used by Prometheus Alert Manager plugin, which, in addition to OCI alerting services, can be configured to notify users of incidents that match defined criteria.

## Key Software Components for Monitoring

The following key software components are used for monitoring:

- *Prometheus*
- *OCI Monitoring*
- *Exporters*

### Prometheus

Prometheus is one of the most important components of the Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution. It is one of the most widely used open-source monitoring software in the world today and is built in the Go language. Prometheus joined the *Cloud Native Computing Foundation* in 2016 as the second hosted project, after *Kubernetes*.

Metrics collected from various infrastructure components like nodes, pods, containers, load balancer, Siebel application, OKE, mount targets, and so on are sent to Prometheus for storage in time series database (i.e. metrics information is stored with the timestamp at which it was recorded, alongside optional key-value pairs called labels). Alert rules configurations are also done in Prometheus. A Prometheus component called *Alertmanager* evaluates alert rules and sends notifications to target channels like email, mobile, and so on.

Prometheus also provides a web-based UI, metrics and query endpoints and a query language PromQL for analysis.

It offers extensive integration capabilities - due to its popularity, a plethora of exporters are available open-source to collect metrics from many different software. This can be another very important consideration for using Prometheus in any organization.

For more information, refer <https://prometheus.io/>.

### OCI Monitoring

The Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution also offers extensive capabilities through OCI Monitoring solution. For all the OCI and Siebel CRM services, insights are available at your fingertips. The solution implements Prometheus-OCI adapter to send data in Prometheus to OCI Monitoring for use with other various OCI monitoring and dashboarding solutions.

For more information, refer <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/home.htm>.

### Exporters

Exporters are the components in play for collecting and exposing the metrics for ingestion into Prometheus. They work on all targets being monitored like nodes, load balancer, and so on and convert the information to suitable formats for Prometheus to ingest.

## Visualization Components for Monitoring

The Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution includes usage of various dashboard visualization tools.

This solution offers the following options for metrics data visualization and dashboarding:

- *Grafana*
- *Oracle APM Dashboard* (OCI Application Performance Monitoring)
- *Prometheus UI*

## Grafana

Grafana is a popular Open Source visualization and dashboarding tool that connects to Prometheus to retrieve metrics data. It enables you query, visualize, alert on, and explore your metrics easily. Grafana also provides users tools to turn time-series database (TSDB) data into insightful graphs and visualizations.

Note that Grafana server/service is not distributed by Oracle. JSONs of various sample dashboards are provided by Oracle, to be imported into Grafana that is managed by the user. Features described in this document were tested with Grafana version 9.4.3.

For more information, refer <https://grafana.com/grafana/>.

## Oracle APM Dashboard

OCI Application Performance Monitoring (APM) Dashboard is a web-based interface to configure and manage Oracle OCI Monitoring that helps in creating dashboards, setting up alarms, and exporting metrics data. Few sample dashboards are provided from Oracle Siebel.

For more information, refer <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/management-dashboard/home.htm>.

## Prometheus UI

Prometheus UI is an expressions browser visual interface directly on Prometheus – the most important component in the offering. Its invaluable in the technical exploration of metrics and configuration checks and hence an essential tool for troubleshooting and ad-hoc analysis. Prometheus UI enables exploring and alerting based on metrics, executing queries and gain insights into the monitored systems' performance. It supports PromQL for advanced selection and aggregation of time series data and display in real time.

For more information, refer <https://prometheus.io/docs/visualization/browser/>.

# Configuring the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring Solution

This section contains the following topics:

- *Enabling the Solution*
- *Disabling OCI Monitoring for Siebel CRM*
- *Few Parameters for Prometheus Configuration for Siebel CRM Monitoring*
- *Alert Notifications*
- *Custom Siebel CRM Metrics*
- *Additional Node Exporter Metrics*

## Enabling the Solution

The Observability Monitoring feature can be enabled to monitor Siebel CRM environments deployed by Siebel Cloud Manager (SCM) on Oracle Kubernetes Engine on OCI. This feature exposes APIs for easy enabling/disabling. Various aspects of the Observability feature like Monitoring, Logging Analytics, Alerts, OCI Logging Analytics, Oracle OpenSearch, and so on can be individually turned on/off.

To enable only Monitoring during a Siebel CRM deployment, section like this to be appended in Siebel CRM deployment payload. For example:

API: POST on `/scm/api/v1.0/environment`

```
{
  <Siebel deployment payload>
  "observability": {
    "siebel_monitoring": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/mykey.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    },
    "monitoring_mt_export_path": {
      "mount_target_private_ip": "10.0.255.YY",
      "export_path": "/devXX-monitoring"
    }
  }
}
```

For more details on the payload elements, see the "observability" parameters in *Parameters in Payload Content*.

When monitoring is enabled during Siebel deployment, the `monitoring_mt_export_path` parameter needs to be provided only when BYOR choice (Use existing resources) was selected during SCM installation.

To enable monitoring for a pre-existing Siebel Deployment done by SCM, the following sample can be used:

API: POST on `/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<ENV_ID>/observability`

```
{
  "observability": {
    "siebel_monitoring": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/mykey.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    },
    "monitoring_mt_export_path": {
      "mount_target_private_ip": "10.0.255.YY",
      "export_path": "/devXX-monitoring"
    }
  }
}
```

The `monitoring_mt_export_path` parameter is required when monitoring is enabled for a pre-existing Siebel deployment done by SCM.

It returns a `RUN_ID` upon success.

For more details on the payload elements, see the "observability" parameters in *Parameters in Payload Content*.

The status of the enabled features can be checked with GET for specific `RUN_IDS`, or you can get a broader response with an upper level URI ending in the term "observability".

```
/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<ENV_ID>/observability/<RUN_ID>
```

```
/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<ENV_ID>/observability/
```

Re-runs can be done with PUT API with RUN\_ID at the end. Note that reruns are idempotent.

```
/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<ENV_ID>/observability/<RUN_ID>
```

To use the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution, Siebel Cloud Manager version needs to be updated to CM\_24.6.0 or later using commands like following. Refer to the appropriate section for details on update process. Though SCM needs to be updated, Siebel CRM version need not be updated always for using this feature, as limited backward compatibility for Siebel CRM versions below 24.6 is supported.

```
ssh opc@<CM_IP>
bash start_cmserver.sh CM_24.6.0
```

To enable Alerting along with Monitoring, deployment payload to contain section like the following in addition to the section for enabling monitoring:

```
{
  "observability": {
    .....
    "send_alerts": "true",
    "alertmanager_email_config": {
      "smtp_host": "smtp.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com",
      "smtp_port": "587",
      "smtp_from_email": "no-reply@oraclesiebel.com",
      "smtp_auth_username": "ocidl.user.oc1.....",
      "smtp_auth_password_vault_ocid": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.....",
      "to_email": "test1@oracle.com,test2@oracle.com "
    }
  }
}
```

For more details on the payload elements, see the "observability" parameters in *Parameters in Payload Content*.

Therefore, to enable monitoring functionality along with alerting in Siebel CRM Observability, a payload like the following can be used (for a non-BYO use case) along with Siebel CRM deployment payload:

```
{
  <other Siebel CRM deployment payload elements>
  "observability": {
    "siebel_monitoring": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/mykey.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    }
    "send_alerts": "true",
    "alertmanager_email_config": {
      "smtp_host": "smtp.us-ashburn-1.oraclecloud.com",
      "smtp_port": "587",
      "smtp_from_email": "no-reply@oraclesiebel.com",
      "smtp_auth_username": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.....",
      "smtp_auth_password_vault_ocid": "ocidl.vaultsecret.oc1.uk-london-1.....",
      "to_email": "test1@oracle.com,test2@oracle.com"
    }
  }
}
```

## Disabling OCI Monitoring for Siebel CRM

You can disable OCI monitoring that was enabled earlier through the `enable_oci_monitoring` parameter. Setting the value of `enable_oci_monitoring` to `false` prevents Prometheus from sending metrics to the OCI monitoring service.

To disable OCI monitoring for Siebel, include the `enable_oci_monitoring` parameter in the Siebel CRM deployment payload as follows:

```
{
  "observability": {
    "enable_oci_monitoring": false
  }
}
```

For more details on the payload elements, see the "observability" parameters in [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

**Note:** Disabling OCI monitoring will not delete the OCI Application Performance Management (APM) dashboard that was created when OCI monitoring was enabled.

## Few Parameters for Prometheus Configuration for Siebel CRM Monitoring

Prometheus has a vast number of configuration options which can be used depending on specific business requirements. Of those, we want to highlight a few that need careful balance between processing and storage needs vs latency of how soon metrics information is available in Prometheus from the exporters:

- Scraping Interval: Defines how often Prometheus collects metrics
- Retention Policy: Dictates how long to store metrics in the time series database of Prometheus
- Evaluation Interval: Defines how often Prometheus evaluates rules

These parameters are available in the Cloud Manager Git Repository in the file `<namespace>-cloud-manager/flux-crm/apps/base/siebel_observability/prometheus.yaml`

In the sample section below, inside `prometheus.yaml` file, these define config variables global in scope that is, parameters that are valid in all other configuration contexts. They also serve as defaults for other configuration sections. Individual target specific configurations are also possible to be configured. Refer to Prometheus documentation for more details.

```
values:
  server:
    global:
      scrape_interval: 1m
      scrape_timeout: 10s
      evaluation_interval: 1m
    retention: "15d"
```

A `scrape_config` section specifies a set of targets and parameters describing how to scrape them. In the general case, one scrape configuration specifies a single job. In advanced configurations, this may change.

Targets may be statically configured via the `static_configs` parameter. Includes parameters like target IP address, scrape interval and more. Defined in

- Git repository: `<namespace>-helmcharts`
- File: `<namespace>-helmcharts/prometheus/templates/configMap.yaml` under `prometheus.yaml` section

Here is a sample section containing these parameters:

```
prometheus.yaml: |-
  scrape_configs:
  - job_name: jmx-exporter
    scrape_interval: 5s
    kubernetes_sd_configs:
    - role: endpoints
      namespaces:
        names:
        - {{ .Release.Namespace }}
    relabel_configs:
    - action: keep
      source_labels:
      - __meta_kubernetes_endpoint_port_name
      regex: jmx-metrics
```

Targets can be dynamically discovered using one of the supported service-discovery mechanisms. For example, Kubernetes service discovery, DNS-based service discovery and so on.

**Note:** Once you update any file in any helmchart, you have to increment "version" in the respective `chart.yaml` for the deployed state to get reconciled to your declared state in the yaml files.

For the latest Prometheus configuration options, refer [Prometheus product documentation](#).

## Alert Notifications

The Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution offers ability to generate alert notifications based on predefined conditions incorporating various metrics collected.

Alerting can be handled with Prometheus for all involved resources as it's where the collected metrics reside. It is also possible to configure alerting with OCI Notifications service. For details on using OCI Notification services, refer official documentation available at <https://docs.public.oneportal.content.oci.oraclecloud.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Notification/home.htm>.

Broadly, this is how alert notification is functionally handled with Prometheus based configurations:

- Alerting rules defined in Prometheus servers get evaluated and when necessary conditions are fulfilled, alerts get send to Alertmanager configured
- The Alertmanager can be configured to manage alerts using, among others, actions like:
  - Grouping alerts of similar nature into a single notification
  - Inhibition or suppressing certain alerts if certain other alerts are already firing
  - Silencing or muting alerting for specific time periods, and so on
- The Alertmanager can send notifications to
  - Email systems
  - on-call notification systems

- chat platforms

Alert notifications using Prometheus in the Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution involve:

- Creating alerting rules in Prometheus
- Configuring Prometheus to connect to and notify the Alertmanagers
- Setup and configuration of the Alertmanager, which ultimately sends notification to target channels.

## Alerting Rules in Prometheus

Rules for alert trigger conditions are defined in the following place in the Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution:

In the `<namespace>-helmcharts/prometheus/templates/configMap.yaml` file under `prometheus.rules` key in Git repository `<namespace>-helmcharts`

Specific metrics and thresholds can be configured by following the Prometheus documentation.

The rules are written in PromQL (Prometheus Query Language).

Here is a sample of the alert rule block to be used in Prometheus that will get evaluated to true when container CPU usage is above 60% - the evaluation checks the value over period blocks of 15 minutes.

```
prometheus.rules: |-
  groups:
  - name: siebel alerts
    rules:
  - alert: ContainerHighCpuUtilization
    expr: (sum(rate(container_cpu_usage_seconds_total{name!=""}[15m]))
      BY (instance, name) * 100) > 60
    for: 2m
    labels:
      severity: critical
    annotations:
      summary: |
        Container High CPU utilization (instance {{ "{{" }}
        $labels.instance }})
      description: |
        " Container CPU utilization is above 60%\n
        VALUE = {{ "{{" }} $value }}\n LABELS = {{ "{{" }} $labels }}"
```

A few of the notations used as example above are briefly explained below. For more details, refer Prometheus documentation available at [https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/latest/configuration/alerting\\_rules/](https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/latest/configuration/alerting_rules/).

- **Groups:** Alerting rules exist in a rule group. Rules within a group are run sequentially at a regular interval, with the same evaluation time.
- **alert:** The name of the alert. It must be a valid label value. It's a string type.
- **expr:** It is string type PromQL expression to evaluate. In every evaluation cycle this is evaluated at the current time, and all resultant time series become pending/firing alerts.
- **for:** The optional *for* clause causes Prometheus to wait for a certain duration between first encountering a new expression output vector element and counting an alert as firing for this element. In this case, Prometheus will check that the alert continues to be active during each evaluation for 2 minutes before firing the alert.
- **labels:** The *labels* clause allows specifying a set of additional labels to be attached to the alert. Any existing conflicting labels will be overwritten. The label values can be templated.
- **annotations:** The *annotations* clause specifies a set of informational labels that can be used to store longer, additional information such as alert descriptions or runbook links. The annotation values can be templated.

Label and annotation values can be templated using console templates. The `$labels` variable holds the label key/value pairs of an alert instance. The `$value` variable holds the evaluated value of an alert instance.

Refer Prometheus documentation on to how to use PromQL and all other options available to set up rules in Prometheus server that meet your business requirements.

Target Alertmanager endpoints are also defined in the same file `<namespace>-helmcharts/prometheus/templates/configMap.yaml` but under `prometheus.yaml`. Among various options available (refer Prometheus official documentation for all options), Alertmanager's URL and any routing or grouping configurations are noteworthy.

A sample configuration is provided below.

```
prometheus.yaml: |-
  global:
    {{ .Values.server.global | toYaml | trimSuffix "\n" | indent 6 }}
    {{- if .Values.alerting }}
    rule_files:
      - /etc/prometheus/prometheus.rules
    alerting:
      alertmanagers:
        - scheme: http
          static_configs:
            - targets:
              - "prometheus-alertmanager.{{ .Release.Namespace }}.svc:9093"
    {{- end }}
```

Above is a configuration for Prometheus to inform Alertmanager when the rule previously defined in Prometheus (under `prometheus.rules` key) evaluates to True.

The rule files can be reloaded at runtime by sending SIGHUP to the Prometheus process. The changes are only applied if all rule files are well-formatted.

In the above sample:

- `alerting` section to define the alerting target Alertmanager.
- `scheme` may contain values `http` or `https`. Because the alertmanager pods are within the same cluster, Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution uses `http` which is the default scheme.
- `.values` contains values defined in `values.yaml`.
- `.Release.Namespace` is a variable containing the namespace of the current Helm release in "Helm Templating Language".

**Note:** Once you update any file in any helmchart, you have to increment the "version" in the respective `chart.yaml` for the deployed state to get reconciled to your declared state in the yaml files.

## Prometheus Alertmanager Configurations

Details of Prometheus Alertmanager configurations are available at <https://prometheus.io/docs/alerting/latest/configuration/>. In this document, we will touch upon a very small set of considerations to keep in mind.

In file `<namespace>-helmcharts/prometheus-alert-manager/templates/AlertManagerConfigmap.yaml` under `config.yaml` key in Git repository `<namespace>-helmchartse`.

The Alertmanager is configured using a YAML-based configuration file. Essential configuration components and parameters include:

- **Global Configurations**

- `resolve_timeout`: This global setting defines the default duration after which an alert will be considered resolved if no more firing alerts are received for it.

Example snippet:

```
global:
  resolve_timeout: 5m
  smtp_smarthost: {{ .Values.email_config.smtp_host }}:{{ .Values.email_config.smtp_port }}
  smtp_from: {{ .Values.email_config.smtp_from }}
  smtp_auth_username: {{ .Values.email_config.smtp_auth_username }}
  smtp_auth_password: {{ .Values.email_config.smtp_auth_password }}
```

## • Route Configurations

- `receiver`: Specifies the default receiver for alerts
- `group_by`: Groups alerts by specific labels. In this example, alerts are grouped by alertname and severity.
- `group_wait`: Specifies how long to wait before grouping alerts. New alerts within this window will be grouped together.
- `group_interval`: Defines the interval at which groups of alerts are evaluated for sending.
- `repeat_interval`: Specifies how often to repeat notifications for the same alert group.
- `routes`: Defines routing rules. In this example, alerts with a severity label set to "critical" are sent to the 'urgent-email' receiver, while others are sent to the 'normal-email' receiver.

Example snippet:

```
route:
  receiver: alert-emailer
  group_by: ['alertname', 'priority']
  group_wait: 10s
  group_interval: 5m
  repeat_interval: 30m
  routes:
    - receiver: alert-emailer
      matchers:
        - severity="critical"
```

## • Receiver Configurations

- `receivers`: specify different receivers for alerts. Each receiver can have various configurations based on the notification channel, such as email, Slack, or other integrations.

Example snippet:

```
receivers:
- name: alert-emailer
  email_configs:
    - to: "team@example.com"
```

**Note:** Once you update any file in any helmchart, you have to increment "version" in the respective `chart.yaml` for the deployed state to get reconciled to your declared state in the yaml files.

It is recommended to point Prometheus to a list of all Alertmanagers instead of load-balancing.

## Custom Siebel CRM Metrics

In addition to the metrics already being collected and streamed to dashboards, additional Siebel metrics collection options are supported that can be obtained by processing server manager commands. For example, metrics for Process, sessions, statistics and any other metric by processing server manager commands.

This topic contains the following sections:

- [Enable Metrics for Processes, Sessions, and Statistics](#)
- [Add Custom Siebel Metrics](#)

### Enable Metrics for Processes, Sessions, and Statistics

Configuration needs to be changed in:

- Git repository: <namespace>-cloud-manager
- File: `flux-crm/apps/base/siebel_observability/prometheus.yaml`
- Under "metrics→additional\_siebel\_metrics" key

```
additional_siebel_metrics:
  process: true
  session: true
  statistics:
    server: false
    component:
      component_list: [ "EAIObjMgr_enu", "FINSObjMgr_enu"]
```

### Add Custom Siebel Metrics

One can add Custom Siebel Metrics using server manager (svrmgr) command output.

"metrics→custom\_metrics→extension1" key is available out-of-the-box for this purpose as a sample.

An example is shown below to send the value of "PA\_Value" from svrmgr command output to Prometheus as metric "custom\_MaxTasks". This will process server manager command "list param maxtasks for comp SWToolsObjMgr\_enu" and send the PA\_VALUE as value of metric named "custom\_MaxTasks"

```
extension1:
- name: MaxTasks
  cmd: "list param maxtasks for comp SWToolsObjMgr_enu"
  value_column: "PA_VALUE"
  description: "Max Task of Siebel Webtools" prometheus_type: "Gauge"
  value_column: "PA_VALUE"
  type: "Gauge"
- name: MaxThreads
  cmd: "list param MaxThreads for comp EnergyObjMgr_enu"
  value_column: "PA_VALUE"
  description: "My Description 1"
  type: "Gauge"
- name: NumRetries
  cmd: "list param NumRetries for comp EnergyObjMgr_enu"
  value_column: "PA_VALUE"
  description: "My description 2"
  type: "Gauge"
```

Any other metrics obtained by processing `srvrmgr` commands can be included, to be collected and streamed to dashboard. Before including these commands in the `prometheus.yaml` file, it is suggested that you verify the accuracy of the commands used as well as the results returned.

For display in the dashboard, make necessary new dashboards or edit existing ones.

## Additional Node Exporter Metrics

It is important to know that many collectors of Prometheus Node Exporter are disabled by default as a matter of practice. For more information, refer [https://github.com/prometheus/node\\_exporter#disabled-by-default](https://github.com/prometheus/node_exporter#disabled-by-default).

In Siebel CRM Observability - Monitoring solution, these can be enabled by providing a `--collector.<name>` flag under "args" section of `node-exporters-daemonset.yaml` and after that one must increment the "version" in the file `<namespace>-helmcharts/node-exporters/Chart.yaml`. This will deploy the necessary collector on OKE as part of GitOps.

## Dashboards for Siebel CRM Monitoring

The Siebel Observability Monitoring solution offers two choices for viewing metrics on dashboards – Grafana, which is the Open Source option, and OCI Console which is an OCI-native solution.

Several sample dashboards are provided with both options. These are in English.

These leading dashboard solutions offer easy customizability. While intuitive, for most impactful use, refer to their official documentation for details.

This topic covers:

- [Using Grafana Dashboards](#)
- [Using OCI Dashboards](#)

### Using Grafana Dashboards

For more details about Grafana Dashboards, see [Key Software Components for Monitoring](#). Note that Grafana server/service is not shipped by Oracle and must be hosted and managed by the users. Features described in this document were tested with Grafana version 9.4.3.

The Grafana sample dashboards are provided as JSONs which can be downloaded after enabling the monitoring feature and available via GET API: `/scm/api/v1.0/environment/<ENV_ID>/observability/download/sample_grafana_dashboards.zip`.

Here's a list of sample Grafana dashboards from Oracle for complete backend monitoring:

- Node Exporter Dashboard
- Kube-State-Metrics Dashboard
- Cadvisor Dashboard
- Jmx Dashboard
- Nginx Ingress Controller Dashboard

- Siebel Server Dashboard
- Siebel Components Dashboard
- Siebel Block Volume and File System Storage Dashboard

The downloaded JSONs can be imported into Grafana for use with two steps:

1. Add Siebel Cloud Manager (SCM) provisioned Prometheus endpoint as a Data Source in Grafana as follows:
  - a. Log in to Grafana
  - b. Add DataSource
  - c. Select Prometheus
  - d. Add Prometheus URL from SCM
  - e. Choose GET as Https method
  - f. Save
2. Select the same data source as Prometheus DataSource during import of JSONs.

## Visualizing OCI Infrastructure Metrics in Grafana

Follow these steps below to visualize OCI Infrastructure Metrics in Grafana.

For more information, refer:

- <https://grafana.com/grafana/plugins/oci-metrics-datasource/>
- <https://github.com/oracle/oci-grafana-metrics/blob/master/docs/using.md>

1. In Grafana, go to **Configurations > Plugins** and install the **Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Metrics** plugin.
2. Click **Create an Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Metrics Data Source** and provide appropriate "Connection Details" and save the "DataSource".
3. You can now use OCI Infrastructure metrics to build custom Dashboards in Grafana. You can verify the metrics from the metrics **Explore** tab in Grafana.

## Using OCI Dashboards

OCI APM (Application Performance Monitoring) Dashboards are part of Oracle Cloud's observability and monitoring functionalities.

These can be accessed under APM Dashboard services in OCI Console. Sample dashboards from Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring solution is available under Cloud Manager compartment and named "Siebel CRM - <namespace>".

Access steps:

1. Log in to OCI
2. Navigate to Application Performance Monitoring Dashboards Service
3. Change compartment to Siebel Cloud Manager compartment
4. Sample dashboard is named "Siebel CRM - <namespace>"

These and other dashboards can be customized for your specific business requirements. Broad customization steps for OCI dashboard include:

- Identify different metrics from Metric Explorer service that meet your requirements
- Utilize Monitoring Query Language from OCI to generate right output. For more information, refer <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/Content/Monitoring/Reference/mql.htm>)

- Build new Dashboards based on the output from previous step



# 5 Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments

## Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments

The backend of the Siebel CRM deployment done using Siebel Cloud Manager can be monitored using the "Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" module. This module will help align the Siebel CRM architecture more closely with cloud native deployment best practices.

The Observability stack uses best of breed tools, including Prometheus, Grafana, Oracle OpenSearch, Fluentd, OCI Services, and others.

"Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring and Log Analytics" module comprises of two components:

- Siebel CRM Observability – Monitoring
- Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics

The "Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics" feature helps you to ingest, search, analyse, visualize and generate actionable insight from the logs of all important components of your Siebel CRM deployment done by Siebel Cloud Manager.

This is an optional feature enabled and managed by Siebel Cloud Manager.

This feature offers integration with two major log analytics solutions with distinctive benefits:

- Oracle OpenSearch – which is the Open Source option
- OCI Logging Analytics – which is a powerful OCI Native solution

This chapter contains the following topics:

- *Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Deployments*
- *Log Analytics Tooling Options*
- *Solution Architecture and Components*
- *Log Collection and Aggregation*
- *Sample Dashboards*
- *Pre-requisites for Enabling OCI Logging Analytics*
- *Enabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Observability*
- *Accessing Log Analytics URLs*
- *Oracle OpenSearch Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics*
- *OCI Logging Analytics Configurations of Importance*
- *OCI Logging Analytics Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics*
- *Extending Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics*

## Features and Benefits

Here are some of the features of this modern solution offering log analytics integration for Siebel CRM deployments on OCI OKE done by SCM:

- Visualization and analysis of Siebel CRM logs directly from the browser

- Powerful and effective search capabilities – see all occurrences at once across all files
- Leading text analysis tools, both Open Source and OCI-native, at disposal
- Ability to publish to dashboards easily – values and trends
- Alerting capabilities based on logs
- GitOps-based operation and management
- Easy customization of dashboards
- Extensible by integration of additional third-party tooling

Some of the benefits that may accrue to the users by utilizing the above set of functionalities:

- Analyzing logs without needing access to server host machines
  - Have at-a-glance, near real-time view of system-health of your Siebel CRM backend
  - Search across all log files without guesswork
  - Engage tech resources from any geography for debugging business-critical issues
- Reducing system downtimes and performance degradations – improving user experience
  - Use organization-specific criteria, set up alerts and perform preventive maintenance
  - Track error occurrences based on parameter changes
  - Store and analyze past occurrences of log patterns
  - Predict future occurrences of errors and plan self-healing – get ready to move into AIOps
- Generating business insights and measuring effectiveness of investments
  - Analyze logs, generate reports on offering-effectiveness and on user experience
  - Gain insight on user behavior
  - Detect suspicious activities near real-time and prevent fraud

## Log Analytics Tooling Options

You can use the following log analytics options:

- *Oracle OpenSearch*
- *OCI Logging Analytics*

### Oracle OpenSearch

The Oracle OpenSearch includes:

- OpenSearch engine (which is derived from Elasticsearch 7.10.2 and enhanced thereafter)
- OpenSearch Dashboards (which is derived from Kibana 7.10.2 and enhanced thereafter, Kibana being the visualization component of the Elastic Open Source Stack).

Oracle OpenSearch supports various search options and techniques including search by field, searching multiple indices, boosting, score based ranking, and various sorting and aggregation options. Also supports ANN based search engines like NMSLIB, FAISS, and LUCENE. Leveraging all capabilities can help users make best strides in logs and other data analysis for their Siebel CRM deployments.

OpenSearch Dashboards is visualization tool for data in OpenSearch. Oracle OpenSearch stack also allows using plugins to enhance search, analysis, perform anomaly detection, and so on.

Oracle OpenSearch is under active development by Oracle Corporation.

## OCI Logging Analytics

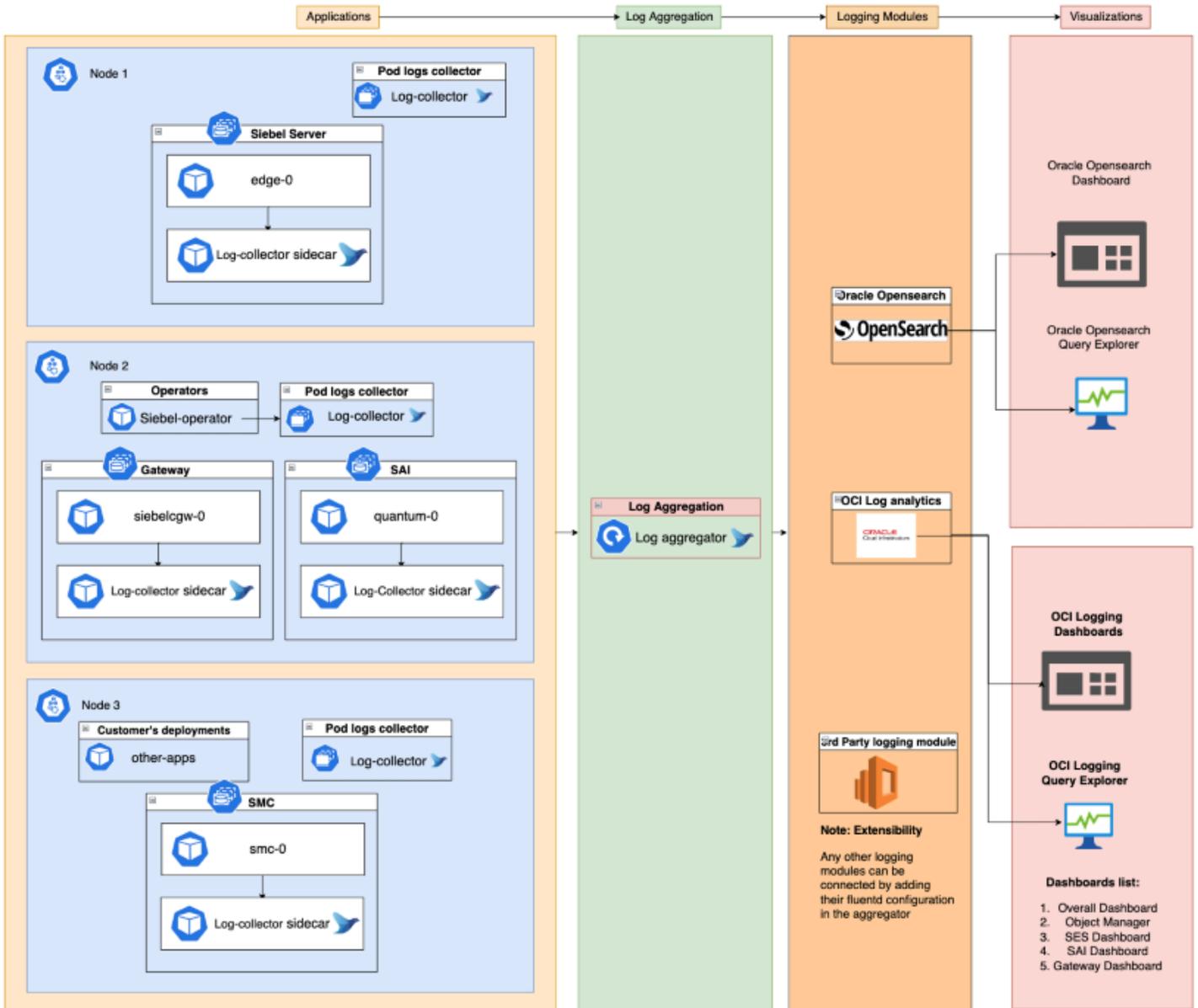
OCI Logging Analytics is an OCI-native cloud solution.

OCI Logging Analytics is a powerful SaaS analytics offering that enables users index, enrich, aggregate, explore, search, analyze, correlate, visualize, and monitor all log data. These analysis capabilities are further augmented by the included wide array of powerful management dashboards.

It also offers and supports wide array of developer tools and offers most detailed logging analytics for various OCI services that might be in use in your enterprise including, but not limited to, the ones for your Siebel CRM Deployment done using Siebel Cloud Manager.

For details about the OCI Logging Analytics solution, refer <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/logging-analytics/home.htm>.

# Solution Architecture and Components



In the "Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics" solution, the primary log collection and aggregation tasks are done by the agents of application Fluentd.

Fluentd is a Cloud Native Computing Foundation graduated open source log data handler. Fluentd helps unify all facets of processing log data: collecting, filtering, buffering, and streaming across multiple sources and destinations. It has a flexible plugin system that allows the users to extend its functionality with minimal development efforts. Fluentd does not need significant physical resources to function and can be easily setup for high availability. It is one of the leading log collection and aggregation engines in the cloud native ecosystem.

For collecting logs from pods running Siebel Server deployment components like AI, Server, Gateway and so on, Fluentd log-collector agents are deployed as sidecars.

In addition, all nodes contain a Fluentd log collector running as a Kubernetes DaemonSet to collect logs that are not specifically covered by the sidecar Fluentd agents.

Logs collected by collector agents are passed onto the log aggregation agents of Fluentd. These, in turn, pass on the necessary data to the Logging Analytics components like Oracle OpenSearch and OCI Log Analytics – which have Dashboards and other UI components available to view, query, and analyze logging and other data available in the logging analytics layer.

## Log Collection and Aggregation

The primary log collection from Siebel Servers, SMC, AI and Gateway are done by Fluentd log collector agents. They run as sidecars to all the pods of these applications, collect necessary logs per configurations and forward them to the Fluentd Log Aggregator agents.

Log aggregators are another Fluentd agent type running as a standalone (not sidecar, that is) deployment which receives the logs which are forwarded by the log collectors previously mentioned, and transform them to be pushed to the enabled modules such as OCI Logging Analytics and/or Oracle OpenSearch.

DaemonSet pod log collectors: The logs which are generated by pods are present in the `/var/log/containers/` location. These logs are collected by a daemon running in all the nodes and streamed to OCI Logging Analytics and/or Oracle OpenSearch.

## Sample Dashboards

The "Siebel Observability – Log Analytics" solution provides several out-of-the-box sample dashboards.

- **Overall Dashboard:** Provides details about the number of logs streamed, pod wise logs streamed, and so on
- **SES Dashboard:** Provides details about the number of logs streamed in the edge servers hosting siebel servers, pod wise logs streamed etc.
- **SAI Dashboard:** Provides details about the number of logs streamed in the quantum servers hosting Siebel AIs, pod wise logs streamed, among others
- **OM Dashboard:** Provides details about the event occurrences, Object manager occurrences, log count, pod wise log count, word cloud of the error codes, SBL error occurrences and such logs
- **Gateway Dashboard:** Provides details about the number of logs streamed in the gateway servers, pod wise logs streamed, and so on.

## Pre-requisites for Enabling OCI Logging Analytics

The pre-requisites for enabling OCI Logging Analytics are two folds from a functional standpoint:

- *Enable Log Analytics at Region Level*
- *Add Policies for Creating Logging Resources*

### Enable Log Analytics at Region Level

To enable log analytics at region level:

1. Log in into your OCI console.
2. Choose the appropriate region.
3. Navigate inside the hamburger menu to **Observability & Management > Logging Analytics > Home**.
4. Click **Start Using Logging Analytics** to enable log analytics for the current region.

### Add Policies for Creating Logging Resources

You need to add policies for creating logging resources in OCI.

Different logging analytics resources such as parsers, log groups, fields, and so on need to be created.

The policy required for creating all the resources and streaming, one may need to create the necessary instance principals or user principals. The command below will allow the `dynamic-group` named `{cm_namespace}-instance-principal-group` to create and use OCI Logging Analytics.

```
Allow dynamic-group
{cm_namespace}-instance-principal-group to MANAGE loganalytics-features-family in
tenancy
```

For complete details on such setups, refer OCI documentation: <https://docs.oracle.com/en-us/iaas/logging-analytics/doc/iam-policies-catalog-logging-analytics.html>.

## Enabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM Observability

To enable only Log Analytics module, Siebel CRM deployment payload for SCM to contain:

```
{
  ...
  "observability": {
    "siebel_logging": true,
    "enable_oracle_opensearch": true,
    "enable_oci_log_analytics": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/mykey.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about the parameters, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

- To enable log analytics, the parameter "siebel\_logging" is to be set to true. Only if siebel\_logging is enabled, OCI Log Analytics or Oracle OpenSearch can be enabled.
- To enable both the logging modules, both the `enable_oci_log_analytics` and `enable_oracle_opensearch` parameters have to be set to true, and the `oci_config` parameter has to be passed with relevant parameters.
- To enable only Oracle OpenSearch, the `enable_oracle_opensearch` parameter has to be set to true. The `oci_config` parameters are not needed.

If OCI Log Analytics has to be enabled in a BYOR Deployment, Siebel CRM deployment payload for SCM should contain:

```
{
  ...
  "observability": {
    "siebel_logging": true,
    "enable_oracle_opensearch": true,
    "enable_oci_log_analytics": true,
    "oci_config": {
      "oci_config_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/config1",
      "oci_private_api_key_path": "/home/opc/siebel/oci-config/mykey.pem",
      "oci_config_profile_name": "DEFAULT"
    },
    "oci_log_analytics": {
      "smc_log_group_id": "ocidl.loganalyticsloggroup.oc1.uk-.....",
      "sai_log_group_id": "ocidl.loganalyticsloggroup.oc1.uk-.....",
      "ses_log_group_id": "ocidl.loganalyticsloggroup.oc1.uk-.....",
      "gateway_log_group_id": "ocidl.loganalyticsloggroup.oc1.uk-....",
      "node_logs_log_group_id": "ocidl.loganalyticsloggroup.oc1.uk-london-.....",
      "log_source_name": "scm-log-source"
    }
  }
}
```

For more information about the parameters, see [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

To enable OCI Log Analytics when BYOR (Use existing resources) was chosen during SCM installation, "enable\_oci\_log\_analytics" has to be set to true and all values under "oci\_log\_analytics" have to be provided.

## Disabling Log Analytics in Siebel CRM

You can disable OCI logging that was enabled earlier through the `enable_oci_log_analytics` parameter. Setting the value of `enable_oci_log_analytics` to false stops the streaming of logs to OCI Logging Analytics.

To disable OCI logging, include the `enable_oci_log_analytics` parameter in the Siebel CRM deployment payload as follows:

```
{
  "observability": {
    "enable_oci_log_analytics": false
  }
}
```

For more details on the payload elements, see the "observability" parameters in [Parameters in Payload Content](#).

## Accessing Log Analytics URLs

- **Oracle OpenSearch:** Oracle OpenSearch and Oracle OpenSearch Dashboards helm charts are installed in the OKE cluster where the siebel applications are installed. The dashboard URL's are exposed via a load balancer URL. The url is available as a part of the deployment API response as well as in the response to GET of environment API. The url is contained in the section "urls" in the deployment API response. An URL ending in / `opensearch/app/home` is published where the dashboards can be accessed.
- **OCI Logging Analytics:** Logging Analytics is a managed service provided by OCI. To access the oracle dashboard, navigate to hamburger menu in the OCI console, click on Observability & Management, then choose Log Analytics followed by Dashboards. Choose the compartment where the siebel environment is deployed, which will be named like `{namespace}_compartment`.

## Oracle OpenSearch Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics

Oracle OpenSearch offers an intuitive interface for querying which can be reached via clicking hamburger menu - **Oracle OpenSearch > Discover**. Then choose the desired index pattern, which is logical representation of a set of log files, on the left and enter search string.

For example, to search a string across all files, choose **all\_logs** index pattern.

Dashboards Query Language (DQL) provides additional controls for more complex query and analysis. Fields under index patterns can be incorporated for DQL based search and timeframes can be chosen to narrow down search results.

## OCI Logging Analytics Configurations of Importance

These configuration elements form the building blocks of Siebel CRM Observability - OCI Logging Analytics configurations:

- *Log Sources*
- *Parsers and Fields*
- *Log Groups*

### Log Sources

Log Sources indicate the location of logs. In OCI Logging Analytics configuration, each Siebel Deployment is defined as `{namespace}_source`. Configuration for Log sources are located at **Hamburger menu > Observability & Management > Logging Analytics > Administration**.

Parsers and Fields are required for ingestion of logs from every log sources.

## Parsers and Fields

Ingesting logs from log sources may use parsers to parse incoming data streams into defined fields and these fields can be used in query and in analytics functions like aggregation, grouping, statistical functions, among others. Oracle solution provides multiple parsers for Siebel logs. It is also easy to create one's own parsers – remember to use Creation Type as "User - created".

## Log Groups

Log groups are effectively logical containers for logs to help in, for example, data security. This observability solution groups the log streams based on the application type – the following Log Groups are provided as samples:

- SAI log group
- SES log group
- SMC log group
- Gateway log group
- Node log group

# OCI Logging Analytics Usage in Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics

**Log Explorer** is the dashboard for querying and visualizing log streams in OCI Logging Analytics. It is available under option Log explorer of Logging Analytics. Choosing the right compartment for corresponding Siebel CRM deployment is required.

Log Explorer utilizes a powerful query language that helps in forming advanced queries according to business requirements. Results of Query can be visualized in catchy graphics, saved, and used in dashboards

In order to query on fields which are already present, a query can be written on top of that field name. For example - In order to fetch all the different types of error codes which got generated in the Object Manager, a query like this can be executed in the log explorer: `* | distinct SIEBEL_om_error_code`

In order to look for a keyword "GenericError" in all the SAI logs, a query like this may be used:

```
GenericError and 'Log Group' in ('tsts48t683b-SAI-logGroup') | fields 'Original Log Content' | timestats  
count as logrecords by 'Log Group'
```

## Extending Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics

To extend the Siebel CRM Observability – Log Analytics solution to integrate with other log analytics software than OCI Logging Analytics and Oracle OpenSearch, the configurations can be updated to stream the logs to those target services.

In the SCM deployed Siebel CRM environment, the component which pushes the log streams to any of these modules is the log aggregator. Log aggregator is a Fluentd agent which takes a Fluentd config and defines where the next stage

of streaming is. The following describe the changes required to stream to new Log Analytics targets prevalent in your organization:

- *Updating the Fluentd Aggregator Image*
- *Updating the Fluentd Aggregator Configurations*
- *Rolling Out the Changes*
- *Verifying in the Target Logging Module*

## Updating the Fluentd Aggregator Image

Based on the type of logging module (for example, Splunk), do one of the following:

- Either Fluentd aggregator container image has to be updated
- Or a new Fluentd aggregator container image has to be built to include the plugin gems for the corresponding module

This will allow fluentd configuration to forward requests to the newly added logging software. All the gems needed for the module have to be available in the image.

FluentD aggregator image supplied with Siebel Cloud Manager already contains gems for modules such as Oracle OpenSearch, OCI Logging Analytics, and so on. When a new Logging module has to be added (for example, for Splunk), then the corresponding gem has to be installed into the container image using commands like the following (always check detailed documentation for the plugin for detailed instructions):

```
fluent-gem install fluent-plugin-splunk-enterprise
```

For more information, refer <https://github.com/fluent/fluent-plugin-splunk>.

## Updating the Fluentd Aggregator Configurations

The Fluentd log aggregator configuration can be found in:

- Git repository: `<namespace>-helmcharts`
- File: `siebel-logging/templates/log-aggregator-cm.yaml`

The match block configurations for the log aggregator are contained in the files:

- `opensearch.conf` (if only Oracle OpenSearch is enabled)
- `logan.conf` (if only OCI Logging Analytics is enabled)
- `all.conf` (if both Oracle OpenSearch and OCI Logging Analytics are enabled)

A new match block must be added for forwarding to the required logging module. Note that in the match block, if the log data has to be pushed to more than one output/logging module, then Fluentd "store" tag has to be used within the same match block.

### Example:

Fluentd supports Splunk as an output module. For more information, refer <https://docs.fluentd.org/v/0.12/output/splunk>.

A sample configuration of Fluentd aggregator to push logs to a Splunk endpoint can be the following:

```
<match splunk.**>  
  @type splunk_tcp
```

```
host example.com
port 8089

# format parameter
format raw
event_key log

# ssl parameter
use_ssl true
ca_file /path/to/ca.pem

# buffered output parameter
flush_interval 10s
</match>
```

For more information on Splunk configuration docs for Fluentd, refer <https://github.com/fluent/fluent-plugin-splunk/blob/master/README.tcp.md>.

Note that network access between the Fluentd log aggregator and the logging module's host must be available on the specified port. In the example above, the log aggregator must be able to connect to example.com on port 8089.

## Rolling Out the Changes

After all the changes outlined above are done, commands like the following can be executed to roll out the changes.

- Delete the existing log aggregator-cm

```
kubectl delete cm/log-aggregator-cm -n <namespace>
```

- Reconcile the changes

```
flux reconcile source git siebel-repo -n <namespace> && flux reconcile kustomization apps -n <namespace>
```

- Review that the match block is available now

```
kubectl get -o yaml cm/log-aggregator-cm -n <namespace>
```

- Rollout/restart the log aggregator deployment

```
kubectl rollout restart deploy/log-aggregator -n <namespace>
```

- The logs of the log collector should show log ingestion

```
kubectl logs deploy/log-aggregator -n <namespace>
```

## Verifying in the Target Logging Module

Verify that the logs are appearing in the respective logging module, for example Splunk.

